## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry test</td>
<td>Entry test</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Present tenses</td>
<td>Present simple; present continuous; state verbs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Past tenses</td>
<td>Past simple; past continuous; <em>used to</em> (and <em>to be used to</em>); <em>would</em></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Present perfect and past simple</td>
<td>Present perfect simple and past simple; present perfect simple and continuous</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Past perfect</td>
<td>Past perfect simple and continuous</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Future 1</td>
<td>Present tenses for future; <em>will</em>; future continuous</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Future 2</td>
<td><em>Going to</em>; future in the past; present after time adverbs; future perfect; <em>to be about to</em></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Adjectives</td>
<td>Comparative and superlative adjectives; position; order; adjectives ending in <em>-ing</em> and <em>-ed</em></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Adverbs</td>
<td>Formation; adverbs and adjectives easily confused; comparative and superlative adverbs; modifiers; position</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Questions</td>
<td><em>Yes/no</em> questions; short answers; question words; question tags; agreeing</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Countable and uncountable nouns; articles</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable nouns; <em>a(n), the</em> and no article; special uses of articles</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Pronouns and determiners</td>
<td>Possessives; reflexive pronouns; <em>each</em> other etc.; <em>there</em> and <em>it</em>; <em>someone</em> etc.; <em>all</em>, <em>most</em> and <em>some</em>; <em>each</em> and <em>every</em>; <em>both</em>, <em>neither</em> etc.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Modals 1</td>
<td>Use of modals; obligation; necessity</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Modals 2</td>
<td>Permission; requests; offers; suggestions; orders; advice</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14 Modals 3
Ability; deduction: certainty and possibility; expectations ........................................118

15 The passive
The passive; to have something done ........................................................................127

16 Reported speech
Tense changes in reported speech; reporting in the same tense; verbs used for reporting; reporting questions .................................................................135

17 The to infinitive and -ing
Verb + to infinitive; verb + infinitive without to; verb + -ing; verb + object + to infinitive; verb + that; adjectives ..............................................................145

18 Phrasal verbs
Meaning and form; verb + preposition; verb + adverb; verb + preposition + adverb ....155

19 Conditionals 1
Zero, first, second and third conditionals; mixed conditionals ................................164

20 Conditionals 2
Unless; in case; as so long as; provided that; I wish / if only; it's time; I'd rather; otherwise / or else .................................................................174

21 Prepositions 1
Prepositions of place and time .................................................................................182

22 Prepositions 2
Prepositions which follow verbs and adjectives; prepositions to express who, how and why; expressions with prepositions ................................................191

23 Relative clauses
Defining and non-defining relative clauses; relative pronouns and prepositions ......200

24 Linking words 1
Because, as and since; so and therefore; in order to; to + infinitive and so (that); so and such; enough and too .................................................................207

25 Linking words 2
In spite of and despite; but, although and though; even though and even if; participle clauses; before and after + -ing; when, while and since + -ing ..............216

Key ...............................................................................................................................224
Recording scripts .........................................................................................................240
Appendix 1: Phrasal verbs ..........................................................................................256
Appendix 2: Irregular verbs .......................................................................................257
Grammar glossary .......................................................................................................258
A Context listening

1 You are going to hear Millie talking on her mobile phone to her friend Lisa. It’s Saturday morning. Before you listen, look at the picture. Why do you think Millie is phoning Lisa? ................................................................. .................................................................

2 Listen and check if you were right.

3 Listen again and answer these questions. Write complete sentences.
   1 What’s Millie doing this morning? She’s looking round the shops. .................................................................
   2 What does she do nearly every Saturday? ..............................................................................................................
   3 What’s she looking for? ........................................................................................................................................
   4 What’s Lisa wearing? ...........................................................................................................................................
   5 What’s she doing this morning? ...........................................................................................................................
   6 What does she do whenever she goes to town? ....................................................................................................... 
   7 What’s Millie looking at right now? .........................................................................................................................
   8 What does Lisa want Millie to do now? ....................................................................................................................

4 Look at your answers to Exercise 3 and answer these questions.
   1 Look at answers 2 and 6. What tense are they? ......................................................................................................
   2 Look at answers 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. What tense are they? ............................................................................................
   3 Which sentences are about regular actions? ..............................................................................................................
   4 Which sentences are about actions at or around the time of speaking? .................................................................
   5 Look at answer 8. Does it fit the pattern? ...................................................................................................................
1 Present simple

**+ verb / verb + -s**

She works in London.

**- do / does not + verb**

He doesn’t work in London.

**? do / does ... + verb?**

Where do you work?

We use the present simple:

- to say when things happen if they take place regularly:
  
  They eat lunch at two o’clock.

- to talk about permanent situations:
  
  I work in London.

- to state general truths:
  
  Popular CDs sell really fast.
  
  The moon goes round the earth.

2 Present continuous

**+ am / is / are + verb + -ing**

He’s working in London this week.

**- am / is / are not + verb + -ing**

I’m not working in London this week.

**? am / is / are ... + verb + -ing?**

Are you working in London this week?

We use the present continuous:

- for changing or developing situations:
  
  That group’s becoming more well known.
  
  The earth’s temperature is rising.

- with a word like always or continually, if we want to criticise or complain:
  
  You’re always buying new clothes! (= you buy too many)
  
  I’m always forgetting people’s names. (= it’s very irritating)

- with always when something unexpected happens several times:
  
  I’m always meeting my neighbour John near the station. I guess he works somewhere near there.

- to talk about habits and how often they happen:
  
  You buy new clothes every Saturday.

- to describe the plots of books and films:
  
  The story begins and ends in Spain. The year is 1937.
3 State verbs

These verbs are nearly always used in a simple rather than a continuous tense. They are mostly about thoughts, feelings, belonging and the senses:

... that special CD you want to get. (not you are wanting to)
You don't deserve to hear it. (not you aren't deserving to)

The following are some important state verbs:

- thoughts: believe, know, mean, realise, recognise, remember, suppose, understand, feel (= believe), think (= believe):
  I think you're wrong.
  We feel this letter should be changed.
  \(\text{\textbullet\space Feel and think are not state verbs when they mean the action:}\)
  I'm thinking about my holiday.
  We're feeling cold.

- feelings: adore, dislike, despise, hate, like, love, want, wish, prefer:
  They... despise me because of the way I'm living.

- belonging: belong, have / have got (= possess), own, possess:
  It belongs to my father.
  The manager has the biggest company car.
  \(\text{\textbullet\space Have can be continuous when it does not mean 'possess':}\)
  Steve's having a difficult time at college this term.
  Can I phone you back later? We're having lunch right now.

- senses: smell, taste, hear, see:
  This sauce tastes disgusting.
  I hear what you're saying to me, but I don't agree.
  Do you see anything you want to buy here?

  We use can with these verbs to show we are talking about this moment:
  I can see the postman at the gate.
  I can hear someone in the next room.
  \(\text{\textbullet\space Taste and smell can be continuous when they mean the action:}\)
  I'm tasting the sauce.

  See can be continuous when it means 'meet':
  Are you seeing Tom today?

  \(\text{\textbullet\space Listen to, watch and look at are not state verbs and can be continuous:}\)
  I'm listening to music and Diane is watching a video upstairs.

- other state verbs: contain, deserve, fit, seem, look (= seem), look like, matter, weigh:
  This medicine contains aspirin.
  Mark weighs 70 kilos.
  \(\text{\textbullet\space Weigh can be continuous when it means the action:}\)
  The shop assistant's weighing the cheese.
C Grammar exercises

1 In five of these sentences there is a verb in the wrong tense. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

1 My brother lives with us until he can find a flat of his own. .........................................................
2 These days we’re always having tests in school. ..............................................................................
3 I’m not having enough money for a long holiday this year. ..............................................................
4 Everyone needs a break from work sometimes. ....................................................................................
5 I’m liking a good cup of coffee after lunch. .........................................................................................
6 I must lose weight – I’m weighing over 80 kilos. ..............................................................................
7 Maria is going to the shops every Saturday morning. ........................................................................
8 What period of history are you studying this term? ...........................................................................

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1 My father knows (know) all about mending cars, but nothing about bicycles.
2 A: Why do you wear (you wear) my coat?
   B: Oh, I’m sorry. It looks (look) like mine in this light.
3 This pie smells (smell) a bit odd. What’s in it?
4 I like (like) the jacket of this suit, but unfortunately the trousers don’t fit (not fit) me any more.
5 You’re very quiet this evening. What do you think (you think) about?
6 A: I have (have) no idea what this sentence means (mean).
   Can you translate it?
   B: No, sorry. I don’t understand (not understand) it either.
7 A: Do you see (you see) those men near the door? They look (look) at us very strangely.
   B: Yes. You’re right. Do you recognise (you recognise) them from anywhere?
   A: No, but they certainly seem (seem) to know us. They come (come) across to speak to us.
8 A: What do you do (you do) in the kitchen?
   B: I just make (just make) some coffee.
   A: Well, go away. I don’t want (not want) your help. Our guests wait (wait) for their dessert, and you get (get) in my way!
9 I played football at school, but now I prefer (prefer) swimming or tennis.
3 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

behave come cost eat enjoy feel go have have have
like love realise say serve show smile stay take visit

Dear Stephanie,
How are you? We’re fine. Our trip round the States is going well and we
ourselves very much. One good surprise is that things less here than back home. For example, this weekend we in a motel beside a lake. We a room with a beautiful view for only $35 per night.

The only thing we much is the food. Restaurants at home so we . We never at six o’clock at home and Americans very big meals. Apart from that, we a wonderful time. We lots of interesting little towns and we the scenery.

People in a very friendly manner towards strangers, all the shop assistants and everyone ’Have a nice day!’

At home, the TV us bad news stories about the States, but in fact, when you here, you it’s a really great place.

We lots of photos to show you.

Much love,

Mick and Mary

4 Write six true sentences about yourself, using the words in the box and a suitable verb in the correct form.

at the moment before breakfast every day
most weekends once a year right now this term

1 I’m doing my homework right now, and I’m listening to a CD.

2 ...

3 ...

4 ...

5 ...

6 ...

7 ...
**Exam practice**

**Listening**

You will hear an interview with a university student. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. Today's edition of Study Talk is about an unusual
   - A university.
   - B course.
   - C hobby.

2. What is the subject that Ellis Graham is studying for his degree?
   - A surfing
   - B mathematics
   - C computing

3. What does Jed suggest about most people who enjoy surfing?
   - A They waste time when they should be studying.
   - B They know a lot of unimportant information.
   - C They are not very intelligent.

4. Ellis says the course he is doing at university
   - A is extremely popular.
   - B accepts people who failed on other courses.
   - C attracts applications from other universities.

5. What does Ellis make Jed understand?
   - A Jed needs to practise seriously to be a good surfer.
   - B Jed had the wrong idea about Ellis's studies.
   - C Jed does not have to work as hard as the students.

6. What plans does Ellis say he has for the future?
   - A to travel to other countries
   - B to join a research project
   - C to start a business

7. Ellis has problems with Jed's last question because
   - A it involves discussing something secret.
   - B he is unsure of the facts.
   - C it's hard to find uncrowded beaches.