

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Access

Grammar **Key**

4



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Unit 1

Present Simple

1 2 d 3 f 4 c 5 a 6 b

2	+s	rises, thinks, builds, draws, learns
	-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o +es	watches, does, dresses, catches, faxes, brushes
	vowel +y +s	plays, lays, pays, buys, enjoys
	consonant + y → ies	studies, flies, carries, tries

- 3 1 knows 5 doesn't talk
2 mows, does 6 Do you play
3 plays 7 doesn't like, loves
4 Do you speak

- 4 1 tastes
2 do you go, do
3 does the play start, Do you want
4 takes, shoots, doesn't score
5 hopes, practises
6 Does your brother exercise, goes
7 stars, Do you know
8 doesn't like, loves

Adverbs of Frequency

- 1 2 A: Do you always wake up early on Saturdays?
B: No, I usually wake up quite late.
3 A: Do you often buy CDs?/Do you buy CDs often?
4 B: Yes, I sometimes do./Yes, I do sometimes.
5 B: I know. He's never at work on time.
6 B: I usually play at the weekends.
7 A: I rarely go shopping alone.
8 A: My parents never work at the weekends.
9 B: I rarely see her because she lives abroad.
- 2 2 Does your family often visit your grandparents?
Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
3 Does your teacher ever get angry?
Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.
4 Do you usually eat dinner at 7 pm?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
5 Do you often go out with your friends?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
6 Does your father usually cook dinner?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

- 3 2 rarely goes 4 often cooks
3 never has 5 sometimes have
- 4 1 leaves/departs at 4 always tells
2 walks to 5 remembers to turn
3 has a

Speaking & Writing (Ss' own answers)

Unit 2

- 1 3 A: Was the hotel destroyed by the earthquake?
B: Yes, it was.
- 4 A: Did Amy's car start in the morning?
B: No, it didn't.
- 5 A: Does Karen go swimming every day in the summer?
B: Yes, she does.
- 6 A: Is Tom ever late for work?
B: No, he isn't.
- 7 A: Did Jessica leave an hour ago?
B: Yes, she did.
- 8 A: Can James pick up the children from school?
B: No, he can't.
- 9 A: Did Walter finish university in 2006?
B: Yes, he did.
- 10 A: Will she come with us?
B: Yes, she will.
- 11 A: Does Eleanor like beef?
B: No, she doesn't.
- 12 A: Will the teacher give extra homework for the holidays?
B: No, he/she won't.
- 2 2 How often 6 How
3 Who 7 What
4 Which 8 How much
5 How many
- 3 2 Whose car did you scratch?
3 What did the earthquake damage?
4 Where does Carlos come from?
5 When are you cleaning up the beach?
6 What is Ruby interested in?
7 How long does it take to reach the village?
8 What does Emma look like?
9 What did you have for lunch?
10 How many people were hurt in the avalanche?
11 How much sugar do you need to make the cake?
12 Why didn't he come to the party?
13 What is Sally like?

- 4 2 Where does he live?
- 3 How long has he lived there?
- 4 What is his favourite subject?
- 5 Why is Geography his favourite subject?
- 6 How many sisters does he have/has he got?
- 7 When does he spend a lot of time at the beach?
- 8 What does he enjoy in winter?
- 9 Which member of the family is he very close to? / Who is he very close to?
- 10 Why is he very close to his younger brother?

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

How do you spend your spare time?
 Where do you usually go?
 How often do you exercise?
 What is your favourite hobby?
 What's your favourite school subject?

Unit 3

Prepositions of Place and Movement

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1 2 In front | 4 near | 6 on |
| 3 Under | 5 on | 7 behind |
-
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 2 2 over | 6 round | 10 on top of |
| 3 through | 7 against | 11 up |
| 4 past | 8 down | 12 to |
| 5 across | 9 around | |
-
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 3 2 at | 6 at | 10 at, on | 14 at |
| 3 at | 7 on | 11 on | 15 in |
| 4 on | 8 on | 12 in | |
| 5 in, in | 9 at, in | 13 in | |
-
- | | | |
|----------|------|------|
| 4 A 2 at | 4 on | 6 by |
| 3 in | 5 by | |
-
- | | | |
|--------|------|------|
| B 1 in | 2 on | 3 at |
|--------|------|------|
-
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| C 1 on | 4 on |
| 2 through/out (of) | 5 out of/from |
| 3 towards/behind | 6 on |
-
- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|------|------|
| 5 2 C | 5 C | 8 A | 11 A | 14 A |
| 3 A | 6 A | 9 C | 12 B | 15 C |
| 4 B | 7 C | 10 B | 13 C | |
-
- | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|
| 6 1 in | 5 by | 9 on |
| 2 in | 6 to | 10 on |
| 3 in | 7 at | 11 around |
| 4 on | 8 across | 12 back |
-
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 7 1 among | 3 behind | 5 between |
| 2 on | 4 in | 6 in |

Speaking (Ss' own answers)

Prepositions of Time

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 2 in | 5 in | 8 out of |
| 3 round | 6 in | 9 in |
| 4 in | 7 across | 10 in |
-
- | | | |
|--------|------|-------------|
| 2 2 at | 6 in | 10 from, to |
| 3 at | 7 — | 11 by, in |
| 4 — | 8 In | 12 on |
| 5 on/— | 9 in | |
-
- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 3 2 A | 4 C | 6 C | 8 C | 10 C |
| 3 B | 5 C | 7 C | 9 B | |

Unit 4

Subject/Object Pronouns

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 2 They, I, They, her | 9 It, it, He |
| 3 He, her, They | 10 they, it |
| 4 I, They, me | 11 you, me, It, You, it |
| 5 me, you, It, me | 12 I, me, He |
| 6 She, them, they | 13 she, it, She, it |
| 7 you I, you, I, He | 14 you, him, I, I, him |
| 8 I, him, me | |

Reflexive Pronouns

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2 1 herself | 6 ourselves |
| 2 yourself | 7 himself |
| 3 themselves | 8 itself |
| 4 each other | 9 each other |
| 5 myself | |
-
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 3 1 himself | 4 themselves |
| 2 themselves | 5 himself |
| 3 herself | 6 herself |

Possessives

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 2 the Queen of England | |
| 3 the children's classroom | |
| 4 my brother's MP3 player | |
| 5 the capital of France | |
| 6 the neighbours' dogs | |
| 7 Ryan and Holly's car | |
| 8 the top of the tower | |
-
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2 1 ours, its | 4 your, his |
| 2 our, my | 5 my, mine |
| 3 mine, my | 6 Their, their |
-
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 3 2 of its own | 4 her own |
| 3 of their own | 5 of my own |
-
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| 4 2 its | 3 its | 4 It's | 5 its |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
-
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|-------|
| 5 2 the | 3 her | 4 my | 5 the |
|---------|-------|------|-------|

6	2 they	7 I	12 we
	3 it	8 you	13 you
	4 They/We/I	9 my	14 our
	5 we	10 theirs	15 me
	6 you	11 we	

Demonstratives

1	1 This	2 those	3 that
2	1 That	4 this	7 those
	2 that	5 These	8 That
	3 these	6 This	

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Hi Paul,

How is everything? I was very glad to get your email.

I met Fred on Saturday and we studied for a couple of hours. Then, we went to the park where we played basketball.

In the afternoon, Jim came over and we decided to go to the cinema. An adventure was on. It was really exciting. We are both thinking of coming to visit you this summer. What are your plans then? We'd love to spend some time with you by the sea.

How is Annabel? Did you go to her party on Saturday? Tell her we all miss her a lot.

Please write to me soon. I can't wait to hear from you.

Love,
Mark

Unit 5

1	1 boxes	5 brushes	9 stories
	2 mice	6 letters	10 lives
	3 watches	7 teeth	11 toys
	4 tomatoes	8 children	12 cities

2	1 C	3 C	5 U	7 C	9 C	11 C
	2 U	4 U	6 U	8 U	10 U	12 U

- 3
- 1 two bars of chocolate
 - 2 a/one box of cornflakes
 - 3 a/one bottle of ketchup
 - 4 a/one jar of honey
 - 5 three cans of baked beans
 - 6 two loaves of bread
 - 7 a/one tin of tuna
 - 8 three packets of spaghetti
 - 9 two cartons of milk

4	1 is	2 is	3 some	4 is	5 a
---	------	------	--------	------	-----

5	1 slice/piece of	5 bottle/can of
	2 jar of	6 tin of
	3 loaf/slice/piece of	7 tub/packet of
	4 packet/lump of	8 kilo/piece of

6	1 an iron, iron	5 hair, a hair
	2 room, room	6 fish, a fish
	3 paper, a paper	7 a time, times
	4 glass, a glass	

7	1 a	5 some, a
	2 some, some	6 a, some, a
	3 some, some, some	7 an, some
	4 some, some, some	8 a

8	1 packets	5 slices	9 a
	2 jar	6 packet	10 some
	3 any	7 some	11 packets
	4 loaves	8 a tin of	

9	1 bars	4 kilos	7 jar
	2 bottles	5 packet	8 glass
	3 loaf	6 carton	

Speaking

In the picture, there are three pears, an orange and an apple. There is also a loaf of bread, some cheese and a banana. I can see a jar of sugar and some butter, too.

Unit 6**The Indefinite Article 'a/an'**

1	1 an	4 a	7 a	10 an
	2 a	5 an	8 a	11 an
	3 an	6 a	9 an	

2	1 some	6 a, some	11 an
	2 a	7 a	12 an
	3 some	8 a	13 some
	4 an	9 some	14 some
	5 a	10 a, a	

3	1 a	3 some	5 some	7 a
	2 some	4 some	6 Some	

One/Ones – A(n)/One

4	1 one	5 a, one	9 A/One	13 ones
	2 one	6 ones	10 an	14 One, a
	3 an, a	7 a/one	11 an	15 ones
	4 ones	8 a	12 one	

5	A	1 an	2 a	3 one	4 A
---	---	------	-----	-------	-----

B	1 One	2 a	3 a	4 an	5 a
---	-------	-----	-----	------	-----

C	1 an	2 one	3 a	4 one	5 one
---	------	-------	-----	-------	-------

D	1 an	2 one	3 one	4 an	5 an
---	------	-------	-------	------	------

The Definite Article ‘the’

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

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 2 | A | 1 | a | 6 | an | 11 | the |
| | | 2 | the | 7 | — | 12 | a |
| | | 3 | the | 8 | a | 13 | the |
| | | 4 | — | 9 | a | 14 | a |
| | | 5 | the | 10 | the | 15 | the |

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| | B | 1 | the | 6 | — | 11 | an |
| | | 2 | — | 7 | a | 12 | a |
| | | 3 | the | 8 | the | 13 | an |
| | | 4 | the | 9 | the | 14 | the |
| | | 5 | the | 10 | the | | |

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---|----------|
| 3 | 1 | the, the | 6 | the, the |
| | 2 | The, the | 7 | —, the |
| | 3 | the | 8 | The, — |
| | 4 | The, —, the | 9 | —, — |
| | 5 | — | | |

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| 4 | 2 | the injured | 5 | the young |
| | 3 | the blind | 6 | the rich |
| | 4 | the elderly | 7 | the sick |

- 5
- 2 Mike ate Italian pizza.
 - 3 He bought an Italian suit for himself.
 - 4 He took photos of the Colosseum.
 - 5 He visited lake Maggiore.
 - 6 He bought some Italian masks for his friends.

- 6
- 2 A: lunch
B: A salad and a sandwich.
 - 3 A: a week
B: Twice a week.
 - 4 A: a restaurant
B: Yes, usually at weekends.
 - 5 A: Mount Everest
B: Maybe one day.
 - 6 A: an extreme sport
B: I would love to, especially heliskiing.
 - 7 A: the guitar
B: No, I can't but I can play the piano.
 - 8 A: the Moon
B: No, I haven't.

- 9 A: Paris
B: Yes, I have. I went there with my parents two years ago.
- 10 A: swimming
B: I love swimming, especially in the summer months.

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

- A: Did you enjoy the local food?
 B: Yes, and I especially liked the steak and kidney pie.
 A: Did you do any shopping?
 B: Yes. I bought two dolls with traditional outfits for my sister and some tea towels for two of my friends.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

There are many magnificent historical sites in Greece, where I come from. The Acropolis is the most well-known ancient monument in Athens and it's well-worth seeing. It's a major tourist attraction, and millions of tourists come every year to admire not only the monuments, but also the wonderful view of the city.

It was built in the fifth century by the sculptor Phidias. You can also see the Parthenon on that hill, as well as the temple of Athena Nike.

I'm sure that everyone would enjoy a visit to the Acropolis and would be impressed by such a symbol of classical civilisation.

Exploring Grammar (Units 1-6)

- 1 a) **examples of present simple:** are, am, is, work, live, starts, get up, take, have, go, leaves, have to, love, have got, like, know, finish, do, eat, grab, go out, rains
 - **negative form of present simple:** I/you/we/they + do not (don't) + bare infinitive, he/she/it + does not (doesn't) + bare infinitive
 - **interrogative form of present simple:** Do + I/you/we/they + bare infinitive, Does + he/she/it + bare infinitive
- b)
 - **a daily routine, a habit:** get up, take a shower, have breakfast, go to college, finish my lectures, do some studying, go and eat something, grab a pizza, go out to the cinema
 - **a permanent state:** work full time, live in the city centre, you know, like it here
 - **a timetable:** my day starts, the bus leaves
 - **a general truth or law of nature:** love college, like my course, rains a lot

2 (Suggested Answers)

What time does her day start? It starts at 7:30.
 How does she go to college? She goes to college by bus.

What time does the bus leave? It leaves at 8:15.
 Does Claire love college? Yes, she does.
 What is her course in? It's in Computing.
 What does she do after she finishes her lectures?
 She does some studying in the library.
 When are her exams? Her exams are in June.
 What do Claire and her friends do on Fridays? They go to the cinema.
 What is the weather like in Britain? It rains a lot.

3	prepositions of place	in, at
	prepositions of movement	to, by
	prepositions of time	at, until, in, on

4	subject pronouns	you, I, we, it
	object pronouns	me, you, it
	possessive adjectives	my
	possessive pronouns	yours, mine

We use a) the subject pronouns before a verb, and b) the object pronouns after a verb.

5 a)	countable nouns	life, city centre, day, shower, college, bus, street, afternoon, friends, course, tutors, subjects, lectures, library, exams, pizza, burger, Friday, cinema, summer
	uncountable nouns	Britain, breakfast, Computing, studying, time

b) **plural of singular nouns:** lives, city centres, days, showers, colleges, buses, streets, afternoons, courses, libraries, pizzas, burgers, Fridays, cinemas, summers

singular of plural nouns: friend, tutor, subject, lecture, exam

6 a) We use the indefinite article 'a/an' to refer to something for the first time.

examples: a shower, a pizza, a burger
 In these cases, 'a' cannot be replaced by 'one' because it refers to an unspecified thing.

b) 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F

Revision (Units 1-6)

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

Unit 7

Present Continuous

1	1 is staying	7 isn't working
2	2 is not taking	8 are revising
3	3 are building	9 are always complaining
4	4 is walking	10 am travelling
5	5 are ... planning	11 is breaking down
6	6 are riding	12 are ... doing

2	+ -ing	drinking, smelling, eating, developing, studying
	-ie → y + -ing	lying, tying, dying
	-e → + -ing	taking, biting, freezing, leaving, changing
	double consonant + -ing	sitting, getting, cutting, running, digging

- 3 2 Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
 3 Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
 4 Yes, we are./No, we aren't.
 5 Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
 6 Yes, he is./No, he isn't.
 7 Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
 8 Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- 4 2 In picture A, Jeff and Tom are swimming in the pool. In picture B, they aren't swimming in the pool; they are playing in the pool.
 3 In picture A, Helen is feeding the dog. In picture B, she isn't feeding the dog; she's feeding the cat.
 4 In picture A, Ben and Bob are watering the flowers. In picture B, they aren't watering the flowers; they're planting flowers.
 5 In picture A, Sky is playing with her doll. In picture B, she isn't playing with her doll; she's running after the dog.
 6 In picture A, Jenny is standing by the pool. In picture B, she isn't standing by the pool; she's sitting by the pool.
- 5 1 see, am actually seeing
 2 are you smelling, smells
 3 have, am having

- 4 Is the opera singer appearing, appears
- 5 are you looking, looks
- 6 Do you enjoy, am enjoying
- 7 is Nick, don't know, is
- 8 am thinking, think
- 9 is tasting, needs, tastes
- 10 is fitting, Do they fit

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| 6 | 1 doesn't like | 6 see |
| | 2 costs | 7 smells |
| | 3 is eating | 8 am thinking |
| | 4 are leaving | 9 am having |
| | 5 looks | 10 doesn't belong |

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| 7 | 1 is looking | 6 fits |
| | 2 is thinking | 7 tastes |
| | 3 is feeling | 8 are having |
| | 4 are still trying | 9 see |
| | 5 starts | 10 appears |

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

- 1 1 f 2 a 3 d 4 b 5 c 6 e

- 2 1 How does Brian go to work every day?
Brian goes to work by bus every day.
- 2 What do they do every morning?
They go jogging/running every morning.
- 3 Is David having a karate lesson now?
Yes, he is having a karate lesson now.
- 4 Are the girls building a snowman at the moment?
No, they are ice-skating at the moment.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3 | 1 are going out | 4 are going |
| | 2 travels | 5 is getting |
| | 3 takes off | 6 Does water boil |

4 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 visit my friend John
- 2 study after midnight
- 3 are going to the theatre
- 4 is looking for a new laptop
- 5 comes over on Fridays
- 6 tells me to eat healthy foods
- 7 asking me to be more attentive in class

- 5 1 does the film end, finds, rescues, set out
- 2 are you packing, am going
- 3 is, leaves
- 4 does it take, am walking
- 5 are going, Do you want, am working

- | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 6 | 1 is seeing | 4 is still tidying |
| | 2 smells | 5 cooked tastes |
| | 3 are becoming | 6 fits you |

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| 7 | 1 am writing | 6 go |
| | 2 am staying | 7 are enjoying/enjoy |
| | 3 is | 8 are going |
| | 4 are having | 9 am returning |
| | 5 spend/are spending | |

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Dear John,

I'm writing to tell you about my holiday in Rome. This is my third day here and I'm staying for another five. I'm having a great time, as the weather is fantastic and there are so many things to see and do.

We spend the morning sightseeing, as my parents are really interested in Roman civilisation. In the evening, we go out for a walk or have dinner at a nice restaurant. People are very friendly and helpful so I'm practising my Italian a lot. Tomorrow, we're going on a trip to Pompei. I can't wait! Rome is a wonderful city. You should come one day. Anyway, we're coming back on Saturday, so I'll call you then.

Kisses,
Penny

Unit 8

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 playing | 6 to visit |
| | 2 to go | 7 to reach |
| | 3 Running | 8 To tell |
| | 4 trying | 9 to have seen |
| | 5 to be | 10 go |

2 (Suggested Answers)

- 1 clean his bedroom
- 2 run like the wind
- 3 stop eating junk food
- 4 going on holiday
- 5 to buy the red shirt
- 6 to cook a roast dinner
- 7 going dancing tonight
- 8 to live in the countryside

3 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 A: What books do you like reading?
B: I like reading books that are full of mystery and adventure.
- 3 A: What kind of music do you enjoy listening to?
B: I enjoy listening to pop music.
- 4 A: What films do you prefer watching?
B: I prefer watching science fiction films.

- 5 A: What do you look forward to doing next weekend?
B: I really look forward to going out with my friends.

- 4 1 studying 4 looking 7 being
2 send 5 Working 8 to stay
3 to finish 6 teaching 9 (to) move

- 5 2 Yes, she seems to have fallen down.
3 Yes, he seems to have been playing football.
4 Yes, they seem to have gone camping.
5 Yes, he seems to be phoning from London.
6 Yes, it seems to be Mary's birthday today.

- 6 1 going, to stay, play 6 talking
2 to have lost, be joking 7 to ask, jogging
3 to take 8 to go, to eat
4 scratching, 9 living, moving
to have developed 10 watching, get
5 to put

- 7 1 think 4 to resist 7 miss
2 watching 5 to join 8 recognise
3 seeing 6 forget 9 winning

8 (Suggested Answers)

- A: How about seeing La Traviata at the Opera House?
B: Fantastic! I love going to the opera.
C: I can't stand listening to opera. Can't we do something else?

- A: Do you fancy listening to Eminem's new CD?
B: Brilliant! I love listening to rap music.
C: I hate listening to rap music. Why don't we listen to something else?

- A: Shall we visit the National Gallery?
B: Great! I adore visiting galleries.
C: Mmm. I don't fancy visiting the National Gallery. Why don't we go somewhere else?

- A: Would you like to play *Monopoly*?
B: That's a great idea! I love board games.
C: Oh dear. I'm not keen on playing board games. How about playing cards?

- A: How about playing *Trivial Pursuit*?
B: Marvelous! I really enjoy playing *Trivial Pursuit*.
C: Sorry, but I hate playing board games. Can we play some video games?

- 9 1 C 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 A 6 B

- 10 1 spending 11 sleeping
2 to upset 12 to talk
3 drowning 13 watching
4 to dive 14 to switch
5 travelling 15 to get
6 to take 16 eating
7 skydiving 17 to say
8 to calm down 18 telling
9 breaking 19 walking
10 to say 20 to exercise/exercising

- 11 1 It's worth visiting the Khan al-Khalili bazaar.
2 Don't miss seeing the Pyramids and the Sphinx at Giza.
3 While you are there, try eating couscous and falafel. They are delicious.
4 You must go on a camel ride. I'm sure you'll enjoy it.
5 Remember to go to Luxor. It is famous for its huge temples and statues.
6 Don't forget to take a boat trip down the Nile. It'll be fantastic.
7 Also, you should visit the Egyptian Museum and see the exhibits.

- 12 1 to going 6 allowed to eat
2 to use 7 not staying
3 to arrive 8 to climb
4 to leave 9 point (in) arguing
5 was made to 10 Anne go

- 13 1 to be 5 perform
2 talking, worrying 6 get on
3 to finish, to hear 7 typing
4 to lock, To be

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

It's worth visiting Monastiraki market.
You shouldn't miss seeing the Parthenon, as you will have the chance to learn a lot of interesting things about ancient Greek civilisation.
While you're there, try eating mousaka and pastichio. They are delicious.
Remember to go to the city centre to buy some nice souvenirs.
Don't forget to visit Sounio. It's a lovely place by the sea where you can spend some time with your friends and relax.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Dear Steve,
It's great that you're planning to visit Greece in June. I'm sure you'll really enjoy yourself! You shouldn't miss visiting the Acropolis, where you will have the

chance to learn many interesting things about ancient Greek civilisation. It's also worth visiting Monastiraki. There you can buy good souvenirs.

While you're here, eat at a taverna where there are many nice traditional dishes, such as mousaka and pastichio. They are delicious.

I highly recommend a trip to Sounio. It's a beautiful place by the sea. You can take wonderful photos of the temple of Poseidon.

Can't wait to see you.

Love,
James

Exploring Grammar (Units 7-8)

- 1 a) **verbs in the present simple:** are, hope, want, know, love, is, plays, don't think, do you think, is, pretend, is, have to

verbs in the present continuous: I am thinking, is always complaining, I'm trying, They're playing

negative form of present simple: I/you/we/ they + do not (don't) + infinitive without to – he/she/it + does not (doesn't) + infinitive without to

interrogative form of present simple: do + I/you/we/they + bare infinitive, does + he/she/ it + bare infinitive

negative form of present continuous: I + am not (I'm not) + verb + -ing, you/we/they + are not (aren't) + verb + -ing, he/she/it + is not (isn't) + verb + -ing

interrogative form of present continuous: am + I + verb + -ing, are + you/we/they + verb + -ing, is he/she/it + verb + -ing

- b) **an annoying or repeated action:** present continuous – is always complaining

a temporary situation: present continuous – I am thinking, I'm trying

a routine or habit: present simple – plays the drums, pretend to play it...

a permanent state: present simple – I love listening ..., what do you think, is it very difficult ...

a fixed arrangement in the near future: present continuous – They're playing

- 2 We use the **present simple** to talk about timetables or programmes, sports commentaries, reviews and narrations.

- 3 a) A stative verb is a verb which describes a state rather than an action, and does not usually have a continuous form.

examples: want, know, love, don't think, do you think

- b) 1 I think = I believe
2 I am thinking = I am considering

Other stative verbs that can have a continuous form:

have = own e.g. *I have a red bicycle.*

have = experience e.g. *I'm having trouble with my new neighbours.*

see = understand e.g. *I see what you mean.*

see = meet e.g. *I'm seeing my dentist tonight.*

taste = have the flavour of e.g. *The soup tastes awful.*

taste = test e.g. *Pam is tasting the meat to see if it is too spicy.*

appear = seem to e.g. *He appears to be upset.*

appear = perform e.g. *He is appearing in a TV series.*

look = seem e.g. *You look tired.*

look = direct your eyes in a particular direction e.g. *Sam is looking at the red Ferrari.*

- 4 **adverbs of frequency in the letter:** always, often

Adverbs of frequency appear before main verbs and after auxiliary or modal verbs.

- 5 a) **infinitives (full or without 'to'):** to play (after 'learn'), to ask (after 'want'), to choose (used to show purpose), have started (after a modal verb), to be (after the verb 'would love' to express a specific preference), decide (after a modal verb), stop (after 'going to'), appreciate (after a modal verb), to play (after 'pretend'), to learn (after an adjective), to get (after 'try'), to see (used to express purpose), to come (used after 'would like' to express a specific preference), know (used after the verb 'let'), stop (used after a modal verb), to catch (used to show purpose)
-ing forms: learning (used after a preposition), listening (used after 'love' to express general preference), playing (after 'stop'), forgetting (used as a noun)

- b) **an infinitive form that refers to the past:** have started

- present continuous infinitive: (to) be + -ing
- perfect infinitive: (to) have + past participle
- perfect continuous infinitive: (to) have + been + -ing

- 6 a) stop playing (stop + -ing) = give up doing sth
stop now to catch (stop + full infinitive) = stop doing sth in order to do sth else
- b) • **regret + full infinitive** = be sorry to
e.g. I regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful.
- regret + -ing** = feel sorry about sth I did
e.g. I regret not inviting you to my party.
- **try + full infinitive** = attempt
e.g. Try to listen carefully.
- try + -ing** = do sth as an experiment
e.g. Why don't you try cutting down on sugar?

- 7 1 getting 4 getting
2 have turned off 5 to post
3 to go 6 To be

Revision (Units 1-8)

- 1 1 A 5 B 9 B 13 C 17 A
2 B 6 C 10 C 14 B 18 C
3 A 7 A 11 B 15 B 19 A
4 B 8 C 12 A 16 A 20 A
- 2 1 does your dad 6 a house close
2 returns home/
gets back home 7 to pay
3 you do on 8 to become
4 are twelve songs 9 you think of
5 care of 10 whose job

Unit 9

- 1 – At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Penny and Sam were cooking.
– At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Amy was studying.
– At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Stevens were washing their dog.
– At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the kids were waiting for the (school) bus.
- 2 2 was cooking 7 delivered
3 were you doing 8 gave
4 learnt 9 did you arrive
5 didn't speak 10 was sleeping
6 was relaxing

- 3 1 was, agreed
2 was calling, weren't
3 seemed, saw
4 was drinking, was making, Was she
5 was he doing, was reading, were making
6 did she last send, was
7 was looking, witnessed, Was it
8 came, Didn't he know
9 was cooking, was watching
10 was walking, ran into

- 4 1 d was cooking, caught
2 e was working, was watching
3 a wrote, was staying
4 c dropped, was running
5 b were waiting, was changing
6 f was taking, rang

- 5 2 **As** the group was walking towards the entrance, they heard a loud noise.
The group heard a loud noise **as** they were walking towards the entrance.
- 3 **While** he was having a meeting yesterday, she called him.
She called him **while** he was having a meeting yesterday.
- 4 I was watching a film on TV **when** the electricity went out.
When the electricity went out, I was watching a film on TV.
- 5 **As** I was trying to explain the problem to him, I noticed that he was not listening to me.
I noticed that he was not listening to me **as** I was trying to explain the problem to him.
- 6 Sean was repairing his bike **while** James was feeding their dog.
While Sean was repairing his bike, James was feeding their dog.
- 7 The twins were sleeping **as** their dad was reading a story.
As their dad was reading a story, the twins were sleeping.

- 6 2 was driving 8 was watering the
3 on their 9 was working
4 did Martha 10 was cooking
5 working all 11 did she finish
6 was sleeping 12 while/as Peter was
7 as/while Jane was

- 7 2 bought 7 came
3 was chasing 8 agreed
4 decided 9 raised
5 could 10 asked
6 were talking

- | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 8 | 1 did you become | 7 was |
| | 2 was travelling | 8 happened |
| | 3 started | 9 invited |
| | 4 were singing | 10 was making |
| | 5 was doing | 11 was |
| | 6 approached | |
| 9 | 1 were singing | 7 was thinking |
| | 2 were running | 8 was still enjoying |
| | 3 sat | 9 hit |
| | 4 opened | 10 knew |
| | 5 started | 11 was |
| | 6 was reading | |

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

... while four teenagers were taking a walk. As they were walking, they were chatting and laughing. They were feeling relaxed and really happy.

They were enjoying the fresh air and the beautiful surroundings when, suddenly, something spoiled their fun. At first, they heard feet thumping on the ground and then a loud roar. They realised there was something wrong, and stopped walking. As they were standing looking around, they saw a big bear. They got really scared but decided to stand still so as not to attract the animal's attention.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

An unforgettable experience

My friends and I decided to take a walk in the nearby forest last Sunday. The sun was shining and we were very happy to be there and hear the birds chirping. We felt a cool breeze on our smiling faces and could smell the lovely pine trees. We were really enjoying our walk when, suddenly, we heard a loud roar. We turned around and saw a big brown bear making its way towards us. We got really scared and started running.

Unit 10

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | 1 Mary used to work as a shop assistant. | |
| | 5 Molly used to study very hard at university. | |
| 2 | 2 didn't use to like | 5 used to read |
| | 3 used to live | 6 used to have |
| | 4 Did you use to play | |
| 3 | 1 drive | 4 didn't use |
| | 2 used to living | 5 used to doing |
| | 3 travelled/
used to travel | |

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

I used to eat a lot of chocolates as a child.
 I didn't use to have a computer when I was younger.
 When I was eight, I used to go cycling quite often.
 My brother and I used to go to karate lessons when we were kids.
 My father didn't use to take us to the cinema on weekdays.
 My mother and I used to go shopping on Saturdays.
 I didn't use to help around the house when I was younger, but now I do.

Unit 11

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 Whose contact lenses are blue? |
| | 3 What did you leave her? |
| | 4 Who is measuring the height of the door? |
| | 5 What did the doctor treat your brother for? |
| | 6 What has destroyed the river? |
| | 7 What is the scientist melting in the lab? |
| | 8 Whose car is the most expensive? |
| | 9 Who will discover the truth? |
| | 10 Whose new laptop is very small? |
| 2 | 2 a spent two weeks with his team in the Brazilian rainforest |
| | b did the researcher spend two weeks with in the Brazilian rainforest |
| 3 | a does Richard donate to Greenpeace every month |
| | b donates money to Greenpeace every month |
| 4 | a wallet did Ryan find |
| | b did Ryan find |
| 5 | a does Gwen always use to get to work |
| | b always uses public transport to get to work |
| 6 | a did Rory meet last Friday |
| | b met Jane last Friday |
| 7 | a is the red car in the garage |
| | b car in the garage is Peter's |
| 3 | 2 did Mary buy a present for |
| | 3 of music is Sean listening to in his room |
| | 4 is Diane writing a letter to at the moment |
| | 5 was the article Cathy read yesterday about |
| | 6 did Sue get a letter from this morning |
| | 7 were Lewis and Joshua talking about all night yesterday |
| | 8 is Tanya playing tennis with tonight |
| | 9 does Luke live with |
| | 10 is Lucy excited about |
| | 11 did he send an email to this morning |
| | 12 did Fiona make a birthday cake for |

- 4 2 is her grandfather
- 3 are Roald Dahl's most famous books
- 4 has Sophie Dahl always wanted to do
- 5 was the title of her first illustrated book
- 6 (type of book) is her second book

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Antonio Banderas was born in southern Spain in 1960. He started his acting career in the 1990s. In 1993, he had a role in *Philadelphia* which won an Oscar, and in 1996, he appeared in *Evita* with Madonna, which became a huge success.

He then starred in many successful films, such as *The Mask of Zorro* and *Shrek*.

He has also received excellent reviews for his theatrical performances, and has been nominated for the award of best actor in a musical.

I think that he is one of the best Hollywood actors in recent years.

Exploring Grammar (Units 9-11)

- 1 a) **past simple forms:** was, ran, had to, asked, ticked, thought, used to, decided, got out of, walked, rang, opened, said, happened, didn't use to, Did you oversleep, yelled, replied

past continuous forms: was looking, was waiting, was picking up, was running, was becoming, was holding up, was wearing, was yawning

- We use the past continuous to describe a past action in progress, and the past simple to describe an action that interrupted it.
- We use the past simple to describe a chain of events happening one after the other.
- We use the past continuous to describe actions happening simultaneously.

- b) **time expressions used with the past simple:** yesterday, then, when, How long ago..., last night/week/month/year/Monday, a minute/two days/some time ago, in 1989, etc

time expressions used with the past continuous: while, when, as, all morning/ evening/day/ night/afternoon, etc

- 2 1 was walking, started, Did you have
2 was, was doing, went
3 Did you enjoy, spent
4 were you doing, was working
5 were walking, heard, did you do
- 3 a) **questions in the story:** Have you ever done...?, Can you sound...?, What are you doing...?, What happened?

subject questions: What happened?

object questions: What are you doing here so early?

- b) Who was looking anxiously at her watch? – *subject question*
Who was she waiting for? – *object question*
Who did she ask if he could sound the horn? – *object question*
Who opened the door a few minutes later? – *subject question*
Who was yawning? – *subject question*
Who was furious? – *subject question*

- 4 a) Did she use to go every year?
She didn't use to go every year.
This sentence expresses a **past habit**.
You used to be unreliable.
Did you use to be so unreliable?
This sentence expresses a **past state**.
You used to be absent-minded.
Did you use to be so absent-minded?
This sentence expresses a **past state**.

- b) **ran** – It can be replaced by 'used to', as it describes a past habit.

was – It can be replaced by 'used to', as it talks about a past state.

yelled – It can't be replaced by 'used to', as it describes a specific action that happened in the past.

Revision (Units 1-11)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1 B | 5 A | 9 A | 13 A | 17 A |
| | 2 B | 6 A | 10 B | 14 C | 18 A |
| | 3 A | 7 B | 11 C | 15 B | 19 B |
| | 4 B | 8 A | 12 B | 16 A | 20 A |
-
- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2 | 1 permission to leave | 6 in getting out |
| | 2 had a great | 7 turn it |
| | 3 in touch | 8 got lots of |
| | 4 do for a | 9 more than |
| | 5 a closer look | 10 is a swimming |

Unit 12

Present Perfect

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

- 2 1 have built 5 hasn't gone
 2 Has ... fed 6 haven't caught
 3 hasn't installed 7 Have ... tried
 4 has made

- 3 1 have been 4 Has ... been
 2 have gone 5 has gone
 3 have ... been

- 4 1 lately 3 always 5 still
 2 so far 4 since 6 just

5 (Suggested Answer)

- 2 I've had this bag since the beginning of the school year.
 3 I haven't seen a good play for at least three years.
 4 I haven't been out with my friends since last month.
 5 I've lived here for as long as I can remember.
 6 I have known my best friend since nursery school.
 7 I haven't eaten fast food since last Saturday.

- 6 2 I have already talked to her.
 3 I haven't gone for a month.
 4 I haven't tidied yet.
 5 They have been married for ten years.
 6 I have never tried it.
 7 I have just finished them.

Speaking

- A: Have you bought soft drinks yet?
 B: No, I haven't bought soft drinks yet.
 A: Have you decorated the house yet?
 B: Yes, I have already done it.
 A: Have you invited everyone yet?
 B: Yes, I have already done it.
 A: Have you got a present for your friend yet?
 B: No, I haven't got a present for my friend yet.
 A: Have you chosen music for the party yet?
 B: Yes, I have already done it.

Writing (Suggested Answers)

- 2 I have just had lunch.
 3 I haven't met my friends since last Friday.
 4 I haven't tidied my room for a week.
 5 I have been to London twice already.
 6 I have never won a medal in my life.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

- 1 2 arrived, has been
 3 have just heard, sent, got
 4 has been, went, was
 5 Have you ever met, sat

- 6 have seen, watched
 7 has painted

- 2 2 hasn't cooked 5 haven't eaten
 3 called 6 have seen
 4 have you known 7 did you decide

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

- 4 1 for 4 yet 7 yet
 2 ago 5 since 8 for
 3 already 6 ago

- 5 2 did you do 6 have ever seen
 3 went 7 have already booked
 4 was 8 invited
 5 have never been 9 haven't made

- 6 2 A have taken 5 A has rained
 3 A bought 6 B decided
 4 B has been 7 B haven't given

- 7 1 has taken part 6 graduated
 2 has won 7 has participated
 3 came 8 has won
 4 received 9 said
 5 painted 10 have dedicated

- 8 2 haven't met 10 has not cooked
 3 have never read 11 have not travelled
 4 has visited 12 have been to
 5 talked to 13 has not seen
 6 gone to 14 have not finished
 7 has not finished 15 have never travelled/
 8 have not played have not travelled
 9 have run 16 have ever

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: Has your friend ever helped you with your homework?
 B: Yes, she has.
 A: When did she last help you with your homework?
 B: She last helped me with my homework yesterday.
 A: Have you ever won an award?
 B: Yes, I have.
 A: When did you last win an award?
 B: I last won an award three years ago.
 A: Have you ever read a really good book?
 B: Yes, I have.
 A: When did you last read a really good book?
 B: I last read a really good book one month ago.

Unit 13

Present Perfect Continuous

- 1 Monica has been baking biscuits for two hours/ since 10 o'clock.

James has been playing video games for one and a half hours/since half past ten.

Sue has been reading the newspaper for one/an hour/since 11 o'clock.

Gary has been talking on the phone for half an hour/since half past eleven.

- 2 2 has been working 5 has been crying
3 has been waiting 6 has been learning it
4 has been playing

Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

- 1 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 f 6 c

- 2 1 has been planting 4 has left
2 have just finished 5 haven't finished
3 have you been waiting 6 have lost

- 3 1 have never seen 7 since they moved
2 have been cooking 8 haven't been
3 hasn't finished 9 I've eaten
4 haven't spoken 10 not finished
5 to China twice painting
6 have never had

- 4 1 haven't been 6 has learned
2 have been studying 7 Have you ever
3 have signed up thought
4 haven't started 8 have never baked
5 has been taking 9 have been doing

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: How long has she been painting pictures?
B: She has been painting pictures since 1993.
A: How many pictures has she painted so far?
B: She has painted ten pictures.
A: How long has she been writing books?
B: She has been writing books since 1985.
A: How many books has she written so far?
B: She has written four books.
A: How long has he been taking photos?
B: He's been taking photos for nine months.
A: How many photos has he taken so far?
B: He has taken 300 photos.

Unit 14

- 1 1 so 5 What 9 so
2 What a 6 How 10 so
3 such a 7 so 11 What
4 so 8 such 12 What

- 2 2 Isn't she kind!
3 Doesn't he drive fast!
4 Can't they sing well!
5 Didn't they laugh loudly!

- 3 1 so 4 How, so
2 What a, how 5 What an, so
3 how, what an

- 4 1 What a cute/It's such a cute
2 so fast
3 What tasty
4 How busy
5 What beautiful
6 so colourful!
7 What a dangerous/It's such a dangerous
8 such an exciting

- 5 1 such 3 What 5 how 7 so
2 so 4 such 6 such

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- 2 What an amazing story!/How amazing this story is!/ This story is so amazing!/Isn't this story amazing!
3 What a talented girl she is!/She is such a talented girl!/She is so talented!/ Isn't she talented!
4 How happy they look!/They look so happy!
5 How horrible the weather is!/We're having such horrible weather!/The weather is so horrible!/Isn't the weather horrible!
6 What clever children they are!/How clever these children are!/They are such clever children!/These children are so clever!

Exploring Grammar (Units 12-14)

- 1 a) • examples of actions which happened at an unstated time in the past:
I haven't emailed you; I have spent so much time at home; I've told you; Has he won ...?
• examples of actions which started in the past and continue up to the present:
there has been so much school work; I haven't been checking my emails; We've been doing a project; has been really interesting; Have you been practising much?; I haven't been doing enough; We have been going; They have been looking

The **present perfect** is used to talk about an action that happened at an unstated time in the past.

Time expressions that go with this tense are: already, yet, just, since, for, ever, never, lately, recently, so far, always, before, this week/month/year

The **present perfect continuous** is used to talk about an action that started in the past and continues up to the present.

Time expressions that go with this tense are: for, since, lately, recently, all day/morning/week, how long

b) **examples of verb forms which emphasise the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present:** We have been going there

time expression: for years

- c) 1 have cost, have been buying
- 2 has just gone
- 3 has been learning, hasn't passed
- 4 has painted
- 5 Has John woken up, has been sleeping
- 6 has been training, has been practising

2 a) **exclamations in the email:**

'... *there has been so much school work to do ...*'
(so much + uncountable noun)

'*I have spent so much time at home recently ...*'
(so much + uncountable noun)

'*Isn't it great!*' (negative sentence)

'*It's so beautiful!*' (so + adjective)

'*He's such a talented driver!*'
(such + a(n) + adjective + singular countable noun)

- b) 2 What a bright and spacious house!/How bright and spacious your house is!/You have such a bright and spacious house!/Your house is so bright and spacious.
- 3 What a hardworking student Jenny is!/How hardworking Jenny is!/Jenny is such a hardworking student!/Jenny is so hardworking!
- 4 What a friendly cat Max is!/How friendly Max is!/Max is such a friendly cat!/Max is so friendly!
- 5 How conscientious she is at work!

Revision (Units 1-14)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1 A | 5 B | 9 A | 13 B | 17 A |
| | 2 A | 6 C | 10 C | 14 C | 18 C |
| | 3 C | 7 C | 11 B | 15 B | 19 C |
| | 4 C | 8 B | 12 B | 16 C | 20 A |
-
- | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | 1 are five cinemas | 6 pride in |
| | 2 out of | 7 about buying |
| | 3 exchange for | 8 your time |
| | 4 in passing | 9 through a difficult |
| | 5 to work on | 10 I played |

Unit 15

- 1 1 new, French, leather
 - 2 beautiful, pink, English
 - 3 modern, red, silk
 - 4 traditional Mexican
 - 5 expensive diamond
 - 6 luxurious, modern, Italian
 - 7 modern, brown, leather
 - 8 tiny, round, gold
-
- 2 1 green silk
 - 2 large, antique, square
 - 3 antique, French, silver
 - 4 beige, Irish, linen
 - 5 fabulous cotton
 - 6 lovely, colourful, Italian
-
- 3 2 fast
 - 3 recently
 - 4 carefully
 - 5 politely
 - 6 badly
 - 7 suitably
 - 8 heavily
- | |
|--------------------|
| 9 enthusiastically |
| 10 early |
| 11 cheaply |
| 12 possibly |
| 13 lonely |
| 14 in a silly way |
| 15 hopefully |
-
- 4 1 hard, hardly
 - 2 free, freely
- | |
|----------------|
| 3 lately, late |
| 4 nearly, near |

5	-ly	quickly, neatly, powerfully, actively
	-le → -ly	reasonably, favourably
	consonant + y → -ily	greedily, crazily
	-ic → -ally	magically, automatically, systematically

- 6 2 Brian has been studying all day./All day, Brian has been studying.
- 3 They have been talking on the phone for half an hour./For half an hour they have been talking on the phone.

- 4 My mother always used to read to me aloud in the evenings.
 5 Today, I bought a beautiful dress at the mall./I bought a beautiful dress at the mall today.
 6 They safely landed at the airport, at last./ They landed safely at the airport, at last.
 7 The play was incredibly boring.
 8 She now feels that her decision to move to Scotland was absolutely right./Now, she feels that her decision to move to Scotland was absolutely right.
 9 Ferries sail to the island only twice weekly./ Ferries sail only twice to the islands, weekly.
 10 Diana is patiently waiting in the queue./Diana is waiting in the queue patiently.

- 7 A 1 slowly 3 exactly
 2 suddenly 4 publicly

- B 1 fast 3 Luckily
 2 Unfortunately 4 actively

- 8 1 wonderful 8 simple
 2 perfect 9 beautiful
 3 proudly 10 local
 4 gracefully 11 delicious
 5 romantic 12 live
 6 warmly 13 late
 7 happy 14 Hopefully

9

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous
serious	more serious	the most serious
bad	worse	the worst
slow	slower	the slowest
good	better	the best
clean	cleaner	the cleanest
easy	easier	the easiest
little	less	the least
few	fewer	the fewest
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult

- 10 a) 1 more carefully the most carefully
 2 faster the fastest
 3 more quickly the most quickly
 4 earlier the earliest
 5 more easily the most easily
 6 better the best

- b) 1 Jake ran **the fastest** and won the race.
 2 Daisy arrived **earlier** than the other students.
 3 This door opens **more easily** than that one.
 4 Matthew cooks **better** than his wife.

- 11 1 more relaxing than 4 better than
 2 difficult as 5 tastier than
 3 funnier than 6 interesting as

(Suggested Answers)

- 2 Maths is more/less difficult than Physics.
 4 Football is better than tennis.
 6 The cinema is more/less interesting than the theatre.

12 (Suggested Answers)

Golf is more expensive than both basketball and ice-skating.
 Golf is by far the most relaxing sport.
 Basketball is by far the most popular.
 Basketball is cheaper than the other two sports.
 Basketball is as tiring as ice-skating.
 Ice-skating and basketball are more interesting than golf.

- 13 1 noisier, dirtier 5 louder
 2 the biggest 6 the rarest
 3 more serious 7 important
 4 more environmentally friendly, more conveniently

- 14 1 the strongest, A 5 the hottest, B
 2 more popular, B 6 largest, A
 3 the worst, B 7 the smallest, B
 4 the most serious, B 8 faster, B

- 15 1 C 3 C 5 B 7 C 9 A
 2 A 4 B 6 B 8 B 10 B

16 (Suggested Answers)

- Carnival Cruise Lines have many more ships than Oceania Cruise Lines.
- The ships of Carnival Cruise Lines are a bit older than the ships of Oceania Cruise Lines.
- Oceania Cruise Lines travel to many more interesting places than Carnival Cruise Lines.
- Carnival Cruise Lines offer a bigger number of leisure facilities than Oceania Cruise Lines.
- Carnival Cruise Lines have many more crew members than Oceania Cruise Lines.

- 17 1 the longest 5 safer
 2 the best 6 happier
 3 worst 7 the closest
 4 more miserable

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- A: The pace of life is faster in the city than it is in the countryside.

- B: Yes, but, on the other hand, it is slower to get to where you want to go, because there is lots of traffic in the city.
- A: Living in the countryside is healthier than living in the city.
- B: I agree, but everyday life is more boring in the countryside than in the city.
- A: Working conditions are more stressful in the city than in the countryside.
- B: You are right but, on the other hand, everything is livelier in the city than in the countryside.
- A: It's much safer to live in the countryside, don't you think?
- B: Yes. Living in the city is more dangerous. There's a lot more crime.
- A: What is more, life in the countryside is more peaceful.
- B: That's true. It's much noisier in the city.

Unit 16

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 such an, such a | 4 such a, so |
| | 2 so, so | 5 such, such a |
| | 3 so, so | |
- 2
- 2 It was such an interesting book that I couldn't put it down.
 - 3 The box is so heavy that I can't lift it.
 - 4 Tim was having so much fun at the festival that he didn't want to leave.
 - 5 She's such an excellent athlete that she'll get a medal.
 - 6 My MP3 player has such a huge memory that it can hold 10,000 songs.
 - 7 It was so late that I couldn't visit my grandparents.

Unit 17

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 enough snow | 4 tall enough |
| | 2 too small | 5 sweet enough |
| | 3 too difficult | 6 too hot |
- 2
- 2 too expensive for Ian to buy.
 - 3 enough time to go shopping.
 - 4 too hard to go out.
 - 5 enough eggs to make a cake.
 - 6 too short to be a basketball player.
 - 7 quick enough to finish the report on time.
- 3
- 3 I don't have enough money to buy a yacht
 - 4 I'm too tired to go for a walk
 - 5 he is fast enough to win the race

- 6 it was too long
- 7 it wasn't warm enough to go to the beach

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 4 | 1 too late | 5 warm enough |
| | 2 too crowded | 6 polite enough |
| | 3 enough space | 7 too upset |
| | 4 too slow | |

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 5 | 1 enough for us | 6 enough money to |
| | 2 too long | 7 too hot |
| | 3 too noisy | 8 too heavy for |
| | 4 too big for | 9 too late |
| | 5 enough money | |

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

I didn't have a good time staying at that hotel, as my room was too hot and the staff too impolite. Also, the beach wasn't clean enough for me to swim, and the hotel was too crowded. What is more, there were not enough tables at the restaurant, and the lounge chairs by the pool were not enough, either. To make matters worse, the room service was not fast enough.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

Dear Kate,

I'm really disappointed with the hotel I stayed at during my holidays. My room wasn't cool enough to sleep at night, and the staff were too impolite. The beach wasn't clean enough for me to swim, either. Also, the hotel was too crowded. As a result, there weren't enough tables to eat at the restaurant, not even enough lounge chairs to sit by the pool.

I would be less upset if the service was fast enough, but it wasn't.

Well, I wouldn't recommend staying at that hotel next time you visit this seaside town.

Love,
Adams

Exploring Grammar (Units 15-17)

- 1 '... who are so competitive that ...': so + adjective
'... of the cast are so nice and helpful to me that ...': so + adjective
- 2 a) '... who was kind enough to join us': positive meaning
'... too nervous to enjoy the performance': negative meaning
'... before it's too late': negative meaning
- | | | |
|----|----------|----------|
| b) | 1 enough | 5 enough |
| | 2 too | 6 too |
| | 3 enough | 7 enough |
| | 4 too | |

Adjective/ Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
competitive	more competitive	the most competitive
big	bigger	the biggest
young	younger	the youngest
gracefully	more gracefully	the most gracefully
happy	happier	the happiest
helpful	more helpful	the most helpful
good	better	the best
beautifully	more beautifully	the most beautifully

- b) 1 the most expensive 5 faster
 2 better 6 more gracefully
 3 further 7 louder
 4 the hardest

Revision (Units 1-17)

- 1 1 C 5 B 9 B 13 B 17 A
 2 A 6 B 10 A 14 A 18 C
 3 B 7 A 11 B 15 B 19 B
 4 C 8 A 12 C 16 B 20 A
- 2 1 near 6 big enough
 2 the first time 7 weeks to plan
 3 difficult for him 8 to join
 4 too cold 9 tall enough
 5 more than what 10 like tennis more

Unit 18

- 1 2 had been trying 5 had been playing
 3 had been working 6 had been waiting
 4 had been talking
- 2 1 had already eaten 5 had you been waiting
 2 had been digging 6 had cleaned
 3 had already closed 7 had moved
 4 had been experimenting
- 3 1 had been waiting 5 had already left
 2 had started 6 had been walking
 3 had been jogging 7 had finished
 4 had only been driving 8 had missed
- 4 1 B 3 D 5 A 7 D 9 C
 2 A 4 C 6 B 8 A 10 D

- 5 1 After Sophie had washed the dishes, she took the dog for a walk.
 2 As Susan was frying fish, she burnt her hand.

- 3 Tony's team had already scored three goals when his dad arrived at the pitch.
 4 They were walking to the train station when they saw the accident.
 5 He had been waiting for an hour before the bus arrived.

- 6 1 since 5 How long, before
 2 for 6 for, when/before
 3 until, before 7 since
 4 until 8 since, when
- 7 1 decided 9 turned over
 2 left 10 fell
 3 had listened 11 heard
 4 heard 12 shouted/were shouting
 5 had been sailing 13 waved/were waving
 6 started 14 came/was coming
 7 was blowing
 8 was rocking

- 8 A 1 didn't meet 4 tried
 2 was walking 5 had switched
 3 tripped
- B 1 was 5 had left
 2 didn't go 6 Did you go
 3 got 7 got
 4 realised 8 had already missed
- C 1 were you doing 6 was mowing
 2 called 7 had finished
 3 was 8 was wondering
 4 was 9 wanted
 5 probably rang

- 9 1 had ever 5 she had visited
 2 never been 6 had arrived before
 3 before he 7 had never travelled
 4 had been a 8 had been writing

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

He saw that the builders hadn't retiled the roof yet, but they had repaired the fence.

He was really happy to see that the builders had already painted the house, but he was disappointed to find out that they hadn't fixed the door yet.

Also, they hadn't cleaned the garden yet, but they had already replaced the windows.

Unit 19

Some – Any – No – Every

- 1 There are some olives.
There are some tomatoes.
There aren't any glasses.
There are some eggs.
There isn't any butter.
There is some cheese.
There isn't any flour.
There is some bread.
There are some sausages.
There aren't any strawberries.
There is some ham.
There isn't any honey.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | 1 anything, some | 6 anything |
| | 2 anyone | 7 any, something |
| | 3 some | 8 no |
| | 4 Someone | 9 anything/something |
| | 5 some | 10 anywhere |

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 3 | 1 anything | 6 any |
| | 2 anyone | 7 no |
| | 3 some | 8 something |
| | 4 nowhere | 9 anyone |
| | 5 somewhere | 10 any |

- 4 1 Everyone is enjoying
2 everyone arrives
3 every, visits
4 every, have been
5 Everyone is waiting
6 everywhere, looked
7 Everything went
8 everything, know
9 Everyone enjoyed
10 Everything went
11 Every, gets
12 have looked everywhere

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 5 | 1 some | 6 everything |
| | 2 some | 7 anything |
| | 3 anyone/anybody | 8 no |
| | 4 anyone/anybody | 9 any |
| | 5 something | 10 nothing |

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

The best thing you can do is talk to your teacher about it. I'm sure she'll give you some good ideas to make you feel better. She may also ask you if you have any suggestions yourself, so you'd better think of something you might need to tell your teacher. You can also talk to your parents as well, as they can give you some advice on how you could deal with it. After you do something

about it, I'm sure that everybody will be proud of you. There won't be anyone who will call you names anymore. Don't worry, everything will turn out well.

A lot of – Much/Many – (A) few/(A) little

- 1 3 A: How much meat have we got?
B: We've got a lot.
- 4 A: How much milk have we got?
B: We've got a lot.
- 5 A: How many carrots have we got?
B: We've got a few.
- 6 A: How many potatoes have we got?
B: We've got a few.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| 2 | 2 much | 5 how many | 8 How much |
| | 3 How many | 6 many | |
| | 4 How much | 7 much | |

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---------|
| 3 | 1 a lot of | 5 many | 9 much |
| | 2 much | 6 a lot of | 10 much |
| | 3 a lot of | 7 many | |
| | 4 many | 8 a lot of | |

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| 4 | 1 too many | 3 too many | 5 too much |
| | 2 too much | 4 too much | 6 too many |

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|
| 5 | 1 a few, a few | 5 a little | 9 a little |
| | 2 a little | 6 a few | 10 a few |
| | 3 a few | 7 a few | |
| | 4 a few | 8 a little | |

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| 6 | 1 too much | 5 how many people |
| | 2 any sugar | 6 many |
| | 3 any/some milk | 7 any/some ice |
| | 4 little free time | 8 a few people |

Speaking (Suggested Answer)

There are a few eggs in the fridge. There isn't much cheese, but there is a little orange juice and a lot of apples. There isn't any ice cream, but there is some milk. There are a few carrots, but there isn't any ketchup.

Both/Neither – All/None – Either – Every – Each

- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1 both | 5 each | 9 whole |
| | 2 every | 6 either | 10 either |
| | 3 All | 7 Every | |
| | 4 none | 8 neither | |

- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| 2 | 1 whole | 6 either | 11 Neither |
| | 2 every | 7 None of | 12 every |
| | 3 all | 8 Neither | |
| | 4 Both | 9 Every | |
| | 5 all | 10 both | |

- 3 1 Neither Becky nor Sam goes to the gym.
 2 Either Jenny or Adam is making dinner.
 3 Neither Ian nor Neil can drive a car.
 4 Both Sarah and Karen are going to work.
 5 Either Dave or Joe is cleaning the house.
 6 Both Jessica and Kim need a haircut.
 7 Either Mike or Julie will water the flowers.
 8 Both Tina and Vicky have got short hair.
 9 Both Jeff and Fred are fast runners.
 10 Neither Henry nor Daniel likes horror films.

- 4 1 both Peter and 4 of the
 2 nor Rachel was 5 whole day
 3 John or

Exploring Grammar (Units 18-19)

- 1 a) '...had been so upset...', 'had seen...'
 The past perfect is formed with **had + past participle**.

- b) 'She had been planning...'
 We use the **past perfect continuous** to emphasise the duration of a past action that happened before another past action.

- c) 1 Did you enjoy, had read, bought
 2 Did you stay, had been working
 3 were you doing, was typing
 4 had just started, came

- 2 a) **countable nouns:** chimps, primates, monkeys, pets, business, workers, creatures, people, animals, director, ape, sanctuary, beaches, pictures, tourists, husband, home, lab, centre, situations

uncountable nouns: smuggling, damage, entertainment, work

- b) **Some** and **a lot of** are used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
Every, many and **a few** are used with countable nouns.
Much and **a little** are used with uncountable nouns.

examples in the text: many monkeys, a few dedicated rescue workers, many different situations, many animals

- 3 ... are sold **both** as exotic pets, **and** to people ...: refers to two things and has a positive meaning

... **either** little or nothing ...: refers to two things and is followed by a verb in the singular

... to rescue **all** of them.: refers to more than two things

Revision (Units 1-19)

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

- 2 1 care of 6 as good as
 2 to do 7 haven't got
 3 many students 8 the funniest story
 4 solved the problem 9 over
 5 him a lot 10 taken after

Unit 20

- 1 1 am going to buy 5 am going to change
 2 will write 6 will eat
 3 is going to become 7 is going to snow
 4 will be 8 won't take

- 2 1 B 2 D 3 C 4 D 5 E 6 A

- 3 1 don't let 5 listen
 2 understand 6 is coming
 3 am 7 fancy
 4 will be able to 8 is making

4 (Suggested Answers)

- 2 am going to the library after school.
 3 starts at 8 o'clock in the morning.
 4 am meeting Steve at the basketball court tomorrow morning.

- 5 1 is going to land 5 is getting
 2 won't go 6 am going to become
 3 will take 7 is flying
 4 starts 8 will answer

- 6 • He's going to give a concert on Friday.
 • He's going to invite his class to the concert.
 • He's going to buy a new guitar.
 • He's going to sit an English exam next Monday.

- 7 1 will come 3 meeting
 2 going to study 4 won't let

Speaking

- On 21st July he's flying to Italy on holiday.
- On 5th August he's giving a concert for a local charity.
- On 20th August he's visiting his parents for three days.

- On 29th August he's signing up for his university classes.

Future Continuous – Future Perfect

- 1 d Sam will be getting ready for the wedding at this time tomorrow.
 - 2 f The train will be leaving at 11:30 am.
 - 3 e Will you be using the computer today?
 - 4 a They will have finished doing the washing up before we leave for the shops.
 - 5 b I won't have finished the report until Sunday.
 - 6 c Will the exams have finished before your holiday begins?
- 1 will be returning, will have returned
 - 2 will be cutting, will have cut
 - 3 will be cleaning, will have cleaned
 - 4 will be going, will have gone
 - 5 will be watching, will have watched
 - 6 will be leaving, won't have left
- 1 Will you be participating, I will have moved
 - 2 will be coming, Will she have finished
 - 3 Will you be using, won't have completed
 - 4 will be taking, will he be leaving
 - 5 will have left for, will be eating
 - 6 will be having, will be listening

Unit 21

- 2 c If you want to go shopping, go to Melrose Avenue. It has shops with cheap, trendy clothes.
 - 3 f If you want to stay at a five-star hotel, stay at the Mondrian Hotel, which is very luxurious.
 - 4 a If you want to find out how films are made, go to Universal Studios. It's the world's largest working film and television studio.
 - 5 d If you want to see whales, dolphins, sharks and other marine creatures, go to Newport Landing Whale Watching. It's well-known for whale watching and nature trips.
 - 6 b If you want to see beautiful wild flowers and plants, go to Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, which has recently been modernised.
- 2 If I moved to a new house, I would have a house-warming party.
 - 3 If I had a yacht, I would sail around the world.
 - 4 If I had a week off, I would go to Paris.
- 2 If she hadn't missed the bus, she wouldn't have bought a music magazine.

- 3 If she hadn't bought the music magazine, she wouldn't have seen an advertisement for a competition.
- 4 If she hadn't seen the advertisement, she wouldn't have entered the competition.
- 5 If she hadn't entered the competition, she wouldn't have won \$50,000.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 4 1 Unless | 4 Unless | 7 If |
| 2 If | 5 If | 8 Unless |
| 3 If | 6 Unless | |

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 5 1 Only if | 4 Unless | 7 even if |
| 2 providing | 5 or else | |
| 3 Suppose | 6 But for | |

- 2 If we don't water the plants, they will die. (Type 1)
- 3 If Bob hadn't had much work to do, he would have gone home early. (Type 3)
- 4 If Derek hadn't known the answers, he wouldn't have been able to pass the exam. (Type 3)
- 5 If Stanley hadn't missed the bus this morning, he would have been on time for the meeting. (Type 3)

- 2 the weather get colder, we'll turn on the heating.
- 3 you been there, you would have enjoyed it.
- 4 he left earlier, he would have been on time.
- 5 you fail to apologise, he will never forgive you.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 8 1 were, would see | 5 work, will fail |
| 2 would offer | 6 hadn't entered, would never have become |
| 3 eat | |
| 4 go, will you | |

- 2 If I didn't have a splitting headache, I could/would be able to finish some work.
- 3 If I did my homework, my teacher wouldn't always be angry with me.
- 4 If I hadn't forgotten my camera, I could have taken some pictures.
- 5 If the team had played well, they wouldn't have lost the championship.
- 6 If it wasn't raining, we could go swimming.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 10 1 will love | 5 would apply |
| 2 didn't have to | 6 will go |
| 3 hadn't been | 7 won, would you do |
| 4 would never have discovered | 8 passes, won't go |

- 1 If she had gone shopping yesterday, she would have something to cook today.
- 2 If the patient had taken his medication, he would feel well now.

- 3 If Conor had finished his homework yesterday, he wouldn't be doing it today.
 4 If James had a car, he would have taken us to the concert.
 5 If the campers hadn't arrived early, they wouldn't have enough daylight to put up their tents.
 6 If I knew them very well, I would have gone to their party.
- 12 1 I would buy a used car
 2 she would have gone on holiday with her friends
 3 we would have invited him to dinner
 4 we can't help you
 5 we can't go to the beach
- 13 1 could afford it 7 else you will
 2 didn't live 8 you follow
 3 I wouldn't 9 the weather gets
 4 you take 10 for your help
 5 had taken her 11 I you
 6 would have called

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

If the taxi driver had been careful, he wouldn't have crashed into another car.

If the two passengers hadn't had to give a statement to the police, they wouldn't have exchanged phone numbers.

If they hadn't had to give a statement, they wouldn't have gone out for a cup of coffee.

If they hadn't gone for a cup of coffee, they would have fallen in love.

If they hadn't fallen in love, they wouldn't have got married.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

..., I wouldn't have shared a taxi with a young man. We wouldn't have crashed into another car if the taxi driver had been more careful. Also, we wouldn't have exchanged phone numbers if we hadn't had to give a statement to the police. If we hadn't given that statement, we wouldn't have gone out for a cup of coffee. If we hadn't gone out for a cup of coffee, we wouldn't have fallen in love. And if we hadn't fallen in love, we would never have got married.

Unit 22

Wishes

- 1 2 I wish I didn't have a runny nose.
 3 I wish I didn't have to stay in.
 4 I wish I could go outside to play.
 5 I wish I could eat pizza.
 6 I wish I didn't have to drink medicine.
 2 2 I wish the hotel hadn't been crowded and noisy.

- 3 I wish my passport hadn't been stolen.
 4 I wish the hotel staff hadn't been rude.
 5 I wish I hadn't missed my flight back home.

- 3 1 g I wish my patients would eat healthily.
 dietician
 2 d If only my students would study harder.
 teacher
 3 a I wish customers would be more polite.
 waitress
 4 b If only drivers wouldn't drive carelessly.
 police officer
 5 f I wish my staff would get to work on time.
 office manager
 6 e If only people wouldn't light fires in the forest.
 firefighter
 7 c I wish bathers wouldn't swim on a full stomach.
 lifeguard

- 4 1 would tell 6 had brought, had taken
 2 hadn't lent 7 would call
 3 would clean 8 were, could travel
 4 had travelled 9 would stop
 5 had studied

- 5 2 I hadn't touched the iron.
 I hadn't touched the iron, I wouldn't have burnt my hand.
 3 I had got up earlier.
 I had got up earlier, I wouldn't have been late for work.
 4 I had more money.
 I had more money, I would buy a new car.

Had better/Would rather/Prefer

- 1 1 prefer 6 would rather
 2 would rather 7 would rather
 3 prefers 8 prefers
 4 would prefer 9 would rather
 5 would rather 10 prefer

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

- 3 1 hadn't lied 6 hadn't broken
 2 would 7 do
 3 had kept 8 hadn't taken
 4 could 9 see
 5 was 10 using

- 4 2 my sister did the dishes
 3 didn't play music so loudly
 4 go to bed
 5 have the rollerblades, please

- 5 1 better ask 7 had better not

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| 5 | 1 better ask | 7 had better not |
| | 2 'd rather | 8 should take/ought to |
| | 3 ought to have | take/had better take |
| | 4 had called | 9 not have gone |
| | 5 ought to have | 10 you went |
| | 6 'd rather | |

Unit 23

- | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 haven't you | 6 will you |
| | 2 is she | 7 didn't we |
| | 3 didn't I | 8 shouldn't it |
| | 4 shall we | 9 isn't it |
| | 5 aren't they | 10 isn't it |
- 2
- 1 doesn't she, she doesn't
 - 2 haven't they, they have
 - 3 haven't you, I have
 - 4 am I, you aren't
 - 5 didn't she, she did
 - 6 are you, I'm not
 - 7 won't you, I will
 - 8 don't you, I do
- 3
- 2 go for a walk, shall we?
 - 3 more slowly, will you?
 - 4 doesn't look good, does it?
 - 5 haven't finished your homework, have you?

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

Picture A

- A: No, he doesn't. He seems to be enjoying himself, doesn't he?
 B: Yes, he does. It looks like an exciting sport, doesn't it?

Picture B

- A: That man is in a library, isn't he?
 B: Yes, he is. He is looking for something, isn't he?
 A: Yes, he is. He looks very stressed, doesn't he?
 B: Yes, he does, but he has probably been working many hours, hasn't he?
 A: I believe he has.

Picture C

- A: The family are at a train station, aren't they?
 B: Yes, they are. They seem happy, don't they?
 A: Yes, they do, but the woman looks a bit tired, doesn't she?
 B: Yes, she does. They look like they're going on a trip, don't they?
 A: Yes, they do, and the children are very excited, aren't they?
 B: Yes, they are. Everyone enjoys excursions, don't they?
 A: Definitely!

Exploring Grammar (Units 20-23)

- 1 a) future forms in the text: they will have diagnosed, is going to damage, will be suffering, is going to have, will eventually become, will end up, are you going to do, Will you be
- a future prediction based on what we can see or know: is going to damage
 - a future prediction based on what we think or believe: will eventually become
 - an action that will be in progress for some time in the future: will be suffering
- b) 1 are going to have 5 will send
 2 will allow 6 is going to study
 3 is going to register 7 is going to rain
 4 will take
- 2 a) 'If you spend a lot of time sunbathing, your skin will eventually become rough... .'
 It expresses something likely to happen in the present or future. Type 1 conditional sentences are formed with **if + present simple → future simple**.
- b) 'If I were you, I would stay out of the sun as much as possible.'
 It expresses advice.
- c) It's a Type 3 conditional sentence, and expresses regret about something that happened in the past.
- d) '... we all wish we didn't get ...'
wish + past simple. It refers to the present.
 'So, would you rather have ... than have ...?'
would rather + infinitive without 'to' + than (+ infinitive without 'to'). It refers to the present and future.
 '... we had better be more careful ...'
had better + infinitive without 'to'. It refers to the present and future.
- 3 a) It can cause skin aging, **can't it?**
 There is no such thing as a safe suntan, **is there?**
 Extreme sun worshippers will end up with skin that is thick, dry, scaly and yellow, **won't they?**
 Let's save our skin, **shall we?**

- b) 1 didn't they 5 can she
 2 shall we 6 isn't it
 3 will he 7 aren't
 4 doesn't she

- 6 1 be 6 not have received
 2 have a party 7 be looking
 3 have taken 8 can't live
 4 have known 9 not come
 5 have been keeping 10 have lost

Revision (Units 1-23)

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

- 2 1 down on 6 unless I
 2 were you 7 been playing
 3 to become 8 since we lost
 4 more popular 9 has got
 5 grows up 10 have run out

Unit 24

- 1 2 You must 6 You mustn't/can't
 3 You mustn't/can't 7 You mustn't/can't
 4 You mustn't/can't 8 You can/may
 5 You mustn't/can't

- 2 1 must 4 can't 7 needn't
 2 Could 5 ought to
 3 needn't 6 don't have to

- 3 1 wasn't able to 3 Would 5 must
 2 should 4 mustn't 6 must

- 4 2 She must have been really tired.
 3 You can/could/should change it to one you can remember.
 4 You could/may/might have left it in the car.
 5 You should/ought to have apologised/apologise to her.

- 5 1 must be in her room.
 2 must be cooking.
 3 may travel to Asia.
 4 could/may/might have been sleeping.
 5 can't have left work early.
 6 could/may/might have left his notes home.
 7 could/may/might have been working on a new project.
 8 could/may/might be returning this time tomorrow.
 9 can't move to Paris.
 10 must have been feeling ill.
 11 could/may/might have forgotten the keys in the car.
 12 may/might be visiting a friend.

- 7 2 should/ought to 7 could/may/might
 3 Shall 8 needn't/don't
 4 Can/Could/Shall/ need to/don't have
 May to
 5 Can/Could/May/ 9 can't/mustn't
 Might 10 was able to
 6 Can/Could/Will/
 Would

- 8 1 Can/Could/May/Shall I help you with this?
 2 He could run fast when he was young.
 3 You should/ought to do the test again.
 4 He can win the race.
 5 He can't be at work today. It's Sunday.
 6 You should/ought to speak to the headmaster.
 7 You can't/mustn't use my laptop.
 8 Can/Could/Shall/May I get you anything from the shops?
 9 You needn't/don't need to/don't have to come early.
 10 Shall we go out tonight? / We can/could go out tonight.

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- They shouldn't have pulled down the old library. They could have restored it instead.
- They shouldn't have built a new car park in the city centre. They could have banned cars from the city centre instead.
- They shouldn't have knocked down the town's oldest music school. They could have turned it into a museum instead.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

What is more, they think that the council shouldn't have pulled down the old library; they could have restored it instead. Another decision that they feel was bad is about the car park in the city centre; they shouldn't have built it there, but they could have banned cars from the city centre altogether.

Finally, the citizens of Bakewell believe that the council shouldn't have knocked down the town's oldest music school; on the contrary, they could have turned it into a museum.

Exploring Grammar (Unit 24)

- 1 a) Can you ..., I have to ..., I mustn't ..., I can ..., I must ..., you don't have to..., Will you ..., it can do ..., you should..., you could ..., I can't ..., What can it ..., it can ..., Can I ..., You can ...
- b) • **obligation/duty/necessity:** I have to, I must
 • **lack of necessity:** you don't have to
 • **advice:** you should
 • **asking for/giving permission:** Can I ..., You can ...
 • **request:** Can you ..., Will you ...
 • **possibility:** you could
 • **ability:** I can, it can do, What can it, it can
 • **prohibition:** I mustn't
 • **lack of ability:** I can't
- c) (Suggested Answers)
- Would you mind taking me to school on Saturday morning?
 - I must be there at 8 am.
 - I can't be late.
 - I have to be there early to set up my science project.
 - You needn't pretend you're interested if you're not.
 - Can you tell me?
 - It is able to do basic tasks.
 - You must patent it.
 - You might become a millionaire.
 - I'm not able to get it to cook dinner.
 - What is it able to do?
 - It is able to push open doors.
 - Could I see it?
 - You could come to the *Science Fair*.
- 2 1 should/ought to 5 can't
 2 didn't have to 6 should/ought to
 3 must 7 don't need to
 4 Shall 8 could
- 3 1 You should/ought to book a table in advance.
 2 You needn't/don't need to/don't have to drive me to the airport.
 3 Shall we stay at home tonight? / We can/could stay at home tonight.
 4 You mustn't/can't make noise in a library.
 5 The guests were able to arrive on time for the party, despite the storm.
 6 Can/Could/May/Might I use your phone?
 7 They have to wear helmets at work.
 8 These curtains needn't/don't need to/don't have to be ironed.
 9 He must be a millionaire.
 10 You should/ought to lock the doors at night.

Revision (Units 1-24)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1 A | 5 C | 9 C | 13 C | 17 A |
| | 2 B | 6 B | 10 A | 14 A | 18 B |
| | 3 A | 7 C | 11 A | 15 B | 19 B |
| | 4 A | 8 A | 12 B | 16 A | 20 B |
- 2 1 more than 6 laughed a lot
 2 going for a 7 the first time
 3 have to 8 I were you
 4 allowed to talk 9 I come back
 5 expensive as they 10 don't need

Unit 25

- 1 1 In Canada, elections for Prime Minister are held every four years.
 2 We were emailed the report by the secretary this morning. The report was emailed to us by the secretary this morning.
 3 Breakfast is served every morning at 7:30.
 4 A deer was seen running in the woods.
 5 Have the flowers been delivered?
 6 A new jewellery collection will be designed by Mrs Lewis.
 7 Flowers are being planted in the park by city workers.
 8 All flights have been cancelled due to fog.
 9 The new hospital is going to be opened by the Mayor tomorrow morning.
 10 Were CDs invented in 1965?
 11 This email should be sent right away.
 12 Service is included in the bill
- 2 1 is dinner served
 2 are employed
 3 has already been opened, was opened
 4 was the princess' wedding dress designed
 5 must be done
 6 have not been invited
 7 should be repaired
 8 was seen
 9 are not allowed
 10 is cleaned
- 3 1 with 3 by 5 by
 2 with 4 with 6 with
- 4 2 The bank robbers still haven't been caught.
 3 A fund raiser is being held for the orphanage.
 4 The missing teenager was/has been found safe at a bus station.
- 5 2 e 3 f 4 a 5 d 6 b
- 2 Where was the first car made? It was made in Germany.

- 3 Who was *Alice in Wonderland* written by? It was written by Lewis Carroll.
- 4 When was *The Scream* painted? It was painted in 1893.
- 5 Where were the first Olympic Games held? They were held in Greece.
- 6 When was *The Lord of the Rings* released? It was released in 2001.
- 6 1 were first organised 8 is conducted
2 have been held 9 are not revealed
3 are honoured 10 are given
4 are attended 11 are separated
5 are watched 12 are featured
6 will be awarded 13 are presented
7 are chosen 14 are considered
- 7 2 was reported to have reached a decision.
3 is thought to have committed the crime.
4 is believed to have lied to the police.
5 is thought that the company is making a lot of profit.
6 is said that he saved a child last year.
7 is considered that she is the greatest female sprinter of all time.
8 is expected to attend the meeting.
9 are said to have been responsible for the fire.
10 is known that he is making a lot of money.
- 8 1 is presented 6 are invited
2 was founded 7 is considered
3 has been hosted 8 are published
4 are aimed 9 to be impressed
5 are celebrated
- 9 It was completed in 80 AD. It was used for contests. It has been ruined by earthquakes, and is not used for large events today. The Colosseum is visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- 10 1 F can be recycled 5 H are melted
2 D are passed 6 B is poured
3 G are crushed 7 A are shipped
4 E are cut 8 C are rolled
- 11 It has been announced by health authorities that smoking will be banned in all public places. The new measures were accepted by citizens with great enthusiasm. It has been requested that the new law is enforced immediately. A campaign has also been organised by the State to inform the public about the dangers of smoking, as it has been shown by recent surveys that the majority of lung cancer incidents in our country are caused by smoking. However, protests against these measures are being organised by smokers.

- 12 2 was invented by 7 George is the
3 expected to be 8 being organised by
4 to be received 9 is said to
5 will be opened 10 may have been
6 is being threatened

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- 1 ... bad weather conditions. It has been announced that he will travel to China very soon.
- 2 A new treatment for arthritis has been discovered for some time now, but it was only presented in the symposium last month. It will be adopted next year, after it is/has been approved by the national drug and health committee.
- 3 Investigation is being carried out at the moment concerning the kidnapping of the tycoon. His partners have already been interrogated regarding the circumstances of his disappearance, and announcements will be made soon.
- 4 Manchester is believed to win this year's Cup after beating Chelsea. A great year is also expected after Ronaldo has been transferred to Manchester from Leeds.
- 5 The contest for Miss Universe is going to be hosted by our country this year, since our finalist was crowned Miss Universe last June. The event is going to be presented by the singer Brittany Jones.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

... he will travel to China very soon.

A new treatment for arthritis has been discovered for some time now, but it was only presented in the symposium last month. It will be adopted next year, after it is/has been approved by the national drug and health committee.

Investigation concerning the kidnapping of the tycoon is being carried out at the moment. His partners have already been interrogated regarding the circumstances of his disappearance, and announcements will be made soon.

Manchester is believed to win this year's Cup after beating Chelsea. A great year is also expected after Ronaldo has been transferred to Manchester from Leeds.

The contest for Miss Universe is going to be hosted by our country this year, since our finalist was crowned Miss Universe last June. The event is going to be presented by the singer Brittany Jones.

Unit 26

- 1 3 Mum is brushing her teeth.
4 Sam and Jane are washing the/their dog.
5 Billy is having his face painted.
6 Jenny is having her eyes tested.

- 2 2 She had her briefcase stolen yesterday.
- 3 He had some flowers sent to Jenny today.
- 4 We are going to have new shelves fitted next week.
- 5 We should have our photocopier repaired.
- 6 He has been having his back massaged by a therapist.
- 7 She has had her portrait painted by an artist.
- 8 She will have her new book published.
- 9 They should have their roof fixed.
- 10 She has her clothes made.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3 1 has had his | 8 this refrigerator |
| 2 had his bike | replaced |
| 3 having her eyes | 9 that report typed |
| 4 will have | 10 her house cleaned |
| 5 bookshelves built | 11 their house |
| 6 some muffins baked | designed |
| 7 his letters typed | 12 his car stolen |

Speaking

- 3 Did Tom plant his vegetables?
No, he had them planted.
- 4 Did Harry tidy his room?
Yes, he tidied it himself.
- 5 Did Tina clean the windows?
No, she had them cleaned.
- 6 Did Ross decorate his house?
No, he had it decorated.
- 7 Did Sarah mow the lawn?
Yes, she mowed it herself.
- 8 Did Sally paint her bedroom?
No, she had it painted.

Unit 27

- 1 2 They must be at the park.
They must be enjoying themselves.
It can't be winter.
 - 3 He must be at school.
He must be tired.
He can't have gone to bed early last night.
 - 4 They can't be in a restaurant.
They must work for the same company.
They must be arguing.
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2 1 Could | 6 must |
| 2 shouldn't, have to | 7 have to |
| 3 can't | 8 was able to |
| 4 can't | 9 shouldn't |
| 5 May, Could | 10 didn't need to |
- 3 1 A 3 C 5 B 7 B
 - 2 B 4 A 6 C 8 A

- 4 2 He can't be our new dance teacher.
- 3 You must/have to have a computer password.
- 4 Tommy was able to fix the TV all by himself.
- 5 You can't/mustn't/aren't allowed to enter this area.
- 6 Frank can't/mustn't drive a car. He's not old enough.
- 7 Can/Could/May/Might I turn the music up?
- 8 I needn't have handed in the essay two days early.
- 9 He may/might have got the information from the Internet.
- 10 He can't have known about the meeting.
- 11 You must study harder.
- 12 She may/might not be here on time.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 5 1 must have left | 7 needn't |
| 2 can't have | 8 must be |
| 3 must love | 9 have to wear |
| 4 I go | 10 able to |
| 5 should/ought to | 11 can't have |
| 6 mustn't/can't | 12 must have |

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- 2 It must be winter. They can't be having a bad time. They must know each other.
- 3 They can't be teachers. They must be in a hospital. They must be working.
- 4 She must like football. She can't be playing football. She must be in a stadium.
- 5 They must have jumped out of a plane. They can't be afraid. The parachutes must open.

Unit 28

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 1 interesting | 6 disgusted |
| 2 exciting | 7 frightening |
| 3 tired | 8 boring |
| 4 intriguing | 9 annoying |
| 5 disappointed | 10 amazing |
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 2 1 annoyed | 6 disturbed |
| 2 excited | 7 disappointed |
| 3 tiring | 8 embarrassed |
| 4 refreshing | 9 surprised |
| 5 terrifying | 10 fascinating |
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 3 1 exhausting | 5 amazing |
| 2 relaxed | 6 interested |
| 3 demanding | 7 encouraging |
| 4 boring | 8 disappointed |
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 4 1 bored by/with | 4 the story amusing |
| 2 interested in the | 5 annoyed by |
| 3 dazzling to | |

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- She met some interesting people.
- She watched an exciting flamenco dance and was fascinated by the graceful dancers.
- She was amazed by the beautiful scenery.
- She attended some thrilling performances by local artists, and got excited by them.
- She watched some amazing bullfighters and got extremely shocked by the risks they were taking.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

... and was amazed by the variety of foods. I met some really interesting people. I also watched an exciting flamenco dance and was fascinated by the graceful dancers. I admired the beautiful scenery which was amazing. What is more, I watched a couple of thrilling performances by local artists and got excited by the atmosphere they created. The most shocking experience was watching some bullfighters risk their lives! I was really shocked to see how brave they are. Finally, I tasted some delicious foods, and I was really amazed by the local recipes.

Exploring Grammar (Units 25-28)

- 1 a) '... which must be very cool places...': logical assumption
'... it may be an important part ...': possibility

- b) 1 must 3 can't 5 can't
2 may/might 4 may/might

- 2 a) is located, having originally been built, was later closed, was never repaired, was abandoned and left to ruin, was going to be demolished, was discovered, was declared, has been recognised, is given, is visited

We form the passive with the verb **to be + the past participle of the main verb.**

- b) We don't omit them because they are specific people. We can omit the agent when the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he, etc.

- c) The verb 'to be' can be replaced by the verb 'to get' in a passive structure.

- 3 1 They were going to demolish it in 1990.
2 The German government has recognised it.
3 Thousands of tourists visit it every year.

- 4 had it turned into an art studio, they had it declared a national monument

We form the causative with the verb **have/get + object + past participle.**

- 5 a) **present participles:** amazing, bustling

past participles: built, repaired, left, demolished, discovered, talented, discouraged, declared, recognised, given, become, visited

- b) 1 excited 5 thrilled
2 boring 6 impressed
3 amazing 7 disappointed
4 interesting

Revision (Units 1-28)

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

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | 1 on time | 6 stop raining |
| | 2 to have got | 7 was given |
| | 3 be worn | 8 unless he studies |
| | 4 allowed to park | 9 her best to |
| | 5 to cook | 10 ate all the |

Unit 29

- | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 1 said | 3 said | 5 tell |
| | 2 tell | 4 told | 6 said |
- 2 1 Kelly said (that) the park was really clean.
2 Jason told me (that) they were/had been stuck in a terrible storm the previous night.
3 David said (that) I should always recycle glass and plastic bottles.
4 He said to/told me (that) he would see me the following day.
5 Tim said (that) the book was excellent.
6 The Mayor said (that) pollution was a serious problem in our city.
7 The teacher said (that) we must/had to hand in our projects by the following week.
8 She told her parents (that) she had finished all her homework.
9 Joan said (that) she might visit Ben that night.
10 Kim said (that) it was a great idea.
- 3 2 would come, "I'll come over tomorrow instead."
3 was going, "I'm going to the library."
4 had to, "I have to hand in my report tomorrow."
5 had, "I have a really bad headache."

- 4 2 The teacher said (that) pandas are an endangered species.
The tense does not change because it's a general truth.
- 3 Jill said (that) she had to tidy her room then.
- 4 The Art teacher said (that) when we combine yellow and blue, we get green.
The tenses do not change because it's a general truth.
- 5 Ian said (that) he should have bought her some flowers.
'Should' does not change.
- 6 Dad says (that) it's time for bed.
The tense does not change because the introductory verb is in the present simple.
- 7 He said (that) he will be at work in thirty minutes.
The tense does not change because it's an up-to-date reporting.
- 8 Alison says (that) the taxi is here.
The tense does not change because the introductory verb is in the present simple.
- 9 She said (that) she would pick me up at nine.
- 10 She said to/told her son (that) he ought to see a doctor about that cut.
'Ought to' does not change.
- 11 Mum always says (that) I should wash my hands before lunch.
'Should' does not change, and the introductory verb is in the present simple.
- 5 2 She said (that) she saw/had seen the tornado from the kitchen window. She was/had been so scared, she grabbed her dog and ran down/had ran down to the basement. She stayed/had stayed there all night.
- 3 He said (that) he heard/had heard a loud noise. When he went outside, he saw that it had ripped the roof off the barn. The fence was broken/had been broken but the animals were all fine.
- 4 He said (that) he couldn't move. He watched as the tornado picked up his new car. It just flew into the air and disappeared, and then the tornado was gone.
- 6 1 I asked him where Mary was.
2 Bill asked me what my favourite book was.
3 The teacher asked how many planets there were/are in our galaxy.
4 She asked Tom if/whether he liked pizza.
5 Ted asked me if/whether I could help him move the table.
6 Kim asked Bob if/whether he would pick up some milk on his way home.
7 He asked if/whether I had any pets.

- 8 Meg wondered where she put/had put her new gloves.
- 9 Mum asked who broke/had broken the vase.
- 10 He asked her what time she had arranged to meet Ron.
- 11 Dad asked Mum if/whether Tom had gone home late the previous night.
- 12 Janet asked Sue if/whether she was happy in her new house.
- 13 Jake asked Jack what his plans for the future were.
- 7 1 She asked him how long he had been a ranger.
2 She wanted to know what had made him decide to become a ranger.
3 She inquired what kind of animals they had there at the park.
4 She wondered if/whether many of the animals were dangerous.
5 She wanted to know if/whether the animals there needed special care.
6 She wondered where they kept the animals in winter.
- 8 2 I'd like to know what the price includes.
3 I wonder if I may book now and pay by credit card.
4 I'd like to find out when I can collect the tickets.
- 9 1 asked 4 told 7 urged
2 suggested 5 ordered 8 instructed
3 begged 6 advised
- 10 2 Dad told Jake to put his feet on the pedals.
3 Dad told Jake to hold onto the handlebars.
4 Dad told Jake not to be afraid.
5 Dad told Jake not to forget to use the brakes.

Unit 30

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 2 accused | 7 apologised |
| 3 invited | 8 wondered |
| 4 encouraged | 9 warned |
| 5 agreed | 10 boasted |
| 6 promised | |
- 2 2 on my doing my homework before I went out.
3 what to do then.
4 me to let him borrow my bicycle.
5 going out that night.
6 using/having used/(that) he had used my laptop.
7 to help me with the dishes.
8 her husband to pick up the children after school.
9 to the students how to do the exercise.
10 to let Louise stay out late that night.

- 3 2 Julie boasted about being a brilliant cook.
 3 Tim apologised for not writing/having written to me.
 4 The supervisor forbade the students to use a dictionary during the test.
 5 The director informed them (that) they would have to postpone the meeting for the following week.
 6 My little brother denied using/having used/ (that) he had used my computer.
 7 Molly suggested going for a walk in the park.
 8 The cook instructed me to beat the eggs first and then add the milk.
 9 The police officer ordered the robbers to throw down their weapons.
 10 Mum threatened to punish the twins if they didn't behave.
 11 Tom admitted (to) giving/having given away Helen's secret.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----|--------------------|
| 4 1 | him of reading | 10 | he had seen/ |
| 2 | I had | | to have seen |
| 3 | (should) go | 11 | where his keys |
| 4 | Mark to go | 12 | how to |
| 5 | it cost | 13 | to help me |
| 6 | for the mess | 14 | (to) taking/having |
| 7 | me to go | | taken |
| 8 | telling/having told | 15 | about having |
| 9 | for being | 16 | feeling very |

- 5 1 Mr Dean wanted to know/asked how long the construction would take.
 2 Adam replied (that) they might finish that week.
 3 Ellie asked if/whether someone had made any changes to the original design.
 4 Mr Dean complained about not having been informed of any changes.
 5 Ellie claimed (that) she saw some there.
 6 Mr Dean asked Adam if he knew about those changes.
 7 Adam admitted (to) making/having made some minor improvements.
 8 Ellie remarked (that) they were pretty good.
 9 Mr Dean agreed and suggested keeping them.

- 6 2 "I didn't damage the car," Simon said.
 3 "This is how you can make bolognese sauce," the chef said.
 4 "I'm sorry I missed the meeting," she said.
 5 "You broke my laptop," she said.
 6 "OK, I have read your diary," he said.
 7 "I have met Celine Dion," said Susan.

- 7 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- ... (that) he had loved acting since he was a child, so it had come naturally.
- The reporter asked him how he chose the roles he played. Mr Jones replied (that) there was no answer to that. He added that it was all instinct.
- The reporter wanted to know if he had always been interested in playing in action films. Mr Jones admitted to that and explained that he had been watching action films all his life.
- The reporter asked him what his ambitions for the future were. He replied that he hoped he would get the Oscar award the following year.
- The reporter, then, asked him how he felt about his new film. He said that it might be the best film he had made until then.

Writing (Suggested Answer)

... an actor, and he replied that he had loved acting since he was a child, so it had come naturally. Then, we asked how he chose the roles he played. He said (that) there was no answer to that, as it was all instinct. We wanted to know if he had always been interested in playing in action films, and he agreed to that. He also explained that he had been watching action films all his life. We asked him about his future ambitions, and he said (that) he hoped he would get the Oscar award the following year. We also asked him how he felt about his new film, and he told us (that) it might be the best film he had ever made until then.

Exploring Grammar (Units 29-30)

- 1 a) 'Scientists asked 3,500 adults if they were satisfied with their sleeping patterns, and if they faced any specific problems sleeping.'
 '60% of them said that Sunday was the worst night's sleep of the week.'

Direct speech is the exact words someone used, within quotation marks. **Reported speech** is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not their exact words.

In reported statements the tenses change as follows:

present simple → past simple
 present continuous → past continuous
 present perfect → past perfect
 past simple → past simple or past perfect
 past continuous → past continuous or past perfect continuous
 future (will) → conditional (would)

Personal pronouns, possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns change according to the meaning of the sentence.

Time expressions, and some other words, change according to the meaning of the sentence, as follows:

- now → then, at that time, immediately
- today, tonight → that day, that night
- yesterday → the day before, the previous day
- tomorrow → the next day, the following day
- this week → that week
- last week → the week before, the previous week
- next week → the week after, the following week
- two days ago → two days before
- here → there
- come → go

b) When the direct question begins with a question word, the reported question is introduced with the same question word.

When the direct question begins with an auxiliary verb or modal, then the reported question begins with *if/whether*.

Verbs, pronouns and time words change as in reported statements.

Asked is used in the text to introduce a reported question.

Inquire, wonder, want to know can also be used to introduce a reported question.

c) 'He advised us to keep a regular sleep pattern.' Reported commands are formed with **(not) to + infinitive**.

The verbs **tell** and **order** are used in reported commands.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|----------------|
| 2 | 1 were | 5 then | 9 hadn't taken |
| | 2 told | 6 there | 10 to wait |
| | 3 said | 7 that | |
| | 4 would | 8 doesn't | |

3 a) asked (+ *if*-clause), said (+ *that*-clause), suggested (+ *that*-clause), agreed (+ *that*-clause), informed (+ *that*-clause), advised (+ object pronoun + *to*-infinitive)

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| b) 1 asked | 6 encouraged |
| 2 wondered | 7 boasted |
| 3 begged | 8 threatened |
| 4 insisted | 9 offered |
| 5 ordered | 10 told |

Revision (Units 1-30)

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

- | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| 2 | 1 her own | 6 gave me |
| | 2 the fire broke | 7 place was so |
| | 3 run out of | 8 a few |
| | 4 is the bakery | 9 a waste of |
| | 5 in realising | 10 should take lessons |

Unit 31

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 1 who's | 3 whose | 5 whose |
| | 2 who's | 4 who's | 6 who's |

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2 | 1 who/that, A | 6 where, B |
| | 2 where, B | 7 when/that, A |
| | 3 whose, B | 8 who/that, B |
| | 4 when/that, B | 9 which/that, A |
| | 5 which/that, A | 10 whose, A |

- 3 2 A lab is a place where scientists perform experiments.
 3 A cheetah is an animal which/that can run extremely fast.
 4 Fleming was/is the man who/that discovered penicillin.
 5 A crane is a machine which/that lifts heavy objects.
 6 A gallery is a place where people admire works of art.

- 4 2 whose (*cannot be omitted*)
 3 which/that (*can be omitted*)
 4 who/that (*cannot be omitted*)
 5 why (*cannot be omitted*)
 6 where (*can not be omitted*)
 7 why/that (*can be omitted*)
 8 when/that (*can be omitted*)
 9 who/that (*can be omitted*)
 10 which/that (*can be omitted*)
 11 when/that (*can be omitted*)
 12 whose (*cannot be omitted*)

- 5 1 who are rude and aggressive.
 2 which is close to the sea.
 3 why she doesn't allow me to do the things I want to do.
 4 when I first rode my motorbike.
 5 which would clean the house very quickly.
 6 who has won an Olympic medal.

- 6 2 (which/that) Jane comes from

- 3 (which/that) you told me about
 4 (which/that) he applied for
 5 on which Alan wrote Ann's phone number/
 (which/that) Alan wrote Ann's phone number on
 6 whose biography you are interested in
 7 to which she sent the letter/(which/that) she
 sent the letter to

- 7 1 who/that 6 who/that
 2 whose 7 which
 3 which/that 8 which/that
 4 why/that 9 when
 5 where

- 8 2 which/that D (*can be omitted*)
 3 where D (*can not be omitted*)
 4 why/that D (*can be omitted*)
 5 who/that D (*cannot be omitted*)
 6 whose D (*cannot be omitted*)
 7 when/that D (*can be omitted*)
 8 whose ND (*cannot be omitted*)
 9 which ND (*cannot be omitted*)
 10 whose D (*cannot be omitted*)
 11 where D (*can be omitted*)
 12 which/that D (*can be omitted*)
 13 who ND (*cannot be omitted*)
 14 which ND (*cannot be omitted*)

Items that need commas:

- 8 My best friend, name is Emily, is living in Spain now.
 9 Our old school, was destroyed in a fire, is going to be demolished.
 13 Professor Daniels, is doing some important research at present, gave an interesting lecture yesterday.
 14 The travel agent advised us to book our tickets early, is a good idea.

- 9 1 whose research is 5 speed
 2 why he 6 whose novel
 3 who/that wrote
 4 where she works/
 she works in

Unit 32

Clauses of Contrast

- 1 1 despite/in spite of
 2 Although/Even though
 3 whereas
 4 However
 5 Although/Even though
 6 despite/in spite of
 7 however

- 8 although/even though
 9 despite/in spite of
 10 although/even though

- 2 A Doctors are well-respected. However, their job is stressful.
 B Despite being famous, athletes have to train every day.
 Athletes make a lot of money. On the other hand, they do not have a long career.
 C Flight attendants meet new people. Still, they are away from friends and family.
 Flight attendants travel around the world, though they don't stay long in one place.
 D Teachers get lots of summer holidays. On the other hand, they need to work at home a lot.
 Teachers are creative in spite of not being well-paid.
- 3 1 The car was expensive; nevertheless, we could afford it.
 2 Despite working very hard/Despite the fact that she works very hard, she doesn't earn much money.
 3 Although it was raining heavily, we went on our trip.
 We went on our trip although it was raining heavily.
 4 It was dark; yet she didn't take a torch with her.
 5 He speaks French fluently; on the other hand, he speaks Russian very poorly.
 6 He is very competent; however, he was not promoted.
- 4 2 While Sheila is more talented, they offered the post to Dan.
 Sheila is very talented; yet they offered the post to Dan.
 3 In spite of my running/In spite of the fact that I ran to the station, I missed the train./ I ran to the station; nevertheless, I missed the train.
 4 Even though she hasn't slept at all, she looks so fresh.
 She hasn't slept at all; however, she looks so fresh.
 5 Josh speaks Spanish fluently, whereas his Arabic is very poor.
 Josh speaks Spanish fluently; on the other hand, his Arabic is very poor.
 6 Although it was raining, he took his bike to go to work.
 Despite the rain/the fact that it was raining, he took his bike to go to work.

- 7 While Madonna is my favourite singer, I don't have any of her CDs.
Madonna is my favourite singer; yet I don't have any of her CDs.

Clauses of Time

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 arrive | 6 hear |
| | 2 get | 7 will leave |
| | 3 leave | 8 tell |
| | 4 started | 9 arrived |
| | 5 had been walking | 10 was cooking |
-
- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| 2 | 1 when | 6 by the time |
| | 2 as soon as | 7 as long as |
| | 3 during | 8 hardly ... when |
| | 4 while | 9 until |
| | 5 Before | 10 by |
-
- | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| 3 | 1 have finished | 4 had left |
| | 2 visits | 5 finish/have finished |
| | 3 had | 6 leave |
-
- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4 | 1 as soon as, find out | 5 when, are driving |
| | 2 while, were listening | 6 before, go |
| | 3 till, finish/have finished | 7 as, was walking |
| | 4 whenever, wants | 8 by the time, came |
-
- | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|---------|
| 5 | 1 When | 3 as | 5 while |
| | 2 until | 4 the moment | 6 after |
-
- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| 6 | 1 she had done | 4 soon as |
| | 2 he was climbing | 5 before |
| | 3 the time | 6 while she |

Clauses of Purpose

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|------|
| 1 | 1 to | 3 so as not to | 5 to |
| | 2 in order to | 4 in order to | |
-
- 2
- 1 He waved his arms in the air in order to attract their attention.
 - 2 This is a mop for mopping the floor.
 - 3 They put up notices to prevent people (from) skiing on unmarked slopes.
 - 4 She called her friend to find out how he was doing.
 - 5 He bought a car so as to get to work faster.
 - 6 She took an early train so that she could be in time for the meeting.
 - 7 She studied hard so as not to fail her exams.
 - 8 They took a map with them to avoid getting lost.
-
- 3
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2 | c A: What's a camera used for? |
| | B: It's used for taking photographs. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 | b A: What's a pencil sharpener used for? |
| | B: It's used for sharpening pencils. |
| 4 | f A: What's a paper clip used for? |
| | B: It's used for holding papers together. |
| 5 | e A: What's a tape measure used for? |
| | B: It's used for measuring distances. |
| 6 | a A: What's a saw used for? |
| | B: It's used for cutting wood. |

Clauses of Reason

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 as | 5 due to |
| | 2 because | 6 for |
| | 3 Due to | 7 Since |
| | 4 the reason why | 8 because of |
-
- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | 1 because of/due to | 5 Now that |
| | 2 The reason for | 6 since/because |
| | 3 because/since | 7 because of/due to |
| | 4 The reason why | |
-
- 3
- 1 He made mistakes, as he was inexperienced.
 - 2 Daniela was absent from school due to an illness.
 - 3 I can't write to Tonia, since I haven't got her address.
 - 4 The reason why he took off his jacket was that it was warm outside.
 - 5 She couldn't hear the concert because of the many cheering fans.
 - 6 Robert missed the morning lecture due to the fact that he woke up late.
 - 7 Because of the train strike, we couldn't go to work last Thursday.
 - 8 Now that school is over, I'm going to relax.
-
- | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 4 | 1 because/since | 6 used for |
| | 2 turning | 7 account of |
| | 3 so as not | 8 as she gets |
| | 4 it (from) being | 9 after |
| | 5 order to | 10 the fact that |

Speaking (Suggested Answers)

- I believe you'll enjoy the Clearwater Beach Resort in Florida, because they have numerous water activities.
- I don't imagine you would like Nova Icaria Beach in Barcelona, due to the fact that it is too popular and too crowded.
- The reason why you should avoid Cuba in late August is because it's the hurricane season.

- 2 1 had already visited 6 I (should) wear
 2 about making 7 not to tell
 3 that Ben took 8 you like to
 4 to do 9 have to pay
 5 not to spill 10 to close

- 2 1 to 4 of 7 about 10 for
 2 into 5 of 8 about
 3 at 6 with 9 of

- 3 1 in 4 of 7 with 10 of
 2 at 5 in 8 about
 3 from 6 of 9 from

Phrasal Verbs

- 1 1 into 3 over 5 on
 2 after 4 out 6 up

- 4 1 of 3 about 5 at 7 to
 2 in 4 with 6 of 8 from

- 2 1 about 3 up 5 round
 2 out 4 round

- 5 1 of 5 at 9 of
 2 on/about 6 on 10 to
 3 from 7 about
 4 in 8 in

- 3 1 on/along 4 up with 7 off
 2 down 5 down with
 3 across 6 by

- 6 1 for 5 in 9 to 13 of
 2 about 6 to 10 of 14 for
 3 of 7 in 11 at 15 to
 4 with 8 on 12 after

- 4 1 up 4 without 7 in with
 2 with 5 for 8 behind
 3 up 6 back

- 7 1 of 5 of 9 of
 2 of 6 for 10 on
 3 for 7 between
 4 as 8 to

- 5 1 through 3 away with 6 away with
 2 on with/ 4 through 7 over
 along with 5 round to 8 through

- 8 1 of 4 from 7 on 10 in
 2 to 5 about 8 on
 3 about 6 for 9 at

- 6 1 away 3 off 6 in
 2 over/ 4 round 7 off
 through 5 down with 8 back on

- 7 1 hold on 4 held up
 2 hold back 5 keeping back
 3 keep up with 6 keep on

- 9 1 In 14 In 27 In 40 in
 2 out of 15 out of 28 for 41 on
 3 for 16 at 29 in 42 in
 4 at 17 for 30 on 43 On
 5 in, by 18 on 31 In 44 on
 6 on 19 at 32 for 45 at
 7 on 20 By 33 On, On 46 at
 8 at 21 off 34 in 47 out of
 9 on 22 on 35 at 48 in
 10 off 23 in 36 out of 49 on
 11 on 24 In 37 At 50 under
 12 by 25 by 38 by
 13 at 26 in 39 for

- 8 1 after 5 out
 2 up 6 made up for
 3 forward to 7 look out for
 4 over

- 9 1 away 3 on 5 through
 2 off 4 aside/by

- 10 1 into/across 3 into 5 away
 2 off 4 to 6 out of

- 11 1 after 3 for 5 off
 2 up for 4 up 6 out

- 12 1 down 4 off 7 to
 2 on 5 on 8 out
 3 up 6 into

Grammar Revision

- 1 1 holiday 4 a holiday
 2 a holiday 5 holiday
 3 holidays
- 2 1 are doing 6 am buying
 2 is staying 7 is/are planning
 3 comes 8 says
 4 dislike 9 does that sound
 5 starts

Verbs/Adjectives/Nouns with Prepositions

- 1 1 on 4 for 7 with 10 to
 2 at 5 to 8 of 11 for
 3 at 6 in 9 about 12 on

- 3 1 allowed 4 right
2 know 5 weather
3 meet 6 wait
- 4 1 took 6 told
2 was washing 7 had
3 didn't hear 8 do you think
4 are you planning 9 does the concert start
5 was thinking
- 5 1 home 3 home 5 house
2 house 4 house
- 6 1 works 6 have been studying
2 are moving 7 have been walking
3 has just finished 8 is constantly interrupting
4 has typed 9 have recently sold
5 have had 10 have been jogging
- 7 1 come 3 come 5 go
2 go 4 go
- 8 1 longest 6 more comfortably
2 the least 7 more
3 friendlier 8 older
4 more efficient 9 the best
5 further 10 warmer
- 9 1 charge 3 charge 5 pay
2 pay 4 charge
- 10 1 went 9 was trying
2 had been 10 shipped
3 had been planning 11 sprained
4 had organised 12 dragged
5 didn't turn out 13 drove
6 had expected 14 had
7 arrived 15 decided
8 had
- 11 1 journey 3 trip 5 journey
2 travel 4 voyage
- 12 A 1 had woken up 4 wouldn't have had
2 hadn't taken 5 put
3 to stay
B 1 would take 4 would drink
2 take 5 to get
3 stayed
- 13 1 arrived in/got to 4 arrive/get
2 arrive at/get to 5 get
3 arrive at/get to
- 14 1 You should/ought to see a doctor.
2 You needn't have bought me a present.
3 You mustn't/can't/may not take photos in the museum.
4 Jessica must have broken the vase.
5 Can/Could/Should/May I help you with your luggage?
6 My mum says that I have to tidy my room./ My mum says, "You must tidy your room."
7 You should/ought to be more careful in the future.
8 Mark can't be at home.
9 You needn't/don't need to/don't have to be on time for the meeting.
10 I must/have to leave early today.
- 15 1 practise 3 practice 5 practice
2 practice 4 practise
- 16 1 'm writing 6 agreed
2 won't believe 7 fell
3 arrived 8 announced
4 rushed 9 were landing
5 had closed 10 understand
- 17 1 look at 3 see 5 hear
2 see 4 listen to
- 18 1 will have been 6 'm going to buy
working 7 are constantly
2 went running
3 had seen 8 costs
4 seems 9 live
5 have you known 10 has finished
- 19 1 campsite 3 car park 5 parking
2 camping 4 parking
- 20 1 will become 6 finish
2 has been destroying 7 are reading
3 are creating 8 will be able
4 will eventually have 9 invented
5 will turn 10 made

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