

Grammar Link 3

Teacher's Book

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Introduction

GrammarLink is a four-level series of grammar reference and practice books, specifically designed for Greek students, whose scope makes it suitable for use alongside any main course book. The aim and overall purpose of the series is to:

- introduce learners to grammar in an amusing, meaningful context, appropriate to their age and level.
- give them plenty of support in their effort to assimilate new grammatical items with the help of grammar reference tables, a grammar corner with key points explained in their own language and extra tip boxes to remind them of those points where necessary.
- provide interesting and varied exercises that guide students through to the consolidation of each item.

Students' Book

The third book in the series consists of:

- eighteen core units
- four revision units
- spelling rules
- a list of phrasal verbs
- an English-Greek wordlist
- a list of irregular verbs

In each of the main units you will find the following:

Presentations

There are two types of presentations:

Articles from *TeenLink*, the school magazine, which is written and edited by schoolchildren. Lively cartoon presentations that feature the same group of characters as in the previous two books of the series and their friends.

The *TeenLink* presentations, which in this book, are greater in proportion to the cartoon presentations, bring the learner into contact with a realistic context which features the target grammatical items. The use of

photographs rather than illustrations promotes in learners the sense that they are dealing with 'real life' material. There is a wide variety of topics, carefully chosen for their appeal to the learners' age and interests.

The advantages of the cartoon presentations are two-fold. The illustrated cartoons provide an element of fun while at the same time focusing the learners' attention on the target language in a natural way. Learners who are familiar with the characters from previous books will find that they, too, have grown a year older. Students who are meeting the characters for the first time will get to know them and become involved in their stories. The choice of topics and situations has been carefully made to reflect students' interests, sense of fun and vocabulary level.

The order in which grammatical items are introduced follows the natural progression of language development and covers the syllabus of all main course books at this level. The first five units provide a good opportunity to revise, consolidate and expand on the main tenses to form a solid basis before continuing with new or more demanding areas of grammar (e.g. reported speech and conditionals). However, you may wish to select units in the order which you feel is relevant and appropriate to the particular needs of your language classroom.

The length of the individual units varies between four and twelve pages according to the grammar structure presented, although six and eight-page units are more frequent. You will find that more demanding grammatical areas, such as the contrast between tenses (e.g. past simple and present perfect) or double object verbs in the passive are dealt with separately and specifically.

You will also find that **Grammar Link 3** approaches problem areas like word dependent prepositions that are not traditionally dealt with in a grammar book. This is done in recognition of the fact that these areas are

crucial to the promotion of good language skills and that the extra help and practice will be appreciated in the classroom.

The Characters

The ages of the main characters reflect that of the expected average of the learners'.

They are a group of likeable children that students will find it easy to identify with and recognise as being familiar. They are:

Stanley Davis, 13. He is the editor of the school magazine, *TeenLink*. He is responsible, sensitive and kind and a really gifted writer.

Peter Hardy, 13. He is not only Stanley's closest friend but his schoolmate and next-door neighbour too. He's got a sense of humour and is great fun to be with. His talent is in sports and Maths.

Kikki Hardy, 10. She is Peter's younger sister and a redhead with a temper to match. She is a talented and ambitious artist but an awful violin player. Her favourite pastime is teasing or fighting with Peter. She usually hangs around with her best friend, Nicola, who admires her talent.

Leslie Banks, 11. She met Stanley when she wrote her first report for *TeenLink* and has been a member of the gang since then. She is very good friends with Stanley and Kikki. She is clever and level-headed. She loves photography and she doubles as the magazine's photo reporter.

Grammar reference tables, grammar corners and 'tip' boxes

The grammar reference tables are comprehensive, clear to understand and appear immediately after the presentation. They help to focus the learners' attention on the new grammatical item.

The grammar corner draws the learners' attention to key features of the grammar introduced. New grammatical items and their function are explained in a staged and comprehensive way. Where necessary they are broken down into smaller chunks, followed by

immediate practice, to allow learners to absorb information. They are a source of valuable help and reference while learners are doing their homework or revising at home.

The tip boxes appear next to particular tasks in order to reinforce what has already been presented and to give learners some on-the-spot practical advice before they attempt the task in question.

Practice exercises

The level of the exercises has been carefully monitored to provide:

- extensive practice in a clear, relevant and appropriate context. There is a wide range of contexts and a variety of tasks to keep learners motivated.
- a gradual transition from controlled to freer production, from easier to more complex tasks that help build the learners' confidence.
- familiar vocabulary to help learners focus on the grammar rather than worry about unknown words.
- where appropriate, FCE style tasks are introduced in order to give learners a chance to gradually familiarise themselves with the exam task types.

There are a number of context-based tasks, such as *TeenLink* articles and stories (e.g. Unit 2, exercises 10 and 11), that promote the use of the new language in a meaningful and realistic way.

Each unit ends with a task that requires students to operate on a paragraph level and produce the new language in a natural, realistic context. These tasks have been carefully devised to maintain high interest levels.

Revision units

The revision units come at the end of unit cycles 1–5, 6–10, 11–14 and 15–18. Again, the lexis used is familiar to the learner and the task type appropriate for the assessment of language use at this level.

Useful Tips

Presentation

One of the strongest features of this series is its use of recurring cartoon characters and interesting magazine articles. Take some time to allow your students to enjoy the story or article, rather than rushing them on to the grammar table. With cartoon presentations, you might want to comment on an amusing scene or situation and with *TeenLink* articles you may briefly discuss the content and invite them to express their reactions and opinions.

Alternatively, you could give a brief warm-up by asking students for their personal experience of situations that are similar to those in the presentation.

You might also find it useful to pre-teach any key lexical items that appear in the presentation. You will find a comprehensive wordlist at the back of the Students' Book.

Here are some ideas on how to extend the use of presentations for further practice:

- For *TeenLink* presentations, students could write a similar article or another version of the original and illustrate it with photographs cut out of magazines. It might be a good idea to have a special 'TeenLink corner' in the classroom where you can pin up the best-written and illustrated articles.
- When the presentation is a dialogue, students can be assigned the lines of one of the characters and act out the dialogues in class.
- You can write the presentation on the board, leaving out key items, then ask students to fill them in. This could also serve as revision in a later lesson.
- Students could be encouraged to write their own version of the dialogue (maybe with a different ending).

Grammar reference tables and grammar explanations

The grammar reference tables and the grammar explanations appear immediately after the presentation and before the tasks, which

makes it easy for students to refer to them while working through the exercises. It would be advisable, however, for you to go through the material with your students in class, explaining all the points and adding your own examples. After you have done this, you may want to ask students to go back to the presentation and circle or highlight all grammatical items in focus.

Practice exercises

The clear instructions and examples given make all exercises suitable for homework but it is always advisable to do a certain number of items in class, so that you can prompt, help and advise.

Students should be encouraged to ask questions if in difficulty. Then you can gently steer the individual student towards finding the answer on his/her own, in the tables or presentations.

When it is time to check students' work, it is a good idea to encourage the rest of the class to say whether a particular answer is acceptable or not, rather than accepting or correcting it immediately. This encourages continuous involvement of the whole class.

The final writing task is more suitable for homework. Encourage students to use dictionaries for lexical items they might want to include in more open production tasks.

Revision units

Revision units allow the teacher to assess which grammatical areas might need re-working and spot individual weaknesses in order to address them later. It might be best to do them as informal class tests, after students have revised at home. These tests can always be corrected in class, with students keeping their own scores.

English-Greek wordlist

Students can use it for reference at home and for revision before a class test. It can also be useful for pre-teaching key vocabulary before the presentation, facilitating students' understanding and allowing them to focus on the grammar.

Irregular verbs list

Encourage students to look up verbs about which they are in doubt, rather than improvising. Its frequent use will promote the memorisation of irregular forms.

Teacher's Book**Oral activities**

A bank of oral activities has been included in this Teacher's Book for use in the classroom. Many of the activities need no preparation at all, while a few need simple photocopying and cutting up. Although they have a strong practice element, they have been designed to provide a few minutes of relaxation and fun. The element of competition also enhances the students' performance. The activities are based on pair or group work and it would be advisable to allow for a higher noise level in class.

You can be fairly flexible with the group numbers given in the activities. The main idea is that in most tasks students should work in smaller, more manageable groups that will allow them to participate actively.

It is important that students are confident about what is expected of them, so it is a good idea to give a few examples before the activity starts. You may find you need to do a 'dry run' with a group of students before beginning.

During pair or group work, go around the class and gently hint or prompt if you find that there is any confusion (or lack of ideas). However, avoid direct correction of any mistakes; it is best to make some notes and give the class some feedback after the activity is over.

These activities are best done at the end of a lesson so that students leave the class on a happy note. Alternatively, you can use them as a form of revision at the end of a later lesson.

Quizzes

The photocopiable quizzes in this Teacher's Book are best done in class after the completion of a unit or group of units and after homework has been checked. They do not take long and are a valuable form of assessment. It might be best for you to collect and correct them before returning them to the students with their score and your comments. Generally, comments should be positive and encouraging rather than critical.

Key to the Students' Book

1 Present tenses (1)

1

1 snows 2 Do the shops close 3 don't dance
4 Do firefighters wear 5 leaves 6 spend
7 doesn't listen 8 Does he watch
9 Do you drink 10 pays

2

1 are looking 2 are not going 3 Are you calling
4 is making 5 is Thomas putting 6 is not raining
7 is travelling 8 Are they waiting 9 is lying
10 aren't doing

3

1 She never gets up before nine o'clock.
2 Do you always lock this door?
3 I don't usually drive in the city.
4 They are seldom on time.
5 Does he often visit his aunt?
6 She doesn't always win at tennis.
7 Do they often go to the cinema on weekdays?
8 We sometimes play board games.
9 You rarely write letters.
10 It frequently rains in the summer.

4

1 at the moment 2 every day 3 these days
4 twice a day 5 on Mondays 6 right now
7 now 8 every three days

5

1 is buying 2 Do they write 3 sends 4 aren't
working 5 is moving 6 doesn't swim 7 delivers
8 are you going 9 'm trying 10 sends

6

Full forms are also correct.

1 're working 2 're planting 3 are you doing
4 rains 5 carries 6 have 7 play 8 keep
9 are digging 10 are watering 11 are helping
12 're doing 13 help

7

1a is having 1b has 2a are you thinking 2b think
3a Do you see 3b 're seeing 4a smells
4b is smelling 5a is tasting 5b tastes
6a Do you have 6b are having

8

1 Does she remember 2 tastes 3 are you looking
4 don't believe 5 look 6 are thinking 7 is having
8 thinks 9 am seeing 10 seem

9

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 a 6 c 7 b 8 b 9 a 10 c 11 c 12 b

10

Students' own answers.

2 Past tenses (1)

1

1 played
Did the children play in the schoolyard?
The children didn't play in the schoolyard.

2 studied

Did Chris study hard for the last test?
Chris didn't study hard for the last test.

3 saw

Did you see Harry yesterday?
You didn't see Harry yesterday.

4 swam

Did Vera swim in the last Olympic Games?
Vera didn't swim in the last Olympic Games.

5 bought

Did they buy a new video camera for their
holiday?
They didn't buy a new video camera for their
holiday.

6 arrived

Did the star arrive in a limousine?
The star didn't arrive in a limousine.

7 hid

Did the cat hide under your bed?
The cat didn't hide under your bed.

2

1 locked, went 2 Did you take 3 didn't ring
4 Did they sit 5 missed, walked 6 didn't happen
7 didn't phone, forgot 8 wrote

3

1 used to paint 2 didn't use to wake up
3 Did they use to sell 4 didn't use to lock
5 used to hunt 6 did you use to wear
7 used to rain 8 didn't use to smile

4

- 1 Every morning my granny used to put out some bread for the birds.
- 2 Did you use to watch 'Star Trek' on TV when you were young?
- 3 He didn't use to study very hard when he was a student.
- 4 I used to wait for her at the bus stop every day.
- 5 Claire used to eat an apple a day when she was at school.
- 6 Did Mario use to exercise every day when he was a professional footballer?
- 7 There used to be a huge tree in the middle of the park.
- 8 We didn't use to like milk when we were kids.

5

- 1 was making 2 Was it snowing 3 was driving, was listening 4 were you wearing 5 was working 6 Were they waiting 7 weren't sleeping

6

- 1 was writing, went 2 was paying, went 3 stole, was sleeping 4 were lying, had 5 was closing, realised 6 were looking, found 7 were painting, started 8 broke, was skiing

7

- 1 was watching, left 2 was travelling, came 3 were swimming, dived 4 fell, was studying 5 was getting, took 6 were making, walked 7 met, was working 8 lost, was playing

8

- 1 He cut himself while he was shaving.
- 2 She was sleeping while I was cleaning the house.
- 3 Peter was climbing up the tree when the cat jumped on his shoulder.
- 4 We heard the news on the radio while we were driving to work.
- 5 My brother was fixing his bike while Dad was working in the garden.
- 6 I was talking to Anna when I saw him.
- 7 The manager was talking on the phone when Charles opened the door.

9

- 1 was smiling 2 stung 3 wasn't looking 4 hit 5 didn't have 6 was watching 7 shouted 8 was drinking 9 pushed 10 spilled / spilt 11 did you find 12 was blowing 13 slipped 14 fell

10

- 1 was taking 2 didn't know 3 looked 4 decided 5 went 6 were carrying 7 slipped 8 lost 9 got 10 were lying

11

- 1 were looking 2 put 3 didn't look 4 were putting 5 arrived 6 saw 7 were examining 8 was looking 9 loved 10 gave

12

Students' own answers.

3 Present tenses (2)**1**

- 1 has returned 2 haven't finished 3 Have you changed 4 hasn't sent 5 have used 6 Have you ever seen 7 has just stopped 8 have never heard 9 Have they forgotten 10 has paid 11 have written 12 Have you done

2

- 1 since 2 never 3 since 4 yet 5 for 6 already 7 ever 8 just 9 since 10 so far

3

- 1 Kikki has already finished her homework.
- 2 Have you ever slept in a tent?
- 3 I have just had dinner.
- 4 We haven't seen him lately.
- 5 They have always lived here.
- 6 Peter hasn't woken up yet.
- 7 I have already cleaned the windows.
- 8 He hasn't seen his cousin for two years.
- 9 Fay has never played basketball.
- 10 She hasn't ridden her bike since June.

4

- 1 I've ever eaten frogs' legs. 2 has never been to London before. 3 we've ever met a famous person. 4 has never been to hospital before. 5 the baby has ever seen an elephant. 6 have never ridden a donkey before. 7 I've ever had an ear ache. 8 have never stayed in a caravan before.

5

- 1 has been 2 have gone 3 have gone 4 has been 5 have you been 6 have never been 7 has gone 8 Have you ever been

6

1 has locked 2 enjoyed 3 haven't written,
broke 4 Have we already sold, sold
5 Did they say 6 haven't eaten, ate 7 thought
8 have never visited, went 9 haven't watched
10 Did you phone

7

1 has been 2 bought 3 painted 4 wrote 5 gave
6 went 7 has had 8 has always stored 9 put
10 came 11 knew

8

Full forms are also correct.

1 've been travelling 2 he's been lying
3 hasn't been working 4 have you been waiting
5 has been barking 6 've been planning
7 haven't been walking 8 have they been trying
9 has been practising 10 has been cooking

9

Full forms are also correct.

1 've been walking 2 has been driving
3 's been working 4 's been playing
5 've been watching 6 's been sleeping
7 've been training 8 've been eating

10

Full forms are also correct.

1 has been working, has planted 2 've been
decorating 3 hasn't understood 4 Have you
already made 5 Has he been studying
6 've turned 7 has been 8 've been fishing,
've only caught 9 've been cooking, 've made
10 's disliked

11

Full forms are also correct.

1 haven't written 2 've been working
3 've been studying 4 've done 5 've just received
6 's been travelling 7 've been making
8 's visited 9 've seen

12

1 Have 2 was 3 did 4 ago 5 been 6 have
7 so 8 've 9 for 10 Has 11 did

13

Students' own answers.

4 The Future

1

1 'll take 2 won't miss, 'll get 3 Will the mechanic
fix 4 will pass 5 Will you bring 6 'll wake
7 Will they pay 8 won't like

2

1 's going to spend 2 Are we going to eat
3 'm not going to see 4 Are they going to return
5 aren't going to wait 6 is going to ask
7 're going to miss 8 Are you going to make

3

1 'll do 2 is going to wake 3 Will you get
4 'm going to tell 5 'm going to watch 6 'll be
7 're going to visit 8 'll have 9 'll enjoy
10 will arrive

4

1 will be 2 'm going to get 3 'll win 4 's going to
rain 5 's going to get 6 Will I be 7 isn't going to
phone

5

1 leaves 2 is having 3 'm not paying 4 Does the
ferry stop 5 'm going 6 don't open 7 're playing
8 arrives

6

1 are you going 2 Will you do 3 'm working
4 is coming 5 Will you get 6 'll need 7 'll find
8 will be 9 're going 10 're not staying

7

1 Will Peter be studying? No, he won't be
studying. He'll be listening to music.
2 Will Kikki be doing her homework? No, she
won't be doing her homework. She'll be
reading a magazine.
3 Will Stanley be writing an article? No, he won't
be writing an article. He'll be sunbathing.
4 Will Mr Hardy and Mr Davis be working? No,
they won't be working. They'll be playing table
tennis.
5 Will Mrs Hardy be talking to a client? No, she
won't be talking to a client. She'll be sleeping.
6 Will Mrs Davis be cooking? No, she won't be
cooking. She'll be drinking ice tea.

8

1 will have changed my hair colour 2 will have left 3 'll have finished school 4 Will I have saved 5 won't have paid back 6 will have realised 7 will have written 8 won't have lost 9 Will I have sold 10 will have run 11 won't have travelled, will have seen 12 will have grown

9

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

10

1 rings 2 Will you post 3 apologise 4 will see 5 return 6 Will she need 7 'll have 8 catches 9 does 10 save

11

1 will have to 2 will be driving 3 will have changed 4 make 5 will be able 6 Will I have been 7 will be able 8 will be

12

1 will 2 have 3 be 4 will 5 going 6 will 7 is 8 will 9 by 10 have 11 be 12 have 13 will

13

Students' own answers.

5 Past tenses (2)

1

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

2

1 had finished 2 hadn't called 3 Had Paul thought 4 had gone 5 Had they had 6 hadn't realised 7 Had you taken 8 had left 9 hadn't understood it 10 had already put on

3

1 had already begun, turned 2 had paid, left 3 had talked, seemed 4 hadn't snowed, arrived 5 Had they just woken up, called 6 met, had already made 7 Had you ever used, got 8 had taken off, relaxed 9 had never been 10 had just begun, rang

4

1 had arranged 2 didn't come 3 had already bought 4 went 5 had started 6 came 7 had left 8 sat 9 went 10 had just started 11 hadn't taken 12 had just arrived 13 splashed 14 left

5

1 had been wrapping 2 had been raining 3 Had the prisoner been planning 4 hadn't been listening 5 Had they been telling 6 had been driving

6

1 had been training for a cycling race 2 had been painting the kitchen 3 had been doing the housework 4 had been playing basketball 5 had been cleaning the chimney 6 had been studying for an exam

7

1 had managed 2 had been waiting 3 had been running 4 had been sitting 5 had moved 6 hadn't tasted 7 had been planning 8 had had

8

1 after we had cleaned 2 had never laughed 3 tidied / had tidied my room before 4 because she had eaten them all 5 the concert had already started 6 by the time 7 the party had already

9

1 had won 2 had looked 3 began 4 remembered 5 had bought / bought 6 was / had been 7 told / had told 8 became 9 had given 10 had never fainted 11 heard

10

1 Jack didn't waste any time. 2 After he had explained the situation 3 they all agreed 4 they had searched 5 They had talked 6 nobody had seen 7 Jack had lost 8 He hadn't shaved for a week 9 he had won the lottery 10 He had just sat down on the pavement 11 a homeless old man came and sat 12 he had an old brown jacket

Revision Units 1 – 5

1

1 go 2 is raining 3 don't wear 4 Does water freeze 5 is staying 6 isn't watching

2

1 took 2 were sleeping 3 were still studying 4 didn't make 5 was watching 6 Was Jenny having

3

l a 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 a 7 b

4

1 have met 2 won 3 studied 4 have lived 5 has had 6 met

5

1 have been watching 2 have already read
3 hasn't been studying 4 have visited 5 have you
been waiting 6 have known

6

1 had already packed 2 had checked 3 hadn't
heard 4 the previous day 5 As soon as 6 turned
7 ran

7

1 b 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 c 8 a 9 c 10 a 11 b 12 c

6 Modals (1)

1

1 is able to paint 2 wasn't able to finish 3 will be
able to play 4 will be able to speak 5 has been
able to drive 6 isn't able to use 7 has been able
to repair 8 weren't able to meet 9 was able to
play 10 was able to ride

2

1 couldn't / wasn't able to 2 was able to get
3 could / was able to 4 couldn't / weren't able to
5 can / is able to 6 were able to 7 couldn't /
wasn't able to 8 couldn't / wasn't able to

3

1 Can I go to the party, Mum?
2 May I leave early, Sir?
3 Could I close the window?
4 Can I look at your comic book?
5 Could I ask you a question?
6 May I take a photograph?
7 Could I wash my hands?
8 May I watch the quiz show on TV?

4

1 You are not allowed to leave the school
without permission.
2 We can't bring food into the classroom.
3 They are not allowed to swim in that area.
4 You are allowed to take photographs of the
animals.
5 They can use their calculators in the test.
6 I can't invite friends to dinner without asking
Mum first.
7 You are allowed to stay in the classroom
during the break.
8 We are not allowed to run in the corridors.

5

1 Will you give me the TV remote control,
please?
2 Could you call my mother, please?
3 Will / Can you lend me some money, please?
4 Could / Would you bring me a menu, please?
5 Could / Would you give me an aspirin, please? /
Could I have an aspirin, please?
6 Will / Can you lend me your best jacket?
7 Will / Can you make my bed?
8 Could / Would you knit me a jumper for my
birthday?

6

1 Shall I do the shopping for dinner?
2 Can I get you an extra pillow?
3 Would you like a cup of tea?
4 Shall I call the doctor?
5 Shall I heat some chicken soup?
6 Would you like some orange juice?
7 Shall I sit with you?
8 Can I read you the newspaper?

7

*Accept any answers that are meaningful and
grammatically correct. Suggested answers in brackets.*

1 Why don't we (listen to music)? We can (play
monopoly).
2 Shall we (get a taxi)? Let's (walk home).
3 How about (a cool drink)? What about (getting
some ice cream)?
4 Why don't you (take a break?) You could (go
on a holiday).
5 What about (going to Africa)? How about
(Australia)?

8

1 May I use your phone?
2 Shall we go inside?
3 We are not allowed to park in this area.
4 She hasn't been able to sell her car yet.
5 What about inviting them to the party?
6 They were not able to answer all the questions.
7 Would you give me his address, please?
8 How about (having) a barbecue?

9

1 Can 2 can 3 could 4 allowed 5 Why 6 will
7 Can 8 can 9 about

10

1 Could you do me a favour?
2 I couldn't / wasn't able to cancel the newspaper
delivery before I left.

- 3 Could / Would you call at the newsagent's for me, please?
 4 You can / may pick any flowers you like from my garden (not you are allowed to).
 5 Can I bring you anything from Australia?

7 Modals

1

- 1 have to 2 didn't have to 3 will have to
 4 do I have to 5 had to 6 Will they have to
 7 have had to 8 don't have to

2

- 1 must 2 have to 3 has to 4 must
 5 Do you have to 6 has to 7 must 8 have to

3

- 1 must 2 need 3 must 4 needs 5 need
 6 need 7 must 8 needs

4

- 1 mustn't 2 don't have to 3 doesn't have to
 4 mustn't 5 mustn't 6 don't have to 7 mustn't
 8 doesn't have to 9 don't have to 10 mustn't

5

- 1 You aren't allowed to run in the corridors. 2 You mustn't touch anything.
 3 You aren't allowed to make any noise.
 4 You mustn't take photographs of the exhibits.
 5 You aren't allowed to use your mobile phones.
 6 You mustn't use the lifts alone.

6

- 1 You ought to be more careful in the future. 2 She ought to work faster or she won't finish on time.
 3 We should decorate the living room.
 4 You had better get the opinion of an expert. 5 It's going to rain, so you ought not to leave your bags outside.
 6 He should exercise more often.
 7 They'd better not do that. It's dangerous.
 8 We shouldn't feed the animals.

7

- 1 You should have asked me for his address.
 2 You ought to have set the alarm clock.
 3 You should have watered them.
 4 You ought not to have opened it.
 5 You should have washed it.
 6 You ought to have turned it off.

- 7 You should not have eaten it.
 8 You ought not to have been rude.

8

- 1 You should take it to the garage. You'd better call the mechanic.
 2 You should wash it. You'd better go to the hairdresser's.
 3 You should take it for a long walk every day. You'd better not give it too many dog biscuits.
 4 You should not make any noise. You'd better go and play outside.

9

- 1 He may be in the kitchen. He might be at school. He could be at Peter's house.
 2 He may go to Stanley's house. He might listen to some music. He could play a video game.
 3 She may like a scarf. She might need some perfume. She could prefer a handbag.
 4 I may go to college. I might work in a bank. I could see the world first.

10

- 1 may have seen 2 might have come back
 3 may have known 4 could have taken 5 might have turned off 6 could have sent the letter
 7 may have lived there 8 could have gone
 9 may have fed 10 might have forgotten

11

- 1 must 2 can't 3 can't 4 must 5 must 6 can't
 7 can't 8 must

12

- 1 He can't remember me. He was a baby when he last saw me.
 2 She must have missed her family when she was away.
 3 He can't have got any money left. He spent a lot this evening.
 4 I must have broken my arm. It hurts and I can't move it.
 5 He can't have taken your book.
 6 She must like blue. Most of her clothes are blue.
 7 Alex can't have been at the party last night. He was ill.
 8 This can't be the right key. It doesn't fit the lock.
 9 It must have snowed all night. Everything is white outside.
 10 You can't have finished your homework. You started half an hour ago!

13

1 c 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 a 8 c

8 Conditionals**1**

- 1 When you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
- 2 When clouds meet cold air, it rains.
- 3 When there is no gravity, objects do not fall.
- 4 When you don't eat, you lose weight.
- 5 When a cat falls from a height, it lands on its feet.
- 6 When you don't sleep well, you feel tired.
- 7 When it is hot, you feel thirsty.
- 8 When the temperature falls below 0° C, water freezes.

2

- 1 doesn't shave 2 go 3 will go 4 jumps
- 5 won't tell 6 Will you look after 7 don't come
- 8 doesn't go 9 doesn't like 10 will stay

3

- 1 calls 2 make 3 give 4 see 5 don't have
- 6 don't post

4

- 1 may get a small part in a film 2 should go to bed 3 could invite our friends for dinner 4 might meet Stanley and Peter 5 can make some fresh lemonade 6 must see this film 7 may visit us 8 might need your help

5

- 1 If 2 Unless 3 if 4 If 5 unless 6 Unless 7 if 8 If

6

- 1 Unless we leave now, we'll be late for school.
- 2 If they don't stop that noise, I'll call the police.
- 3 She won't find tickets for the concert unless she books them soon.
- 4 Unless I borrow Patrick's lawn mower, it will take me ages to cut the grass.
- 5 The mirror will fall if you don't use a strong nail.
- 6 If it doesn't rain, we'll go to the football match.
- 7 They'll stay in a hotel unless their relatives have a spare room.
- 8 If you don't remind me, I'll forget to post the letter.

7

- 1 If we are late, we'll miss the beginning of the film.
- 2 If it snows, the children will make a snowman.
- 3 Unless you work harder, you'll fail the exam.
- 4 He won't like the food if you don't put more salt in it.
- 5 I'll come with you, unless I'm busy.
- 6 Unless you give the dog a bone, it won't go away.
- 7 Unless she rests, she'll become ill.
- 8 If I find Leslie's book, I'll send it to her.

8

- 1 lived 2 ate 3 Would 4 wouldn't read 5 would
- 6 knew 7 didn't call 8 had 9 wouldn't be
- 10 weren't 11 wouldn't watch 12 would get

9

- 1 found 2 wouldn't remember 3 snowed
- 4 wouldn't be 5 asked 6 had 7 weren't
- 8 would invite 9 didn't like 10 were

10

Accept any one of the three answers (a, b or c) given.

- 1 If my friend cut his hand, I would ...
- 2 If my house caught fire I would ...
- 3 If someone had an electric shock, I would ...
- 4 If a neighbour fell from a tree and hurt his back, I would ...

11

- 1 If you did nothing, your friend would lose a lot of blood.
- 2 If you stayed inside, the fumes would kill you.
- 3 If you touched the victim, you would get an electric shock as well.
- 4 If you moved him, you would do more damage to his back.

12

- 1a If I were you, I'd see a doctor.
- 1b If I were you, I'd make my brother sleep in another room.
- 2a If I were you, I'd eat more and play sports.
- 2b If I were you, I wouldn't wear shorts.
- 3a If I were you, I'd wear contact lenses.
- 3b If I were you I'd pretend my glasses were / are the latest fashion.
- 4a If I were you, I'd study the most important parts.
- 4b If I were you, I'd close my eyes and pray.

13

1 had followed 2 would have seen 3 hadn't met 4 would she have waited 5 hadn't behaved 6 would you have gone 7 had had 8 wouldn't have bitten 9 would have had 10 had been

14

- 1 If she hadn't forgotten to make an appointment at the hairdresser's, she wouldn't have cut her hair herself. If she hadn't cut her hair herself, she wouldn't have looked awful at the party.
- 2 If Peter hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate, he wouldn't have had a terrible stomach ache. If he hadn't had a terrible stomach ache, he would have gone / been able to go to the cinema with Stanley and Leslie.
- 3 If Kikki hadn't sat in the sun too long, she wouldn't have been red and sore. If she hadn't been red and sore, she would have enjoyed herself at the barbecue that evening.
- 4 If Pauline hadn't watched TV until three o'clock in the morning, she wouldn't have been late for the school bus. If she hadn't been late for the school bus, she wouldn't have missed the school excursion.
- 5 If Mr Davis hadn't tried to lift a heavy suitcase he wouldn't have hurt his back. If he hadn't hurt his back, he would have been able to play golf.

15

1 had 2 sees 3 had packed 4 would be able to / could sit 5 Would Fred have been bored 6 'll wait 7 were able to / could find 8 would have told 9 will dad take 10 were 11 had told 12 didn't come

16

1 a 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 c

17

1 hadn't had, wouldn't have met 2 had, would play 3 hadn't borrowed, wouldn't have crashed 4 weren't, would have 5 hadn't rented, would have had 6 were, would do

18

Students' own answers.

9 'I wish', 'If only'**1**

- 1 If only I had a good voice!
- 2 I wish it didn't rain all the time in my country.
- 3 If only / I wish my best friend were here.
- 4 If only / I wish I enjoyed myself at parties.
- 5 If only / I wish I weren't an only child! Or If only / I wish I weren't lonely!
- 6 If only / I wish I knew how to cook!
- 7 If only / I wish my grandmother didn't phone us every morning at seven!
- 8 If only / I wish my Mum didn't buy me such old-fashioned clothes!
- 9 If only / I wish I could take my cat with me on our holiday.
- 10 If only / I wish I had a smartphone.

2

- 1 I wish I had gone to the party last Saturday!
- 2 If only / I wish I hadn't spent all my money yesterday.
- 3 If only / I wish I hadn't sprained my ankle at football.
- 4 If only / I wish I hadn't had an argument with my friend.
- 5 If only / I wish I had brought my swimsuit with me!
- 6 If only / I wish I hadn't been horrible to my brother yesterday.
- 7 If only / I wish he had explained all this to me!
- 8 If only / I wish I hadn't got off at the wrong bus stop.
- 9 If only / I wish I had slept last night.
- 10 If only / I wish I had washed my hair.

3

1 hadn't left 2 hadn't moved 3 didn't talk 4 could 5 hadn't bought 6 had listened 7 had 8 had seen

4

- 1 I wish I lived in the country. I wish I had a small cottage there.
- 2 If only / I wish my aunt and uncle didn't visit us on Sundays. If only / I wish I could go out with my friends.
- 3 If only / I wish I hadn't washed my dress. If only / I wish I had taken it to the dry cleaner's.
- 4 If only / I wish I hadn't lent Jill my best shirt for the party. If only / I wish she had been more careful. Or I wish she hadn't been so careless.

5 If only / I wish I had taken enough money with me. If only / I wish I had bought a new pair of trainers.

5

- 1 I wish you had phoned! If you had phoned, I would have started cooking later.
- 2 I wish you didn't keep this horrible cheese in it! If you didn't keep this horrible cheese in it, the fridge wouldn't smell like that.
- 3 I wish I had taken some books with me. If I had taken some books with me, I wouldn't have been bored.
- 4 I wish I could drive. If I could drive, my friends and I would be able to / could go away for the weekend.

6

1 b 2 c 3 a 4 c 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 a

7

Students' own answers.

10 Nouns, quantifiers, articles

1

1 some 2 a 3 some 4 a 5 a 6 some 7 some 8 a 9 a 10 some 11 a 12 some 13 some 14 a 15 some 16 some 17 a 18 a

2

1 four oranges 2 two pieces of advice 3 six pieces of luggage 4 twenty four children 5 two pairs of sunglasses 6 three cartons / bottles of milk 7 one / a cup of tea 8 thirty two pairs of socks 9 six puppies 10 eight glasses of water 11 six pairs of shorts 12 eighty six books

3

1 some 2 no 3 some 4 any 5 no 6 any 7 any 8 any 9 no 10 any

4

- 1 There isn't any electricity in this house.
- 2 I can see no biscuits in the cupboard.
- 3 There aren't any leaves on the trees.
- 4 She's got no patience.
- 5 I want no trouble.
- 6 There aren't any rules in this game.

5

1 someone 2 anything 3 nowhere 4 Something 5 nothing 6 Everywhere 7 Everything 8 somewhere 9 Nobody 10 anywhere 11 Everyone 12 anybody

6

1 has 2 are 3 leaves 4 is 5 have 6 is

7

1 much 2 a lot of / lots of / a little 3 many 4 a few 5 a lot of / lots of 6 a few 7 a little 8 much 9 a lot of / lots of 10 many 11 much 12 a lot of / lots of

8

1 a 2 the 3 an 4 the 5 a 6 a 7 the 8 a

9

1 the 2 – 3 the 4 – 5 the 6 – 7 – 8 –

10

Answers to the quiz are at the bottom of the text in the Students' Book.

1 – 2 the 3 the (school) 4 the 5 – 6 the (Canada) 7 – 8 The 9 – 10 the 11 The (New York) 12 –

11

1 the 2 the 3 the 4 an / his 5 Someone / Somebody 6 the 7 nothing 8 any 9 a 10 some 11 a 12 an 13 a 14 the

Revision Units 6 – 10

1

1 Could 2 weren't allowed 3 hasn't been able to 4 Let's 5 Shall I 6 was able to

2

1 don't have 2 had 3 must have 4 ought 5 must 6 might 7 mustn't 8 can't

3

1 have 2 would leave 3 'd tell 4 had woken 5 snows 6 wouldn't have got 7 lived 8 will buy 9 hadn't had 10 unless

4

- 1 I wish I had longer hair!
- 2 I wish I could go to bed.
- 3 He wishes he had listened to me.
- 4 I wish I hadn't bought it.
- 5 She wishes she hadn't been so careless.
- 6 I wish I didn't live by myself.

5

1 a 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 c 9 a 10 a 11 b
12 c 13 b 14 c 15 c 16 a 17 b 18 c 19 b 20 c

11 The Passive

1

1 are cleaned 2 was locked 3 are watered
4 was stolen 5 is served 6 was watched
7 are given 8 was discovered

2

1 have been returned 2 had been sent
3 will be given 4 will be built 5 had been repaired
6 have been taken 7 has been finished
8 had been painted

3

1 is being written 2 are being redecorated
3 is being repaired 4 are being followed
5 is being interviewed

4

1 was being managed 2 were being cleaned
3 was being searched 4 was being fixed
5 were being made

5

1 is going to be watched 2 can be delivered
3 must be arranged 4 may be built 5 might be
damaged 6 have to be learned/learnt 7 is going
to be replaced 8 should be protected

6

1 The recycling bins are not emptied every day.
Are the recycling bins emptied every day?
2 They were not driven to the airport. Were
they driven to the airport?
3 The photocopier is not being repaired at the
moment. Is the photocopier being repaired at
the moment?
4 The thief will not be caught soon. Will the
thief be caught soon?
5 The ice cream must not be kept in the freezer.
Must the ice cream be kept in the freezer?
6 The bread was not being baked. Was the bread
being baked?
7 You have not been warned about it. Have you
been warned about it?
8 The animals had not been fed. Had the animals
been fed?

7

1 is situated 2 was completed 3 was dedicated
4 was opened 5 was damaged 6 has been
restored 7 has been used 8 is visited 9 was built
10 is made

8

1 The Statue of Liberty was made in France.
2 A lot of fish is caught in this area.
3 My room has already been tidied.
4 The papers had been put in a safe place by the
lawyer.
5 Some keys have been left on the table.
6 The story was written by a very talented
young girl.
7 The president's car is driven by a chauffeur.
8 All these things will be put into boxes.
9 The teenagers were rescued from the burning
building by the firefighters.
10 The best composition has been written by the
youngest student in the class.

9

1 He must be stopped now.
2 The new film is being directed by Jeremy Bates.
3 The roof is going to be repaired next week.
4 Joanna can't be found.
5 He is going to be fired (by the boss).
6 The room should be decorated with flowers.
7 The meal was being prepared in the kitchen
(by a French chef).
8 The mystery might be solved by her.
9 The old cinema is going to be closed down.
10 The heating mustn't be turned off at night.
11 Flowers are being stolen from my garden at
night.
12 Rubbish ought to be thrown in the litter bins.

10

1 The office is cleaned every day.
2 The book should be written by Professor
Smith.
3 The match was cancelled because of the rain.
4 The new road is going to be finished in a few
days.
5 An ancient temple has been discovered
(by archaeologists).
6 This line must not be crossed.
7 The oranges had been picked before the storm.
8 The workers will be paid by Mr Elliot.

11

- 1 Dodie Smith wrote 'The One Hundred and One Dalmations'.
- 2 KidAid organised the concert.
- 3 Young children prefer this cereal.
- 4 We can't publish this story.
- 5 Somebody has broken the window.
- 6 They are putting the tins on the shelves.
- 7 Two men were following Tom.
- 8 She might invite me to the party.

12

- 1 with 2 by 3 with 4 by 5 by 6 with

13

- 1 Elizabeth was given that beautiful ring by John. That beautiful ring was given to Elizabeth by John.
- 2 Sarah has been offered a very good job. A very good job has been offered to Sarah.
- 3 The young couple were shown the house by the estate agent. The house was shown to the young couple by the estate agent.
- 4 She has been sent flowers by her students. Flowers have been sent to her by her students.
- 5 The gardener will be paid a lot of money. A lot of money will be paid to the gardener.
- 6 They were given free tickets for the concert. Free tickets for the concert were given to them.
- 7 I am sent messages by the children every day. Messages are sent to me by the children every day.
- 8 The travellers were given food and water by the villagers. Food and water were given to the travellers by the villagers.

14

- 1 It is said that 2 It is believed that 3 It is thought that 4 It is claimed that 5 It is reported that 6 It is expected that

15

- 1 It is said that the pirate ship sank near the island.
- 2 It is believed that the treasure is in a cave.
- 3 It is claimed that the man was living alone.
- 4 It is thought that the water is polluted.
- 5 It is expected that he will apologise.
- 6 It is reported that heavy rain is falling in the area.

- 7 It is said that he had already bought a ticket to Rio de Janeiro.
- 8 It is believed that these plants were used in medicines.

16

- 1 was 2 It 3 being 4 been 5 had 6 was 7 been 8 are 9 by 10 be

17

- 1 First, glass bottles are sorted according to their colour.
- 2 Then they are crushed and some more ingredients are added.
- 3 After that, the mixture is melted at very high temperatures.
- 4 When it is ready, the soft glass is cut into smaller pieces.
- 5 Air is blown into them from a machine – this gives them their shape.
- 6 Finally, the bottles are heated slowly and then they are cooled.

12 Causative form

1

- 1 have 2 had 3 are having 4 has had 5 had had 6 should have 7 will have 8 was having 9 am going to have 10 had

2

- 1 They don't have the carpets cleaned professionally. Do they have the carpets cleaned professionally?
- 2 Oliver didn't have his wallet stolen last night. Did Oliver have his wallet stolen last night?
- 3 He isn't having the furniture moved to the new house today. Is he having the furniture moved to the new house today?
- 4 They didn't have their wedding reception planned by a professional. Did they have their wedding reception planned by a professional?
- 5 We will not (won't) have new business cards printed. Will we have new business cards printed?
- 6 She doesn't have her hair done at the hairdresser's. Does she have her hair done at the hairdresser's?

3

- 1 Paul had his car removed by the police.
- 2 We have our air conditioning serviced by Mr Jones.

- 3 Jane and Tom have had a satellite dish installed (in their house).
 4 They will have their house designed by a famous architect.
 5 Jane had new cupboards fitted in her kitchen.
 6 Leonard is having his car repaired today.
 7 You must have your garden watered today.

- 4
 1 has had the oil 2 have my teeth checked
 3 her portrait painted by 4 had the office windows cleaned 5 is having his make up
 6 had our kitchen window broken
 7 must have your skirt 8 are going to have

- 5
 1 He gets the grass cut every two weeks.
 2 They got the chimney cleaned last Tuesday.
 3 I'm going to get it fixed.
 4 She must get central heating installed.
 5 He gets it cut once a month.
 6 I'll get the report printed at the office.

- 6
 1 We have our hair cut by a hairdresser.
 2 We have our clothes dry-cleaned by a dry cleaner.
 3 We have our teeth checked by a dentist.
 4 We have electrical appliances repaired by an electrician.
 5 We have leaking water taps fixed by a plumber.
 6 We have our car serviced by a mechanic.
 7 We have business cards printed by a printer.
 8 We have our dog vaccinated by a vet.

- 7
 1 Mum and dad are having the house redecorated.
 2 I am having the floor replaced.
 3 We have had the roof repaired
 4 Dad has had the wallpaper replaced
 5 Mum has had some cupboards fitted
 6 Peter had had some shelves put up
 7 we were having the bathroom redecorated
 8 Mum is having a pond built

13 Adjectives, adverbs

- 1
 1 beautifully 2 wise 3 well 4 angrily 5 bad
 6 fashionably 7 warm 8 seriously 9 fortunate
 10 nervous

- 2
 1 politely 2 carefully 3 well 4 terribly 5 correctly
 6 comfortably 7 badly 8 quietly 9 happily
 10 tragically

- 3
 1 the slowest 2 the fastest 3 faster 4 The rarest
 5 smaller 6 the heaviest 7 bigger 8 the largest
 9 taller 10 longer

- 4
 1 in 2 more carefully 3 more quietly 4 lazier
 5 than 6 colder 7 than 8 of 9 most talented
 10 later 11 most expensive 12 happy

- 5
 1 more neatly 2 best 3 better 4 more bravely
 5 harder 6 more healthily 7 the most calmly
 8 more cheaply 9 the most carefully 10 worse

- 6
 1 is taller than, is shorter than 2 faster than,
 drives more slowly than 3 more expensive than,
 is cheaper than 4 more carefully than, worked
 more carelessly than 5 earlier than, arrived later
 than 6 lighter than, is heavier than 7 more
 comfortably than, slept more uncomfortably than
 8 trendier than, is more old-fashioned

- 7
 1 is as hot as 2 isn't as good as 3 isn't as long as
 4 is as easy as 5 isn't as powerful as
 6 are as cheap as

- 8
 1 aren't as big as 2 is not as difficult as 3 is higher
 than 4 is not as near 5 flies faster than 6 played
 worse than 7 is not as sweet as 8 is older than
 9 does not bark as loudly 10 are not as good as

- 9
 Accept any answers that are meaningful and grammatically correct. Suggested answers.

- 1 History is far more interesting than Science. /
 Science is much more interesting than History.
 2 Chocolate ice cream is far / much tastier than
 vanilla ice cream.
 3 Surfing is far / much more difficult than ice
 skating.
 4 Bananas are far / much healthier than
 hamburgers.
 5 Cartoons are far / much more enjoyable than
 the news on television.
 6 Dogs are far / much friendlier than cats.

10

1 the funniest film 2 isn't as intelligent as David
3 prints/is faster than 4 much better than 5 the
most beautiful picture 6 is less cold than 7 is as
polite as 8 was tidier than 9 much more sensible
than 10 the most difficult test

14 Infinitive, gerund

1

1 to act 2 to go 3 to see 4 to answer 5 to win
6 to hear 7 to help 8 to give

2

1 She's tall enough to be a basketball player.
2 Homer is too careless to be a good driver.
3 I'm too scared to go there by myself.
4 I'm too tired to play with you.
5 The man is old enough to remember the war.
6 The baby is too small to lift that heavy box.
7 The students are clever enough to do this
difficult exercise.
8 I'm too busy to talk to him.

3

1 cool enough to do 2 too poor to buy
3 am too scared to swim 4 'm not young
enough to join 5 isn't quiet enough
6 isn't comfortable enough

4

1 lets me stay up 2 makes us do 3 lets her use
4 make them eat 5 makes me practice 6 don't
let me watch 7 your mother make you

5

1 It is late. I would rather go to bed.
2 He had better leave now or he will miss his
train.
3 We are not hungry. We would rather have
some fruit juice.
4 You had better learn how to use a computer.
5 She had better put on something else.
6 They would rather visit a museum.

6

1 had better 2 would rather 3 had better
4 would rather 5 would rather 6 had better
7 had better 8 would rather

7

1 to spend 2 finish 3 stay 4 to hear 5 rewrite
6 leave 7 wear 8 to make 9 to see 10 go
11 to do 12 tell

8

1 opening 2 driving 3 travelling 4 repairing
5 Eating 6 making 7 talking 8 cooking 9 watching
10 fishing

9

1 It's easy to travel by tube.
2 Seeing everything in the Natural History
Museum is impossible.
3 It's wonderful to walk along the river Thames.
4 It's fun to visit Madame Tussaud's.
5 Shopping in London is great.
6 It's refreshing to drink tea.

10 a

1 used to work 2 used to have 3 used to cook
4 used to go

10 b

1 am used to working 2 am used to having 3 am
also used to cooking 4 am even used to going

11

1 work 2 drinking 3 used 4 are used 5 working
6 hate 7 used 8 is used

12

1 working 2 to tell 3 sitting 4 to swim 5 to wait
6 walking 7 to drink 8 hearing 9 Living 10 to see
11 doing 12 to come 13 apologise 14 to visit

13

1 making 2 to have 3 to watch 4 working
5 to stay 6 putting 7 calling 8 to climb

14

1 fun to decorate 2 would rather exercise
3 allow me to watch 4 n't fast enough to catch
5 easy to use this 6 forward to going 7 made me
spill 8 had better start

15

1 a 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 b 6 a 7 b 8 c 9 c

16

Students' own answers.

Revision Units 11 – 14

1

1 is locked at night. 2 is said that we'll have a very cold winter this year. 3 will be chosen by Mrs Davis. 4 was told to me by Sandra. 5 had been broken. 6 is being organised. 7 is believed that his grandfather was a Duke. 8 has been offered a job by a big company. 9 was being repaired. 10 is claimed that the doctor was wrong.

2

1 has her teeth checked every six months.
 2 have had our new furniture delivered.
 3 had had his motorbike repaired the previous Tuesday.
 4 are going to have their new garden designed by a professional gardener.
 5 are having our magazine printed (by the printers) at the moment.
 6 will have her wedding dress made by a famous fashion designer.
 7 should have my hotel room cleaned properly.
 8 had a new air conditioner installed in her office.
 9 has her hair done twice a week.
 10 The baker had his shop redecorated.

3

1 faster 2 more comfortably 3 better 4 the worst
 5 the biggest 6 fitter 7 the most careless 8 the most beautifully 9 earlier 10 the most serious

4

1 to read 2 to see 3 getting up 4 to go 5 working
 6 running 7 have 8 repairing 9 helping 10 help

5

1 much 2 repaired 3 being 4 far 5 to come 6 by
 7 saying 8 hungrily 9 to go 10 with

- 4 The woman told us (that) she had met the president.
- 5 Janet told Ellie that Philip had been working really hard.
- 6 Leslie said (that) it was raining.
- 7 She told me (that) I would enjoy the trip.
- 8 Dad said (that) he was going to repair the dishwasher.
- 9 Katie told Stephen (that) the telephone had rung.
- 10 Daniel said (that) they had been walking for more than an hour.
- 11 Howard said (that) he always spent his summer holidays in Cornwall.
- 12 Pamela said (that) they had seen her outside the train station.

3

- 1 She said she might plant more trees in the garden.
- 2 Nick said (that) they had to turn on the central heating.
- 3 The dentist told Jennifer (that) she shouldn't eat so many sweets.
- 4 Olivia said (that) she might come / go later.
- 5 The little boy told me (that) he could ride a bike.
- 6 The teacher told Janice (that) she ought to correct her mistakes.
- 7 I told Mum (that) I couldn't sleep.
- 8 Charles said (that) she might be late.
- 9 Marcus told Eloise (that) his dad could teach them the game.
- 10 I told her (that) we should arrive at eight o'clock exactly.
- 11 Shona said (that) she might never see them / us all again.
- 12 Reggie told us (that) we had to apologise to Mr Swan.

4

- 1 Leslie told Peter that Stanley had bought a new computer a few days before.
- 2 Thomas said (that) that jacket didn't fit him.
- 3 Philip said that she had been working there for a long time.
- 4 I told Martha (that) he was staying at a hotel that weekend.
- 5 Bob said (that) he would pay the phone bill the following day.
- 6 Lee told me (that) they had been talking about me the previous day / the day before.
- 7 He said (that) he hadn't seen Alex since the previous month / the month before.

15 Reported speech

1

1 said 2 told 3 said 4 told 5 said 6 said 7 said
 8 told 9 said 10 told

2

1 Angela said she went to the gym every day.
 2 The baker said (that) he had baked three different cakes.
 3 Paul told me (that) the children were playing Monopoly.

- 8 Brian told us (that) he was definitely coming to our party the following weekend.
 9 We told her (that) we didn't like that idea.
 10 Tricia told Judy (that) she should call them that day.

5

- 1 Mr Gordon said (that) sky divers had to be eighteen or older and (that) they also had to be fit.
 2 He told Leslie (that) each sky diver had two parachutes and added (that) one was the main canopy and the other was the reserve parachute.
 3 Mr Gordon said (that) at one point he was falling at a speed of 120 miles per hour and (that) at that speed he couldn't breathe.
 4 He pointed out (that) skydivers didn't die because their body absorbed / absorbs oxygen through the skin at that pressure.
 5 Mr Gordon remarked (that) he hadn't landed like a sack of flour as he had expected and said (that) his landing had been quite smooth.
 6 He said (that) it had been a great experience and (that) he was looking forward to his next jump.

6

- 1 to be quiet 2 to lie down on that / the bed
 3 not to stay up too late 4 to turn down the television 5 not to touch that / the vase 6 not to phone me before five 7 to give him / her some money 8 not to tell his parents

7

- 1 told Stanley to go to 2 asked the class to pay 3 ordered the soldier to climb 4 asked me not to leave 5 begged her mother to let 6 ordered the man not to 7 told him to close 8 asked Dave to bring her 9 begged me not to throw 10 to take off his

8

- 1 Chris asked if / whether she played tennis.
 2 They wanted to know who the man with the umbrella was.
 3 Jenny asked Ian where he had gone the night before / the previous night.
 4 Jack wondered if / whether she was telling him the truth.
 5 Mrs West wanted to know if / whether I had brought my swimsuit.
 6 Mark asked why the baby had been crying.

7 I asked if / whether he would visit us the following day.

8 The woman wondered if / whether the boy was going to eat all that ice cream.

9 Alex asked Kelly what Bob did for a living.

10 Steven wanted to know where I / he / she / etc. had been.

9

- 1 I was very bad tempered 2 she didn't want to speak to me 3 she didn't have to be my friend any more 4 if I really meant that 5 I would not bother her again in the future 6 we had never fought like that before 7 we had had a big fight the previous month / the month before
 8 why I was behaving like a four-year-old
 9 she had started the fight 10 to grow up

10

- 1 He said, 'I will study tomorrow.'
 2 Andy said to me, 'I hate onions!'
 3 The guard told Sam, 'Stay out!'
 4 She asked me, 'Who is going to pick up the flowers tomorrow?'
 5 Anna said, 'I posted the letter yesterday.'
 6 Mum asked, 'Has dad bought the milk?'
 7 William said to me, 'Please, answer the phone.'
 8 She said, 'We / They are going to a fancy dress party tonight.'
 9 Dan said to Vicky, 'The plants need some water.'
 10 Peter asked, 'Where are you going to live?'

11

Accept any answers that are meaningful and grammatically correct. Suggested answers.

First I asked Mr Damson why Mark Saunders was visiting our school that day. He said (that) he / Mark had just given the school a cheque for £50,000. I asked Mr Damson what the school was going to do with that money and he said that they were going to build a swimming pool. I asked Mark what his reason was for making that extremely generous gift. He replied that all children should be able to learn how to swim and added that swimming was great exercise. He remarked that perhaps the next Olympic champion would come from our school too.

16 Question tags, short agreements

1

1 don't you 2 isn't he 3 did they 4 isn't she
5 will it 6 weren't they 7 has she 8 didn't you
9 have they 10 hadn't she 11 had we
12 doesn't he 13 wasn't it 14 won't she

2

1 shall we 2 can't you 3 do they 4 aren't I
5 will you 6 should we 7 will you 8 do you
9 am I 10 shall we

3

1 didn't he? Yes he did. 2 won't they? No, they
won't. 3 didn't they? No, they didn't. 4 doesn't it?
No, it doesn't. 5 isn't it? Yes, it is. 6 haven't they?
No, they haven't. 7 can you? Yes, you can.
8 aren't there? No, there aren't. 9 are there?
No, there aren't. 10 didn't it? Yes, it did.

4

1 do 2 can 3 did 4 do 5 has 6 will 7 did 8 were
9 must 10 am

5

1 So did I. 2 Neither will I. 3 So does my Mum.
4 So have we. 5 Neither was I. 6 Neither is he.
7 So had I. 8 Neither have we. 9 So did I.
10 Neither can my baby sister.

6

1 am 2 do 3 Neither 4 would 5 it 6 so 7 have
8 does 9 are 10 So

7

1 The plane leaves at five, doesn't it? 2 So do I.
3 Mum, you haven't ironed my blue T-shirt,
have you? 4 Neither will I. 5 This is you, isn't it?
/ It is you in the photo, isn't it? 6 Stop making so
much noise, will you?

17 Clauses

1

1 who 2 which 3 where 4 whose 5 when
6 which 7 whose 8 who

2

1 – 2 which 3 who 4 – 5 that 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 that
10 who

3

- 1 The car which is in the garage is my father's.
- 2 The man who came to dinner is Dorothy's boss.
- 3 The answer you gave (to) me is wrong.
- 4 The day came when Virginia got her driving licence.
- 5 People who can play a musical instrument are very lucky.
- 6 He is an architect whose work I admire.
- 7 I saw the woman who lives next door at the supermarket.
- 8 These are the books which have sold more than one million copies.
- 9 The restaurant where we had dinner was very expensive.
- 10 It is a photo whose colours have faded.
- 11 That was the year (when) my parents got married.
- 12 The village where she was born is very small.
- 13 I know a boy whose mother is a famous actress.
- 14 Autumn is the season (when) the birds leave for warmer climates.

4

- 1 Little Red Riding Hood, whose grandmother lived in the woods, was not afraid of the wolf.
- 2 The person who stole the jewellery knew the house very well.
- 3 Their cottage, which was on the coast, was the prettiest I had ever seen.
- 4 Jack, whose face was red with shame, apologised to his mother.
- 5 I'll never forget the day when we met.
- 6 The bus which stops here is Number 77B.
- 7 They're going on holiday to Hawaii, where the weather is hot and sunny.
- 8 The address which is on the card is not the right one.
- 9 On Monday, when people go back to work after the weekend, there is a lot of traffic on the roads.
- 10 You'll find the children in the garden, where they are having tea on the lawn.

5

- 1 They lived on Mount Olympus, which is the highest mountain in Greece.
- 2 Zeus, who was married to the goddess Hera, was the king of all gods.

- 3 Athena, whose symbol was the owl, was the goddess of wisdom.
- 4 Aphrodite, who was the goddess of love, was born in the sea.
- 5 Apollo, who played the lyre, was the god of music.
- 6 Ares, whose parents were Zeus and Hera, was the god of war.
- 7 Artemis, who was Apollo's twin sister, protected wild animals.
- 8 Hermes, who was the messenger of the gods, was also the god of dreams.

6

- 1 order 2 that 3 to 4 so 5 In 6 that 7 to 8 so 9 in 10 so

7

- 1 Fred is going to Madrid to see the football match.
- 2 The gardener collected all the dead leaves in order to burn them.
- 3 We logged on to the Internet to find some information.
- 4 Claire gets up at six every morning in order to exercise before she goes to work.
- 5 Elaine filled the bath with water in order to wash the twins.
- 6 I write to my friend every week to tell her my news.

8

- 1 I'll tell them that Henry is going there so that they will expect him.
- 2 I'm setting my alarm clock so that I will wake up early tomorrow.
- 3 Leave the door open so that I can hear the baby.
- 4 We left her a message so that she would call us.
- 5 He bought her a pair of expensive running shoes so that he could run faster.
- 6 She is going to buy some eggs and flour so that she can make a cake tonight.
- 7 Brian behaved like an angel so that his mother would let him go to the party.

9

- 1 The wind was so strong that it blew the washing away.
- 2 Colin spoke so quietly that nobody could hear what he was saying.

- 3 Felicity has such a charming smile that everyone likes her.
- 4 My friend was so late that we had to start without him.
- 5 It was such a boring film that many people left before the end.
- 6 The cat looks so sick that I am going to take her to the vet right now.
- 7 They are such good friends that they have no secrets from each other.
- 8 Adrian is such a terrible cook that he can't stand his own cooking.
- 9 The view from the hill was so beautiful that I took sixteen photos.
- 10 She has such expensive jewellery that she keeps it in the bank.
- 11 The children were so quiet that their father knew they were doing something wrong.
- 12 Kikki is such a talented artist that she is going to be famous one day.

10

- 1 I need your advice, so I am coming to see you.
- 2 Most people came to work late because there was a railway strike.
- 3 We needed a quiet place to work, so we went to the library.
- 4 Cassandra is nervous because she is going to interview a film star.
- 5 He has seen the film eight times, so he knows it by heart!
- 6 I'm studying hard because I want to pass the test.
- 7 It is Sunday, so the shops are closed.

11

- 1 because 2 because of 3 because 4 because 5 because of 6 because 7 because of 8 because

12

- 1 but 2 spite 3 However 4 despite 5 In 6 Although

13

- 1 In spite of having a cold, he went swimming.
- 2 Although she was rich, she lived in a tiny flat.
- 3 In spite of liking him, I am not going to tell him my secret.
- 4 Although she worked hard, Nicola didn't finish on time.
- 5 In spite of going to bed late, the children weren't tired.

- 6 Although I had a big lunch, I ate some cake as well.
 7 In spite of seeing them on the bus every day, we don't know their names.
 8 Although I had a headache, I went to the cinema.
 9 In spite of being old / ninety years old / her age, Mrs Harris is strong and fit.
 10 Although Martha is the youngest student in the class, she is the tallest.

14

- 1 He had difficulties but he succeeded.
 2 Although it was a lovely day, she felt miserable.
 3 Peggy is a nice girl but she likes to gossip.
 4 Although I play tennis once a week, I am not very fit.
 5 They are brother and sister. However, they don't look alike.
 6 It was a joke but nobody laughed.
 7 In spite of having / the fact that she has a lovely voice she is too shy to sing in public.
 8 They hurried to the theatre. However, the play had already started.
 9 Your new friend seems nice but I don't trust him.
 10 Despite their poverty / being poor they are a happy family.

15

- 1 Martha loves musicals whereas her husband finds them boring.
 2 I wanted to go to the cinema while / whereas my friend wanted to stay at home.
 3 Simon plays the guitar in a group and he writes some of the songs.
 4 My dog is small and friendly while / whereas Eric's is huge and fierce.
 5 He was a poor shop assistant while / whereas she was a millionaire's daughter.
 6 They bought a lottery ticket and they won £500,000!
 7 We wanted to leave the island immediately while / whereas they wanted to stay for a few more days.
 8 Beth is a lawyer and she has got her own office.
 9 Leonard had got six brothers and sisters while / whereas Stan is an only child.
 10 I have read this book and I liked it a lot.

16

1 but 2 who 3 order 4 whose 5 so 6 that

17

- 1 The Wind blew as hard as he could. However, the old shepherd pulled his coat around him tightly.
 2 He tied it around his waist with a piece of string because he was cold.
 3 In spite of trying very hard, the Wind couldn't blow the man's coat away.
 4 The Sun smiled, while the Wind cried with anger: 'Well, if I can't do it, neither can you!'
 5 The Sun did not reply but turned his face to the Earth.
 6 He shone so brightly that the old shepherd felt hot and took off his coat.

18 Prepositions**1**

1 on 2 at, on 3 on 4 in 5 in 6 on 7 on 8 in 9 at
 10 on 11 in 12 at 13 in 14 at

2

1 over 2 on 3 into 4 past 5 to 6 beside 7 at
 8 between 9 of 10 in 11 inside 12 below 13 to
 14 across 15 at 16 at

3

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

4

1 b 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 a 8 b 9 c 10 a 11 a 12 c

5

1 in 2 at 3 at 4 to 5 for 6 of 7 from 8 from 9
 with 10 to 11 on 12 to 13 from 14 at 15 for
 16 for 17 for 18 into

6

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

7

1 have looked 2 Did anyone turn up 3 Will you
 look after 4 does not get on 5 is going to lie
 down 6 was looking through 7 are making for
 8 had taken off

8

1 looks up to 2 put it out 3 run out of 4 went out 5 made for 6 take up 7 set off 8 called off 9 made up 10 given away 11 died down 12 brought up 13 Hold on 14 got off

9

1 of 2 at 3 of 4 On 5 to 6 up 7 to 8 from 9 At 10 about 11 on 12 of 13 up

10

Students' own answers.

Revision Units 15 – 18

1

- 1 The student said (that) he learned five new words every day.
- 2 The cashier asked John if / whether he was waiting for his friend.
- 3 The woman said (that) a dog had been following her.
- 4 He told his sister (that) he might go to the cinema that night.
- 5 Harriet told me (that) she had made an apple pie.
- 6 The teacher told us to be quiet.

7 Mum said (that) we would go to Aunt Ethel's the following day.

8 Victor said (that) he had been studying really hard.

9 I asked her if / whether she had opened her present.

10 Dan asked Mark to lend him his bike.

2

1 don't you 2 have they 3 aren't I 4 shall we

5 will she 6 didn't she 7 isn't she 8 will you

9 shouldn't they 10 is it 11 does he

12 weren't they

3

1 So do I. 2 So did my mother. 3 Neither was the rest of the class. 4 So have we. 5 Neither am I.

6 Neither must you.

4

1 who 2 which 3 whose 4 where 5 which

6 so that 7 such 8 so 9 because of 10 Despite

11 However 12 whereas

5

1 b 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 c 8 b 9 a 10 a 11 c 12 b

13 c 14 a 15 b 16 c

Teacher's Resource File

Oral activities

I Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Preparation

- ▶ Use the lists below for this activity. Add other words of your own choice for more rounds.

List A	List B	List C
close	always	now
call	sometimes	at the moment
make	on Tuesdays	these days
think	once a week	today
rain	never	this week
speak	every Saturday	
go	three times a year	
want		
work		
come		
study		
prefer		

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of three.

The activity

- ▶ Choose a verb and a time expression from the lists above and write the words on the board. For example:
close – always
- ▶ Ask each student in the first group to make a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence that contains all the given words, with the verb in the appropriate tense. Each student in the group should produce one sentence so that they end up with a total of three.
- ▶ Explain that each sentence must be different from the others. Give these examples:
The shops always close at 8.30.
She always closes the door of her room.
Do you always close the windows at night?
- ▶ The players must respond within 10 seconds, otherwise they lose their turn.
- ▶ For each correct sentence, give the group one point.
- ▶ Continue with another set of words and the next group.
- ▶ One round is completed when all the groups have had one go. You can play as many rounds as you wish.
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

2 Past simple and past continuous

Preparation

- ▶ Use the cues below for this activity. Add other cues of your own choice for more rounds.

While I was walking home, ...
 While the boys were playing football, ...
 While Mum was cooking dinner, ...

- ▶ Divide the class into two or three groups. One group takes part in the activity at a time, with the rest of the class monitoring.

The activity

- ▶ Explain to the class that you are going to give them an opening phrase. For example:
While Mary was sleeping, ...
- ▶ The first player in each group must complete the opening phrase with another sentence with the main verb in the past simple. For example:
While Mary was sleeping, I wrote three letters.
- ▶ The next player within each group should take up the last part of the phrase, change the tense of the main verb into the past continuous and finish it with another sentence whose main verb is in the past simple. For example:
While I was writing letters, Sam ate a banana.
- ▶ The third player should take up the last part of the new phrase, and so on round the group. For example:
While Sam was eating a banana, the bell rang.
- ▶ This continues for as long as the players can keep producing meaningful sentences. For example, 'While Sam was eating a banana, John spoke to his friend on the phone.' is meaningful, because the first activity can take long enough for the second activity to start and finish. However, 'While the bell was ringing, I had a bath.' is arguably not, because the first activity cannot logically take long enough for the second to start and finish in the meantime.
- ▶ If there is doubt, students can argue their point, which should give them good practice in understanding the use of these tenses in relation to duration of time. The teacher, as the final arbiter, decides whether the phrase is correct or not.
- ▶ For each meaningful and grammatically correct phrase, give the group one point.
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

3 Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

Preparation

- ▶ Use the lists below for this activity. Add sentences of your own choice for more rounds.

List A	List B
Kevin is wet.	Harry's room is in a mess.
Samantha is tired.	Evita is ready for the party.
Bob's got a red nose.	Don has made all the arrangements for his holiday.
Alex has got a headache.	The school team are not doing well this year.

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of between three and five students.

The activity

- ▶ Write the first sentence from List A on the board.
- ▶ Ask the players in each group to find as many possible reasons as they can to explain Kevin's state. Stress that they should use the present perfect continuous to describe the activities / events that resulted in Kevin being wet. For example:
He's been swimming.
He's been walking in the rain.
- ▶ For each correct sentence, give the group one point.
- ▶ To play another round, write the second sentence in the list. You may play all or fewer rounds if you wish.
- ▶ Continue with list B. Write the first sentence on the board.
- ▶ Ask the players in each group to make up as many sentences as they can to describe the scene and what has or hasn't happened. Stress that the players should only use the present perfect simple. For example:
He hasn't cleaned it for months.
He hasn't made his bed.
He has left his clothes on the floor.
- ▶ For each correct sentence, give the group one point. Play as many rounds as you wish.
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

4 'Will', 'going to', future continuous, future perfect**Preparation**

- ▶ Use the cues below for this activity. You will need a stop-watch or clock.

Round 1 – future simple

Mary loves sports and she's excellent with young children. She's good at History and likes to travel. What will she choose as a career?

Round 2 – 'going to'

Alan is standing on the roof of his house. What is he going to do?

Round 3 – (future continuous)

George is going on holiday, next week. What is he going to be doing this time on Friday?

Round 4 – (future perfect)

Jade and her sister are preparing for a party. What will they have done before their guests arrive?

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of three or four.

The activity

- ▶ Explain to the class that the activity consists of four rounds. Tell them that you are going to read aloud one situation for each round and that each group should try to give as many answers to the question as possible, using the tense given. All the players in the group should make suggestions and one student should be responsible for writing them down.
- ▶ Set a time limit of two or three minutes. When the time is up, the representative of each group should read out their sentences.
- ▶ For each meaningful and grammatically correct sentence give one point.

- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points at the end of the four rounds.
- ▶ If you wish to play more rounds, you can make up your own situations, along the lines of the ones given here.

5 Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

Preparation

- ▶ Photocopy and cut up the sentences below. Alternatively, copy the sentences onto strips of paper.

Round 1

I had been waiting for half an hour before the bus came.

She had already started eating when I arrived at the restaurant.

They had been playing football in the rain and their clothes were wet.

Round 2

We had only just arrived at the hotel when we realised we had left our suitcase in the taxi.

The children had been working on the project for two months before it was ready.

I had just finished preparing dinner when my guests arrived.

Round 3

Emily had been walking in the cold and her nose was red.

As soon as he had left his friend called.

It had been snowing all night and the roads were blocked.

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of six players. (The cards above are designed for use with groups of six players.) If this is not possible make sure that the groups have an even number of players and that there is a half sentence for each player in the group.
- ▶ The aim of the game is to match the two halves of the sentences within each group.

The activity

- ▶ Shuffle the strips of paper and give each player in the group a strip with half a sentence on it. Make sure that both halves of the sentences have been distributed within the same group.
- ▶ Ask the students to memorise the half sentence they have been given. They should then recite it to the rest of their group with the aim of finding the missing half of their sentence. They may repeat their phrase as often as necessary until they find a match.
- ▶ The group that finishes first are the winners.
- ▶ Continue with the next round. If you wish to play more rounds, ask each group to prepare similar sentences as above. Tell them to write the two halves of each sentence on different strips of paper, shuffle them and hand them to another group. They, in turn, will use the sentences prepared by the other group.

6 Modals – ability, permission, requests, offers, suggestions

Preparation

- ▶ Photocopy the table below and cut it up to make sets of playing cards. You will need one set for each group. Alternatively, ask students to copy and cut up the table.
- ▶ You will need a stop-watch or clock.

can – ability	could you – request
will be able to – ability	would you – request
has been able to – ability	shall I – offer
could – ability	would you like – offer
may – permission	can I – offer
allowed to – permission	let's – suggestion
can – permission	what about – suggestion
will you – request	why don't – suggestion

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of four or six. Send one player from each group to monitor another group's activities.
- ▶ Hand out one set of playing cards to each group.

The activity

- ▶ Tell the players to shuffle the cards and place them face down in the middle of the group. Explain that the first player should draw a card, read the prompt and produce a sentence in less than 10 seconds. Tell them that they must use the words given without changing them. For example:
'can you – request'
'Can you open the door for me, please?'
- ▶ For each correct sentence, the group gains one point. If the player fails to produce a sentence within 10 seconds or the answer is incorrect, no points are given. The representative from the other group is there to keep the time and the score.
- ▶ As soon as the first player has answered, the second should waste no time in drawing another card.
- ▶ Before beginning the activity inform the class that if a group finishes all the prompts within 2 minutes, they will earn a bonus of 5 points (not all answers have to be correct).
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

7 Modals – obligation, absence of obligation, restriction, prohibition, advice, deduction, possibility, probability

Preparation

- ▶ Use the prompts below for this activity.

- 1 Sandra is a kindergarten teacher.
She is very good at her job.
She'd like to save some money to buy a car.
- 2 Paul is a professional football player.
His team relies on him to win the Cup.
He's been feeling rather tired lately.
- 3 Liam is a writer and he works from home.
He's got a big house with a swimming pool.
He has run out of ideas for his next novel.

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of three to five students.
- ▶ Write the following on the board:

Obligation / absence of obligation – must, have to, need to, not have to, not need to, needn't

Restriction / prohibition – mustn't, can't, not allowed

Deduction / possibility, probability – may, might, could

Advice – should, ought to, had better

The activity

- ▶ Explain to the class that you are going to give them three prompts which refer to the same person. Explain that the players in each group must try to create as many relevant sentences as possible, based on the prompts and using the modals given.
- ▶ Give the following example:
John is a taxi driver.
He must be a good driver. He doesn't have to work in an office. He is not allowed to drive carelessly.
- ▶ Give a time limit of between 5 and 10 minutes. At the end of it, one representative from each group reads out their sentences.
- ▶ For each meaningful and grammatically correct sentence give one point.
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

8 Zero conditional, first conditional, second conditional, third conditional

Preparation

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of an even number (e.g. four or six)
- ▶ Students will need their notebooks.

The activity

- ▶ Half the students in each group write four sentence beginning with 'if'. They should use each one of zero, first, second and third conditionals. The content can be anything they like, as long as it is grammatically correct, e.g. '*If my uncle sees a snake ...*', '*If I hadn't left on time ...*'.
- ▶ The other half of the students in each group should write down four main clauses for each one of zero, first, second and third conditionals. The content can be anything they like, as long as it is grammatically correct, e.g. '*... she wouldn't have come with us*', '*... he smiles*.' etc. Tell the players not to reveal the content of their sentences to the other members of the group.
- ▶ Now ask the players to read out the zero conditional sentences they have written. The aim is to try and match one 'if' and one main clause that would make sense together: For example:
If my uncle sees a snake, ... he smiles.
- ▶ Do the same for the rest of the Conditionals.

- ▶ For each sentence which makes grammatical sense give one point.
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

9 'I wish', 'if only'

Preparation

- ▶ Use the prompts below for this activity.

- 1 You have just missed your flight. There isn't another one until tomorrow. You have just paid for your new ticket and you have no money left.
- 2 You have had a fight with your best friend and he / she isn't speaking to you right now. Your Mum has just told you that she has just spoken to your friend's Mum and she has invited you to their country house for the weekend. You'd love to go, because you always have a great time there.
- 3 The weather is awful and you can't go out. To make matters worse, there's a power cut and the telephones are not working. You are very bored.

The activity

- ▶ Tell the class that you are going to give them a situation. For example:
You are at the dentist's. You have been waiting for a long time and the nurse tells you that you will have to wait a little longer.
- ▶ The first player should say something that begins with 'I wish ...' or 'If only ...', to show what he / she wishes were different in the present situation or to express regret about the past.
- ▶ The content of the sentence could be anything that is appropriate for the situation. For example the following are all appropriate:
I wish I didn't have to wait so long.
I wish I had made an earlier appointment.
I wish he weren't so late! I've got homework to do'
But the following is not appropriate:
I wish I hadn't eaten so much.
- ▶ The activity continues with the rest of the players in turn. If a player fails to produce a sentence within a reasonable time limit (10 seconds) he / she goes out of the game and the next player continues.
- ▶ The player that is the last to remain in the game is the winner

10 Nouns, quantifiers, articles

Preparation

- ▶ Use the lists below for this activity. Make a new list with words of your own choice to play more rounds.

some	police	lots	nobody	jar of
cheese	someone	loaves	much	no
a pair	litres	music	cars	every
of news	little	Europe	a hair	not much
anything	coffee	hour	Thames	glasses
sun	clothes	the poor	tea	a little
paper	nothing	a few	park	furniture
the Greeks	any	water	open box	Oxford Street
lot	Pacific Ocean	piece	many	everyone
of milk	life	jewellery	cinema	post office
Australia	Spanish	Mount Olympus	few	Himalayas

- ▶ The whole class takes part in this activity as one group.

find	send
buy	drive
take	sell
answer	build
open	prepare
inform	make
write	change
promote	empty
search	put
catch	close

The activity

- ▶ Tell the class that you are going to give them each a word or phrase in turn.
- ▶ Explain that the first student should respond immediately by saying a sentence which contains the word. Players must not change the form of the word. For example: lots – I've got lots of friends.
- ▶ If a player hesitates for more than five seconds he / she must leave the game. If their answer is correct, they earn one point. If the player responds immediately but the answer is grammatically incorrect, no points are given.
- ▶ Go round the class until all the players have had the same number of turns. The player with the highest score is the winner.
- ▶ If a number of players have the same score, give them a separate round.
- ▶ The player who is left is the winner. Alternatively, you can play until the end of the time available. Those players that remain are the winners.

11 The Passive

Preparation

- ▶ Write one of the lists of verbs below on the board.
- ▶ Divide the class into pairs or groups of three.

A	B
hair	paint
hands	whiten
air conditioning	dye
toenails	change
broken meter	make up
tyres	replace
colour	install
teeth	mend
dirty seats	fix
eyebrows	shape
dent in the door	clean
face	manicure

- ▶ You will need a stop-watch or clock for this activity. Students will need their notebooks.

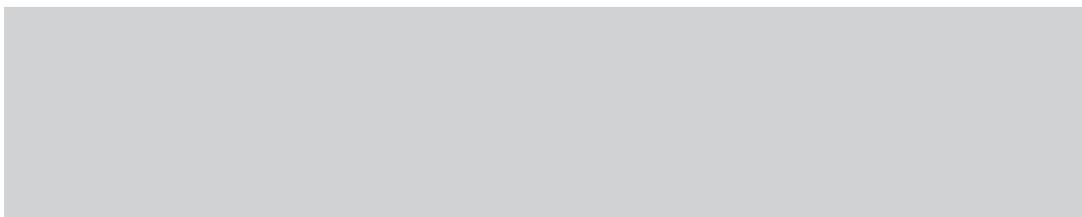
The activity

- ▶ Tell the students that they should choose one verb from the list on the board and write a sentence in the passive that consists of subject–verb–agent, in any tense they like, and with any context that is appropriate to the verb. For example: design – The building was designed by a famous architect.
- ▶ Using any other verb from the list they must create a new sentence, which will have the agent of the previous sentence as its subject. For example: take – *The famous architect has been taken to hospital.*
- ▶ Students should continue in this way until they have used up all the verbs in the list.
- ▶ Tell the class that they can go back and change their sentences if they come to a dead-end, bearing in mind though, that this will slow them down.
- ▶ Set a time limit of five minutes. The pair or group which has used all or the largest number of verbs are the winners.
- ▶ You can play another round using the second list. For more rounds, list new verbs of your own choice.

12 Causative form

Preparation

- ▶ Photocopy the table below. You will need one for each group. Alternatively, copy it onto the board.



- ▶ Divide the class into groups of three to five students.
- ▶ You will need a stop-watch or clock for this activity. Students will need their notebooks.
- ▶ Write these two sentences on the board.
Lisa went to a beauty salon last Friday. John will take the car to the garage next week.

The activity

- ▶ Draw the students' attention to the two sentences on the board. Explain to the class that they are going to write sentences in the causative form about the two people in the sentences using the words in the table.
- ▶ Explain that the words in the table are jumbled up and that the players will have to match them correctly in order to make meaningful sentences. They should end up with six sentences about Lisa at the beauty salon and six sentences about John at the garage. For example:
feet – massage Lisa had her feet massaged.
- ▶ Before they begin, make sure that the students know the meaning of all the words in the table. Set a time limit of six minutes and tell the players to stop writing when the time is up. The players in each group should take it in turns to read out their sentences.
- ▶ Award one point for each meaningful and grammatically correct sentence.
NB There are cases where more than one verb can be used and you should accept these. If the players are left with mismatched words, they will not receive any points for this.
- ▶ The winner is the group with the most points.

Key

Lisa: hair – dye; eyebrows – shape; hands – manicure; toenails – paint;
teeth – whiten; face – make up

John: tyres – replace; colour – change; air conditioning – install; seats – clean;
dent in the door – fix; broken speedometer – mend

13 Adjectives and adverbs

Preparation

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of between six and eight students.

Activity

- ▶ Ask the players in each group to choose three of their favourite pop stars, film stars or sports personalities (that play the same sport, to facilitate comparison). Tell them to write the names on a piece of paper so that they can be seen easily by every member of the group.
- ▶ The first player in the group should begin by making a comparison either between two or all of the chosen personalities. For example:
Julia Roberts is more talented than Cameron Diaz.
David Beckham is the best footballer.

- ▶ The second player should make another comparison, the third another and so on. Stress that the players are allowed to use any form of comparison they have learned in Unit 13 of their Students' Book.
- ▶ Accept any sentence that is meaningful, appropriate to the context and grammatically correct.
- ▶ If a player fails to produce a sentence within ten seconds, does not produce a correct sentence or repeats a sentence already said by another player, they must leave the game. The last person to remain is the winner.

14 Infinitive, gerund

Preparation

- ▶ Players will need their GrammarLink 3 Students' Book and their notebooks.
- ▶ Divide the class into pairs. If the class has an odd number of students include one group of three.

The activity

- ▶ Ask the players to look at pages 97 and 100 of their Students' Book.
- ▶ Each player chooses three verbs or expressions followed by an infinitive and three followed by a gerund. Tell them to write the verbs or expressions in their notebooks in random order.
- ▶ When they have done this the first player should give the first prompt to his / her partner, who must produce an appropriate, meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. (NB It is important that the verbs and expressions are given without any clues as to whether they are followed by a gerund or infinitive e.g. 'hope' or 'it's nice' instead of 'hope to' or 'it's nice to' but 'look forward to' instead of 'look forward', since 'to' is part of the expression).
- ▶ Each correct answer earns one point. If a player fails to answer within ten seconds, or the sentence is incorrect, they do not earn any points.
- ▶ Players take it in turns to give prompts and answer. In the case of a group of three, the first player gives a prompt to the second, the second player to the third and the third player to the first.
- ▶ The winner is the player with the most points. You can change the pairing or grouping and play more rounds.

15 Reported speech

Preparation

- ▶ Photocopy the table below. You will need one for each group. Alternatively, copy the sentences onto pieces of paper. You will need a stop-watch or clock.

Alex:	I'm working late tonight.
Sandra:	The thief disappeared in the dark.
Damien:	My dad doesn't like rock music.
Felicity:	I have seen the Mona Lisa.
Paul:	The match will begin at 2.30.
Lee:	I was looking for you.

- ▶ On the board write the names of the people in the table, in the order which they appear.
- ▶ Divide the class into groups of three or four.

The activity

- ▶ Put a copy of the table face up in the middle of each group.
- ▶ Tell the class that they must memorise what each of the people said and that they have three minutes in which to do so. At the end of the time limit collect the papers.
- ▶ The players then have another three minutes to write down what they remember. The sentences they write should be in reported speech. For example:
Alex said that he was working late that night.
- ▶ Students may look at the list of names on the board to jog their memory. At the end of the time limit, the players in each group should take it in turns to read out the sentences their group has written.
- ▶ Give one point for each sentence that is correctly matched to the person who said it and one point if it is grammatically correct and complete. The winner is the group with the most points.
- ▶ Write lists of sentences of your own for more rounds.

16 Question tags, short agreements

Preparation

- ▶ Players will need their notebooks.
- ▶ Use the list of questions below for this activity.

Where do you live?
 How old are you?
 What time do you go to bed?
 Do you like chocolate?
 What will you do tomorrow morning?
 Have you visited the Tower of London?
 Are you going to a party this weekend?
 Have you got a best friend?
 Are you good at Maths? ..
 Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
 Would you like to continue your studies after school?
 Which is your favourite football team?

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of four or five.
- ▶ This activity is in two parts.

The activity

- ▶ Tell the class that you are going to read out some questions and that they should write full answers in their notebooks. For example:
Where do you live?
I live in Vrillissia. (not 'In Vrillissia.')
- ▶ Ask the questions one by one and allow the players a few moments to complete their answers.

- ▶ Ask the first player in each group to begin by reading aloud the first sentence he / she has written. The rest of the players in the group should take it in turns to either agree or disagree, according to what they have written in answer to the same question.

For example:

I go to bed at nine o'clock.

So do I. / I don't. / I go to bed at ten o'clock.

- ▶ The second player reads the second sentence and so on until all the answers have been covered. Explain to the class that it is very important they listen carefully to each others' answers.
- ▶ In the second part of this activity, the first player should turn to the second player and try to confirm what he remembers his / her answer to be. For example:
You go to bed at nine o'clock, don't you?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- ▶ The second player then asks the third player the next question. This goes on until all the answers have been checked.
- ▶ For each correct guess, the group earns one point. The winner is the group with the most points. The group that finishes first gains two extra points.

17 Defining and non-defining relative clauses, clauses of purpose, result, reason, concession and contrast

Preparation

- ▶ Photocopy the list below. You will need one for each group. Alternatively, write the list on the board.

which	so
whose	because of
in order to	despite
so that	whereas
such a	however

- ▶ Divide the class into groups of three.

The activity

- ▶ Tell the class that they are going to write a story about a boy called Andrew and what happened to him on a rainy afternoon as he was coming home from school. The story should begin:
One rainy afternoon Andrew was walking home from school when ...
- ▶ The players within each group should work together, with one of them taking notes.
- ▶ Explain that for every word from the list which they include in their story they gain one point. The words must be used appropriately and correctly though.
- ▶ Set a time limit of ten minutes after which the representative of each group should tell the group's story to the rest of the class.
- ▶ Award points as explained above, giving bonus points for a particularly well written, imaginative or funny story.

18 Dependent prepositions and phrasal verbs

Preparation

- ▶ Photocopy the table below. You will need one copy for each student. Alternatively, copy it onto the board before the lesson, cover it and only reveal it when the activity begins so that students will not be able to prepare in advance.

bored	out of
dressed	down
fond	in
lie	at
keen	after
similar	off
bring	on
shout	of
look	with
run	up
set	to

- ▶ Each student should have a piece of paper with his / her name written on it. You will need a stop-watch or clock.
- ▶ The whole class takes part in this activity as one group. The activity is in two parts.

The activity

- ▶ Explain to the class that in the first part of the activity they are going to match two lists of words. Tell them that they should write the correctly matched list of words on their paper and that they will have three minutes in which to do so.
- ▶ Now place the photocopies face down in front of the players. On the count of three, tell the class to turn them over and start working. Alternatively, uncover the board at this point.
- ▶ At the end of the three minutes collect the papers. Give one point for each correct match.
- ▶ Return the lists and read out the correct answers, so that all the players are left with a correct list.
- ▶ In the second part of the activity, ask one of the students to read out a phrase from the list and ask a second player to make a sentence using the phrase in any tense or form.
- ▶ Give one point for each correct sentence. If the player fails to answer within ten seconds he / she misses a turn. Then the second player makes a choice of phrase, asks the third player and so on until all the words have been used.
- ▶ Each player adds up the points from the first and second parts of the activity. The winner is the player with the most points.

Key

bored with; dressed in; fond of; lie down; keen on; similar to; bring up;
shout at; look after; run out of; set off

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 1 (Unit 1)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous.

- 0 *Does he get up* (get up) at the same time every day?
- 1 Dad (lock) the door every night.
- 2 you (do) anything at the moment?
- 3 We usually (not work) at weekends.
- 4 Put on your thick jacket. It (snow) outside.
- 5 they (travel) to the airport at the moment?
- 6 Look! Someone (come) out of the building.
- 7 she always (play) tennis on Thursdays?
- 8 My cat Lulu usually (sleep) in her basket.

Score

	8
--	---

2 Make sentences using the present simple or present continuous.

- 0 Fred / look / very smart / today *Fred looks very smart today.*
- 1 I / not remember / his name
- 2 John / speak / on the other phone / right now
- 3 Louise / think / about you / all the time
- 4 they / need / the report today / ?
- 5 why / the chef / taste / the soup / now / ?
- 6 our garden / smell / wonderful / in spring

Score

	6
--	---

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 He cleans his room once a week / now.
- 1 I'm not driving to work *this week* / every day.
- 2 Do they *watch often* / often watch sports on TV?
- 3 Helen is making some photocopies *twice a day* / right now.
- 4 The train doesn't *always stop* / stop always here.
- 5 He's sending them an e-mail *at the moment* / every morning.
- 6 I have French lessons *twice a week* / this week.

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 2 (Unit 2)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

I Complete the sentences using the past simple or past continuous.

- 0 Stanley *was playing* (play) chess with Peter when Kikki *left* (leave).
 1 they (dance) when you (arrive) at the party?
 2 Ron (water) the garden while Diana (paint) the fence.
 3 They (jog) in the park when the rain (start).
 4 He (leave) the house at 6 p.m. and he (come) back at 9 p.m.
 5 I (not look) in front of me and I (crash) into a tree.
 6 you (listen) to me while I (talk) to you?
 7 As they (leave) the classroom, the teacher (call) their names.
 8 I (finish) all my shopping while you (have) lunch.
 9 We (watch) TV while George (do) his homework.
 10 While I (work) on the computer, the electricity (go) off.

Score

	10
--	----

2 Make sentences using *used to*.

- 0 Frank / be / a student at our school *Frank used to be a student at our school.*
 1 We / go / fishing in this lake
 2 you / live / in Hereford Street / ?
 3 I / not exercise / a few years ago
 4 Mandy / spend / her summer holidays with us
 5 He / listen / to music a lot then

Score

	5
--	---

3 Complete the sentences using *when* or *while*.

- 0 I was waiting outside the cinema *when* I saw a friend.
 1 Henry was watching the game on TV Kate was reading a magazine.
 2 I looked out of the window, the cat was sitting on the fence in the garden.
 3 The snow covered everything we were sleeping in our tents.
 4 She phoned me she arrived at the hotel.
 5 I tidied the garage you were washing the car.

Score

	5
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 3 (Unit 3)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Complete the sentences using the present perfect simple or past simple.

- 0 I have lost (lose) my watch. I can't find it anywhere!
- 1 She (finish) her homework yet.
- 2 They (send) us an invitation to their wedding last week.
- 3 Mum (go) to the supermarket but she'll be back soon.
- 4 Bob (come) to the office last Tuesday.
- 5 your aunt (give) you a present for your birthday yet?
- 6 Sara (break) her leg in a skiing accident last January.
- 7 Are you hungry? I (bring) some sandwiches with me.
- 8 Gary (drink) all the orange juice!

Score

	8
--	---

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 I'm sure I have seen / *have been seeing* that man before.
- 1 Come on Jenny! You *have talked* / *have been talking* on the phone for ages.
- 2 I *have read* / *have been reading* this book for a week and it's really boring!
- 3 He looks tired. *Has he worked* / *Has he been working* hard lately?
- 4 She *has visited* / *has been visiting* six African countries.
- 5 My parents *haven't decided* / *haven't been deciding* about our holidays yet.
- 6 I have always *liked* / *have always been liking* Jerry. He's such a kind person.

Score

	6
--	---

3 Choose and complete.

already always ~~lately~~ never since long for

- 0 She's been studying a lot lately
- 1 We've been working on this project a month.
- 2 She's a very young actress but she has won an Oscar.
- 3 I have seen such a beautiful flower! It's perfect!
- 4 They've wanted a big house and now they've got it!
- 5 Keith! I haven't seen you last summer!
- 6 How have you lived in this area?

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 4 (Unit 4)

Name

Date

Total

20

1 Complete the sentences using the tense given.

- 0 They *'ll be having*..... (have) a party tomorrow evening. (future continuous)
 1 They (fix) the car by the time I get to the garage.
 (future perfect)
 2 Sam (not return) by 3 o'clock. (future perfect)
 3 She (not have) breakfast at half past six. It's too early!
 (future continuous)
 4 we (finish) by the afternoon? (future perfect)
 5 anyone (wait) for me at the airport?
 (future continuous)

Score

5

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 They're not playing very well today. They *will be losing* / *are going to lose*.
 1 Hurry up! The film *starts* / *is starting* at 6 o'clock.
 2 Look! Someone has pushed him. He *will* / *is going to* fall!
 3 This time next week we *'ll be flying* / *'ll fly* to London.
 4 Bob *is opening* / *is going to open* a restaurant when he is a chef.
 5 The lesson *will finish* / *will have finished* by the time we arrive at school.
 6 Our class *visits* / *is visiting* the National Gallery next Tuesday.
 7 Will you *be working* / *have worked* at 10 a.m. tomorrow?
 8 Don't worry, I *show* / *'ll show* you how to do it.
 9 Please let me go, Mum. I promise I *'m going to be* / *'ll be* good!
 10 In the future more people are *going to* / *will* work from home.

Score

10

3 Complete the sentences using the present simple or will.

- 0 Will you wake me up when Dad *comes*..... (come) home?
 1 Olivia will do her homework before she (go) to her friend's house.
 2 Peter will laugh as soon as he (see) you dressed like that.
 3 When they finish the essay, they (give) it to their teacher.
 4 We'll buy a new car as soon as we (have) some money.
 5 After I finish my piano practice, I (help) you with your homework.

Score

5

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 5 (Unit 5)

Name Date

Total

20

1 Complete the sentences using the past perfect simple or past simple.

- 0 The 9 o'clock train had already left (already / leave) when we arrived at the station.
 1 She (just / get) into her car when it started to rain.
 2 James (turn) off his mobile before he went to bed.
 3 We had put on our jackets before the bell (ring).
 4 I took her some dinner but she (already / eat)
 5 By Tuesday he (spend) all his pocket money.
 6 The fire had already gone out when the fire brigade (arrive).
 7 By 8 p.m. everybody (go) home.

Score

7

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 By ten o'clock she had written / *had been writing* all the invitations.
 1 He *had waited* / *had been waiting* for half an hour before he found a taxi.
 2 Paul and Susan *had painted* / *had been painting* the flat before they moved in.
 3 Martha *hadn't eaten* / *hadn't been eating* well and she had lost a lot of weight.
 4 By midnight she *had worked* / *had been working* for sixteen hours.
 5 We *had found* / *had been finding* the lost boys before it became dark.
 6 She *had left* / *had been leaving* her glasses at home so she couldn't read her book.
 7 I *had known* / *had been knowing* Mary for ages – she was my best friend.

Score

7

3 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- 0 Stuart checked his e-mail and then he went to bed. **before**
 Stuart had checked his e-mail before he went to bed.
 1 It started to rain and then the boys went out. **already**
 When the boys went out to rain.
 2 First she washed her hands and then she made a sandwich. **after**
 She made a sandwich her hands.
 3 When I found the answer, the game had finished. **by**
 The game had finished I found the answer.
 4 Vicky left her keys at the office, so she couldn't get into her house. **because**
 Vicky couldn't get into her house at the office.
 5 It was the first time they had seen a polar bear. **never**
 They before.
 6 Tom cleaned up the mess in the kitchen and then Barbara went in. **had**
 When Barbara up the mess.

Score

6

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 6 (Unit 6 – 7)

Name Date

Total

20

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Michael *must* / *(had)* to leave earlier than usual.
 1 Tania *could* / *would* write her name when she was three.
 2 You *should* / *better* go to bed, now – it's very late.
 3 You *mustn't* / *don't need* to bring any food for the picnic. We've got plenty.
 4 This is Karen's book. She *must* / *has to* have taken mine.
 5 *Shall* / *May* I ask you something please, Sir?
 6 *Why don't we* / *how about* go for a walk? It's a lovely day.
 7 That was wrong! You *shouldn't do* / *have done* it.
 8 Her bag is here. She *can* / *must* be somewhere nearby.

Score

8

2 Make sentences using the word given.

- 0 Your friend has got a toothache. Advise him to see a dentist. (better)
You'd better see a dentist.

 1 Ask your neighbour to water your plants while you're on holiday. (could)

 2 It's very hot. Offer to turn on the air conditioning for your grandmother. (shall)

 3 Ask your teacher for permission to leave the room. (may)

 4 Your friend is late. One possibility is that she has missed the bus. (might)

 5 You'd like to go to the cinema. Make this suggestion to your friends. (what)

 6 Your parents don't let you go swimming alone. Tell your friend. (allowed)

Score

6

3 Choose and complete.

~~will~~ allowed mustn't could need can have

- 0 *Will* you help me with this exercise?
 1 They can't driven too far. There was very little petrol in the car.
 2 I to buy a new pen. This one's broken.
 3 It's a secret. We tell anyone.
 4 that be a UFO?
 5 The children are to play football in the school yard.
 6 I use your phone, please?

Score

6

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 7 (Unit 8 – 9)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Complete the sentences using conditionals.

- 0 If we have time, *we'll visit* (visit) the zoo.
- 1 If I'm late, I usually (get) a taxi.
- 2 If she (not have) a cold, she'd go to school.
- 3 they (come) to the theatre if I invite them?
- 4 If I (not make) an appointment, I would have had to wait.
- 5 We always have a party if it (be) someone's birthday.
- 6 She (forget) about the meeting if he hadn't reminded her.
- 7 If he (be) taller, he'd be able to play basketball for the school team.
- 8 If you (not like) these trousers, I won't buy them.

Score

	8
--	---

2 Make sentences using *I wish / if only*.

- 0 Oh, no! I forgot to buy milk. *I wish I had remembered to buy milk.*
- 1 It's very cold today.
- 2 I took the wrong keys!
- 3 I can't answer this question.
- 4 My bag is heavy.
- 5 I spilt orange juice on my best shirt!
- 6 I didn't follow his advice.

Score

	6
--	---

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 I wouldn't wear that skirt on a cold day like this I were you.
a unless **b) if** c when
- 1 If you see Tom, him I'm in town.
a you'd tell b to tell c tell
- 2 We'll leave without you you hurry up.
a unless b if c when
- 3 I wish I more time to finish the test.
a have had b had had c have
- 4 If they're lucky, they good seats.
a would have got b would get c may get
- 5 She wouldn't have lost her purse if she more careful.
a had been b was being c is
- 6 If only things simpler!
a was b are c were

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 8 (Unit 10)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Would you like a / a cup of tea?
 1 She hasn't got *much* / *some* time.
 2 The news *is* / *are* very good.
 3 Only *a little* / *a few* people came to the game.
 4 Their new *furniture* / *chairs* are lovely.
 5 There are *a lot of* / *many* apples on our apple tree this year.
 6 We need *some* / *a jam* for breakfast.
 7 They had *a little* / *a few* rain but they enjoyed their holiday.
 8 His trousers *is* / *are* new.

Score

	8
--	---

2 Choose and complete.

no anything someone some anywhere ~~any~~ nothing

- 0 There aren't any letters today.
 1 He's got talent for music – he's hopeless!
 2 brought these flowers for you this morning.
 3 We've only just arrived in the city. We haven't been yet.
 4 There's in this cupboard.
 5 Could we have biscuits with our coffee, please?
 6 He didn't say

Score

	6
--	---

3 Complete using a / an, the or zero article (-).

- 0 Alan is an architect.
 1 Wales is in United Kingdom.
 2 Bye! I'll be back in hour.
 3 We need to eat vegetables every day.
 4 Jack's car is at garage.
 5 Betty is very tall girl.
 6 Do you play guitar?

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 9 (Unit 11 – 12)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Complete the sentences using the passive.

- 0 The car *was repaired* (repair) yesterday.
- 1 The office furniture (deliver) tomorrow morning.
- 2 He wasn't hurt in the crash but the car (damage).
- 3 The windows (clean) once a week.
- 4 The wallpaper (not change) since 1930.
- 5 The animals (feed) right now.
- 6 Nothing can (do) about it now.
- 7 The empty bottles (collect) every day.
- 8 The newspapers should (take) to the recycling bin.

Score

	8
--	---

2 Rewrite the sentences using the passive.

- 0 They had closed the doors before 8 o'clock.
The doors had been closed before 8 o'clock.
- 1 Her assistant was wrapping the presents.
.....
- 2 Mr Reeves is going to give the new Science teacher a key.
.....
- 3 People believe that he has left the country.
.....
- 4 They must replace the broken window.
.....
- 5 The manager offered her a new job.
.....
- 6 They say that the castle doesn't belong to the Duke.
.....

Score

	6
--	---

3 Make sentences using the causative form.

- 0 Pat / her coat / clean / last week
- 1 We / a swimming pool / build / here / one day
- 2 Betty / her hair / do / every two days
- 3 You / should / your trousers / shorten
- 4 They / going to / their house / paint / yellow
- 5 Yesterday at 3 o'clock / she / her car / wash
- 6 I / not / my teeth / check / for three years

Pat had her coat cleaned last week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 10 (Unit 13)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Diana speaks quiet / quietly.
- 1 This is a comfortable / comfortably chair.
- 2 He takes this very serious / seriously, doesn't he?
- 3 You have worked so hard / hardly this year.
- 4 These roses smell wonderful / wonderfully.
- 5 I know their parents very good / well.
- 6 She was very careful / carefully with the little baby.

Score

	6
--	---

2 Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form.

- 0 His first novel was more interesting (interesting) than his second.
- 1 My Dad is (bad) than I am at chess.
- 2 They were the (happily) married couple we'd ever met.
- 3 You eat (slowly) than anyone I know.
- 4 This must be the (small) car she has ever driven.
- 5 That was the (far) we could go without a car.
- 6 They have a (good) view there than we have here.

Score

	6
--	---

3 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- 0 He has never seen such a beautiful village. **the**
This is the most beautiful village he has ever seen.
- 1 The film was not bad but the book was very good. **much**
The book the film.
- 2 Your joke wasn't as funny as Ben's. **than**
Ben's joke yours.
- 3 The double CD is more expensive than the single CD. **less**
The single CD the double CD.
- 4 Paul behaved more politely than Chris. **as**
Chris didn't behave Paul.
- 5 The Thames is a very long river. This is a shorter river. **far**
The Thames is than this river.
- 6 You've never said such an intelligent thing before. **most**
That is you have ever said.
- 7 I got 75% in November's test and 56% in December's test. **more**
I think that December's test was November's test.
- 8 Frank wakes up at 6 o'clock. The rest of his family get up at 9 o'clock. **the**
Frank wakes up of all.

Score

	8
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 11 (Unit 14)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 I don't remember *lend* / *lending* you this sweater.
- 1 We're tired of to *write* / *writing* compositions all the time!
- 2 She was really glad to *see* / *seeing* her old school again.
- 3 The young man denied to *be* / *being* there last night.
- 4 It's no good to *talk* / *talking* to him. He won't change his mind.
- 5 It's nice to *sit* / *sitting* in the park when it's sunny.
- 6 I tried to *walk* / *walking* to work and I liked it!
- 7 They advised him to *apply* / *applying* to another university as well.
- 8 We'd better to *leave* / *leave* soon. It's getting dark.

Score

	8
--	---

2 Choose and complete using the gerund or infinitive.

go make drive fall ~~take~~ see learn

- 0 Laura offered to take the kids to the theatre.
- 1 They're keen on new things.
- 2 Does he like things with his hands?
- 3 in the city can be tiring.
- 4 Helen was so tired she couldn't help asleep on the sofa.
- 5 We might to bed early tonight.
- 6 Bye! I hope you soon.

Score

	6
--	---

3 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- 0 I prefer to work on my own. **rather**
I 'd rather work on my own.
- 1 The poem is very long. I can't remember it. **too**
The poem is
- 2 He doesn't eat red meat anymore. **stopped**
He has red meat.
- 3 Mum doesn't allow me to wear make up yet. **let**
Mum make up yet.
- 4 Sara is very excited about her trip to Italy. **forward**
Sara her trip to Italy.
- 5 It's quite warm today. We could have a swim in the sea. **enough**
It's a swim in the sea today.
- 6 I didn't like living in the city at first but now it's OK. **used**
I'm in the city now.

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 12 (Unit 15)

Name Date

Total

20

1 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

- 0 Sam: 'I have piano lessons.' *Sam said that she had piano lessons.*
- 1 Ian: 'This shop opened last month.'
- 2 Jason: 'Sandra was waiting for me.'
- 3 Dave: 'Mrs Nichols doesn't live here anymore.'
- 4 My sister: 'Tom is walking the dog today.'
- 5 You: 'I'm not going to work late this evening.'
- 6 Helen: 'Irene had already put the baby to bed.'
- 7 Brian: 'I must repair Lydia's bike before Friday.'
- 8 Mr Smith: 'I hope to see you again soon.'

Score

8

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 He says / said that Penny is his cousin.
- 1 Helen said that she *has* / *had* been working really hard in those days.
- 2 Mr Johnson says that he *came* / *had come* back from Italy yesterday.
- 3 Betty says she *will* / *would* bake a cake for the school bazaar.
- 4 He said he might *come* / *came* to the cinema with us.
- 5 The letter says that they are coming *next* / *the following* week.
- 6 Vicky said she *hadn't* / *hasn't* spoken to Chris for years.
- 7 The mechanic *said* / *told* me my car was ready.

Score

7

3 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

- 0 Mrs Dawson said to me, 'Get out of my garden!'
Mrs Dawson told me to get out of her garden.
- 1 Geri asked Fred, 'Do you like this kind of music?'
.....
- 2 He said to us, 'Don't talk!'
.....
- 3 The man said to Mark, 'Show me your passport, please.'
.....
- 4 I asked her, 'Where were you last night?'
.....
- 5 Ian asked Jill, 'Are we going to the party tonight?'
.....

Score

5

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 13 (Unit 16)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Complete the sentences using a question tag.

- 0 Sharon lives in Brighton, *doesn't she?*
- 1 They have done well in the exams,
- 2 Oliver hadn't done all the tasks,
- 3 Mrs Adams didn't call back,
- 4 She can play a musical instrument,
- 5 Let's get something to drink,
- 6 I'm taller than Sam,
- 7 You will help me finish this project,

Score

	7
--	---

2 Reply with *so* or *neither* using the word given.

- 0 We didn't do anything special last weekend. (we) *Neither did we.*
- 1 I won't go to that shop again! (I)
- 2 Adrian plays football. (my cousin)
- 3 She wasn't sleeping. (her parents)
- 4 I don't think he's right. (we)
- 5 We enjoyed the film yesterday. (I)
- 6 She should be more careful in the future. (he)
- 7 I haven't read the papers yet. (I)

Score

	7
--	---

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 'You should learn how to relax.' 'So do / should you.'
- 1 Don't tell him anything, *do / will* you?
- 2 'I must leave before half past six.' 'So do / *must* I.'
- 3 She never goes to bed before eleven o'clock, *doesn't / does* she?
- 4 They've got a house in the country, *haven't / don't* they?
- 5 'I've never been to Rome.' 'So / *Neither* have I.'
- 6 'She's here, *doesn't / isn't* she?'

Score

	6
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 14 (Unit 17)

Name Date

Total

	20
--	----

1 Join the sentences by making the second sentence a defining or non-defining relative clause.

0 The young man is a famous football player. He was sitting at the table next to us.
The young man who was sitting at the table next to us is a famous football player.

1 The car was moved to the side of the road. The car had broken down.

2 This is the lake. Your dad and I used to swim in it when we were young.

3 The woman was our teacher. You saw her in the photo.

4 John will borrow my bike. His bike has got a flat tyre.

5 Little Sara had fallen asleep. She had got tired of waiting.

Score

	5
--	---

2 Circle the correct answer.

0 He is always very polite whereas / despite his brother is often quite rude.

1 It was *such* / so a lovely day that nobody wanted to go into the classroom.

2 *However* / Despite her problems at work, she is in a good mood.

3 There was a time *where* / when he was very poor.

4 We went early *in order* / so that to get good seats.

5 The ship couldn't sail *in spite* / because of the bad weather.

6 I felt so embarrassed *that* / so I didn't know what to say.

7 This dress is stylish *while* / when that one is boring.

Score

	7
--	---

3 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

0 I got up early. I had things to do. (so)

I had things to do so I got up early.

1 They were beautiful kittens. I didn't know which one to choose. (such)

2 I love sport. Paul finds it boring. (while)

3 Mum gave me some money to go out. (so)

4 Despite my illness, I went out. (although)

5 I ran. I was late. (because)

6 He reminded me, but I forgot. (However)

7 It is cold outside. The lake has frozen. (that)

8 We wanted to buy a new car. We borrowed some money. (order)

Score

	8
--	---

GrammarLink 3 Quiz 15 (Unit 18)

Name Date

Total

20

1 Complete the sentences using a preposition.

- 0 The doctor can see you *on* Thursday.
 1 We're going to redecorate the house the summer.
 2 Are you doing anything the weekend?
 3 They had a big party New Year's Eve.
 4 In our country, schools close June.
 5 You have to be there 8 o'clock.
 6 The new shop will open 20th June.

Score

6

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 They're standing *out* / *outside* the newsagent's.
 1 She took the book *out of* / *off* the shelf and gave it to me.
 2 I couldn't see him because he was *among* / *between* the crowd.
 3 Why are you still *in* / *at* bed? Get up!
 4 The horse jumped *past* / *over* the fence.
 5 He saw me and started to walk *to* / *towards* me.
 6 Their office is *at* / *in* Histon Street.

Score

6

2 Choose and complete.

with to ~~up~~ from up off of on of

- 0 He was brought *up* in the country.
 1 Although they had set early, they didn't avoid the traffic.
 2 Why does he never agree me?
 3 She's not very keen sports.
 4 I can't print the report. I've run out paper!
 5 We haven't heard James for ages!
 6 This doll is made porcelain.
 7 This story is similar one I read in the newspaper.
 8 I waited for him for an hour, but he didn't turn

Score

8

Key to quizzes

Quiz 1

1
1 locks 2 Are you doing
3 don't usually work 4 is
snowing 5 Are they travelling
6 is coming 7 Does she always
play 8 sleeps

2
1 I don't remember his name.
2 John is speaking on the
other phone right now.
3 Louise thinks about you all
the time.
4 Do they need the report
today?
5 Why is the chef tasting the
soup now?
6 Our garden smells
wonderful in spring.

3
1 this week 2 often watch
3 right now 4 always stop
5 at the moment 6 twice a
week

Quiz 2

1
1 Were they dancing, arrived
2 was watering, was painting
3 were jogging, started 4 left,
came 5 was not looking,
crashed 6 Were you listening,
was talking 7 were leaving,
called 8 finished, were having
9 were watching, was doing
10 was working, went

2
1 We used to go fishing in
this lake.
2 Did you use to live in
Hereford Street?
3 I didn't use to exercise a
few years ago.

4 Mandy used to spend her
summer holidays with us.
5 He used to listen to music
a lot then.

3
1 while 2 When 3 while
4 when 5 while

Quiz 3

1
1 hasn't finished 2 sent 3 has
gone 4 came 5 Has your aunt
given 6 broke 7 have brought
8 has drunk

2
1 have been talking 2 have
been reading 3 has he been
working 4 has visited
5 haven't decided
6 have always liked

3
1 for 2 already 3 never
4 always 5 since 6 long

Quiz 4

1
1 will have fixed 2 won't have
returned 3 won't be having
4 Will we have finished 5 Will
anyone be waiting

2
1 starts 2 is going to fall
3 'll be flying 4 is going to
open 5 will have finished
6 is visiting 7 be working
8 'll show 9 'll be
10 will work

3
1 goes 2 sees 3 will give
4 have 5 will help

Quiz 5

1
1 had just got 2 had turned /
turned 3 rang 4 had already
eaten 5 had spent 6 arrived
7 had gone

2
1 had been waiting 2 had
painted 3 hadn't been eating
4 had been working 5 had
found 6 had left 7 had known

3
1 it had already started 2 after
she had washed / after she
washed 3 by the time
4 because she had left her
keys 5 had never seen a polar
bear 6 went into the kitchen
Tom had already cleaned

Quiz 6

1
1 could 2 should 3 don't need
to 4 must 5 May 6 Why don't
we 7 have done 8 must

2
1 Could you water my plants
while I am on holiday?
2 Shall I turn on the air
conditioning?
3 May I go out, Sir / Miss?
4 She might have missed the
bus.
5 What about going to the
cinema?
6 I'm not allowed to go
swimming alone.

3
1 have 2 need 3 mustn't
4 Could 5 allowed 6 Can

Quiz 7

- 1**
 1 get 2 didn't have 3 Will they come 4 hadn't made 5 is 6 wouldn't have forgotten 7 were 8 don't like
- 2**
 1 I wish / If only it weren't so cold today.
 2 I wish / If only I had taken the right keys! Or I wish / If only I hadn't taken the wrong keys!
 3 I wish / If only I could answer this question.
 4 I wish / If only my bag weren't so heavy. Or I wish / If only my bag were lighter.
 5 I wish / If only I hadn't spilt orange juice on my best shirt!
 6 I wish / If only I had followed his advice.
- 3**
 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 c 5 a 6 c

Quiz 8

- 1**
 1 much 2 are 3 a few 4 chairs 5 a lot of 6 some 7 a little 8 are
- 2**
 1 no 2 Someone 3 anywhere 4 nothing 5 some 6 anything
- 3**
 1 the 2 an 3 – 4 the 5 a 6 the

Quiz 9

- 1**
 1 will be delivered / is being delivered 2 was damaged 3 are cleaned 4 has not been changed 5 are being fed

- 6 be done 7 are collected 8 be taken
- 2**
 1 The presents were being wrapped by her assistant.
 2 The new Science teacher is going to be given a key by Mr Reeves. Or A key is going to be given to the new Science teacher by Mr Reeves.
 3 It is believed that he has left the country.
 4 The broken window must be replaced.
 5 She was offered a new job by the manager. Or A new job was offered to her by the manager.
 6 It is said that the castle does not belong to the Duke.
- 3**
 1 We will have a swimming pool built here one day.
 2 Betty has her hair done every two days.
 3 You should have your trousers shortened.
 4 They are going to have their house painted yellow.
 5 Yesterday at 3 o'clock, she was having her car washed.
 6 I haven't had my teeth checked for three years.

Quiz 10

- 1**
 1 comfortable 2 seriously 3 hard 4 wonderful 5 well 6 careful
- 2**
 1 worse 2 most happily 3 more slowly 4 smallest 5 farthest / furthest 6 better

- 3**
 1 was much better than 2 was funnier than 3 is less expensive 4 as politely as 5 far longer 6 the most intelligent thing 7 more difficult than 8 the earliest

Quiz 11

- 1**
 1 writing 2 to see 3 being 4 talking 5 to sit 6 walking 7 to apply 8 leave
- 2**
 1 learning 2 to make / making 3 Driving 4 falling 5 go 6 to see
- 3**
 1 too long to remember 2 stopped eating 3 doesn't let me wear 4 is looking forward to 5 is warm enough to have 6 used to living

Quiz 12

- 1**
 1 Ian said (that) that shop had opened the previous month / the month before.
 2 Jason said that Sandra had been waiting for him.
 3 Dave said that Mrs Nichols didn't live there any more.
 4 My sister said that Tom was walking the dog that day.
 5 You said (that) you weren't going to work late that evening.
 6 Helen said that Irene had already put the baby to bed.
 7 Brian said (that) he had to repair Lydia's bike before Friday.
 8 Mr Smith told me (that) he hoped to see me again soon.

2

1 had 2 came 3 will 4 come
5 next 6 hadn't 7 told

3

1 Geri asked Fred if / whether he liked that kind of music.
2 He told us not to talk.
3 The man asked Mark to show him his passport.
4 I asked her where she had been the previous night / the night before.
5 Ian asked Jill if / whether they were going to the party that night.

Quiz 13**1**

1 haven't they 2 had he 3 did she 4 can't she 5 shall we 6 aren't 7 won't you

2

1 Neither will I. 2 So does my cousin. 3 Neither were her parents. 4 Neither do we. 5 So did I. 6 So should he. 7 Neither have I.

3

1 will 2 must 3 does 4 haven't
5 Neither 6 isn't

Quiz 14**1**

1 The car which had broken down was moved to the side of the road.

2 This is the lake where your dad and I used to swim when we were young.

3 The woman you saw in the photo was our teacher.

4 John, whose bike has got a flat tyre, will borrow my bike.

5 Little Sara, who had got tired of waiting, had fallen asleep.

2

1 such 2 Despite 3 when 4 in order 5 because 6 that 7 while

3

1 They were such beautiful kittens that I didn't know which one to choose.

2 I love sport while Paul finds it boring.

3 Mum gave me some money so I went out.

4 Although I was ill, I went out.

5 I ran because I was late.

6 He reminded me. However, I forgot.

7 It is so cold outside that the lake has frozen.

8 We borrowed some money in order to buy a new car.

Quiz 15**1**

1 in 2 at 3 on 4 in 5 at 6 on

2

1 off 2 among 3 in 4 over 5 towards 6 in

3

1 off 2 with 3 on 4 of 5 from 6 of 7 to 8 up

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