

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Access

Grammar **Key**

2



Express Publishing

Published by Express Publishing

**Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW, United Kingdom**

Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363

Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463

email: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk

www.expresspublishing.co.uk

© Express Publishing, 2008

First published 2008

Fourth impression 2019

Made in EU

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

This book is not meant to be changed in any way.

ISBN 978-1-84862-085-8

Unit 1

The verb 'to be'

1 Long Form

- 3 is 5 is 7 are
4 are 6 are 8 am

Short form

- 3 's 5 's 7 're
4 're 6 aren't 8 'm not

- 2 2 am 4 are 6 am 8 are
3 is 5 are 7 is

- 3 2 is, Is she, she isn't, She is
3 is, Is it, it is
4 are, Are they, they aren't, They are
5 are, Are they, they are
6 is, Is he, he isn't, He is

- 4 1 B: is, 's 5 A: Are
2 A: Is B: aren't, 're
B: isn't, 's 6 A: Is
3 A: Are B: isn't, 's
B: 'm not, 'm
4 A: Are
B: are, 're

- 5 2 am 5 is 8 'm
3 are 6 Are 9 are
4 'm 7 'm not 10 're

- 6 2 Yes, he is.
3 No, she isn't. She's a firefighter.
4 No, he isn't. He's forty (years old).
5 No, she isn't. She's American.
6 Yes, they are.
7 No, they aren't. They are nurses.

Question Words

- 1 2 Whose 5 How many 8 Who
3 Where 6 How long 9 How far
4 How tall 7 How old 10 Which

- 2 2 How far 5 Who 8 How old
3 How many 6 Where
4 How much 7 How tall

b 3 c 6 d 2 e 4 f 5 g 7 h 8

- 3 2 Where 5 What 8 What
3 How old 6 What 9 Who
4 When 7 How many
- 4 2 How 4 Where 6 Where
3 What 5 Who 7 Why
- 5 2 How many rooms are there? 87 rooms.
3 How much is it per night? £96.00.
4 How far is it from the city centre? It's 15 minutes' walk.

The Indefinite Article 'A/An'

- 1 2 an 4 a 6 an 8 an 10 a
3 a 5 a 7 a 9 a

2 a	helmet, scarf, ruler, bike, schoolbag
an	orange, apple, hour, eraser, onion

- 3 2 a, a 4 a 6 a 8 an
3 an, — 5 a 7 a, —

The Definite Article 'The'

- 1 1 —, the, the 8 —, the
2 —, — 9 the, —
3 The, the, the 10 —, —
4 the, — 11 the
5 the, — 12 the
6 the, the 13 —
7 The, the 14 —

- 2 A 1 — 5 the 9 the
2 the 6 The 10 the
3 — 7 the 11 the
4 the 8 the

- B 1 — 5 the 9 the
2 the 6 The 10 the
3 — 7 the
4 — 8 the

- 3 1 —, the 6 a, the, —
2 The, — 7 the
3 an, a, the, — 8 a, —
4 a, the, the 9 a, a, the
5 the 10 The, the

- 4 1 The Smiths 7 The Parthenon,
2 Europe Athens
3 the evenings 8 The Sahara,
4 the piano Africa
5 lunch 9 the Mediterranean
6 Pat 10 basketball

- 5 1 — 4 — 7 —, the, —
2 — 5 The 8 —, —
3 The 6 —, the,

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Did you know ...

- 1 Asia is the largest continent?
2 Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK?
3 Sahara Desert is a hot desert?
4 female lion lives longer than male lion?
5 Nile River is 6,650 kilometres long?
6 Beethoven could still play piano after he was deaf?

Unit 1

7 Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is in
..... Himalayas?

Plurals

- 1 2 men 6 feet 10 baskets
3 knives 7 glasses 11 keys
4 countries 8 foxes 12 leaves
5 people 9 cherries

2	-s	bicycles, flowers, desks, toys
	-es	buses, brushes, foxes, dresses, potatoes, peaches
	-ies	strawberries, ladies, babies, cities
	-ves	scarves, wives, loaves, shelves
	irregular	mice, teeth, children, fish

- 3 2 They are women. 4 They are sheep.
3 We are boys.

This/These — That/Those

- 1 2 These, those 4 These, those
3 This, that
- 2 2 Those are lamps. 4 Those are knives.
3 These are toys. 5 These are cherries.
- 3 2 A: What's that?
B: It's an umbrella.
3 A: What's this?
B: It's a skateboard.
4 A: What are those?
B: They are crayons.
5 A: What are these?
B: They are books.
6 A: What are these?
B: They are keys.

Pronouns

- 1 2 it, It 4 them, They
3 her, She 5 it, It
- 2 2 She 4 They 6 It 8 He
3 her 5 them 7 him

3	adjective	pronoun
2	his	his
3	their	theirs
4	our	ours
5	its	—
6	your	yours

- 4 2 B: your 4 A: ours
3 A: hers B: yours, our
B: mine

- 5 2 I 6 she 10 they 14 ours
3 me 7 She 11 Their
4 Our 8 her 12 his
5 Her 9 Their 13 him

- 6 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 C

Possessive Case

- 1 2 the girl's 6 the tennis players'
3 the boys' 7 Claire and Emma's
4 Adam and Julie's 8 the girls'
5 Frank's
- 2 2 Helen's 5 lady's 8 sisters'
3 dogs' 6 Mary's 9 father's
4 Steve's 7 John and Mary's 10 cat's
- 3 2 A 4 A 6 B 8 A
3 C 5 B 7 A

There is/There are — Some/Any

- 1 2 There are, there aren't
3 There are, there aren't
4 There is, there isn't
5 There are, there aren't
- 2 There are some CDs in picture A, but there aren't any CDs in picture B.
There isn't a schoolbag in picture A, but there is a schoolbag in picture B.
There is a football in picture A, but there isn't a football in picture B.
There isn't a tennis racquet in picture A, but there is a tennis racquet in picture B.
There aren't any tennis balls in picture A, but there are some tennis balls in picture B.
There is a bookcase in picture A, but there isn't a bookcase in picture B.
There isn't a cat in picture A, but there is a cat in picture B.
- 3 2 A: Are there any pillows on the bed?
B: Yes, there are. There are some pillows on the bed.
3 A: Is there a magazine on the coffee table?
B: No, there isn't. There isn't a magazine on the coffee table.
4 A: Is there a cooker in the kitchen?
B: Yes, there is. There is a cooker in the kitchen.
- 4 2 some 4 some 6 any 8 some
3 any 5 any 7 any
- 5 3 Are there any books on the desks?
4 There isn't a dog in the park.
5 Is there a dish in the sink?
- 6 2 there aren't 5 there isn't
3 there is 6 there are
4 Is there

Prepositions of place

- 1 2 on 4 opposite 6 behind
 3 under 5 between
- 2 2 on 6 in front of 10 next to
 3 in 7 between 11 behind
 4 under 8 next to
 5 on 9 on

Prepositions of time

- 1 1 at 3 from, at 5 on
 2 on 4 at, in 6 in, on
- 2 2 in 5 at 8 at
 3 at 6 in 9 on
 4 during 7 on 10 in

Prepositions of movement

- 1 1 into 3 through 5 across
 2 down 4 out of 6 up
- 2 1 up 4 along 7 down
 2 through 5 into 8 out of, into
 3 over 6 across

The verb 'have got'

- 1 a) 2 haven't 4 've 6 hasn't
 3 hasn't 5 's
- b) Michael's got a guitar, a football and a skateboard. Anna's got a camera, a piano and a cat. They've got a computer and a bike.
- c) **(Suggested Answer)**
 I've got a football and a camera. I've also got a computer and a bike.
- 2 2 Has Mr Jones got glasses? No, he hasn't.
 3 Have giraffes got short necks? No, they haven't.
 4 Have they got briefcases? No, they haven't.
 5 Has he got a hat? Yes, he has.
- 3 1 B: hasn't 5 have
 2 haven't 6 haven't
 3 A: Have 7 have
 B: have 8 A: Has
 4 A: Have B: has
 B: haven't 9 haven't
- 4 a) 2 Jeff and Jack have got a laptop, a video camera and a CD player. They haven't got a mobile phone.
 3 Tony and Grace have got a laptop, a mobile phone and a CD player. They haven't got a video camera.

4 Peter has got a mobile phone, a video camera and a CD player. He hasn't got a laptop.

- b) A: Has Peter got a video camera?
 B: Yes, he has. Have Tony and Grace got a CD player?
 A: Yes, they have. Has Tina got a laptop?
 B: Yes, she has. etc

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

A: Have you got a bookcase in your bedroom?
 B: Yes, I have.
 A: Have you got a DVD player?
 B: No, I haven't.
 A: Have you got a laptop?
 B: Yes, I have. etc

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Samantha has got a big room. She's got a bookcase, but she hasn't got a DVD player in her room. She's got a laptop, but she hasn't got a television. She's got a desk, but she hasn't got posters on the walls.

Unit 2

- 1 2 mixes 5 finishes 8 goes
 3 matches 6 kisses 9 washes
 4 drinks 7 pays 10 tries

2 /s/	helps, eats, speaks, kicks, laughs
/iz/	watches, closes, changes, loses, brushes
/z/	drives, begins, knows

- 3 2 play 4 have 6 comes
 3 don't win 5 doesn't like 7 Do you play
- 4 1 B: do 5 A: Do
 2 A: Do B: don't
 B: do 6 A: Does
 3 A: Do B: doesn't
 B: don't, do
 4 A: does
 B: don't
- 5 2 Does, No, he doesn't.
 3 Does, Yes, he does.
 4 Do, Yes, they do.
 5 Does, Yes, she does.
 6 Do, No, they don't.
 7 Does, Yes, she does.
 8 Does, No, he doesn't.
- 6 2 Does your mother drive a car?
 Yes, she does./No, she doesn't. She takes the bus.
 3 Do you take singing lessons?
 Yes, I do./No, I don't. I take English lessons.

Exploring Grammar (Units 1-3)

- 4 Do your grandparents live with your family?
Yes, they do./No, they don't. They live in their own house.
- 5 Does your father speak German?
Yes, he does./No, he doesn't. He speaks Spanish.

- 7 a) 2 owns 7 has 12 tries
3 cooks 8 arrive 13 meets
4 serves 9 opens 14 go
5 buys 10 works
6 goes 11 finishes

- b) 3 A: Do you go to your restaurant at 4 o'clock every day?
B: No, I don't. I go to my restaurant at 3 o'clock every day.
- 4 A: Does your restaurant open at half past five?
B: No, it doesn't. It opens at 6 o'clock.
- 5 A: Do your employees arrive at half past two?
B: No, they don't. They arrive at half past three.
- 6 A: Do you work at the weekend?
B: Yes, I do.
- 7 A: Do you finish work early every day?
B: No, I don't. I finish work late every day.
- 8 A: Do you see your friends at the weekend?
B: Yes, I do.

- 8 2 live 7 don't lay
3 don't grow 8 moves
4 comes 9 like
5 don't drive 10 don't have
6 doesn't rise

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

- B: ... Then I go to the studio.
A: What do you do in the afternoon?
B: I play music and write songs.
A: Do you watch TV in the evening?
B: Yes, I do. I watch a film on TV and then I go to bed.
A: Do you play tennis in your free time?
B: No, I don't. I play basketball with my friends.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Ricky Jones gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning. He goes jogging, has breakfast and goes to the studio. In the afternoon he plays music and writes songs. In the evening he watches a film on TV and then goes to bed. In his free time he plays basketball with his friends.

Unit 3

- 1 2 They never go to the library at the weekend.
3 She sometimes rides her bike to school.
4 It is often hot in the summer.
5 He always goes to the beach in the summer.
6 Michael is usually late for work.

2 (Suggested Answer)

- 2 I always have breakfast in the morning.
3 I am never late for class.
4 I usually do my homework in the afternoon.
5 I never cook dinner.
6 I often watch TV in the evenings.
7 I sometimes read a book before I go to bed.
8 I usually go to bed early.

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

I sometimes clear the table. I never take out the rubbish. I always tidy my room. I sometimes mop the floor. I never do the laundry. I often go shopping. I never iron my clothes.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

I sometimes clear the table. I never iron my clothes. I sometimes mop the floor, but I never do the laundry. I always make my bed and I often go shopping. I always tidy my room but I never take out the rubbish.

Exploring Grammar (Units 1-3)

- 1 a) **present simple:** are, have got, are, live, get up, are, are, know, say, are, don't act, are, don't like, call, try, goes, argue, argue, says, wear, hates, are, love

permanent state: live
habit/routine: get up, goes

- b) We form the **present simple interrogative** by using **do/does + subject pronoun/noun + main verb in the base form**. We form the **negative** by using **do/does + not + main verb in the base form**.

examples: don't act, don't like

- c) **adverbs of frequency:** always, sometimes, usually, often.

We use adverbs of frequency before the main verb but after the verb to be.

- 2 a) **question word:** what

- b) 3 Where 4 How 5 What

- 3 a) **subject pronouns:** They, We, I, she

object pronouns: them, it, them

In the third person singular we use the subject pronouns **he/she/it** and the object pronouns **him/her/it**.

- b) We use the subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they) before a verb instead of the name of a person or a noun.

c) We use the object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them) after a verb or a preposition.

d) We use possessive pronouns to show that something belongs to someone.

We put possessive pronouns after the verb.

e.g. *This bicycle is mine.*

These sunglasses are hers.

The red car is theirs and the blue car is ours.

4 possessives adjectives: Their, her

We put the possessive adjectives before the noun.

5 possessive case: cousins', Beatrice's

In the first example (cousins'), we add an apostrophe (') because it is a plural noun and it ends in -s. In the second example (Beatrice's), we add 's because it is a singular noun.

Revision (Units 1-3)

1 B	6 B	11 A	16 B	21 B
2 B	7 C	12 C	17 C	22 A
3 C	8 A	13 A	18 A	23 B
4 B	9 C	14 B	19 C	24 A
5 C	10 B	15 B	20 A	25 C

Unit 4

1	+ ing	sleeping, relaxing, speaking
	-g → ing	having, making, riding
	-je → y + ing	dying, tying
	double consonant + ing	shopping, swimming, running, planning

- 2 2 am not watching 7 are making
 3 Is Jerry reading 8 Are you looking
 4 is studying 9 are meeting
 5 are staying 10 is watering
 6 is not going

- 3 2 The children aren't playing in the park. They're feeding the chickens.
 3 Frank and Mary aren't cooking dinner. They're washing the dishes.
 4 Anna isn't writing a letter. She's playing the guitar.
 5 Andrew isn't painting the house. He's watering the plants.

4 (Suggested Answer)

- 3 My brother is having a lesson.
 4 My father is driving to work.
 5 Jennifer is doing her homework.
 6 Nick is playing computer games.

- 5 2 isn't raining 6 are wearing
 3 are celebrating 7 is taking
 4 am sitting 8 are going
 5 are watching 9 are coming

- 6 2 A: Is Patty meeting her friends in the park on Saturday at 11:00 am?
 B: No, she isn't. She's meeting her friends in the park on Sunday at 11:00 am.
 3 A: Is Patty buying her mum a present on Sunday at 5:00 pm?
 B: No, she isn't. She's buying her mum a present on Saturday at 2:00 pm.
 4 A: Is Patty visiting her grandparents on Saturday at 2:00 pm?
 B: No, she isn't. She's visiting her grandparents on Sunday at 2:00 pm.
 5 A: Is Patty having a piano lesson on Sunday at 5:00 pm?
 B: No, she isn't. She is having a piano lesson on Saturday at 5:00 pm.
 6 A: Is Patty going to the cinema with Sally on Saturday at 8:00 pm?
 B: No, she isn't. She's going to the cinema with Sally on Sunday at 8:00 pm.

- 7 2 is sleeping N 6 are getting F
 3 is staying T 7 is looking T
 4 is fixing N 8 is raining N
 5 are coming F

- 8 2 Are you going to the cinema tonight?
 3 Paul is not joining us tonight.
 4 Is Janet going to Madrid this weekend?
 5 Tom is visiting his grandparents this afternoon.
 6 Bob is not working these days.
 7 We are going to a festival now.
 8 Are they still looking for a new car?
 9 Kate is not seeing the dentist today.
 10 Are the children playing computer games now?

- 9 a) 2 are sitting 6 is talking
 3 are eating 7 are wearing
 4 is pouring 8 are enjoying
 5 is looking

- b) 2 A: Is the father standing up?
 B: Yes, he is.
 3 A: Is the mother looking at her son?
 B: No, she isn't. She's looking at her oldest daughter.
 4 A: Are the children talking to their parents?
 B: No, they aren't. They are eating their soup.
 5 A: Is the boy wearing a red shirt?
 B: No, he isn't. He's wearing a blue T-shirt.
 6 A: Are they all enjoying their meal?
 B: Yes, they are.

Speaking — (Ss' own answers)

Writing — (Ss' own answers)

Unit 5

- 1 B Mary usually watches TV in the afternoon, but today she is riding a bicycle.
 C Mary usually eats chocolate between meals, but today she is eating fruit.
 D Mary usually has fast food in the evening, but today she is cooking a healthy meal.
- 2 2 are playing, go 7 Is it snowing
 3 works 8 isn't raining
 4 doesn't drive 9 are not going
 5 are they doing 10 do you get up
 6 is living
- 3 2 She makes her bed at 7:30 every morning. She isn't making her bed now. She is sleeping.
 3 He does his homework every afternoon. He isn't doing his homework now. He is playing video games.
 4 She waters the plants at 7 o'clock every evening. She isn't watering the plants now. She is washing the dishes.
- 4 1 B: am going 5 A: Do you like
 2 A: Is Tom talking, B: drink
 B: is working 6 A: are making
 3 A: does she drive B: are having
 4 A: looks
 B: is working
- 5 2 are 8 play
 3 am preparing 9 gives
 4 is cooking 10 are you doing
 5 is decorating 11 Do you want
 6 is getting 12 don't need
 7 have
- 6 2 tonight 5 usually
 3 at present 6 at the moment
 4 this semester

7 (Suggested Answer)

- 2 I always do my homework in the afternoon.
 3 The new school year starts in September.
 4 We are going on a school trip tomorrow.
 5 I have an art lesson every Monday.
 6 I usually leave school at about 3 pm.
- 8 a) ... works from 9 to 5 every day. She always has lunch in the office. She is reading a magazine now. She is travelling to Italy in two weeks.
- b) A: Does she always have lunch in the office?
 B: Yes, she does.
 A: Is she reading a magazine now?
 B: Yes, she is.
 A: Is she travelling to Italy in two weeks?
 B: Yes, she is.

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

In **picture B**, people are celebrating carnival. They are wearing fancy costumes. They are walking in the parade. Many people are watching the parade.

In **picture C**, the children are in the park. They are wearing T-shirts and shorts. They are having a food eating contest.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

In picture A, the children are at a birthday party. They are all wearing party hats. There is a birthday cake on the table. There is one girl and three boys. They are having fun.

Exploring Grammar (Units 4-5)

- 1 a) **present simple:** like, happens, lasts, eat, drink, enjoy, lives, take, is, can't wait
- present continuous:** 're having, 're staying, 're celebrating, 're going, is visiting, 're driving, 're taking
- **permanent states:** lives
 - **habit/routine:** take
 - **action happening at the time of speaking:** they're celebrating
 - **fixed arrangements in the near future:** we're driving
 - **temporary situation:** we're staying
- b) Verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant and take -ing.
e.g. put → putting
 Verbs ending in -e, drop the -e and take -ing.
e.g. write → writing
- c) We form the interrogative of the present simple with **do/does + subject pronoun/noun + main verb in the base form**. We form the negative with **do/does not** and the **main verb in the base form**.
- We form the interrogative of the present continuous with **am/is/are + subject pronoun + verb ending in -ing**. We form the negative with **am/is/are not** and the **main verb ending in -ing**.
- d) A stative verb is a verb which hasn't got continuous forms. It describes a state.
- example:** like
- 2 1 A: is Helen doing 4 A: do you water
 B: is visiting 5 A: Do you want
 2 A: do you usually do B: am going
 B: tidy 6 A: do you get up
 3 B: is staying
- 3 a) **time expressions used with the present simple:** every day, usually, always, in the morning, etc
time expressions used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, these days

examples in the letter: Today, every year, Tonight, at the moment, every afternoon, This afternoon, tomorrow

- b) 1 on Saturdays 6 on Sundays
 2 now 7 every day
 3 tonight 8 on Saturday afternoons
 4 twice a week 9 At the moment
 5 this week 10 today

Revision (Units 1-5)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 6 A | 11 A | 16 B | 21 B |
| 2 A | 7 C | 12 C | 17 C | 22 C |
| 3 B | 8 C | 13 A | 18 C | 23 A |
| 4 C | 9 B | 14 C | 19 B | 24 C |
| 5 B | 10 A | 15 A | 20 B | 25 B |

Unit 6

1	open — opened	look — looked, water — watered
	live — lived	smile — smiled, race — raced
	fry — fried	study — studied, marry — married, try — tried
	play — played	stay — stayed, enjoy — enjoyed
	stop — stopped	drop — dropped, plan — planned, rob — robbed
	travel — travelled	cancel — cancelled

- 2 4 invented 7 dusted 10 moved
 5 enjoyed 8 liked 11 kissed
 6 climbed 9 picked 12 used

/d/	/t/	/d/
invented	liked	climbed
dusted	kissed	moved
	picked	used
		enjoyed

regular	irregular
celebrated, watched	sang, made, bought, did, fell, was/were, wrote

- 2 was 5 did 8 wrote
 3 made 6 sang 9 celebrated
 4 bought 7 fell 10 watched

- 4 2 Last Saturday, Ginger didn't water the plants.
 3 Last Saturday, Ginger went shopping.
 4 Last Saturday, Ginger didn't do her homework.
 5 Last Saturday, Ginger played tennis with Sarah.
 6 Last Saturday, Ginger had lunch.
 7 Last Saturday, Ginger didn't take out the rubbish.
 8 Last Saturday, Ginger watched a film on TV.

5 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 I did my homework last night.
 3 I bought a camera last month.
 4 I went to Italy with my family in 2006.
 5 I played tennis with my friends last week.

- 6 a) 2 appeared 8 didn't have
 3 became 9 didn't like
 4 lived 10 fought
 5 chose 11 helped
 6 wanted 12 needed
 7 wore 13 followed

- b) 2 Did the Phantom appear in 1936? Yes, he did.
 3 Did he live in Africa? Yes, he did.
 4 Did he have any super-human abilities? No, he didn't.
 5 Did he like criminals? No, he didn't.
 6 Did he help people? Yes, he did.
 7 Did a TV series follow the comic? Yes, it did.

- 7 2 did he finish 5 did Tom start
 3 did they go 6 did Emily invite
 4 did you have

- b 2 c 5 d 6 e 4 f 3

- 8 2 did ... grow up A
 3 did ... create A
 4 did ... work B
 5 did ... come B
 6 did ... write B

- 9 1 B: ate 4 A: did John get
 2 A: Did you take B: took
 B: didn't have 5 A: did you go
 3 A: Did they go B: went, played
 B: stayed, chatted

- 10 1 Steven and Jim didn't hang out with friends last night.
 2 He made his bed this morning.
 3 Did she help around the house yesterday?
 4 Bill didn't buy a camera last week.
 5 Did they visit Madrid last year?
 6 I had a great party last month.

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- a) A: Did you do your homework last night?
 B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

A: Did you go on a picnic last week?
 B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

A: Did you play in the park yesterday afternoon?
 B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

A: Did you go to the cinema last Saturday?
 B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

A: Did you have breakfast yesterday morning?
 B: Yes I did./No, I didn't.

A: Did you do the shopping last Friday?
 B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

A: Did you go on holiday last year?
 B: Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

- b) James didn't cook dinner yesterday. He did his homework last night. He didn't go on a picnic last week. He played in the park yesterday afternoon. He didn't go to the cinema last Saturday. He had breakfast yesterday morning. He didn't do the shopping last Friday. He went on holiday last year.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Alex and Felix went fishing yesterday afternoon. Suddenly, their boat hit some rocks. They started to panic and began to yell for help. Superkid heard the boys and grabbed his cape. Superkid flew quickly to the boys. When Alex and Felix saw Superkid they were very happy. Superkid picked them up and flew them to their parents. Alex and Felix's parents shouted for joy.

Unit 7

1 2 f 3 a 4 e 5 d 6 b

- 2 Amy used to live in a big house.
- 3 Amy didn't use to go to bed late.
- 4 Amy didn't use to play computer games.
- 5 Amy didn't use to eat fish.
- 6 Amy used to read comic books.

- 2 A: Did Gary use to drive a car?
 B: No, he didn't. He used to ride a bike.
- A: Did Gary use to wear suits?
 B: No, he didn't. He used to wear shorts and T-shirts.
- A: Did Gary use to eat takeaway?
 B: No, he didn't. He used to eat homemade food.
- A: Did Gary use to exercise at the gym?
 B: No, he didn't. He used to play football with his friends.

- 3 2 I used to work in a factory.
 3 I didn't use to wear glasses.
 4 I used to wear jeans.

- 5 I didn't use to live in Los Angeles. / I used to live in Manchester.
- 6 I used to drive to work.

4 (Suggested Answer)

- 2 I used to have long hair.
- 3 I didn't use to live in the city.
- 4 I used to play the piano.
- 5 I didn't use to drink coffee.

- 5 3 ✓ (used to play)
 4 ✓ (used to wear)
 7 ✓ (used to have)
 8 ✓ (used to travel)

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were seven years old?
 B: Yes, I did. Did you use to read comic books?
 A: No, I didn't. Did you use to play video games?
 B: Yes, I did. Did you use to speak English?
 A: No, I didn't. Did you use to watch cartoons?
 B: Yes, I did.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

... He used to eat a lot of sweets when he was seven years old, but he didn't use to read comic books. He didn't use to speak English, but he used to watch cartoons.

Exploring Grammar (Units 6-7)

- 1 a) **regular:** directed, applied, decided, noticed, offered, started
irregular: was, won, wrote, didn't get, made
- b) **actions which happened at a specific time in the past** — won
actions which took place one after the other — directed, started
- 2 a) didn't get
 We form the negative by using **subject + did not + main verb.**
- b) We form the interrogative by using **did + subject + main verb.**
- 3 a) For positive short answers we use **Yes + subject + did.** For negative short answers we use **No + subject + did + not.**
- b) 1 No, he didn't. He won his first film prize at 13.
 2 Yes, he did.
 3 No, he didn't. He applied three times but he didn't get in.

- 4 Yes, he did.
5 No, he didn't. He directed Jaws when he was 29 years old.
- 4 1 A: Did you see
B: went
2 A: Did they go
B: watched
- 5 a) Steven Spielberg used to spend all his time making films.

b) (Suggested Answer)

- A: I used to spend all my time reading books. What about you?
B: I used to spend all my free time playing with my friends.

Revision (Units 1-7)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 6 C | 11 A | 16 C | 21 B |
| 2 B | 7 A | 12 C | 17 A | 22 A |
| 3 A | 8 B | 13 C | 18 B | 23 B |
| 4 B | 9 C | 14 C | 19 C | 24 C |
| 5 B | 10 A | 15 B | 20 C | 25 A |

Unit 8

- 1 2 was driving her children to school
3 was going to work
4 was having a meeting with her boss
5 was having lunch
6 was typing some reports
7 was collecting her children from the babysitter
8 was cooking dinner
- 2 (Suggested Answers)
- 2 I was walking to school at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.
3 I was having breakfast at 7:30 this morning.
4 I was studying in the library two hours ago.
5 I was travelling to France this time last year.
6 I was playing football with my friends last Sunday afternoon.
7 I was visiting my cousins in Italy in July two years ago.
8 I was playing video games when my mum/dad came home from work yesterday.
- 3 2 Emma and Claire were having coffee.
3 Robert was painting his house.
4 Frank and Mary were walking their dogs.
- 4 2 Katie and Emma weren't drawing a picture. They were eating breakfast.
3 Mrs Jones wasn't talking on the phone. She was cooking.

- 4 Mr Jones wasn't writing a letter. He was reading the newspaper.
5 Grandma wasn't washing the dishes. She was making orange juice.
6 Nick wasn't doing his homework. He was packing his school bag.
- 5 2 A: Were your parents watching the news at eight o'clock last night?
B: No, they weren't. They were watching a film.
3 A: Were you having breakfast at seven o'clock this morning?
B: No, I wasn't. I was having a shower.
4 A: Was your best friend playing football at four o'clock last Friday afternoon?
B: No, he wasn't. He was having a swimming lesson.
5 A: Were you sleeping at six o'clock this morning?
B: No, I wasn't. I was running in the park.
6 A: Was it snowing all day yesterday?
B: No, it wasn't. It was raining.

- 6 2 Betty was ironing her blouse **when** she burnt her hand.
As/When/While Betty was ironing her blouse, she burnt her hand.
3 We were having a picnic **when** it started to rain.
As/When/While we were having a picnic, it started to rain.
4 Helen was washing the dishes **when** she broke a glass.
As/When/While Helen was washing the dishes, she broke a glass.
5 Matt and Oliver were getting ready to go out **when** the doorbell rang.
As/When/While Matt and Oliver were getting ready to go out, the doorbell rang.
- 7 2 Mike was listening to music.
3 Anna was reading a book.
4 Sarah and Nicky were eating sandwiches.

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: What were you doing at 11:00 am yesterday?
B: I was having a Maths lesson. What were you doing?
A: I was having a Science lesson.
- A: What were you doing at 1:30 pm yesterday?
B: I was having lunch. What were you doing?
A: I was playing tennis with my friend.
- A: What were you doing at 6:00 pm yesterday?
B: I was talking on the phone with my best friend. What were you doing?
A: I was studying for a test.
- A: What were you doing at 10:00 pm yesterday?
B: I was getting ready to go to bed. What were you doing?
A: I was watching a film on TV.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

At 7:00 am yesterday, I was having a shower. My mum was making breakfast. My dad was driving to work. My sister was sleeping. At 4:00 pm yesterday, I was reading a book. My mum was cleaning the house. My dad was working. My sister was playing in the garden. At 7:00 pm yesterday, we were all having dinner.

Unit 9

- 1 2 fell, was skating
3 was playing, went out
4 was cooking, burnt
5 were jogging, attacked
6 went off, were sleeping
- 2 2 Liz was sleeping when the earthquake happened.
3 Samantha was walking in the park when it began to rain.
4 Tony was exercising when he pulled a muscle.
5 Kelly was driving the car when she got a flat tyre.
6 Paul was chopping wood when he cut his finger.

- 3 1 2 was playing 4 broke
3 fell 5 Did he go
- 2 1 did you see 2 was waiting
- 3 1 called 3 was exercising
2 didn't answer
- 4 1 were your kids doing 3 were watching
2 came

- 4 2 A while 5 B was cleaning
3 B rang 6 A was playing
4 A left
- 5 2 got, put 6 was running, tripped
3 travelled 7 were listening,
4 were giving was speaking
5 was studying, 8 was sleeping
was cooking

6 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 Mike was playing computer games.
- 3 I was washing the dishes.
- 4 he got a text message from his friend.
- 5 she cut her finger.
- 6 I burnt my hand.
- 7 the phone rang.
- 8 I was playing football.

- 7 a) 2 were talking 11 turned
3 noticed 12 saw
4 said 13 screamed
5 didn't believe 14 ran
6 decided 15 were running
7 opened 16 looked
8 entered 17 spotted
9 were going 18 didn't know
10 heard 19 returned

- b) 2 A: What did they notice?
B: They noticed an old house.
- 3 A: What did people say about the house?
B: They said that it was a haunted house.
- 4 A: What did Tom and James decide to do?
B: They decided to go inside the house.
- 5 A: What did they see?
B: They saw a scary shadow.
- 6 A: What did the boys do?
B: They screamed and ran out of the house.
- 7 A: What did James spot in the doorway?
B: A dog.

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

Yesterday afternoon, David and Paul were playing football outside when Paul kicked the ball and hit his father's car mirror. The mirror broke. The boys knew that it was bad luck! Later, as they were walking down the street, it started to rain. The boys didn't have umbrellas and got very wet! Then, a car drove past and splashed water on the boys. Paul fell down in the mud and got dirty.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Yesterday afternoon, David and Paul were playing football outside when Paul kicked the ball and hit his father's car mirror. The mirror broke. The boys knew that it was bad luck! Later, as they were walking down the street, it started to rain. The boys didn't have umbrellas and got very wet! Then, a car drove past. It splashed water on the boys. Paul fell down in the mud and got dirty. David laughed at Paul because he looked very funny! While David was laughing, Paul pulled him into the mud. He wanted David to be dirty too! When the boys got home, their mothers were very angry.

Exploring Grammar (Units 8-9)

- 1 a) **past simple:** sat, was, had, was, walked, asked, killed, didn't know, was, wanted, had to, stopped, asked, thought, was, thought, smiled, said, was, knew, jumped, fell, died, heard, was, cheered, were, made

past continuous: was travelling, was entering, was thinking, was laughing

regular verbs: walked, asked, killed, wanted, stopped, smiled, jumped, died, cheered

irregular verbs: sat, was, had, didn't know, had to, thought, said, knew, fell, heard, made

- b) We form the negative form of past simple by:
I/you/he/she/it/we/they + **did not (didn't)** + **bare infinitive**.

We form the **interrogative** form of past simple by: **did** + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + **bare infinitive**.

We form the **negative** form of past continuous by:
I/he/she/it + **was not (wasn't)** + **verb** + **-ing**,
you/we/they + **were not (weren't)** + **verb** + **-ing**.

We form the **interrogative** form of past continuous by:
was + I/he/she/it + **verb** + **-ing**,
were you/we/they + **verb** + **-ing**.

- c) a 5 b 4 c 1 d 3 e 2

- 2 1 travelled 4 was patting, bit
2 was drinking 5 were you doing
3 was studying,
was listening
- 3 1 had
2 was talking , was cooking
3 was working
4 was walking, started
5 painted
6 didn't come

Revision (Units 1-9)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 6 C | 11 C | 16 B | 21 B |
| 2 A | 7 C | 12 A | 17 B | 22 C |
| 3 B | 8 B | 13 A | 18 C | 23 A |
| 4 C | 9 B | 14 B | 19 B | 24 C |
| 5 A | 10 C | 15 A | 20 B | 25 C |

Unit 10

- 1 2 won't 4 'll 6 'll
3 'll 5 won't
- 2 2 I will/won't 7 I will/won't
3 I will/won't 8 I will/won't
4 I will/won't 9 I will/won't
5 I will/won't 10 I will/won't
6 I will/won't
- 3 2 I'll open the window.
3 I'll answer it.
4 I'll buy him a present.
5 I'll make a sandwich.
6 I'll show you.

4 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 I will probably go to the cinema.
3 I think I will be at home.
4 I hope I will buy my own house in ten years.
5 Perhaps I will ask my sister.

- 5 2 c 4 f 6 g 8 a
3 d 5 e 7 b

6 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 won't 5 'll 9 'll
2 won't 6 won't 10 'll
3 won't 7 won't
4 'll 8 won't

- 7 2 Will you have a party on your birthday this year?
Yes, I will./No, I won't.
3 Will you get your own flat when you get a job?
Yes, I will./No, I won't.
4 Will you buy a car when you get your driving licence?
Yes, I will./No, I won't.
5 Will you have a lot of money when you are 30 years old?
Yes, I will./No, I won't.

- 8 2 will be 7 will do
3 won't have 8 will own
4 will have 9 will be
5 Will robots help 10 will talk
6 will cook 11 will be able to

- 9 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 A 6 B

- 10 2 will lose 5 will melt
3 will become 6 will cause
4 won't grow

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

I will be a pilot. I will travel around the world. I will live in Paris. I will have a small family. I will have a dog. I will look older. I will wear glasses. I will live in a beautiful house.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Mark will be a pilot and he will travel around the world. He will live in Paris with his small family. They will have a dog. Mark will look older and he'll wear glasses. His family will live in a beautiful house.

Unit 11

- 1 2 If I stay out late, my parents worry.
3 If you freeze water, it turns into ice.
4 If I you leave meat in the oven for a long time, it burns.
5 If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
6 If water boils, it produces steam.
7 If you lie in the sun too long, your skin turns red.
8 If the temperature falls below 0°C, water turns into ice.
- 2 2 If we stay a bit longer, we will miss the last train home.
3 If you don't eat breakfast, you will be hungry later.
4 If we travel to India, we will see the Taj Mahal.

- 3 2 c A: I have a headache.
B: If you have a headache, take an aspirin.
3 d A: I am tired.
B: If you are tired, have a rest.

- 4 b A: I feel hot.
B: If you feel hot, open the window.
- 5 a A: I feel cold.
B: If you feel cold, put on a jacket.
- 4 2 If we don't leave now, we will be late.
3 Unless Ron comes soon, we'll leave without him.
4 If I don't tidy my room, my parents will be angry.
5 Unless she studies hard, she won't pass her exam.
- 5 2 send 4 will learn
3 will go 5 won't survive
- 6 2 If I was good at Maths, I wouldn't fail my tests.
3 If he had enough money, he could buy a motorcycle.
4 If they had a camera, they could take pictures.
5 If she had time, she could come to the meeting.
- 7 2 A: What would you do if a family member gave you 200?
B: I would buy new clothes.
3 A: What would you do if you had more free time?
B: I would take up a new hobby.
4 A: What would you do if you met a famous actor?
B: I would ask for his autograph.
5 A: What would you do if you saw a burglar?
B: I would call the police.
6 A: What would you do if you found a spider in your bed?
B: I would put it in the garden.
7 A: What would you do if you wanted to lose weight?
B: I would go on a diet.

8 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 I get an Ipod for my birthday.
3 I won't pass my exam.
4 I would try to find them.
5 I would go to the beach every day.
6 I would be late for school.
7 the weather is good.
8 I would go sailing every weekend.
9 I would pay it back.
10 I would feel upset.
- 9 2 B: were, would buy
3 B: catch, will get
4 B: don't hurry, will be
5 A: would you do, found
B: would give
6 B: turn, will see

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

If I didn't like my friend's new haircut, I wouldn't tell him/her.
If I saw a mouse in my kitchen, I would scream.
If I lost my best friend's favourite CD, I would buy him/her a new one.
If I got 100% in all my exam, I would be very shocked.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

If you get fit, you will feel happier.
If I were you, I would also eat healthier food.
If you eat healthier food, you won't get ill very often.
If you don't get ill very often, you will stay fit and strong.

Unit 12

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 2 is he | 9 does she |
| 3 does he | 10 isn't there |
| 4 didn't they | 11 does he |
| 5 can she | 12 doesn't she |
| 6 will you? | 13 aren't they |
| 7 have they | 14 do they |
| 8 won't you | |
-
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 2 2 didn't they | 3 isn't he | 4 will you |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
-
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 3 2 don't you | 5 isn't it |
| 3 isn't it | 6 haven't you |
| 4 don't you | 7 will you |
-
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 4 2 doesn't he | 5 aren't they |
| 3 does it | 6 don't they |
| 4 is there | |

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

A: People call it the 'owl parrot', don't they?
B: Yes, they do, because it's mostly active at night, isn't it?
A: Yes, it is. It's got an owl-like body and large eyes, hasn't it?
B: Yes, it has. It has also got small wings, hasn't it?
A: Yes, it has. And it can't fly, can it?
B: No, it can't. That's because the Kakapo didn't have any natural enemies in the wild, did it?
A: No, it didn't, so it lost the ability to fly, didn't it?
B: Yes, it did. It only uses it's wings for balance, doesn't it?
A: Yes, it does. In the past there were large numbers of Kakapos in New Zealand, weren't there?
B: Yes, there were, and then settlers brought animals to New Zealand that killed and ate the Kakapo, didn't they?
A: Yes, they did. Now the kakapo is a highly endangered species, isn't it?
B: Yes, it is. There are fewer than 100 kakapo left in New Zealand, aren't there?
A: Yes, there are. But New Zealanders are doing everything they can to make sure the Kakapo survives, aren't they?
B Yes, they are.

Exploring Grammar (Units 10-12)

- 1 a) **prediction:** Robert will be a great actor one day.
on-the-spot decision: The cat's hungry. I'll feed it.
- b) Scientists think that about half of all the world's frog species will be extinct in the next twenty years.
- c) **Negative:** We form negations by putting **not** after will. I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they will not/won't dance.

Interrogative: We form questions by putting **will** before the subject.

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they dance?

- 2 1 will ('ll) 4 will ('ll)
 2 will ('ll) 5 will not (won't)
 3 will not (won't) 6 will ('ll)
- 3 a) • **a possible situation in the present or future:**
 1) If you build a pond in your garden, they will have somewhere to live.
 2) If you plant lots of bushes in your garden, they will feel safe.
 3) Frogs won't have a happy future unless we all take action now!

• **an imaginary or unlikely situation in the present or future:** How would you feel if your life was in danger?

- b) **Conditionals Type 0** express something which is always true.
- c) We can use **unless** instead of *if ... not* in a conditional clause. The verb after unless is always in the affirmative.

d) **(Suggested Answer)**

Type 0

- 1 If you don't water plants, they die.
 2 If you heat chocolate, it melts.

Type 1

- 1 Unless people take action, many species will vanish.
 2 If it's hot on Saturday, we'll go to the beach.

Type 2

- 1 If you went on a diet, you would lose weight.
 2 If I had some money, I would go on holiday.

- 4 1 If I were you, I would go to the dentist.
 2 If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the park.
 3 If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
 4 If you melt ice, it turns into water.
 5 If Peter had money, he would lend us some.

- 5 a) aren't they

Question tags are formed with the auxiliary or the modal verb from the main sentence and the appropriate subject pronoun. A positive statement takes a negative question tag and a negative statement takes a positive question tag.

- b) 1 shall we 4 do they
 2 can she 5 did he
 3 have we

Revision (Units 1-12)

- 1 C 6 C 11 C 16 C 21 B
 2 A 7 C 12 A 17 A 22 B
 3 A 8 B 13 B 18 C 23 C
 4 A 9 B 14 A 19 A 24 A
 5 C 10 C 15 C 20 C 25 A

Unit 13

Adjectives — Adverbs

- 1 2 a green glass vase
 3 an expensive gold ring
 4 a beautiful antique china plate
 5 a cheap plastic lunch box
 6 a rectangular yellow paper envelope

2

-ly	le → ly	consonant + x → ly
quickly	gently	easily
dangerously	terribly	lazily
wonderfully		
nicely		

3

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective & Adverb
proud	happily	early
angry	sadly	well
cheerful	quietly	cheap
polite	softly	short
warm	seriously	fast
	heavily	late
	fluently	hard
	possibly	slow

4	how	wonderfully, quickly, fast, loudly, by taxi, angrily
	where	there, to the beach, here, to the park
	when	yesterday, last month, early
	how often	never, sometimes, always, usually

- 5
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 2 careful | 7 bad |
| 3 quickly | 8 beautifully |
| 4 angry | 9 simply |
| 5 peaceful | 10 soft |
| 6 easy | |
- 6
- It rained hard yesterday.
 - She sometimes goes to the park on Sundays.
 - The guests arrived early.
 - She carefully put the vase on the table.
 - They had a wonderful time.
 - Tony was studying quietly in his room last night.
 - There are some lovely old houses in the village.
 - She bought an expensive Chinese carpet last month.
 - They go to work on foot everyday.
- 7
- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 total | 5 careful | 9 terribly |
| 2 fluently | 6 safe | 10 sad |
| 3 happily | 7 Suddenly | |
| 4 heavily | 8 possible | |

Comparatives — Superlatives

1	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
	pretty	prettier	the prettiest
	fast	faster	the fastest
	fat	fatter	the fattest
	quickly	more quickly	the most quickly
	difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
	well	better	the best
	far	farther/further	the farthest/ furthest
	modern	more modern	the most modern
	early	earlier	the earliest

(Suggested Answers)

- She is very pretty. She is much prettier than her sister. She is the prettiest of all.
- Mike did very well in the race. He did much better than his friends. He was the best of all.
- Anne gets up very early. She gets up much earlier than her parents. She gets up the earliest of everyone in her house.

- The exam was very difficult for Steve. The exam was much more difficult than the last exam he took. The exam was the most difficult exam Steve has taken.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | 2 more important | 7 better |
| 3 | 3 the most popular | 8 the most talented |
| 4 | 4 more interesting | 9 the most dangerous |
| 5 | 5 the easiest | 10 more intelligent |
| 6 | 6 cuter | |

(Suggested Answers)

- I agree./I don't agree. Family is more important than friends.
 - I agree./I don't agree. Rock music is the most popular music of all.
 - I agree./I don't agree. Films are more interesting than books.
 - I agree./I don't agree. English is the easiest language in the world.
 - I agree./I don't agree. Puppies are cuter than kittens.
 - I agree./I don't agree. A holiday in the mountains is better than a holiday by the sea.
 - I agree./I don't agree. David Beckham is the most talented football player.
 - I agree./I don't agree. Sharks are the most dangerous animals of all.
 - I agree./I don't agree. Dogs are more intelligent than monkeys.
- 3
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 more carefully | 4 faster |
| 2 (the) hardest | 5 the most beautifully |
| 3 better than | 6 later |

4 (Suggested Answers)

- Cynthia is more intelligent than Peter.
 - John is taller than James.
 - Liam is nicer than Joanna.
 - Ashley is thinner than Catherine.
- 5
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 much, much | 5 much |
| 2 very | 6 very, much |
| 3 very | 7 very, much |
| 4 much | 8 very |
- 6
- diamonds, the most expensive
 - Cheetahs, the fastest
 - Amazon, the longest
 - Jordan, the most famous
 - City, the smallest
- 7
- 2 What's the worst
I think it's 'Funniest Home Videos'.
 - 3 Who's the most popular
I think it's Enrique Inglesias.
 - 4 What's the best
I think it's football.
 - 5 Who's the most beautiful
I think it's Angelina Jolie.

- 8 1 the 5 The 9 in
 2 the 6 than 10 than
 3 than 7 in
 4 in 8 of

- 9 1 the most difficult
 2 harder than
 3 the most straightforward
 4 easiest
 5 more complicated
 6 better
 7 worse than
 8 less

- 10 2 the heaviest 5 the tallest
 3 less 6 the most modern
 4 shorter

11 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 The best food to eat is paella.
 3 The nicest restaurant is Casa Leopoldo.
 4 The most popular place for young people is Club Pacha Barcelona.
 5 The hottest month of the year is August.

12 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 A comedy is more interesting than a romance.
 An action film is the most interesting of all.
 3 Italian food is tastier than French food.
 Chinese food is the tastiest of all.
 4 History is easier than Science.
 Art is the easiest of all.
 5 Bungee jumping is more exciting than football.
 Windsurfing is the most exciting of all.
 6 London is more expensive than Madrid.
 Paris is the most expensive of all.

- 13 2 the most famous 4 smaller
 3 the most amazing 5 quieter

Too — Enough — As ... as

- 1 2 too 5 enough 8 enough
 3 enough 6 enough
 4 too 7 enough
- 2 3 it's too small. 5 it's too heavy.
 4 it's close enough. 6 it's easy enough.
- 3 2 Claire is/isn't old enough to walk to school alone.
 3 Jimmy is too short to reach the biscuits.
 4 It is too dark to swim in the sea.
 5 The TV is too old to work.
 6 He is strong enough to carry his bike.
- 4 2 less 4 as 6 too 8 as
 3 too 5 less 7 enough

- 5 2 too cold 6 windy enough
 3 old enough 7 too short
 4 too scared 8 too busy
 5 too tired

- 6 2 too expensive 6 as tall as
 3 as modern as 7 too difficult
 4 clever enough 8 as nice as
 5 old enough 9 as healthy as

- 7 A Sam is shorter than Kate.
 Kate is shorter than Joe.
 Sam is the shortest.
 Joe isn't as short as Kate.

 Sam is younger than Joe.
 Joe is younger than Kate.
 Sam is the youngest.
 Joe isn't as young as Sam.

 Kate is older than Joe.
 Joe is older than Sam.
 Kate is the oldest.
 Sam isn't as old as Kate.

- B The family car is slower than the jeep.
 The jeep is slower than the sports car.
 The family car is the slowest.
 The sports car isn't as slow as the jeep.

 The family car is cheaper than the jeep.
 The jeep is cheaper than the sports car.
 The family car is the cheapest.
 The jeep isn't as cheap as the family car.

 The sports car is more expensive than the jeep.
 The jeep is more expensive than the family car.

 The sports car is the most expensive.
 The jeep isn't as expensive as the sports car.

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

The holiday in France is cheaper than the holiday in India.
 The holiday in France is the cheapest.
 The holiday in France is shorter than the holiday in India.
 The holiday in India is shorter than the holiday in Australia.
 The holiday in France is the shortest.
 The holiday in India is longer than the holiday in France.
 The holiday in Australia is longer than the holiday in India.
 The holiday in Australia is the longest.
 The holiday in India is better than the holiday in France.
 The holiday in Australia is better than the holiday in India.
 The holiday in Australia is the best.
 The holiday in India is nicer than the holiday in France.
 The holiday in Australia is nicer than the holiday in India.
 The holiday in Australia is the nicest.
 The holiday in India is more expensive than the holiday in France.

Unit 14

The holiday in Australia is more expensive than the holiday in India.

The holiday in Australia is the most expensive.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Madrid is bigger than Barcelona. Barcelona is smaller than Madrid. Barcelona is quieter than Madrid. Madrid is noisier than Barcelona. Madrid is more exciting than Barcelona. Barcelona is more boring than Madrid. Madrid is dirtier than Barcelona. Barcelona is cleaner than Madrid. Madrid is more crowded than Barcelona.

Exploring Grammar (Unit 13)

1 a)	adjective	comparative	superlative
	long	longer	the longest
	deep	deeper	the deepest
	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
	warm	warmer	the warmest
	difficult	more difficult	the most difficult

With **one-syllable** and **two-syllable** adjectives, we form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est**.

deep — deeper — the deepest

With adjectives of more than two syllables, we form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **most**.

difficult — more difficult — the most difficult

b) We use **than** to compare two people, things.

We use **much** with the comparative form.

e.g. He is much taller than me.

c)	comparative	superlative	
	hard	harder	the hardest
	well	better	the best
	carefully	more carefully	the most carefully
	badly	more badly	the most badly
	far	farther/further furthest	the farthest/ furthest
	much	more	the most

2 a) We use this structure to show that two people or things are similar in some way.

b) We use this structure to show that two people or things are not similar in some way.

c) We use this structure to show that one person or thing is inferior.

(Ss' own answers)

- 3 1 warmer 4 earlier
2 better 5 the deepest
3 the most exciting

4 **positive meaning: a**
negative meaning: b

- 1 Inside Lechuguilla it is too dark to see anything without a torch and it is very quiet.
2 People thought that Lechuguilla Cave wasn't important enough to explore.

- 5 1 enough 4 enough 7 too
2 enough 5 too 8 enough
3 too 6 too

Revision (Units 1-13)

- 1 A 6 C 11 C 16 C 21 A
2 C 7 B 12 C 17 B 22 C
3 C 8 B 13 A 18 B 23 B
4 A 9 B 14 C 19 C 24 B
5 C 10 C 15 B 20 C 25 C

Unit 14

- 1 2 seen 9 made 16 fallen
3 done 10 caught 17 flown
4 drunk 11 rung 18 taken
5 brought 12 left 19 given
6 written 13 fed 20 read
7 sung 14 arrived
8 eaten 15 swum

- 2 2 Jack has not/hasn't been on a boat trip on the Tiber River yet.
3 Jack has not/hasn't bought souvenirs for his friends yet.
4 Jack has already taken lots of photos.
5 Jack has not/hasn't seen the Pantheon yet.
6 Jack has already walked around the Trevi Fountain.

- 3 2 A: Have you ever broken
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
3 A: Have you ever lived
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
4 A: Have you ever slept
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
5 A: Have you ever been
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
6 A: Have you ever watched
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
7 A: Have you ever planted
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
8 A: Have you ever tried
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

- 4 a) 2 A: Has Emma ever done gymnastics?
B: No, she hasn't.
3 A: Have Joe and Emma ever played table tennis?
B: Yes, they have.
4 A: Has Joe ever tried kayaking?
B: No, he hasn't.
5 A: Has Emma ever tried kayaking?
B: Yes, she has.
6 A: Have Joe and Emma ever tried snowboarding?
B: No, they haven't.

b) (Suggested Answers)

A: Have you ever played table tennis?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

A: Have you ever tried kayaking?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

A: Have you ever tried snowboarding?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

5 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 a

6 2 have met 5 haven't spoken
3 has just taken off 6 haven't finished
4 hasn't tasted

- 7 2 Jenny has been a nurse since 1995.
3 We have lived in Canada for ten years.
4 He has been in Cairo since Friday.
5 She hasn't bought anything new since December.
6 They haven't visited their grandparents since last week.
7 I haven't travelled abroad since last summer.
8 He hasn't heard from Emily for a long time.
9 They have not had dinner at a restaurant for ages.
10 We have been at work since 8 o'clock.

8 2 since 5 for 8 never
3 this week 6 yet
4 just 7 ever

9 2 has had 6 have helped
3 has won 7 has played
4 has scored 8 Have you ever seen
5 hasn't been

10 2 has been to
3 Have (you ever) been
4 have gone to
5 A: Have (you ever) been to
B: has (just) gone
6 have (not) been

11 2 Have (you ever) been 4 has (he) gone
3 have been to 5 have (never) been

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- 2 A: Have you ever swum in the sea at night?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
3 A: Have you ever failed a test?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
4 A: Have you ever been to a football match?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
5 A: Have you ever played baseball?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
6 A: Have you ever eaten in an Indian restaurant?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
7 A: Have you ever tried skydiving?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
8 A: Have you ever ridden a motorcycle?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
9 A: Have you ever done judo?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
10 A: Have you ever met a famous person?
B: Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Marco has never seen a shark. He has swum in the sea at night and has failed a test once. He has been to many football matches, but has never played baseball. He has never eaten in an Indian restaurant and he has never tried skydiving. He has ridden a motorcycle but he has never done judo. He has met a famous person.

Unit 15

1 2 h 4 f 6 e 8 a
3 d 5 g 7 c

2 2 hasn't played 6 have not done
3 Have you ever tried 7 started
4 brushed, went 8 has not seen
5 fell, twisted

3 1 B: went 5 A: Have you ever
2 A: haven't seen eaten
B: was B: tried
3 A: Have you cleaned 6 A: Have you found
B: tidied B: moved
4 A: Have they ever
flown
B: travelled

4 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 A: Have you ever played tennis?
B: Yes, I have.
A: When did you play?
B: I played a month ago.

- 3 A: Have you ever travelled by plane?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Where did you travel?
B: I travelled to Spain.
- 4 A: Have you ever won a medal?
B: Yes, I have.
A: When did you win one?
B: I won a medal in swimming last year.
- 5 A: Have you ever bought anything expensive?
B: Yes, I have.
A: What did you buy?
B: I bought a diamond ring.
- 6 A: Have you ever met a famous person?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Who did you meet?
B: I met David Beckham.
- 7 A: Have you ever ridden a horse?
B: Yes, I have.
A: When did you ride one?
B: I rode a horse when I was fifteen years old.

5 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 I haven't been to the cinema for six months.
3 I have studied English since I was eight years old.
4 I travelled to Paris last month.
5 I have just finished my science project.
6 I haven't tidied my room yet.
7 I have already bought Mary's birthday present.
8 I didn't go jogging yesterday.
9 I have never eaten Malaysian food.
10 I performed in the school play last year.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|----------------------|
| 6 | 2 haven't seen | 6 | have already started |
| | 3 have been | 7 | haven't found |
| | 4 sat | 8 | bought |
| | 5 passed | 9 | found |
| 7 | 2 have already injured | 8 | broke |
| | 3 went | 9 | didn't hurt |
| | 4 decided | 10 | took |
| | 5 was | 11 | put |
| | 6 slipped | 12 | Have you decided |
| | 7 fell | | |

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: He grew up in Switzerland. When did he start playing tennis?
B: He started playing tennis at the age of six. How many grand slam tournaments has he won so far?
A: He has won 12 grand slam tournaments so far. Is he married?
B: He has not got married yet. How long has he been the world number 1 tennis player?
A: He has been the world number 1 tennis player since 2004. Has he received any awards?
B: He has received the 'World Sportsman of the Year' award three times.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Roger Federer was born on 8th August 1981. He grew up in Switzerland. He started playing tennis at the age of six. He has won twelve grand slam tournaments so far. He hasn't got married yet. He has been the world number 1 tennis player since 2004. He has received the 'World Sportsman of the Year' award three times.

Exploring Grammar (Units 14-15)

- 1 a) actions which happened at an unstated time in the past: has won

actions which started in the past and still continue: has played

experiences: Have you ever tried running

- b) Present Perfect

time expressions: for, since, yet, already, just, etc.

- c) Negative: We form negations by putting not after have/has.

I/you haven't played, he/she/it hasn't played, we/you/they haven't played.

Interrogative: We form questions by putting have/has before the subject.

Have I/you played?, Has he/she/it played?, Have we/you/they played?

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| 2 | 1 a past simple | 3 | b past simple |
| | 2 c present perfect | | |
| 3 | 1 cleaned | 5 | Has Robert read |
| | 2 took | 6 | finished, went |
| | 3 has called | 7 | Have you ever seen |
| | 4 haven't spoken | 8 | have been |
| 4 | 1 yet | 3 | already |
| | 2 since | 4 | ever |
| | | 5 | just |
| | | 6 | for |

Revision (Units 1-15)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | B | 6 | B | 11 | B | 16 | A | 21 | B |
| 2 | C | 7 | C | 12 | A | 17 | C | 22 | A |
| 3 | B | 8 | C | 13 | A | 18 | C | 23 | C |
| 4 | C | 9 | B | 14 | A | 19 | B | 24 | A |
| 5 | C | 10 | C | 15 | B | 20 | B | 25 | B |

Unit 16

Countable/Uncountable Nouns — A/An — Some/Any — Every

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|-----|---|------|-----|---|---|-----|
| 1 | 2 | some | (C) | 5 | some | (C) | 8 | a | (C) |
| | 3 | a | (C) | 6 | an | (C) | | | |
| | 4 | some | (U) | 7 | some | (U) | | | |

2 2 B 4 C 6 B 8 C
3 B 5 A 7 B

- 3 3 There isn't any sugar on the table.
4 There are some oranges on the table.
5 There isn't any tea on the table.
6 There are some biscuits on the table.
7 There are some apples on the table.
8 There isn't an egg on the table.
9 There are some bananas on the table.
10 There is some bread on the table.
11 There is some cheese on the table.

4 1 B: an 3 B: an
2 A: any 4 B: every
B: a, some, some

5 2 is, a 5 aren't, any
3 are, some 6 isn't, any
4 are, some

6 2 some 5 some 8 any
3 a 6 a 9 some
4 any 7 any 10 a

Some/Any/No/Every + body (one)/thing/where

1 2 anyone 5 anywhere
3 something 6 nobody/no one
4 anything 7 Nowhere

2 2 everyone/everybody 4 everywhere
3 everything

3 2 everyone 6 anyone
3 Everything 7 some
4 Nobody 8 everywhere, anywhere
5 somewhere

4 2 Someone 5 everything
3 some 6 anything
4 nothing

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

A: It's somewhere that you can see paintings.
B: An art gallery.

A: It's something that you can take pictures with.
B: A camera.

A: It's something that tells the time.
B: A clock.

A: It's someone that bakes bread.
B: A baker.

Unit 17

1 2 B: a lot of 5 A: How much
3 A: How much B: much
4 A: How many B: many

2 2 too many 4 too much 6 too much
3 too much 5 too many

3 2 a few 5 a few 8 few
3 little 6 a little
4 few 7 little

4 2 many 4 much 6 a lot of
3 a lot of 5 a lot of

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

A: How many vegetables do you eat every day?
B: I eat a lot of vegetables.
A: How much spaghetti do you eat every week?
B: I don't eat much spaghetti. I eat a lot of rice.
A: How much meat do you eat every week?
B: I don't eat much meat. I eat a lot of fish.
A: How much fruit do you eat every day?
B: I eat a lot of fruit.
A: How much chocolate do you eat every week?
B: I don't eat much chocolate. I eat a lot of biscuits.
A: How much pizza do you eat every week?
B: I don't eat much pizza. I eat a lot of bread.
A: How much coffee do you drink every day?
B: I don't drink much coffee. I drink a lot of tea.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

I eat a lot of vegetables, but Ben eats a lot of fruit. I don't eat much spaghetti and Ben doesn't eat much rice. I eat a lot of meat, but Ben eats a lot of fish. I don't eat much chocolate, but Ben eats a lot of biscuits. I eat a lot of pizza, but Ben eats a lot of bread.
I don't drink much coffee, but Ben drinks a lot of tea etc.

Exploring Grammar (Units 16-17)

- 1 A **countable noun** is a noun that can be counted and has a singular and plural form (one dog, two dogs etc). An **uncountable noun** is a noun that cannot be counted and usually has no plural form (milk, sugar etc).

countable nouns: chefs, kitchen, people
uncountable nouns: sugar, flour, chocolate, jam

- 2 a) We use **a/an** in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences with countable nouns in the singular. We put **a** before nouns that start with a consonant and we put **an** before nouns that start with a vowel. (When there is an adjective in front of the noun we use **a** for adjectives which begin with a consonant and **an** for adjectives which begin with a vowel.)

- b) We use **some** and its compounds (**someone/ somebody, something** and **somewhere**) in affirmative sentences.

We use **any** and its compounds (**anyone/ anybody, anything** and **anywhere**) in negative and interrogative sentences.

We use **no** and its compounds (**no one/nobody, nothing** and **nowhere**) in negative sentences.

We use **every** and its compounds (**everyone/ everybody, everything** and **everywhere**) in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences.

Some and its compounds can be used to make an offer or a request.

examples of some: some chefs, some very talented chefs, some sweets

examples of any: didn't eat any of it (cake)

example of every: everybody talking

examples of no: no one did

- c) **compounds for people:** someone/somebody, anyone/anybody, no one/nobody, everyone/ everybody

compounds for things: something, anything, nothing, everything

compounds for places: somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere

- 3 1 anywhere 5 something
 2 someone 6 somewhere
 3 something 7 nothing
 4 anybody 8 Everything

- 4 a) **Countable nouns:** a lot of, many, (a) few

Uncountable nouns: a lot of, much, (a) little

examples in the text: for a few days, a lot of sugar, How much, a little raspberry, a lot of fudge, How many people

- b) We use **a little/little** with uncountable nouns.

A little means not much, but enough.

e.g. There's a little milk in the carton.

Little means hardly any/almost nothing and can go with very for emphasis.

e.g. There's (very) little sugar. We'll have to buy some.

We use **a few/few** with countable nouns.

A few means not many, but enough.

e.g. We've a few eggs in the fridge.

Few means hardly any/almost none and can go with very for emphasis.

e.g. There are (very) few shops on our street.

- c) 1 much 3 many 5 a few
 2 a lot of 4 much 6 a little

Revision (Units 1-17)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 6 A | 11 A | 16 C | 21 A |
| 2 B | 7 A | 12 A | 17 B | 22 A |
| 3 A | 8 B | 13 C | 18 A | 23 C |
| 4 C | 9 B | 14 A | 19 B | 24 C |
| 5 B | 10 A | 15 A | 20 B | 25 C |

Unit 18

- 1 2 Sally can drive a car now, but she couldn't drive a car when she was 12 years old.
 3 Sally can ride a bicycle now and she could ride a bicycle when she was 12 years old.
 4 Sally can play the piano now but she couldn't play the piano when she was 12 years old.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|
| 2 2 can't | 5 couldn't | 8 can't |
| 3 can't | 6 Can | 9 can't |
| 4 could | 7 Could | |

- 3 2 You can't camp here.
 3 You can park here.
 4 You can't ride a bike here.
 5 You can't take photographs here.
 6 You can swim here.

- 4 2 She shouldn't/oughtn't to eat cheese.
 3 She should/ought to apologise.
 4 They should/ought to call a painter.
 5 You shouldn't/oughtn't to sit close to the computer screen.

- 5 2 A chef must wash his/her hands before he/she starts work.
 3 A chef mustn't be late for work.
 4 A chef must create new dishes.
 5 A chef mustn't be rude to customers.
 6 2 You must escape from the prison.
 3 You mustn't open any black doors.
 4 You mustn't let the guards catch you.
 5 You must climb up the tower.
 6 You must rescue the princess.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7 2 has to | 4 has to |
| 3 doesn't have to/ needn't | 5 don't have to/ needn't |

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 8 2 must | 4 mustn't | 6 mustn't |
| 3 must | 5 shouldn't | 7 should |

- 9 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 B

10 a) **(Suggested Answers)**

- She has to answer the phone.
- She doesn't have to work on Sunday.

- She has to file reports.
- She doesn't have to clean the office.
- She has to know how to use the computer.

b) (Suggested Answers)

Peter:

- has to look after sick people.
- has to work until late.
- doesn't have to call his patients on the phone.
- has to study a lot.
- doesn't have to use a computer.

Peter is a doctor.

Sue:

- has to rehearse a lot.
- has to remember her lines.
- doesn't have to work 9-5 every day.
- has to appear on stage.
- doesn't have to sing or dance.

Sue is an actress.

- 11 2 You have to feed the dog.
3 Jane has to be at work at 9 o'clock.
4 You should work harder.
5 You must apologise to her.
6 You must wear a helmet to ride a bike.
7 Ann can be late tonight.
8 You can borrow my coat.

- 12 2 Can 6 must
3 couldn't 7 should
4 don't have to 8 can't
5 mustn't

13 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 My best friend must/has to go to bed earlier than me.
3 My parents don't have to work at the weekend.
4 At school, I can't talk on my mobile.
5 This week, I must/have to study for school exam.
6 At the weekend, I can go to bed late.
7 When in a car, we shouldn't talk to the driver.
8 When I was younger, I could climb trees.

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

You can ask the librarian questions.
You mustn't drop litter in the library.
You mustn't listen to loud music.
You can speak quietly.
You mustn't bring pets inside the library.
You mustn't talk on your mobile phone in the library.
You can send text messages.
You can use the computer.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

I mustn't listen to loud music when my brother does his homework.
I must keep my room tidy.
I must help my mother with the housework.
I mustn't spend a lot of time watching TV.
I mustn't play the piano when the baby is asleep.

Unit 19

- 1 2 A vacuum cleaner is a machine which/that collects dust and dirt from carpets.
3 A mechanic is someone who/that repairs cars.
4 A broom is something which/that we use to sweep the floor.
5 A postman is someone who/that delivers letters and packages.
6 Giraffes are animals which/that have very long necks.
- 2 2 Those are the people whose son is a famous musician.
3 Chloe is the girl who speaks four languages.
4 Tom bought a sports car which cost him a lot of money.
5 That's the doll which my uncle gave to me.
- 3 2 C 4 A 6 A 8 B 10 A
3 A 5 C 7 A 9 A

4 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 I never buy things which/that I don't need.
3 I dislike people who/that tell lies.
4 I hate machines which/that make a lot of noise.
5 I love cars which/that are fast.
- 5 2 which/that (O) (omitted)
3 who/that (S) (not omitted)
4 which/that (O) (omitted)
5 who/that (S) (not omitted)
6 who/that (S) (not omitted)
7 which/that (O) (omitted)
8 who/that (S) (not omitted)
9 which/that (O) (omitted)
10 which/that (O) (omitted)
- 6 2 who 3 whose 4 who 5 which

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

A: a dentist
B: A dentist is someone who/that examines and treats your teeth.

A: a knife
B: A knife is something which/that we cut food with.

A: a typewriter
B: A typewriter is a machine which/that you use to type letters.

A: a pilot
B: A pilot is a person who/that flies an aeroplane.

- 7 2 a 4 f 6 d 8 c
3 h 5 g 7 e

- 8 2 who/that D (not omitted)
3 , which is very big, ND (not omitted)
4 which/that D (not omitted)
5 whose D (not omitted)
6 , who is younger than me, ND (not omitted)
7 , which is very old, ND (not omitted)
8 , who is named Jack, ND (not omitted)
9 which/that D (not omitted)
10 which/that D (omitted)
11 , who is only 20 years old, ND (not omitted)
12 who/that D (not omitted)
13 who D (not omitted)
14 which/that D (omitted)
15 which/that D (omitted)

- 9 2 He lives in a flat which/that is on the second floor.
3 Mr Smith is a fire fighter who/that is 30 years old.
4 This is the newspaper which/that I bought yesterday.
5 This is Helen who/that teaches us French.
6 That's Jason whose father is a doctor.
7 She works for a company which/that makes hats.
8 That's Anthony whose car broke down yesterday.
9 I met a woman who/that knows you.
10 The police have caught the men who/that robbed the bank.

Writing (Suggested Answers)

My sister, who I fight with all the time, is two years older than me.

The watch which/that I got for my birthday is very expensive.

The girl whose book I borrowed is my best friend.

Exploring Grammar (Units 18-19)

- 1 a) **present ability:** Can you eat
obligation/necessity: have to tell
possibility: can really damage
obligation/strong advice: must stop
advice: should eat
- b) We use **can** to ask for and give permission.
e.g. Can I borrow your pen?
You can take my umbrella if you want.

We use **can't** to refuse permission.
e.g. You can't stay up late on school days.

We use **could/couldn't** to express general ability in the past.
e.g. I could play the piano when I was younger.
I couldn't read or write when I was two.

We use **mustn't** to express prohibition.
e.g. You mustn't cheat in exam.

- 2 1 Can 5 mustn't 9 could
2 have to 6 shouldn't 10 mustn't
3 can 7 can't
4 have to 8 shouldn't

3 a) **relative pronouns:** who, which

The relative pronoun **who/that** refers to people.
The relative pronoun **which/that** refers to objects or animals.

- b) We use the relative pronoun **whose** to show possession.
e.g. This is the man whose daughter is a famous actress.

- c) 1 whose 4 who 7 whose
2 which 5 which 8 which
3 who 6 whose

Revision (Units 1-19)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 6 A | 11 A | 16 C | 21 A |
| 2 C | 7 C | 12 C | 17 A | 22 A |
| 3 C | 8 C | 13 A | 18 B | 23 A |
| 4 A | 9 B | 14 C | 19 B | 24 C |
| 5 C | 10 B | 15 C | 20 C | 25 A |

Unit 20

- 1 2 is 5 were 8 was
3 are 6 are 9 are
4 was 7 is 10 was

- 2 2 The script is bought by a film producer.
3 The film is directed by a director.
4 The characters are played by actors.
5 The scenes are shot by a cameraman.
6 The motion picture is produced by the film company.
7 The film is shown in cinemas.
- 3 2 Ideas from Greek and Roman mythology were borrowed by the author.
3 The first book was published in 1949.
4 The series was translated into 41 languages.
5 The book was turned into a film by Disney in 2005./In 2005, the book was turned into a film by Disney.
- 4 2 Rock concerts aren't organised in our town every year.
3 The letters weren't typed by the secretary yesterday.
4 John isn't often invited to parties.
5 The house wasn't painted last Sunday.
- 5 2 Where was the first spaceship launched?
It was launched in the Soviet Union.
3 When was the Empire State Building completed?
It was completed in 1931.
4 Who was the television invented by?
It was invented by John Baird.
5 When was the first Star Wars film released?
It was released in 1977.

- 6 Who was *Little Women* written by?
It was written by Louisa May Alcott.
- 7 Why was the Taj Mahal built?
It was built in memory of Emperor Shan Jahan's wife.

- 6 2 are played 4 was chosen
3 was born 5 was ranked

- 7 2 The 2006 World Cup was won by Italy.
3 The film *Jaws* was directed by Steven Spielberg.
4 The USA was discovered in 1492.
5 The Parthenon is located in Athens.

- 8 1 is made 5 was given
2 was bitten 6 weren't invited
3 are fed 7 was built
4 are held

- 9 1 was invented 6 is ... pronounced
2 were posted 7 is invited/was invited
3 was built 8 was discovered
4 is made 9 are bought
5 is served 10 are employed

- 10 2 A ten-year-old boy was saved by a wolf.
3 Visitors were/are attracted to the zoo by a giant panda.
4 The Sports Centre was opened by the mayor.

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

A: What is it made of?

B: It is made of marble.

A: When was it completed?

B: It was completed in the 4th century BC.

A: Who was it designed by?

B: It was designed by Polykleitos the Younger.

A: Why was it built?

B: It was built to stage musical and theatrical shows.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

The theatre at Epidaurus is located in the area of Argolis, in the Peloponnese, Greece. It is made of marble. It was completed in the 4th century BC and was designed by Polykleitos the Younger. It was built to stage musical and theatrical shows.

Unit 21

- 1 2 is going to fall 5 will become
3 am going to eat 6 will open
4 will turn up

2 (Suggested Answers)

Plans

- 2 I'm going to go bowling with my friends.
3 I'm going to go shopping.
4 I'm going to visit my grandmother.

Predictions

- 2 No, I won't. I'll live on my own.
3 No, I won't. I'll have a full-time job.
4 When I'm 18, I will drive a car.

- 3 2 is going to blow out 5 are going to plant
3 will buy it 6 will see you
4 is going to eat

- 4 2 They are going to move to the country.
3 They are going to buy a farm house.
4 They are going to get new furniture for their home.
5 They are going to plant vegetables on their farm.

- 5 2 They are receiving the keys for the house on Wednesday, 17th August.
3 They are packing their things on Thursday, 18th August.
4 They are moving into their new house on Saturday, 20th August.
5 They are going shopping for new furniture on Monday, 22nd August.

- 6 2 am visiting 7 am staying
3 are spending 8 am saving up
4 are sailing 9 will be
5 are you doing 10 won't cost
6 am not going 11 will be

- 7 2 is going to snow 6 are going to fall
3 won't let 7 am going to buy
4 are meeting 8 won't pass
5 will buy

- 8 2 B 4 C 6 B 8 A
3 A 5 B 7 A

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

A: ... I'm going to travel by plane.

B: Are you going to stay in a hotel?

A: No, I'm not. I'm going to stay on a farm.

B: How long are you going to stay for?

A: I'm going to stay for ten days.

B: Who are you going to go with?

A: I'm going to go with my parents.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

... He's going to travel by plane. He and his parents are going to stay on a farm. They are going to stay there for ten days.

Unit 22

- 1 1 to pay 5 to cross 9 to drive
 2 to go 6 to make 10 agree
 3 help 7 to buy
 4 to get 8 to stay

2 (Suggested Answers)

My parents don't make me help around the house.
 My parents let me go to parties.
 My parents let me cook food. etc

3 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 to go on a school trip
 3 me stay up late
 4 to go swimming
 5 to help you
 6 to call you
 7 to play
 8 to go to the beach
 9 to become an actress
 10 to change a tyre

- 4 1 to have, to try 6 to pass
 2 to send, show 7 do, go
 3 to come, to go 8 to give, call
 4 stop, concentrate 9 to cook, order
 5 stay 10 to travel, spend

- 5 1 to come 5 to see 9 email
 2 to ask 6 to receive 10 to see
 3 let 7 to buy
 4 come 8 to get

- 6 1 B 3 A 5 B 7 C 9 B 11 B
 2 C 4 A 6 B 8 A 10 A

- 7 2 e 4 h 6 f 8 g 10 i
 3 c 5 b 7 a 9 j

8 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 football
 2 going to the cinema to watching DVDs
 3 finishing my exams
 4 going swimming
 5 watching horror films
 6 to go to Spain this year
 7 to get up early on Sundays
 8 ride a bike very well
 9 visit my grandparents tomorrow
 10 to be rich

- 9 A 1 acting 3 receiving 5 to travel
 2 taking 4 to be 6 meet

- B 1 to become 3 surfing 5 watching
 2 doing 4 going 6 going

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: Do you prefer going to the park or reading books?
 B: I love to read science-fiction books. Do you like watching TV?
 A: Yes, I do. I also love playing computer games. Do you surf the Net?
 B: Yes, I do. I love surfing the Net and I also enjoy listening to music.
 A: Me, too. I would like to spend most of my time listening to music and meeting my friends.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

My friend, John, likes doing sports in his free time. He enjoys playing basketball and volleyball. He also likes to read science-fiction books. He loves playing computer games and he enjoys listening to music.

Unit 23

- 1 1 yourselves 7 himself
 2 herself 8 myself
 3 yourself 9 yourself
 4 myself 10 herself
 5 herself 11 yourself
 6 themselves 12 herself
- 2 1 ones 3 ones 5 one
 2 one 4 one 6 one
- 3 1 himself 3 herself
 2 themselves 4 himself

Exploring Grammar (Units 20-23)

- 1 a) **present simple:** is based
past simple: was watched

We form the passive with the verb **to be** in the appropriate tense and the **past participle** of the main verb.

We use the passive when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the person who carries out the action.

- b) We omit the agent in the passive when:
 a) it is unknown, b) it is unimportant, c) it is obvious from the context, and d) the subject of the active sentence is: people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he, etc.

- 2 1 are 2 was 3 was 4 is 5 were

- 3 a) **a future intention/plan:** is going to hunt

a prediction based on what we think or imagine: will be

a fixed arrangement in the near future: is travelling

- b) **Will** is used to express on-the-spot decisions.
e.g. *It's hot. I'll open the window.*

Be going to is used to make predictions based on what we see or know.
e.g. *Look at the girl on the bike. She is going to fall.*

- 4 1 am going to 3 am going to
2 will 4 is going to

- 5 The **-ing form** is used:

- as a noun.
- with the following verbs: **like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer.**
- after the verb **go** to talk about activities.
- after the following verbs: **start, begin, finish, stop, continue.**
- after certain phrases e.g. **be busy, it's no use, etc.**
- after prepositions.
- after the following verbs: **avoid, admit, confess, deny, etc.**

The **to-infinitive** is used:

- after the following verbs: **advise, agree, decide, expect, hope, etc.**
- after **be + adjective.**
- after certain verbs when they are followed by a question word: **know, learn, remember, ask, etc.**
- with the adverbs **too** and **enough.**
- to express purpose.

The **infinitive without to** is used:

- after modal verbs.
- after the verbs **let** and **make.**

examples from the text: Would you live alone?, Watch ... to find out, how to do it, will take you, will travel, will use to film, find a safe place to sleep, will face, build an ice home to live in, Will he survive? Watch ... to find out, will be

- 6 1 I like playing basketball.
2 to-infinitive
I would love to meet your parents.
3 -ing form
I look forward to hearing from you.
4 to-infinitive
I want to go home.
5 to-infinitive
I decided to do it myself.
6 -ing form
He denied eating the chocolate.
7 -ing form
I can't stand waiting in queues.
8 infinitive without to
I will open the window.
9 infinitive without to
You must try this cake!
10 -ing form
I'm afraid of flying.

- 7 **Reflexive pronouns** are used:

- when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same.
- with the preposition **by** to mean alone, without help.
- with some expressions e.g. *enjoy yourself, help yourself.*
- to emphasise the noun or pronoun of a sentence.

example from the text: Harrison himself will take you ...

Revision (Units 1-23)

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 A | 6 B | 11 A | 16 A | 21 B |
| 2 B | 7 B | 12 B | 17 B | 22 C |
| 3 B | 8 B | 13 A | 18 A | 23 C |
| 4 C | 9 C | 14 A | 19 A | 24 C |
| 5 B | 10 C | 15 C | 20 C | 25 A |

Grammar Revision

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 1 are you doing | 6 is studying |
| 2 lives | 7 Does your dad read |
| 3 are you looking | 8 Are you staying |
| 4 helps | 9 catches |
| 5 closes | 10 are playing |
| 2 1 are sitting | 6 spend |
| 2 are drinking | 7 are going |
| 3 are taking | 8 are going |
| 4 are staying | 9 like |
| 5 get up | 10 are coming |

3 (Suggested Answers)

How often do you surf the Net?

I often surf the Net.

How often do you meet your friends?

I sometimes meet my friends.

How often do you go to the cinema?

I rarely go to the cinema.

How often do you go out with your parents?

I sometimes go out with my parents.

How often do you visit your grandparents?

I often visit my grandparents.

How often do you tidy your room?

I rarely tidy my room.

How often do you play video games?

I always play video games.

How often do you cook dinner?

I never cook dinner.

How often do you play rugby?

I rarely play rugby.

How often do you go sailing?

I never go sailing.

How often do you chat online?

I always chat online.

- 4 1 hope 8 is
 2 am writing 9 don't need
 3 am working 10 want
 4 am having 11 Are you going
 5 know 12 has
 6 love 13 is leaving
 7 am getting 14 am cooking

- 5 1 A: were you doing
 B: was having
 2 A: happened
 B: was going, slipped, fell
 3 A: Did you meet
 B: introduced
 4 A: were you
 B: was coming, met, decided
 5 A: were you doing, called
 B: was getting, was finishing
 6 A: did you meet
 B: was doing, entered
 7 A: did you stay
 B: went, had
 8 A: didn't you come
 B: was not feeling/didn't feel, had

6 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 While I was watching TV, Anna was reading a book.
- 2 As she was playing basketball, she hurt her arm.
- 3 We were having dinner when the phone rang.
- 4 He was driving to work when his car broke down.
- 5 I was talking to my friend while she was waiting for a bus.
- 6 He was cooking dinner while the children were playing.

7 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 I didn't go on holiday last summer.
- 2 I bought a new car a week ago.
- 3 I was writing a letter while Kate was having a shower.
- 4 I was playing on the computer when the lights went out.
- 5 I was working hard yesterday afternoon.
- 6 I was walking to work as the sun was shining.
- 7 I was studying last night.
- 8 I got a new job in 2007.
- 9 I visited my aunt and uncle a month ago.
- 10 I relaxed at home last weekend.

8 (Suggested Answer)

Last Saturday morning my friends, Helen and Mary, wanted me to go to the new shopping centre with them. We were just looking in the shop windows when my mobile phone rang. There was a strange voice on the other end and I didn't know who it was. This person asked me to meet me them at a café. Helen felt scared for me so we agreed we would all go along together. As we were getting nearer to the café we could see inside. At the same time, we all saw an old friend from school. We were all laughing at how silly

we were and we sat down, had a coffee together and caught up with all the latest news.

- 9 1 were closing 7 said
 2 were 8 was cleaning
 3 were running 9 left
 4 phoned 10 walked
 5 came 11 was eating
 6 took 12 arrived

- 10 A 2 was shining 6 took
 3 were making 7 caught
 4 were swimming 8 showed
 5 was sunbathing

- B 2 invited 6 were dancing
 3 had 7 didn't open
 4 arrived 8 cut
 5 was playing

- 11 2 missed 7 was raining
 3 decided 8 didn't do
 4 were 9 visited
 5 were waiting 10 went
 6 flew 11 was playing

- 12 1 unless 3 if 5 if
 2 If 4 if 6 Unless

- 13 1 c first conditional
 2 f first conditional
 3 e zero conditional
 4 g first conditional
 5 a zero conditional
 6 h first conditional
 7 d second conditional
 8 b first conditional

14 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 B: ... hand it in to the nearest shop.
- 2 A: If I met a celebrity, I would ask for an autograph.
 What would you do?
 B: I'd take a photograph.
- 3 A: If I didn't have enough money to get the bus home,
 I would walk. What would you do?
 B: I'd phone my parents.
- 4 A: If I were on holiday and I lost my passport, I would
 tell the police. What would you do?
 B: I'd look in my hotel room.
- 5 A: If I had only one wish, I would wish for world peace.
 What about you?
 B: I'd wish for lots of money.
- 6 A: If I were the President of my country, I would help
 the poor. What would you do?
 B: I'd build more schools.

- 15 1 shall we 9 aren't they
 2 is he 10 doesn't he
 3 didn't they 11 isn't there
 4 is she 12 doesn't he
 5 doesn't she 13 doesn't she
 6 did they 14 didn't they
 7 didn't he 15 did he
 8 isn't she

- 16 1 A: best
 B: older, the cleverest
 2 A: the most boring
 B: the funniest and (the) most interesting
 3 A: more helpful
 B: the most arrogant

- 17 Travelling by plane is cheap. Travelling by train is cheaper than travelling by plane. Travelling by bus is the cheapest of all.

Travelling by plane is dangerous. Travelling by train is more dangerous than travelling by plane. Travelling by bus is the most dangerous of all.

Travelling by bus is comfortable. Travelling by plane is more comfortable than travelling by bus. Travelling by train is the most comfortable of all.

Travelling by bus is expensive. Travelling by train is more expensive than travelling by bus. Travelling by plane is the most expensive of all.

18 (Suggested Answers)

My brother is older than me.
 My baby sister is the youngest in my family.
 My mother is the most beautiful of all.
 I am the most hardworking.
 My dad is funnier than my mum.
 My uncle is more helpful than my cousin.
 My sister works harder than I do at school.
 I am much happier than my older brother playing outside.
 My dad reads the newspaper more carefully than my mum.
 My sister is much more well spoken.
 I played badly compared to my brother.

- 19 1 too 5 enough 9 than
 2 as 6 of 10 of
 3 than 7 too
 4 in 8 enough

- 20 1 A: Have you seen/Did you see
 B: has gone, hasn't come
 A: did she leave
 2 A: did you make/have you made
 B: have tidied, has gone
 3 A: Have you ever tried
 B: have, went
 A: Did you like
 B: did, were, was

- 4 A: Have you seen
 B: haven't, saw
 5 A: haven't seen you, have you been
 B: went, have always wanted
 6 A: Did you finish/Have you finished
 B: Did you bring/Have you brought
 A: put
 B: has gone

21 (Suggested Answers)

I met Sarah two years ago.
 I haven't written the letter yet.
 I haven't seen Tom since December.
 Last month I flew to Italy.
 I went to the cinema yesterday.
 My family has just bought a new house.
 I never eat red meat.
 Last week I watched two very good films on TV.
 Last winter I played a lot of rugby.
 I have already seen this DVD.
 My pen friend knows lots of languages.

- 22 1 have not replied 11 wanted
 2 were 12 felt
 3 had 13 decided
 4 was 14 was
 5 was 15 wanted
 6 enjoyed 16 did not have
 7 needed 17 spent
 8 had 18 took
 9 arrived 19 have sent
 10 went 20 want

- 23 1 should/must 4 shouldn't
 2 Can, can't, must 5 mustn't
 3 should 6 Can

- 24 2 You mustn't park here.
 3 You mustn't/can't drive here.
 4 You must stop here.
 5 You must drive slowly here.

- 25 2 You must 11 You should
 3 You mustn't 12 He may/might/ could
 4 He can 13 You needn't/
 5 You can't don't have to
 6 You should/must 14 You shouldn't
 7 I must 15 He could
 8 You can 16 You can't/mustn't
 9 has to/must 17 It may/might/could
 10 doesn't have to 18 Can I

- 26 1 is breakfast served
 2 weren't invited
 3 aren't allowed
 4 are cleaned
 5 was the light bulb invented by
 6 were made
 7 were cancelled

- 8 Is the service included
- 27 ... is located in London, England. It was completed in 1858. It was designed by Augustus Pugin. It is visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- 28
- 1 The new library was opened yesterday by the Mayor.
 - 2 The Aviator was directed by Martin Scorsese.
 - 3 200 people are employed by the company.
 - 4 The village was destroyed by an earthquake.
 - 5 Costumes are designed by Ann Mitchell.
 - 6 The fax was sent an hour ago.
 - 7 Lunch is served at 1 pm.
 - 8 Pets are not allowed in the museum.
 - 9 Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
 - 10 The injured man was taken to hospital.
- 29
- A nurse is someone who looks after patients.
 A lawyer is someone who represents people in court.
 A vet is someone who treats sick animals.
 A table is something which you sit at.
 A scarf is something which you wear around your neck.
 A vase is something which you put flowers in.
- 30
- 2 Jane has a son whose name is Peter.
 - 3 These are the men who helped us.
 - 4 Tony whose daughter lives in Australia went to see her./Tony went to see his daughter who lives in Australia.
 - 5 My sister Ann, who is a singer, lives in Los Angeles.
 - 6 Elephants have got trunks which they use to pick up things.
 - 7 I met Mr Smith whose wife knows you.
 - 8 Seals have got flat legs which are called flippers.
 - 9 John, whose coat is here, is with Ann.
 - 10 This is Stephen whose bicycle I borrowed.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|
| 31 | 1 to watch, going | 4 to help, manage |
| | 2 talking, do | 5 moving, give |
| | 3 causing, help, to do | |

32 (Suggested Answers)

I want to travel to Greece.
 I would like to eat some local food.
 I hate studying maths.
 I don't mind working late.
 I spend most of my free time watching DVDs.,etc

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 33 | 1 playing | 5 to come | 9 help |
| | 2 to buy | 6 to post | 10 stay |
| | 3 Jogging | 7 take | 11 doing |
| | 4 to help | 8 going | 12 seeing |

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 34 | 1 C | 7 C | 13 A | 19 B | 25 C |
| | 2 A | 8 B | 14 A | 20 C | 26 A |
| | 3 B | 9 B | 15 C | 21 B | 27 C |
| | 4 B | 10 C | 16 B | 22 C | 28 C |
| | 5 C | 11 B | 17 C | 23 C | 29 A |
| | 6 C | 12 B | 18 B | 24 A | 30 B |

ISBN 978-1-84862-085-8



Express Publishing