

Circle a, b, or c.

- 1 We'll miss the train if we ____.
☐ a don't hurry ☐ b won't hurry
☐ c didn't hurry
- 2 If you help me with the washing-up, ____ in five minutes.
☐ a we'll finish ☐ b we finish ☐ c we finished
- 3 I won't get into university unless ____ good grades.
☐ a I'll get ☐ b I get ☐ c I don't get
- 4 If we moved to a bigger house, we ____ a dog.
☐ a can have ☐ b could have ☐ c will have
- 5 I'd be sad if my brother and his wife ____.
☐ a break up ☐ b 'll break up ☐ c broke up
- 6 If I had a job, I ____ live with my parents.
☐ a won't ☐ b wouldn't ☐ c didn't
- 7 If I won a lot of money, ____ a big house.
☐ a I'd buy ☐ b I'll buy ☐ c I buy
- 8 Tom's really good at ____ problems.
☐ a solve ☐ b solving ☐ c to solve
- 10 I wouldn't ____ that car if I were you.
☐ a get ☐ b getting ☐ c to get
- 11 It's really important ____ the receipt.
☐ a keep ☐ b to keep ☐ c keeping
- 12 He said he ____ to his lawyer tomorrow.
☐ a will speak ☐ b spoke ☐ c would speak
- 13 I asked Sally if ____ coming to the party.
☐ a she is ☐ b she was ☐ c was she
- 14 The little girl ____ that she was lost.
☐ a told ☐ b said us ☐ c told us
- 15 Sandra asked me where ____.
☐ a did I work ☐ b I was work ☐ c I worked

7A GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + *when*, *until*, etc

Complete the conversations with the verbs in the correct form: present simple, imperative, or *will* + infinitive. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 **A** Ugh! The weather's terrible! Unless it ¹ *improves* (improve) at the weekend, we ² _____ (have to) cancel the party.
B What? We can't cancel it!
A But we ³ _____ (not able to) have a barbecue if it ⁴ _____ (rain).
B Well, if the weather ⁵ _____ (be) still bad, we ⁶ _____ (have) lunch inside instead.



- 2 **A** So, ⁷ _____ (not forget) to phone me when you ⁸ _____ (get) there.
B Yes, Mum. I ⁹ _____ (call) you as soon as I ¹⁰ _____ (arrive).
A And if anything ¹¹ _____ (go) wrong, ¹² _____ (you / let) me know straight away?
B Yes, Mum. Stop worrying!



- 3 **A** What time will you be home later?
B Well, I have a meeting until about 6.00, but I ¹³ _____ (leave) as soon as it ¹⁴ _____ (finish).
A OK, ¹⁵ _____ (send) me a text when you ¹⁶ _____ (be) on the train and I'll start making dinner.
B All right. See you later.



- 4 **A** ¹⁷ _____ (you / come) back to work after you ¹⁸ _____ (have) the baby, Jo?
B Well, I probably ¹⁹ _____ (not come) back until he ²⁰ _____ (be) at least a year old.
A Oh, we'll really miss you here.
B Yes, I'll miss you, too. Before I ²¹ _____ (leave), we should all go out for dinner one evening.
A Yes, that's a great idea.



- 5 **A** Your room's a mess, Tom!
B Don't worry. I ²² _____ (tidy) it before Mum and Dad ²³ _____ (get) home.
A Yes, because they ²⁴ _____ (not be) very happy if it ²⁵ _____ (look) like that!



5A GRAMMAR past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect

- Complete the story using the verbs in brackets in the past simple, past continuous, or past perfect. Write the answers in the column on the right.



My car nightmare

This story ¹ (happen) to me one really hot summer about five years ago. It's probably the worst thing that's ever happened to me while driving a car. I ² (buy) my car the week before and I ³ (still feel) very excited about it. It ⁴ (not have) air conditioning, but that ⁵ (not matter) to me because it was my first ever car! I ⁶ (know) that my best friend Penny ⁷ (always want) to visit a picturesque little village in the mountains about 150 kilometres from where we live, so I ⁸ (call) her and ⁹ (tell) her that I would take her there the following day.

It ¹⁰ (be) a perfect, hot summer day. The sun ¹¹ (shine) and the sky was blue. While I ¹² (drive) and we ¹³ (chat), I ¹⁴ (see) something out of the corner of my eye. It was a wasp which ¹⁵ (fly) into the car! Penny and I both ¹⁶ (try) to kill the wasp, which then ¹⁷ (start) buzzing around inside the car. Suddenly the wasp ¹⁸ (disappear). Then I ¹⁹ (feel) a pain in my arm; the wasp ²⁰ (sting) me! I forgot that I ²¹ (drive), and... BANG! I ²² (crash) into the car in front of us. Nobody was hurt, but that was the end of our day out.

¹ happened

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4B GRAMMAR ability and possibility: *can, could, be able to*

- a Circle the correct verb. Sometimes both verbs are possible.

It's never too late

My 78-year-old father ¹~~couldn't~~ wasn't able to even turn on a computer until about two years ago. All that changed when he decided that he wanted to ²can be able to use the internet and he did a course at his local Adult Education Centre. Although he really enjoyed the course, he ³~~couldn't~~ wasn't able to put what he learnt in his classes into practice because he didn't have a computer. So, for his birthday, I bought him his own laptop and that's when he really started learning! Now, he ⁴'s able to can use the internet really well and send emails. What he loves most is ⁵can being able to speak to and see his grandchildren on Skype at least once a week. We live in Australia, but he lives in the UK. If he didn't have a computer, he ⁶~~couldn't~~ wouldn't be able to keep in touch with us so much.



- b Complete the sentences with *can / can't* or *could / couldn't*. If a form of *can / could* isn't possible, complete the sentence with a form of *be able to*.

- 1 At the end of the six-week course, you *'ll be able to* design your own website.
- 2 Masha called me yesterday because she remember how to get to my house.
- 3 Simon isn't going to finish the report by the end of the day.
- 4 Pierre has passed his driving test, so now he drive his father's car.
- 5 I haven't speak to Harry for over three weeks. He never answers his phone.
- 6 The train was delayed, so I get to the meeting on time.
- 7 Miriam hates not play chess as well as Luke. He always beats her and she's a really bad loser!
- 8 Sometimes when you're on Skype you hear the other person very well.
- 9 I'm afraid I won't go away this weekend. I'm too busy.
- 10 You should do this exercise without any help. It's quite easy.
- 11 We park here; there are no spaces.
- 12 do what you like is the best thing about a holiday.

ACTIVATION

Complete the sentences about yourself.

- 1 I've been able to since .
- 2 I used to be able to .
- 3 I enjoy being able to .

-



- 1 I take the bus to work because it's **more quickly** than going by car.
- 2 Olga drives **more carefully** than Bill.
- 3 I prefer visiting Paris in winter. It's **less crowded** than in summer.
- 4 Now I've tried them on, these shoes are **more comfortable than** I thought they were going to be.
- 5 In this photo, you look **more young than** your sister.
- 6 Black cabs in London are **more expensive than** other taxis.
- 7 Anne's **not as tall as** Susie, but she's thinner.
- 8 German trains are **moderner than** British ones.
- 9 I love riding my scooter, it's **more better than** driving a car.
- 10 Can you say that again **more slowly**, please? I didn't understand a word!
- 11 It's **the most beautiful beach I've never been** to. The sea looks amazing.
- 12 Sean's **the worse actor** in the group, but he's the best singer.
- 13 What's **the nicest thing anyone's ever said** to you?
- 14 Personally, I think that Barcelona is **the best city of the world**.
- 15 Which sofa is **more cheaper**? The blue one or the red one?
- 16 I think we should take this case. It's **the biggest** one that we have.
- 17 It's usually **hoter** here in June than it is in May.
- 18 Did you go to **the same school than** your brother?
- 19 That restaurant over there is fantastic. It's cheap and you can eat **as much food as** you like.
- 20 It took me ages to walk there. It was **further** than I thought.

✓

[illegible]

2A GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

a Circle the correct verb.

- Mike** So, where shall we go for our honeymoon?
Gina I don't know. Maybe somewhere in North Africa. Have you ever been / **gone** to Morocco?
Mike Yes, I've been / I went there.
Gina I didn't know that. When have you been / did you go there?
Mike The year after I have finished / finished university.
Gina What about Egypt?
Mike I've been / I went there, too.
Gina Who have you been / did you go with?
Mike With an ex-girlfriend. But we only have been / went to Cairo. Let's go there.
Gina No, let's go somewhere else.

b Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: past simple or present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 **Paul** How long ¹ have you been (you / be) married, James?
James Twenty-two years! Maxine and I ² got married (have) our wedding anniversary three weeks ago.
Paul Where ³ did you meet (you / meet)? At university?
James No, it ⁴ wasn't (be) long before that. Actually, we ⁵ both went (go) to the same school. We ⁶ have known (know) each other for a long time. What about you?
Paul I'm divorced. I ⁷ got divorced (get) divorced a year ago.
James How long ⁸ have you been (you / be) married?
Paul Just a couple of years.
James So, you're on your own now?
Paul Yes, but I ⁹ haven't met (just / meet) someone new and I really like her.



- 2 **Sophia** You look exhausted, Jacob! What time ¹ did you go (you / go) home last night?
Jacob I ² didn't leave (not leave) until 9.00 and I ³ came back (come) back in at 7.00 this morning.
Sophia And what about the report for the boss? ⁴ Have you finished (you / finish) it yet?
Jacob Yes, I ⁵ sent (send) it to her a couple of minutes ago.
Sophia Great! You should take a break. I ⁶ just made (just / make) some coffee. Do you want some?
Jacob No, thanks. I ⁷ have already had (already / have) three cups this morning!



ACTIVATION

1B GRAMMAR future forms: present continuous, *be going to*, *will* / *won't*

Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets + *will*, *shall*, or *going to*, or use the verb in the present continuous. Write the answers in the column on the right and use contractions where possible. Sometimes two answers are possible.

1 A I can hardly lift this suitcase.

B Wait. I you with it! (help)

I'll help

2 We a party next Friday. Can you come? (have)

3 I've decided that I a new job. (look for)

4 A Do you want to come to Dave's on Thursday?

B I can't. I dinner with Sam. (have)

5 My sister's having a baby, so I an aunt in a couple of weeks. (be)

6 That little boy's cycling too fast. He off. (fall)

7 A Can I tell you a secret?

B Of course. I anyone. (not tell)

8 A What time is their flight arriving?

B I'm not sure. I online. (check)

9 Meg didn't study for the exam, so she doesn't think she it. (pass)

10 Did I tell you that we skiing in the Alps next week? (go)

11 A Is the air conditioning on? I'm freezing.

B Yes, I think so. it off? (turn)

12 Let's meet outside the theatre at 7.00. Promise me that you late! (not be)

13 A Your girlfriend's really nice.

B Yes, she is. I her to my parents next week. (introduce)

14 Sorry, but I can't help you now. I shopping. (go)

15 Do you think you in this town all your life? (live)

13–15 Excellent. You can use different future forms very well.

9–12 Quite good, but check the rules in the Grammar Bank p.133 for any questions that you got wrong.

0–8 This is difficult for you. Read the rules in the Grammar Bank p.133. Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

Personality

1 WHAT ARE THEY LIKE?

a Complete the sentences with adjectives from the list.

affectionate /ə'fekʃənət/ ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/
anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ bossy /'bɒsi/ charming /'tʃɑːmɪŋ/
competitive /kəm'petətɪv/ honest /'ɒnɪst/
imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/
insecure /ɪnsɪ'kjʊə/ mature /mə'tʃʊə/ moody /'muːdi/
patient /'peɪʃnt/ rebellious /rɪ'beljəs/ reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
self-confident /self 'kɒnfɪdənt/ selfish /'selfɪʃ/
sensible /'sensəbl/ sensitive /'sensətɪv/
sociable /'səʊjəbl/ spoilt /spɔɪlt/ stubborn /'stʌbən/

- 1 Selfish people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 2 children are rude and behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 3 people behave like adults.
- 4 people always tell the truth and never steal or cheat.
- 5 people have an attractive personality and people like them.
- 6 people have common sense and are practical.
- 7 people are friendly and enjoy being with other people. **SYN** outgoing
- 8 people are often worried or stressed.
- 9 people have a good imagination.
- 10 people like doing things on their own, without help.
- 11 people like telling other people what to do.
- 12 people are not confident about themselves.
- 13 people can be easily hurt or offended.
- 14 people never change their opinion or attitude about something.
- 15 people can wait for a long time or accept difficulties without getting angry.
- 16 people want to be successful in life.
- 17 people are ones who you can trust or depend on. **SYN** responsible
- 18 people are sure of themselves and their abilities.
- 19 people don't like obeying rules.
- 20 people have moods that change quickly and often.
- 21 people always want to win.
- 22 people show that they love or like other people very much.

b  1.22 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Which adjectives do you think are positive?

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7A

GRAMMAR BANK

first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

first conditional sentences: *if* + present simple, *will* / *won't* + infinitive

- 1 If you **work** hard, you'll **pass** your exams. 7.13
The teacher **won't be** very pleased if we're late for class.
- 2 **Come** and see us next week if you **have** time.
- 3 Alison **won't get** into university unless she **gets** good grades.
I **won't go** unless you **go** too.

- We use first conditional sentences to talk about a possible / probable future situation and its consequence.
- 1 We use the present tense (**NOT** the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences. **NOT** ~~*if you'll work hard, you'll pass all your exams.*~~
- 2 We can also use an imperative instead of the *will* clause.
- 3 We can use *unless* + present simple \square instead of *if...not* in conditional sentences. Compare: *Alison won't get into university if she **doesn't get** good grades.*

future time clauses

We'll **have** dinner when your father **gets** home. 7.14
As soon as you **get** your exam results, **call** me.
I **won't go** to bed until you **come** home.
I'll **have** a quick lunch before I **leave**.
After I **finish** university, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

- We use the present tense (**NOT** the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before, and after* to talk about the future.



a Complete with the present simple or future with **will** and the verbs in brackets.

- If I fail my exams, I'll take them again next year. (take)
- 1 That girl into trouble if she doesn't wear her uniform. (get)
 - 2 If you give in your homework late, the teacher it. (not mark)
 - 3 Don't write anything unless you sure of the answer. (be)
 - 4 Gary will be expelled if his behaviour . (not improve)
 - 5 They'll be late for school unless they . (hurry)
 - 6 Ask me if you what to do. (not know)
 - 7 Johnny will be punished if he at the teacher again. (shout)
 - 8 My sister university this year if she passes all her exams. (finish)
 - 9 I tonight unless I finish my homework quickly. (not go out)
 - 10 Call me if you some help with your project. (need)

b Circle the correct word or expression.

- I won't go to university if / unless I don't get good results.
- 1 Don't turn over the exam paper after / until the teacher tells you to.
 - 2 Please check the water's not too hot before / after the kids get in the bath.
 - 3 Your parents will be really happy when / unless they hear your good news.
 - 4 I'll look for a job in September before / after I come back from holiday.
 - 5 The schools will close unless / until it stops snowing soon.
 - 6 The job is very urgent, so please do it after / as soon as you can.
 - 7 We'll stay in the library as soon as / until it closes. Then we'll go home.
 - 8 Harry will probably learn to drive when / until he's 18.
 - 9 You won't be able to speak to the head teacher unless / if you make an appointment.
 - 10 Give Mummy a kiss before / after she goes to work.

← p.68

a Are the **highlighted** verb forms right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong ones.

When I was a teenager I **use to have** very short hair. X **used to have**

- 1 I **didn't used to like** my maths teacher when I was at school. ☐
- 2 **Do you usually tell** close friends about your problems? ☐
- 3 My sister never **didn't use to want** children, but now she's got four! ☐
- 4 How **used you to keep in touch** in the days before the internet? ☐
- 5 They **used to go** on holiday together every winter because they all love skiing. ☐
- 6 That couple have three kids, so they **don't usually go** out at night. ☐
- 7 **Did your parents use to meet** each other at university? ☐
- 8 My husband **use to work** for a bank, but now he's unemployed. ☐
- 9 We love the theatre. Nowadays, we **use to go** to a play at least once a month. ☐

b Complete with **used to + infinitive** or **usually + present simple** (+, -, or ?) and a verb from the list.

argue be eat eat out get on go have
play speak watch work

- My brother **didn't use to eat** vegetables, but now he loves them.
- 1 We a lot in common, but now we're completely different.
 - 2 We to bed early during the week because we have to get up at 6.00 a.m.
 - 3 I TV on my phone, but now I often do.
 - 4 you football on Sunday mornings? Could I join you next weekend?
 - 5 They love sushi so they in Japanese restaurants.
 - 6 Where your husband before he got the job in the bank?
 - 7 My sister has lost a lot of weight. She never so slim.
 - 8 you a lot with your parents when you were a teenager?
 - 9 Laura really well with her flatmates, but they occasionally argue about housework.
 - 10 My ex-boyfriend to me, but now he calls me quite often.

← p.51

a Circle the correct form.

When the teacher collected the exam papers he saw that Robbie cheated / had cheated.

- 1 They didn't play well in the match although they were training / had trained every evening.
- 2 Mike had an accident as he cycled / was cycling to work.
- 3 I left work early because I wanted / was wanting to watch the match.
- 4 There was a lot of traffic, and when we arrived, the match already started / had already started.
- 5 The captain didn't score / hadn't scored any goals when the referee sent him off.
- 6 My son got injured while he played / was playing basketball last Saturday.
- 7 When the snowstorm started, we stopped / had stopped skiing and went back to the hotel.
- 8 England didn't lose / hadn't lost any of their previous games when they played in the quarter-finals.
- 9 The referee suspended the match because it was raining / rained so hard.

b Complete with the past simple, past continuous, or past perfect.

The marathon runner was sweating when she crossed the finish line. (sweat, cross)

- 1 The accident _____ when they _____ home. (happen, drive)
- 2 The crowd _____ when the referee _____ the final whistle. (cheer, blow)
- 3 I _____ Jane at first because she _____ so much. (not recognize, change)
- 4 The police _____ my sister on the motorway because she _____ a seat belt. (stop, not wear)
- 5 Some of the players _____ while the coach _____ to them. (not listen, talk)
- 6 We _____ use the ski slope because it _____ enough. (not can, not snow)
- 7 They _____ play tennis because they _____ a court. (not able to, not book)
- 8 The player _____ a yellow card because he _____ his shirt after scoring a goal. (get, take off)

← p.48

a Circle the correct form.

I love weddings / the weddings!

- 1 Jess is nurse / a nurse in a hospital. A hospital / The hospital is a long way from her house.
- 2 What a horrible day / horrible day! We'll have to eat our picnic in the car / a car.
- 3 My wife likes love stories / the love stories, but I prefer the war films / war films.
- 4 We go to theatre / the theatre about once a month / once the month.
- 5 I'm having dinner / the dinner with some friends the next Friday / next Friday.
- 6 My boyfriend is chef / a chef. I think he's the best cook / best cook in the world.
- 7 I'm not sure if I closed the windows / windows before I left the home / home this morning.
- 8 In general, I like dogs / the dogs, but I don't like dogs / the dogs that live next door to me.
- 9 I got to the school / school late every day the last week / last week.
- 10 I think happiness / the happiness is more important than money / the money.

b Complete with a / an, the, or – (no article).

A What does the guidebook say about Pizzeria Marco?

B It says that it's a great restaurant.

- 1 A How often do you go to _____ gym?
B About three times _____ week. But I never go on _____ Fridays.
- 2 A What time does _____ train leave?
B In 40 minutes. Can you drop me off at _____ station on your way to _____ work?
- 3 A What _____ amazing dress!
B Thanks. I bought it in _____ sales _____ last month.
- 4 A What's _____ most interesting place to visit in your town?
B Probably _____ castle. It's _____ oldest building.
- 5 A What shall we do _____ next weekend?
B Let's invite Toni for _____ lunch. We could eat in _____ garden.
- 6 A Do you like _____ cats?
B Not really. I prefer _____ dogs. I think they're _____ best pets.
- 7 A Is your mum _____ housewife?
B No, she's _____ teacher. She's always tired when she finishes _____ work.
- 8 A Have you ever had _____ problem in your relationship?
B Yes, but we solved _____ problem and we got married.
- 9 A When is _____ meeting?
B They've changed _____ date. It's on _____ Tuesday now.

← p.31

a Complete with the comparative or superlative of the bold word (and *than* if necessary).

What's **the fastest** way to get across London? **fast**

- 1 I think skiing is horse-riding. **easy**
- 2 This is train I've ever been on. **hot**
- 3 A motorbike is a scooter. **powerful**
- 4 I drive my partner. **slowly**
- 5 time to travel is on holiday weekends. **bad**
- 6 I've ever driven is from London to Edinburgh. **far**
- 7 The London Underground is the subway in New York. **old**
- 8 I think that travelling by train is form of transport. **relaxing**
- 9 Of all my family, my mum is driver. **good**

b Complete with one word.

Going by motorboat is **more** exciting than travelling by ferry.

- 1 A coach isn't as comfortable a train.
- 2 It's most expensive car we've ever bought.
- 3 The traffic was worse we expected.
- 4 This is the longest journey I've been on.
- 5 He gets home late, but his wife arrives later than .
- 6 The interesting place I've ever visited is Venice.
- 7 I leave home at the same time my brother.
- 8 He drives carefully than his girlfriend – he's never had an accident.
- 9 We don't go abroad often as we used to.
- 10 What's the longest motorway the UK?

p.28

a Write sentences in the present perfect continuous.

How long / you / work here?

How long have you been working here?

- 1 She / study English for three years.
- 2 How long / they / watching TV?
- 3 It / rain / since lunchtime.
- 4 I / not live / here for very long.
- 5 How long / you / learn to drive?

b Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

Harry is / has been unemployed since last year.

- 1 We've had our new flat for / since six months. ☐
- 2 Hi Jackie! How are you? I haven't seen / haven't been seeing you for ages! ☐
- 3 How long have you known / do you know your husband? ☐
- 4 I've worked / been working as a teacher for five years. ☐
- 5 I'm exhausted! I'm cleaning / I've been cleaning the kitchen for two hours. ☐

c Make present perfect sentences (with *for* / *since* if necessary). Use the continuous form if possible.

I / work for a charity / eight years

I've been working for a charity for eight years.

- 1 we / know each other / we were children
- 2 the children / play computer games / two hours
- 3 your sister / have that hairstyle / a long time?
- 4 I / love her / the first day we met
- 5 my internet connection / not work / yesterday
- 6 how long / you / wait?
- 7 I / be a teacher / three years
- 8 it / snow / 5.00 this morning
- 9 Sam / not study enough recently
- 10 you / live in London / a long time?

p.21

- a Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verb in brackets and an adverb from the list. You can use the adverbs more than once.

already ever just never yet

- A Why are you smiling? B I've just found a €50 note! (find)
 1 A [] you [] a flight online? (book)
 B Yes, of course. I've done it loads of times.
 2 A When are you going to buy a motorbike?
 B Soon. I [] [] nearly €1,000.
 (save)
 3 A [] you [] the phone bill []? (pay)
 B No, sorry. I forgot.
 4 A [] your parents [] you money?
 (lend)
 B Yes, but I paid it back as soon as I could.
 5 A How does eBay work?
 B I don't know. I [] [] it. (use)
 6 A What are you celebrating?
 B We [] [] the lottery! (win)
 7 A Why haven't you got any money?
 B I [] [] my salary. I bought a new
 phone last week. (spend)
 8 A Would you like a coffee?
 B No, thanks. I [] [] one. (have)

- b Are the **bold** phrases right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (X) them. Correct the wrong phrases.

I've never been in debt. (✓)

How much **has your new camera cost?** (X)

How much **did your new camera cost?**

- 1 Dean **has just inherited** €5,000 from a relative. []
 2 **Did your sister pay** you back yet? []
 3 **We booked our holiday** online a month ago. []
 4 **When have you bought** that leather jacket? []
 5 **They've finished paying back** the loan last month. []
 6 **We haven't paid** the gas bill yet. []
 7 **Have you ever wasted** a lot of money on something? []
 8 I'm sure **I haven't borrowed** any money from you last week. []
 9 **I spent my salary** really quickly last month. []
 10 **Have you seen** the Batman film on TV yesterday? []

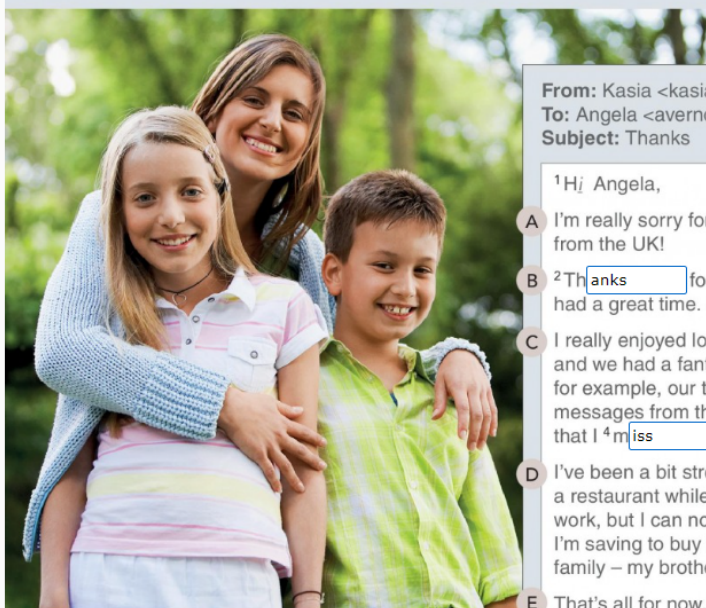
← p.18



From: Kasia <kasia_new@redmail.com>
 To: Angela <avernon1970@yahoo.com>
 Subject: Thanks

¹Hi Angela,

- A I'm really sorry for not writing earlier, but I've been very busy since I got back from the UK!
 B ²Th[] for a wonderful six months. I loved being in Chichester and I had a great time. Also, my English got a bit better...don't you think?
 C I really enjoyed looking after Mike and Sally. I thought they were adorable and we had a fantastic ³ti[] together. I have really good memories, for example, our trip to the Isle of Wight and the zoo there! I've had several messages from the children since I've been back! Please tell them from me that I ⁴m[] them.
 D I've been a bit stressed for the last few weeks, because I've been working at a restaurant while I look for a permanent job. Being a waitress is very hard work, but I can now afford to rent a flat with Sofia and two other friends and I'm saving to buy a car! I've also been ⁵sp[] a lot of time with my family – my brothers have changed so much over the past six months!
 E That's all for now. Thanks again for everything. And I hope you know you're welcome in Gdansk at any time – my family would love to meet you. Summer here is usually lovely.
 F Give my regards to Matt and ⁶h[] to hear from you soon.
 Best ⁷w[]
 Kasia
 PS I ⁸a[] a photo I took of me with the kids. I hope you like it!



From: Kasia <kasia_new@redmail.com>
To: Angela <averton1970@yahoo.com>
Subject: Thanks

¹Hi Angela,

A I'm really sorry for not writing earlier, but I've been very busy since I got back from the UK!

B ²Thanks for a wonderful six months. I loved being in Chichester and I had a great time. Also, my English got a bit better...don't you think?

C I really enjoyed looking after Mike and Sally. I thought they were adorable and we had a fantastic ³time together. I have really good memories, for example, our trip to the Isle of Wight and the zoo there! I've had several messages from the children since I've been back! Please tell them from me that I ⁴miss them.

D I've been a bit stressed for the last few weeks, because I've been working at a restaurant while I look for a permanent job. Being a waitress is very hard work, but I can now afford to rent a flat with Sofia and two other friends and I'm saving to buy a car! I've also been ⁵spending a lot of time with my family – my brothers have changed so much over the past six months!

E That's all for now. Thanks again for everything. And I hope you know you're welcome in Gdansk at any time – my family would love to meet you. Summer here is usually lovely.

F Give my regards to Matt and ⁶hope to hear from you soon.

Best ⁷wishes,

Kasia

PS I ⁸attach a photo I took of me with the kids. I hope you like it!

🔍 Informal emails

Beginnings:

Hi + name (or Dear + name if you want to be a bit more formal).

(I'm really) sorry for not writing earlier, but...

Thank you / Thanks (so much) for (your letter, having me to stay, etc.)...

It was great to hear from you.

Endings:

That's all for now.

Hope to hear from you soon. / Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

(Give my) regards / love to...

Best wishes / Love (from)

PS (when you want to add a short message at the end)

Riscrivi le frasi inserendo **yet, already, just, still**

0. I haven't taken any decision. (yet) **I haven't taken any decision yet.**
1. We've called an ambulance. (already)
2. Dylan has made a delicious apple pie. (just)

I periodi ipotetici: tipo 0 e tipo 1

- Il periodo ipotetico si usa per **descrivere la conseguenza** di un'azione se si verifica una determinata **condizione**. È formato da **due frasi**:

You will be tired tomorrow	if you don't go to bed now.	Sarai stanco domani se non vai a letto ora!
principale (main clause: descrive la conseguenza)	subordinata (if-clause: indica la condizione)	

- Solo **se la subordinata precede la principale**, le due frasi sono separate da una **virgola**.
 - subordinata, principale → If you don't go to bed now, you will be tired tomorrow.
 - principale + subordinata → You will be tired tomorrow if you don't go to bed now.
- Ci sono **quattro tipi di periodo ipotetico**. Osserva la tabella.

0. Fatti abituali	If you press this button, the oven switches off.	Se premi questo pulsante, il forno si spegne.
1. Fatti reali	If I meet him, I'll tell him.	Se lo incontro, glielo dirò.
2. Fatti possibili	If I met him, I would tell him.	Se lo incontrassi, glielo direi.
3. Fatti irreali	If I had met him, I would have told him.	Se lo avessi incontrato, glielo avrei detto.

Il periodo ipotetico di tipo 0 (Zero Conditional o Type 0 Conditional)


Il tipo 0 descrive una **conseguenza che si verifica regolarmente o automaticamente** ogni volta che si ha una certa **condizione**. Si tratta di **verità universali, condizioni abituali, processi fisici, meccanici o scientifici**. Al posto di *if* si può usare anche *when*. Osserva la tabella.

If-clause → simple present	Main clause → simple present
If you lie in the sun too long, <i>Se stai al sole troppo a lungo,</i>	you get sunburnt. <i>ti scotti.</i>
If I don't have some good coffee at breakfast, <i>Se non bevo del buon caffè a colazione,</i>	I don't feel well. <i>non mi sento bene.</i>

Il periodo ipotetico di tipo 1 (First Conditional o Type 1 Conditional)

Il tipo 1 esprime **ipotesi realistiche, situazioni molto probabili, eventi altamente possibili nel presente o nel futuro** e le cui conseguenze sono facili da prevedere. Proprio per questo, il tipo 1 si usa spesso anche per **dare degli avvertimenti**. Osserva la tabella.

If-clause → simple present	Main clause → simple future
If you follow your dreams, Se <i>segui i tuoi sogni</i> ,	you will find your way. <i>troverai la tua strada.</i>
If you don't wear a sweater, Se <i>non indossi un maglione</i> ,	you will be cold. <i>avrà freddo.</i>

- CHE**
-  Diversamente dall'italiano, in inglese **non si usa il simple future nella if-clause**, a meno che non si voglia indicare una **disponibilità** o un **rifiuto ostinato** [> 20.4].
We will do it well **if you will come** with me. *Lo faremo bene se tu verrai / vorrai venire con me.*
If he won't listen to me, I'll get angry! *Se non mi ascolterà / vorrà ascoltarmi, mi arrabbierò!*
 - Nell'inglese informale, invece del tipo 1 si usa spesso l'**imperativo + and + simple future**.
Do it again and you'll regret it! *Fallo di nuovo e te ne pentirai!*

Il periodo ipotetico di tipo 2

Il periodo ipotetico di **tipo 2 (Second Conditional o Type 2 Conditional)** esprime **ipotesi poco probabili o fatti che difficilmente potranno realizzarsi nel presente o nel futuro** perché la situazione attuale è molto diversa da quella ipotizzata. Osserva la tabella.

If-clause → simple past	Main clause → present conditional
If I had a house with a big garden, Se <i>avessi una casa con un grande giardino</i> ,	I would have ten dogs and ten cats! <i>avrei dieci cani e dieci gatti!</i>
If Prisca was in Rome, Se <i>Prisca fosse a Roma</i> ,	she would visit St Peter's. <i>visiterebbe San Pietro.</i>
If Rose didn't cook so well, Se <i>Rose non cucinasse così bene</i> ,	we wouldn't eat so much. <i>noi non mangeremmo così tanto.</i>

- Osserva la **differenza tra il tipo 1 e il tipo 2**. Il tipo 1 indica che un'azione potrebbe verificarsi nella realtà attuale; il tipo 2, invece, indica che un'azione potrebbe verificarsi solo in teoria, ma non nella realtà attuale.
If the bill **arrives** today, **we'll pay** it immediately. *Se la bolletta arriva oggi, la pagheremo subito.*
(**tipo 1**: la possibilità che la bolletta arrivi oggi esiste nella realtà e, se succede, la pagheremo subito)
If the bill **arrived** today, *Se la bolletta arrivasse oggi,*
we would pay it immediately. *la pagheremmo subito.*
(**tipo 2**: la possibilità che la bolletta arrivi oggi è solo teorica; non succedendo, è probabile che non possiamo pagarla subito)
- Nella **if-clause** si usa **were** (per tutte le persone) nel linguaggio formale e **was** (per la prima e la terza persona singolare) nel linguaggio informale. Nelle espressioni *If I were you* (Se fossi in te) e *If I were in your shoes* (Se fossi nei tuoi panni), usate per dare consigli, si usa sempre **were**.
If he **were** less shy, he **would feel** better. (formale) *Se lui fosse meno timido, starebbe meglio.*
If he **was** less shy, he **would feel** better. (informale) *Se lui fosse meno timido, starebbe meglio.*
If I **were** you, I **wouldn't leave** right now. *Se fossi in te, non me ne andrei proprio ora.*
If I **were** in your shoes, I **wouldn't tease** the cat. *Se fossi nei tuoi panni, non darei fastidio al gatto.*
- In **inglese americano**, nel linguaggio **informale**, a volte si usa il **present conditional** anche nella **if-clause**.
If they **would bring** some chips, it **would be** a very good idea! *Se portassero delle patatine, sarebbe una gran bella idea!*

Il periodo ipotetico di tipo 3

Il periodo ipotetico di **tipo 3** (*Third Conditional* o *Type 3 Conditional*) esprime **ipotesi o situazioni che sarebbero potute accadere o no nel passato** in presenza di determinate condizioni. Si tratta di **situazioni irreali**, spesso accompagnate da **rimpianto, rammarico o critica**. Osserva la tabella.

If-clause → past perfect	Main clause → perfect conditional
If you had been honest, Se fossi stato sincero, (ma non lo sei stato)	I would have forgiven you. ti avrei perdonato. (e quindi non ti ho perdonato)
If Italy hadn't lost the match against England, Se l'Italia non avesse perso la partita contro l'Inghilterra, (ma l'ha persa)	they would have won the European championships. avrebbe vinto i campionati europei. (e quindi non li ha vinti)
If we had had more time to revise, Se avessimo avuto più tempo per ripassare, (ma non lo abbiamo avuto)	we would have done the test much better. avremmo fatto il test molto meglio. (e quindi non abbiamo fatto il test benissimo)

- 1

Il periodo ipotetico di tipo 3 è l'unico che si riferisce a fatti e condizioni del passato.

If you **had missed** the bus, I **would have had** to pick you up at the station.

Se tu avessi perso l'autobus, io avrei dovuto venirti a prendere alla stazione.
- 2

Nell'inglese informale si può usare il **simple present** nella **if-clause** e il **perfect conditional** nella **main clause**, specie per **ironizzare** su quanto accaduto o **mettere in dubbio** qualcosa.

If you **are** so good at cooking, you **wouldn't have had** any problem to cook a simple roast chicken...

Se sei (= fossi stato) così bravo a cucinare, non avresti avuto alcun problema a cucinare un semplice pollo arrosto...

Riepilogo sul periodo ipotetico



GRAMMAR MAPS
Video 18

Tipo	Descrizione	Riferite a	If-clause	Main clause	Esempio
0.	verità assolute, condizioni abituali	presente	simple present	simple present	If you put some ice in the sun, it melts quickly. Se metti del ghiaccio sotto il sole, si scioglie velocemente.
1.	ipotesi realistiche o molto probabili	presente, futuro	simple present	simple future	If you don't eat all of your lunch, you won't watch TV! Se non mangi tutto il tuo pranzo, non guarderai la TV!
2.	ipotesi poco probabili	presente, futuro	simple past	present conditional	If you helped me do the housework, I would be less tired. Se tu mi aiutassi a fare le faccende domestiche, io sarei meno stanca.
3.	ipotesi non realizzate	passato	past perfect	perfect conditional	If you had explained your problems to me, we would have solved them together. Se tu mi avessi spiegato i tuoi problemi, li avremmo risolti insieme.

Altre congiunzioni ed espressioni per introdurre una subordinata ipotetica

unless (+ verbo affermativo)	se non, a meno che non	Unless you relax a little, you'll go crazy! Se non ti rilassi / rilasserai un po', diventerai matto!
provided (that), providing (that), on condition that, as long as	purché, a patto che, a condizione che	I will give you the books provided that / on condition that / as long as you look after them. Ti darò i libri a patto che li terrai bene.
suppose (that), supposing (that)	supponiamo che	Supposing (that) you received a very ugly present, what would you say? Supponiamo che tu ricevessi un regalo bruttissimo, che cosa diresti?
If + sogg. + should / were to (indicano "dovere" [> 19.3] e si usano spesso nel tipo 2 per esprimere eventualità e incertezza)	nel caso in cui	If Carmen should / were to know where I am, she would get really angry! Se / Nel caso in cui Carmen dovesse sapere / venisse a sapere dove sono, si arrabbierebbe moltissimo!