

Grammar1

Present simple and continuous

Present simple	Present continuous
He works in a café.	He's serv ing coffee at the moment.

Use

Present simple

We use the Present simple to talk about:

- routines and habits.
*We **get up** late at the weekend.*
- things that are true in general.
*I **love** surprise parties!*
*She **hates** news programmes on TV.*

Time expressions

Adverbs of frequency: *every day/week/year, on Fridays, at the weekend, in the morning, at night, after school*

Present continuous

We use the Present continuous to talk about:

- things that are happening at the moment of speaking
*She's **studying** in France at the moment.*

Time expressions

now, right now, just now, at the moment, today, these days

Verb + -ing

Affirmative		
I/You/We/They	like watching	cartoons.
He/She/It	likes watching	
Negative		
I/You/We/They	don't like watching	cartoons.
He/She/It	doesn't like watching	
Questions and short answers		
Do I/you/we/they like watching cartoons?		
Does he/she/it like watching cartoons?		

Use

We use *like, love, enjoy, don't mind, can't stand, hate* and *prefer* + verb + -ing to talk about things we like or don't like doing.

Form

The verbs *like, love, enjoy, don't mind, can't stand, hate* and *prefer* are followed by a verb ending in -ing.

*I **don't mind watching** football on TV.*

Spelling rules

most verbs: add -ing <i>play → playing</i>
verbs that end with -e: drop the -e and add -ing <i>come → coming</i>
verbs that end in one vowel + one consonant: double the consonant and add -ing <i>sit → sitting</i>

Grammar Practice

Present simple and continuous

1 Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–e).

- 1 Bill drives a taxi **c**
- 2 My grandparents love sweet things
- 3 Gerry travels a lot
- 4 My daughter plays the cello
- 5 Susan enjoys football

- a and today he's flying to Russia.
- b and she's watching a match right now.
- c and now he's waiting for a passenger.
- d and she's playing in a concert right now.
- e and today they're having ice cream for dessert.

2 Complete the conversation with the Present simple or Present continuous form of the verbs.

- A** Welcome to summer camp! There are six beds in this room!
- B** I (want) ¹ **want** one next to the window!
- C** And I (need) ² one near the door!
- D** Tina! What (you/do) ³ ?
- B** I (put) ⁴ my things on this bed and the one next to it.
- D** Why?
- B** Because Becky (talk) ⁵ to the instructor now, and I (keep) ⁶ this bed for her.
- D** OK, but you (have got) ⁷ an extra pillow on your bed and I (not have got) ⁸ any. Can you give it to me?
- B** Sure! Here you are!

3 Write sentences.

- 1 A** What / do / Tuesdays?
*What **do you do on** Tuesdays?*
- B** I / usually / go / the library.
.....
- A** What / do / today?
.....
- B** Today / I / study / for an exam.
.....
- 2 A** Where / Amy / live?
.....
- B** Her family / have / house / on the coast,
.....
but she / live / here with her aunt / at the moment.
.....
- 3 A** What / John / do / right now?
.....
- B** He / wait / for the bus.
.....
- A** What time / it / leave?
.....
- B** I / not / sure. Maybe / it's / late.
.....

Verb + -ing

4 Complete the text with the correct form of these verbs.

hang	have	listen	live
look	take	wait	watch

We live in a flat on the tenth floor! I like ¹ **looking** out of the window at all the people down in the street, and I love ² to the rain on the walls when there's a storm. We can see the station too, and my grandfather enjoys ³ all the trains come and go. But there are some things I don't like very much. I don't mind ⁴ the dog out for a walk because I love the fresh air, but I hate ⁵ to take the rubbish out to the bins. I prefer ⁶ until someone else goes down, then my brother or my parents take it out. And I can't stand ⁷ the clothes on the balcony because sometimes the wind blows them away. I love ⁸ so high up, because I don't feel so small anymore.

5 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1** doesn't / morning / mind / his / He / bed / in / making / the
*He **doesn't mind making his bed in the morning.***
- 2** coffee / mother / enjoys / on / My / the / having / patio
.....
- 3** attic / Peter / alone / hates / in / being / the / !
.....
- 4** front / like / sitting / bus / at / doesn't / the / of / She / the
.....
- 5** loves / fireplace / watching / the / in / Katy / the / flames
.....
- 6** stand / I / to / can't / smoking / next / people / me
.....
- 7** across / The / running / dogs / lawn / love / the
.....
- 8** blinds / Pat / with / the / sleeping / closed / prefers
.....

Past simple

Regular verbs: affirmative and negative		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	lived	in an old house.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	didn't (did not) live	in an old house.
Negative		
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	went	to London.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	didn't (did not) go	to London.
Regular verbs: questions and short answers		
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they graduate from university?		
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did .		
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't (did not) .		
Irregular verbs: questions and short answers		
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see a ghost?		
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did .		
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't (did not) .		
Wh- questions		
What did he do ?	Where did they go ?	

Use
We use the Past simple to talk about:

- finished actions in the past.
*I **went** to the beach last weekend.*

Time expressions
Adverbials of past time:
last night/week/month/year, an hour/week/year ago, in 2001, in the 20th century

Past continuous

Affirmative		
I/He/She/It/You/We/They	was talking were talking	in class.
Negative		
I/He/She/It/You/We/They	wasn't (was not) talking weren't (were not) talking	in class.
Questions and short answers		
Was I/he/she/it talking in class?	Yes, I/he/she/it was . No, I/he/she/it wasn't .	
Were you/we/they talking in class?	Yes, you/we/they were . No, you/we/they weren't .	
Wh- questions		
What were they doing in the library yesterday?		

Use
We use the Past continuous to talk about:

- an action in progress in the past.
*Sean and I **were talking** about you last night!*

Time expressions
Often used with particular points in past time:
yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock last Sunday, in the summer of 2012

Past simple vs Past continuous

long action	short action
We were taking a photo	when a man walked in front of the camera.
short action	long action
A man walked in front of the camera	while we were taking a photo.

Use
We often use both tenses together in order to distinguish between different actions.

- Past continuous for a longer action in progress.
- Past simple for a shorter action interrupting the other.
- While* introduces a longer action.
- When* introduces a shorter action.

Grammar PracticePast simple

- 1 **Make sentences with the Past simple.**
- My aunt / show / us / lovely photos / of her childhood.
*My aunt **showed** us lovely photos of her childhood.*
 - Our cousins / take / lots of / silly pictures / on / their school trip.
.....
No, I
 - Their photos / be / blurred.
.....
.....
 - The album / be / full of / old-fashioned photos.
.....
.....
 - My friend / buy / a book / of dramatic wildlife photos.
.....
.....
 - The local newspaper / print / colourful pictures / of our school sports teams.
.....
.....
 - The photos / of the fire / look / fake.
.....
.....

Past continuous

- 2 **Complete the sentences with the Past continuous form of these verbs.**
- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|-----------------|-------|
| cry | have | look | play | talk | watch |
|-----|------|------|------|-----------------|-------|
- Mrs Wilson ***was talking*** to her mother on the phone.
 - Mrs Jones' baby in bed.
 - The young couple downstairs a dull conversation.
 - Mr Smith an old-fashioned film on TV.
 - The family an interesting game of cards.
 - Dorian and Tom at photos.

- 3 **Make questions with the Past continuous. Complete the answers with the correct verb.**
- Dev / clean / his room / this morning?
Yes, he
*Was Dev **cleaning** his room this morning?*
*Yes, he **was**.*
 - you / take / photography lessons / last month
.....
No, I
 - neighbours / tell / amusing stories / last weekend?
.....
Yes, they
 - Shane / make coffee / just now?
.....
No, he
 - the girls / read / colourful magazines?
.....
No, they

Past simple vs Past continuous

- 4 **Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.**
- Maria had a coffee ***while*** Max was doing the shopping.
 - We were walking home we saw the fire.
 - the plane landed, Elena was waiting at the airport.
 - Richard was checking the map, I got some petrol.
- 5 **Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs.**
- A What ¹ ***were you doing*** (you/do) when I ² (arrive) just now?
B Tammi ³ (play) the piano and we ⁴ (paint) in the kitchen.
A I thought the phone ⁵ (ring).
B I don't think so. We ⁶ (not hear) anything.
 - 2 A How ⁷ (your brother/take) this blurred photo of a horse?
B He ⁸ (wait) for the right moment, when someone ⁹ (walk) into him.
A And then what ¹⁰ (happen)?
B While I ¹¹ (help) him, the horse ¹² (run away)!

Comparatives and Superlatives

Short adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
tall	taller (than)	the tallest
big	bigger (than)	the biggest
large	larger (than)	the largest
happy	happier (than)	the happiest
Long adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
popular	more popular (than)	the most popular
interesting	more interesting (than)	the most interesting
Irregular adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst

Use

- We use comparative adjectives to compare two people or things.
My hair is longer than Angela's.
- We use superlative adjectives to compare one person or thing to others in a group.
Angela's got the shortest hair in the class.

Form

Short adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
most adjectives:	add -er small → smaller	add the + -est small → the smallest
adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant:	double the consonant and add -er fat → fatter	double the consonant and add the + -est fat → the fattest
adjectives that end in -e:	add -r nice → nicer	add the + -st nice → the nicest
adjectives that end in y:	drop the y and add -ier pretty → prettier	drop the y and add the + -iest pretty → the prettiest
Long adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
	add more boring → more boring	add the + most boring → the most boring

- After comparative adjectives we often use *than*.
Football is more exciting than tennis.
- Before superlative adjectives we use *the*.
Jack is the funniest boy in the class.

too and enough

The jeans are **too expensive**.
The jeans **aren't cheap enough**.
I haven't got **enough money** for the jeans.

Use

- We use *too* and *enough* to express an opinion about quantity (*too* = more than necessary, *not ... enough* = less than necessary).
It's too cold in here! Can you put the heating on?
I'm not warm enough. Can you lend me a jumper?

Form

- *too* goes before an adjective:
It's too hot in here!
- *enough* goes after an adjective:
It's not cool enough.
- *enough*, *too much* and *too many* go before a noun: *enough time*, *too much milk*, *too many cars*

much, many, a lot of

How much money has she got?	How many T-shirts has she got?
She's got a lot of money.	She's got a lot of T-shirts.
She hasn't got much/a lot of money.	She hasn't got many/a lot of T-shirts.
She's got too much money.	She's got too many T-shirts.

Use

- We use these words to talk about large quantities of things.
There were a lot of people/many cars in the street.

Form

- We use *much* for uncountable nouns, and usually only in questions or the negative:
How much money does he have?
She doesn't have much time. (= She doesn't have a lot of time.)
- We use *many* for countable nouns, in the affirmative, negative and questions:
They have many pets in the house.
They don't have many neighbours.
How many friends does he have?

Grammar PracticeComparatives and superlatives

1 Put the words in the correct order.

- know / most / person / the / He's / I / interesting
He's the most interesting person I know.
- suitcase / than / This / I / is / thought / heavier
.....
- here / home / weather / than / The / at / better / is
.....
- class / She's / in / popular / the / girl / most / the
.....
- car / new / old / than / is / better / the / Our / one
.....
- world / cousin / person / My / the / is / in / funniest / the
.....

2 Make sentences with the comparative or superlative.

- be / Poland / big / Spain?
Is Poland bigger than Spain?
- be / German / difficult / English?
.....
- Erika / tell / funny jokes / Brian.
.....
- That cashpoint / far / this one!
.....
- That café / have / bad sandwiches / in town!
.....
- Japan / be / noisy / country / in the world.
.....
- What / exciting film / to watch?
.....
- That shop / have / expensive prices / in town.
.....

too and enough

3 Complete the conversation with too or enough.

- A What did you do on holiday?
B We went to the mountains.
A How was the weather?
B The first week it was ¹ **too** hot to go out climbing, so we visited the town. The second week it was cool ² to go out all day.
A How about the food?
B We ate out a lot. But one day we had trouble in the mountains because we didn't take ³ food. How about your holidays?
A We went to Paris.
B What was that like?
A Mum wanted to go to the opera, but it was ⁴ expensive. Dad wanted to walk up the Eiffel Tower, but he didn't have ⁵ energy! I wanted to visit the Louvre, but it was ⁶ big to see everything in one day. There wasn't ⁷ time.
B Yes, I know what you mean. Holidays are sometimes ⁸ tiring!

much, many, a lot of

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

a lot of	How many	How much
much	too many	too much

- I can't buy that shirt. It costs **too much**.
- apples would you like to buy?
- She's always very helpful, so she's got
- I didn't sleep last night.
- did you spend on your laptop?
- I've got books for this shelf.

Present perfect

Regular verbs: affirmative				
I/You/We/They He/She/It		've (have) cleaned 's (has) cleaned		the house.
Regular verbs: negative				
I/You/We/They He/She/It		haven't (have not) cleaned hasn't (has not) cleaned		the house.
Irregular verbs: affirmative				
I/You/We/They He/She/It		've (have) done 's (has) done		the work.
Irregular verbs: negative				
I/You/We/They He/She/It		haven't (have not) done hasn't (has not) done		the work.
Regular verbs				
Have Has	I/you/we/they he/she/it	ever	visited	Arizona?
Irregular verbs				
Have Has	I/you/we/they he/she/it	ever	seen	a snake?
Short answers				
Yes, I/you/we/they have . / No, I/you/we/they haven't . Yes, he/she/it has . / No, he/she/it hasn't .				

Use

- We use the Present perfect to talk about:
- actions or events that happened at an unspecified time in the past.
John has visited China. (but we don't know when)
 - with *ever*, we ask questions about personal experiences.
Have you ever listened to a podcast?
 - with *never*, we talk about experiences we have not had.
No, I haven't. I've never listened to a podcast – but I've visited news websites!

Present perfect vs Past simple

Present perfect	Past simple
A helicopter has landed in the jungle.	A plane crashed in the mountains <i>last Saturday</i> .
Have you ever seen a helicopter?	Did it crash because of the weather?
I've never flown in a helicopter.	Rescue teams located the plane on <i>Sunday morning</i> .

Use

- We use the Past simple to talk about:
- actions or events that happened at a specific time in the past.

Time expressions

Present perfect: *ever, never, before, recently, in my life*
Past simple: *last night/week/year, five hours/days/months ago, in 2012*

Grammar Practice
Present perfect

- 1 Rewrite the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct place.
- 1 Have you been to North America? (ever)
Have you ever been to North America?
- 2 Which African countries he visited? (has)
.....
- 3 Has your brother something for the school blog? (written)
.....
- 4 We've watched a current affairs programme. (never)
.....
- 5 They answered all today's emails. (have)
.....
- 6 I'm sorry, but I finished my report. (haven't)
.....

2 Write questions for the underlined answers.

- 1 He's made some sandwiches.
What has he made?
- 2 They've been to France.
.....
- 3 I've won a prize in the lottery!
.....
- 4 My aunt has had a baby boy!
.....
- 5 Patricia's gone to Italy.
.....
- 6 He's interviewed Lady Gaga.
.....
- 7 We've finished reading the news.
.....
- 8 They've written an excellent report.
.....

Present perfect vs Past simple

3 Match the questions (1–6) to the answers (a–f).

- 1 Have you ever been to Madrid? *f*
- 2 Have you ever written a blog?
- 3 Have you ever been on TV?
- 4 Have you ever recorded a podcast?
- 5 Have you ever bought a newspaper?
- 6 Have you ever watched the local news?
- a Yes, I wrote a travel blog for my class trip in March.
- b No, because I read the news on a website.
- c Yes, I have. We recorded it in Science class.
- d No, but my friend was on a talent show last year.
- e Yes, I've seen it on TV and on my laptop.
- f Yes, my family spent a weekend there last year.

4 Choose the correct options.

- 1 Kathy *has written* / wrote a letter to the newspaper last weekend.
- 2 That's my mum's new car. She *bought* / *has bought* it in March.
- 3 Where's Isabel? I *haven't seen* / *didn't see* her recently.
- 4 My parents *have gone* / *went* home half an hour ago.
- 5 Axel says he *never had* / *has never had* a pet.
- 6 What time *did you get up* / *have you got up* this morning?
- 7 I don't know this man! I *never met* / *'ve never met* him before.

5 Write sentences.

- 1 I / go to / beach / but / I / never go to / mountains.
I've been to the beach but I've never been to the mountains.
- 2 In 2006 we / visit Scotland / and / write / travel blog.
.....
- 3 We / download / podcast / but / not be / very interesting.
.....
- 4 In Science class / we / write / three reports / this week.
.....
- 5 Amy / interview / two local journalists / for the school magazine.
.....
- 6 We read / headlines / on a news website / then / choose / a report to read.
.....

6 Complete the conversation with the correct form of these verbs.

can not	catch	find	never hear
print	read	switch on	think

- A ¹ *Have you read* this report in the paper?
- B I don't know! What's it about?
- A A man was out fishing in the sea one day when he ² a fish.
- B And?
- A On the way home, he ³ he heard some strange music in the car.
- B Wasn't the car radio on?
- A No! That's why he ⁴ understand where the music was from.
- B So what happened?
- A When he cut the fish open, he ⁵ an MP3 player in its stomach!
- B That's impossible! I ⁶ such a silly story! ⁷ the fish..... the MP3 player?!
- A This paper ⁸ some very strange reports recently.

Grammar 5

Present perfect + for and since; How long?

How long have we been here? We've been here for five days/a week/a month.
I haven't read a book since Saturday.
She's lived in France since 2010.

Use

We use the Present perfect with *for* to indicate a period of time:

We've been on holiday for two weeks.

We use the Present perfect with *since* to indicate a point in time:

We've been on holiday since Monday the 14th.

We use *How long?* to ask about the duration of an action:

How long have you been on holiday?

How long have you lived here?

Present perfect with just

You've just had an ice cream.
You've just missed the train.
The menu has just changed.

Use

We use the Present perfect with *just* to indicate an action that happened a short time ago:

The six o'clock train has just left. (It's 6.03 now.)

I've just been to the bank. (Here's the money I got.)

Grammar Practice

Present perfect + for and since; How long?

1 Choose the correct options.

- We've lived here for / since six years.
- I haven't heard that song *for* / since we were in Italy!
- I haven't visited Germany *for* / since a long time.
- Our families have gone camping together *for* / since we were young.
- It's been much warmer *for* / since the rain stopped.
- She's only had that toy *for* / since three weeks.

2 Make sentences with the Present perfect and for or since.

- Jared / not write / to his parents / March.
Jared hasn't written to his parents since March.
- You / not tidy / room / weeks!
.....
- Maria / not eat out / two years.
.....
- The weather / be / very hot / the 15th.
.....
- We / not stayed / in a hotel / October.
.....
- Pablo / have to / stay in bed / five days.
.....
- I / not put up / a tent / last summer.
.....

3 Choose the correct options.

- How long / many have you had your laptop?
- How long / many days have you had a cold?
- How long / many has Jane been in France?
- How long / many times have you visited the castle?
- How long / many have we had to wait?
- How long / many letters have you sent?

4 Make questions for the underlined answers.

- My mum has made four cakes for the party.
How many cakes has your mum made for the party?
- He's had to walk to school since the beginning of the month.
.....
- I've worked here for six weeks.
.....
- We've been abroad three times.
.....
- Your dad's been at the airport for three hours!
.....
- We've had our new car since last April.
.....

Present perfect with just

5 Match the questions (1–6) to the answers (a–f).

- Where are the postcards? **c**
 - Is Kathy at home?
 - Am I in time for the film?
 - Is dinner ready?
 - Have you got my keys?
 - Are you ready to go?
- a I've just put them back on the shelf.
b Yes! It's just started.
c I've just posted them.
d Yes! We've just packed our bags.
e I'm afraid she's just left.
f Your dad has just put it on the table!

6 Put the words in the correct order.

- He's feeling happy because / has / good / he / news / had / just / some
He's feeling happy because he has just had some good news.
- She's feeling great because / has / test / passed / just / she / her
.....
- Mum's still a bit sleepy because / woken / just / she / up / has
.....
- My sister's really excited because / booked / has / she / a / just / holiday
.....
- Tim's tired because / kilometres / walked / has / he / just / ten
.....
- I feel really good because / been / I / just / to / have / the / gym
.....
- Andy's laughing because / good / heard / he / just / a / joke / has
.....

have to/don't have to

Affirmative		
I/You/We/They	have to lay	the table.
He/She/It	has to lay	the table.
Negative		
I/You/We/They	don't have to lay	the table.
He/She/It	doesn't have to lay	the table.
Questions and short answers		
Do you have to do any chores?		
Yes, I do./No, I don't.		
Does he have to do any chores?		
Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.		

Use

- We use *have to* when there is an obligation to do something.
I'm sorry, but we have to leave now.
- We use *don't have to* when there is no obligation.
You don't have to come if you don't want to.

must/mustn't

Affirmative and negative		
I/You/He/She/It We/They	must listen	to her.
I/You/He/She/It We/They	mustn't (must not) listen	to her.

Use

- We use *must* when there is an obligation to do something.
You must take your medicine now!
In the UK, you must drive on the left.
- We use *mustn't* to express prohibition: an obligation NOT to do something.
You mustn't wear shoes inside a mosque.
You mustn't take photographs inside the museum.

Predictions with will, won't, might

Definite
I think she'll be relieved. You won't have any problems, I'm sure. Will they finish it?
Possible
I might see them tomorrow. I'm not sure. He might not like the film.

Use

- We use *will/won't* to express what we think of as a definite future.
I'm sure they'll be very happy.
We'll never forget you!
There won't be much traffic in the morning.
- We use *might* to express what we think of as only possible, but not definite.
If you're here tomorrow, I might see you in the library.
We might not go out if the weather's bad.

Grammar Practice
have to/don't have to, must/mustn't

- 1 Make sentences with the correct form of *have to/don't have to*.
- Sue can't go out because she / have / study.
Sue can't go out because she has to study.
 - What chores do I / have to / do next weekend?
.....
 - Did you / have to / work late / last night?
.....
 - They're staying in a hotel, so they / not have to / cook / their meals.
.....
 - Do / we / have to / wear / suits for the wedding tomorrow?
.....
 - Phil got up early, so I / not have to / wake him up.
.....

- 2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of *have to*.
- A What's it like at your summer camp?
B Some things are the same as at home.
We ¹ *have to* get up early and we
² make the bed. But we
³ do all the activities, because
we can usually choose.
- A That sounds OK! What about meals?
⁴ (you) cook?
B No, we don't. There's a specific activity in the morning if you want to learn.
- A And at night, what time ⁵ (you) go to bed?
B Officially, we ⁶ switch off the lights at midnight, but most of us sit and chat in the dark until much later.
- 3 Life in the army. Look at the table. Write sentences with *mustn't*, *have to/don't have to*. (O = Obligation, N/O = No obligation, P = Prohibition).

1	get up late	P
2	sweep the floors	O
3	wash uniforms	N/O
4	iron uniforms	O
5	cook meals	P
6	do physical exercise	O
7	speak English	N/O

- They *mustn't get up late*.
- They
- They
- They
- They
- They
- They

Predictions with will, won't, might

- 4 Complete the sentences with *will*, *won't* or *might*.
- Tom is sick so he *won't* be at class today.
 - The weather is very changeable so you
..... need an umbrella.
 - you bring me a souvenir from Sweden?
 - Jessie's in the garden so she (not) hear you.
 - There's been a lot of snow so it take longer to get home today.
- 5 Write sentences with *will*, *won't* or *might* and the words in brackets.
- I / not think / Sheila / go / to the theatre. (will)
I don't think Sheila will go to the theatre.
 - Tamara / be / very upset, / so / she not go out tonight. (won't)
.....
 - Rob / invite you / to the party / if / you ask him nicely! (might)
.....
 - Where / you be / at five o'clock / tomorrow afternoon? (will)
.....
 - Diana / be / very clever, / but / she not know / the answer! (might)
.....
 - Terry / look / tired, / but / he not give up! (won't)
.....

be going to

Affirmative
There are going to be 200 elephant sculptures. The charity is going to make elephant corridors.
Negative
There aren't going to be 200 elephant sculptures. The charity isn't going to make elephant corridors.
Questions and short answers
Are they going to make them? Yes, they are ./No, they aren't . What are they going to do ?

Use

We use *be going to* in order to express some kind of future intention or plan:
We're going to have skiing lessons this winter.
I'm not going to practise piano today because I don't have time.

will or be going to

Predictions
In 30 years there won't be any Asian elephants. You'll probably meet one in town this weekend.
Plans or intentions
We're going to save the Asian elephant.

Use

We use *will* to express a prediction:
You'll find the spoons in the drawer next to the cooker.
Carmen will probably study chemistry.
We often use *will* after these expressions:
I think/I don't think, I'm sure/I'm not sure, maybe, perhaps.

First conditional

<i>if</i> + Present simple, <i>will</i> + infinitive
If we don't protest , they will close the library.
<i>will</i> ('ll) + verb > <i>if</i> + Present simple
They will close the library if we don't protest .

Use

We use the First conditional to talk about possible situations. We feel these situations have a real chance of happening if the condition comes true:
If you don't hurry up, we'll miss the bus.
If it rains today, we'll stay at home.

Form

If + Present simple, *will* + infinitive:
If the weather is good, we'll go swimming.
will + infinitive *if* + Present simple:
We'll go swimming if the weather is good.

Grammar Practice

be going to

1 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 A going / dinner / are / to / you / have / What / for / ?
What are you going to have for dinner ?

B Probably just some fruit and yoghurt.
- 2 A put / Where / mirror / her / going / is / Jane / to / new / ?
.....
.....

B I think it's for her bedroom.
- 3 A are / tattoo / you / to / Why / get / going / a / ?
.....
.....

B Because it's fashionable!
- 4 A theatre / the / When / going / to / are / they / open / new / ?
.....
.....

B Some time in September, I think.

will or be going to

2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 David isn't sure about the bus. Perhaps *he 's going to* / *he'll* take the train.

2 We like this place! *We're going to* / *We'll* stay three more days.

3 Ana has to work just now. Maybe *she's going to* / *she'll* join us later.

4 He's just bought the tickets. *They're going to* / *They'll* travel on Monday.

5 They're flying to Mexico. I'm sure *they're going to* / *they'll* have a wonderful time.

6 I'm not feeling very well, so *I'm going to* / *I'll* take an aspirin.

3 Complete the conversation with the correct form of will or be going to.

- A What are your plans for the bank holiday?

B We ¹*'re going to* have a special dinner with the family.

A What's on the menu?

B I'm sure Mum ².....
cook turkey. It's her speciality. But later maybe we ³..... have a special dessert, because I'd like to try something different. And you?

A We ⁴..... travel to the city to surprise my brother.

B That'll be fun.

A Yes. He's been working really hard and hasn't been able to get home. He ⁵..... probably be really happy to see us.

B That ⁶..... be nice!

First conditional

4 Make sentences.

- 1 If you don't practise enough, you / never / play well!
If you don't practise enough, you'll never play well!

2 If we buy one of these, we / get / another one free.
.....
.....

3 If you open this box, you / find / a surprise inside.
.....
.....

4 We'll catch the six o'clock bus if / we / be / lucky!
.....
.....

5 You'll probably get that information if / you / look / on the internet.
.....
.....

6 I'll be very surprised if / Steve / not be / at home.
.....
.....

5 Complete the replies with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 A What are you laughing about?
B If I *tell* (tell) you, *will you keep* (you/keep) it secret?

2 A I can't do my homework!
B If I (help) you,
..... (you/take) the dog for a walk?

3 A I don't like this food!
B If you (not finish) your food, you
..... (not get) any dessert!

4 A We're leaving tomorrow!
B (you/call) me if I
..... (give) you my phone number?

5 A This house is a mess!
B (you/do) the ironing if I
..... (vacuum) the floor?

6 A Romeo's gone!
B What (Juliet/do) if he
..... (not come) back?

Second conditional

if + Past simple, would ('d) + verb would ('d) + verb > if + Past simple	
Affirmative	
If I had a normal job, I'd be bored.	
Negative	
If I wasn't a stuntwoman, I'd do extreme sports. If I was scared, I wouldn't be a stuntwoman.	
Questions and short answers	
Would you be happier if you had a normal job? Yes, I would ./No, I wouldn't .	

Use

We use the Second conditional to talk about unlikely/unreal situations. We feel these situations have very little chance of happening, because the condition itself is nearly impossible. The Past simple tense expresses this near impossibility.
If I had the money, I'd buy a castle.
We'd stay longer, if we had the time.

Form

If + Past simple, would + infinitive.
If the weather was good, we'd go swimming.
would + infinitive if + Past simple.
We'd go swimming if the weather was good.

Relative pronouns

It's the place where I play football.
She's the woman who was in the car.
That's the cat which was under a car.

Use

We use relative pronouns to identify people/places/ things, or to give more information about them:
That's the guide who showed us the city.
This is the hotel where we stayed.
These are the souvenirs which we bought for the family.
It's an object which we use to open doors. (= a key)
It's a place where you can relax and enjoy yourself.
(= a holiday resort)
She's the kind of person who can tell you lots of stories.
(= grandmother)

Grammar Practice
Second conditional

1 Put the words in the correct order.

- What would happen if ...
- 1 off / bus / school / at / didn't / the / get / I / ?
I didn't get off the bus at school?
- 2 Saturdays / to / had / we / go / on / school / to / ?
.....
- 3 with / man / the / spy / newspaper / was / the / a / ?
.....
- If I didn't take the bus, ...
- 4 bike / school / by / to / go / could / I
.....
- 5 time / get / on / wouldn't / school / to / I
.....
- 6 rain / to / have / would / the / I / to / walk / in / school
.....

2 Make sentences.

- 1 If I were you, I / not do that again.
If I were you, I wouldn't do that again.
- 2 If this story was true, we / all be / in serious trouble!
.....
- 3 If Dad saw you now, he / not believe his eyes!
.....
- 4 They'd have to go to hospital if his temperature / not go down.
.....
- 5 I'd ask for a refund if my flight / be cancelled.
.....
- 6 I wouldn't believe him if I / not know him!
.....

- 3 Complete the replies with the correct form of the verbs.
- 1 A So you're going to be late?
B Sorry! If there **was** (be) an earlier train, we'd **get** (get) there in time.
- 2 A Will Uncle Jack remember it's my birthday?
B I (be) very surprised if he (not send) you a present.
- 3 A I don't know what to do!
B If I (be) you, I (ask) your father for some ideas.
- 4 A You've got too much luggage!
B I know. If I (have) a car, it (not be) a problem.
- 5 A Can you see the animals over there?
B It (be) much easier if there (not be) so many trees!
- 6 A Are you enjoying the walk?
B It (not be) so difficult if the path (not be) so narrow.

Relative pronouns

- 4 Complete the conversation with **who**, **which**, or **where**.
- A Haven't you seen these photos before?
B No, I haven't.
A Well this is my classmate ¹ **who** had to go home with a temperature.
B OK. And this?
A That's the Science room ² two students got burns in an experiment.
B How did that happen?
A They were using equipment ³ didn't work properly.
B Who's that girl there?
A She's the one ⁴ got a rash from touching frogs in the Biology class.
B Yes, that happened to a friend of mine, too. He played with some cats ⁵ lived near the beach and his hands went all red.
A Is that the beach ⁶ we were on holiday this summer?
B No, it's a different one.

- 5 Make sentences with **who**, **which**, or **where**.
- 1 This is a photo / the accident / I have / when I / be ten.
This is a photo of the accident which I had when I was ten.
- 2 This is the park / it happen.
.....
- 3 These are the skates / I be / wearing.
.....
- 4 Here's the doctor / put the plaster / on my arm.
.....
- 5 This is the café / my father / buy / me an ice cream.
.....
- 6 This is the nurse / write / a message on my plaster.
.....

Present simple passive

Affirmative
It is made with plastic tubes. They are made with plastic.
Negative
The machine isn't made with plastic. Gloves aren't usually used to climb walls.
Questions and short answers
Is the machine made with plastic? Yes, it is./No, it isn't. Are the gloves used to climb walls? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Use
We use the passive when we want to focus more on an action than on the person or thing doing the action:
Coffee is produced in many different countries.

Form
subject + Present simple of *be* + past participle of the main verb
Coffee is produced in tropical countries.
Coffee is not produced in cold countries.
Is coffee produced in Africa? Yes, it is.

Past simple passive

Affirmative	Negative
It was made by Ella.	It wasn't made by Ella.
They were bought yesterday.	The instructions weren't included in the box.
Questions and short answers	
Was it made from a tin can? Yes, it was ./No, it wasn't. Were the instructions included ? Yes, they were./No, they weren't.	

Form
subject + Past simple of *be* + past participle of the main verb
The first cars were made in the late 1800s.
Cars were not built before the late 1800s.
Were the first cars made in Europe? Yes, they were.

Active and passive

Active
Blind people use Braille. You write messages on a keyboard.
Passive
Braille is used by blind people. Messages are written on a keyboard.

Use
We use **active** forms when the person or thing doing the action is important:
Some people in Ireland speak Gaelic.
We use **passive** forms when we consider the action is more important than the person or thing doing the action:
Gaelic is spoken in Ireland. (= this is where we find Gaelic)
Many buildings were destroyed in this city. (= an important fact)
Sometimes we also want to specify the person or thing doing the action:
Gaelic is spoken by some people in Ireland. (= not everyone speaks the language)
Many buildings were destroyed by fire. (= fire and not water or other causes)
Most often, however, the person or thing doing the action is not mentioned:
Video games are produced in Japan.
Houses in this area are built of wood or brick.

Grammar Practice Present simple passive

- 1 Complete the sentences with the Present simple passive form of the verbs.
- 1 Our computers *are packed* (pack) in this department here.
 - 2 The keyboard (attach) to the case.
 - 3 The electric cables (add) in a separate box.
 - 4 The battery (produce) in a different factory.
 - 5 The sockets (test) by that department there.
 - 6 The remote control (sell) separately.

- 2 Make questions with the Present simple passive.
- 1 Where / cables / plug in?
Where are the cables plugged in?
 - 2 How / this tube / produce?
.....
 - 3 What kind of keyboard / use / in China?
.....
 - 4 How / the sockets / add?
.....
 - 5 When / the battery / attach?
.....
 - 6 Where / these engines / build?
.....

Past simple passive

- 3 Make sentences with the Past simple passive.
- 1 Horses / domesticate / over 6,000 years ago.
Horses were domesticated over 6,000 years ago.
 - 2 Modern bicycles / not invent / until about 1885.
.....
 - 3 The first car factory / build / in Germany in 1885.
.....
 - 4 City bus services / begin / in England and France in the 1820s.
.....
 - 5 The first railway trains / run in England in the 1820s.
.....
 - 6 The first aeroplanes / not fly / until 1903.
.....

- 4 Complete the questions with the Past simple passive form of the verbs.
- 1 When *was* the local theme park *opened*? (open)
 - 2 Where the *Twilight* films? (make)
 - 3 When the baby to its father in *Ice Age*? (return)
 - 4 How Princess Fiona by Shrek? (rescue)
 - 5 When the ring into the volcano in the *Lord of the Rings*? (throw)
 - 6 Where *High School Musical*? (film)

Active and passive

- 5 Change these active sentences into passive sentences. Include *by* + noun only if necessary.
- 1 People make flour from wheat.
Flour is made from wheat.
 - 2 The school theatre group performed this play.
.....
 - 3 Someone in France writes this blog.
.....
 - 4 The local factory produces one thousand cars a week.
.....
 - 5 Mark Zuckerberg created a huge social network.
.....
 - 6 A monkey stole our sandwiches!
.....
 - 7 Three boys discovered some old coins in a field.
.....