

- **Present time: present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous, stative verbs**

Present simple

Form	statement: I/you/we/they travel ... negative: I/you/we/they don't travel ... question: Do I/you/we/they travel ...?	He/she/it travels ... He/she/it doesn't travel ... Does he/she/it travel ...?
Use	Example	
Current habits	Toby walks to work.	
To talk about how often things happen	Angela doesn't visit us very often.	
Permanent situations	Carlo works in a travel agent's.	
States	Do you have an up-to-date passport?	
General truths and facts	Poland is in the European Union.	



- We can also use *do/does* in present simple statements for emphasis.
'You **don't** like going by bus, do you?' 'Actually, I **do like** going by bus for short distances.'
The bus **isn't** quicker than the train but it **does stop** right outside the factory.

Present continuous

Form	statement: I am driving ... You/we/they are driving ... He/she/it is driving ... negative: I'm not driving ... You/we/they aren't driving ... or You're/we're/they're not driving ... He/she/it isn't driving ... or He's/she's/it's not driving ... question: Am I driving ...? Are you/we/they driving ...? Is he/she/it driving ...?
Use	Example
Actions happening now	Mike is driving to work at the moment.
Temporary series of actions	Taxi drivers aren't stopping at the train station because of the roadworks.
Temporary situations	Are they staying in a hotel near the Olympic stadium?
Changing and developing situations	Holidays abroad are becoming increasingly popular.
Annoying habits (usually with <i>always</i>)	Dad is always cleaning the car when I want to use it!

Present perfect simple

Form	<i>have/has</i> + past participle statement: I/you/we/they have flown ... negative: I/you/we/they haven't flown ... question: Have I/you/we/they flown ...?	He/she/it has flown ... He/she/it hasn't flown ... Has he/she/it flown ...?
Use	Example	
Situations and states that started in the past and are still true	She's had her motorbike for over six years.	
A series of actions continuing up to now	We've travelled by taxi, bus, plane and train – all in the last twenty-four hours!	
Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned	Have you ever flown in a helicopter?	
Completed actions where the important thing is the present result	I've booked the coach tickets.	



- Phrases such as *It's the first/second/etc time ...* are followed by the present perfect simple.
✓ *It's the second time I've been on a plane.*



- Speakers of American English often use the past simple in situations where speakers of British English would use the present perfect simple.
US: *We already saw the Sphinx.*
UK: *We've already seen the Sphinx.*
- Speakers of American English use *gotten* as the past participle of the verb 'get', except when 'get' means 'have' or 'possess'. Speakers of British English only ever use *got*.
US: *We've already gotten Dan a new backpack for his summer vacation.*
UK: *We've already got Dan a new rucksack for his summer holiday.*

Present perfect continuous

Form	statement: I/you/we/they have been travelling ...	He/she/it has been travelling ...
	negative: I/you/we/they haven't been travelling ...	He/she/it hasn't been travelling ...
	question: Have I/you/we/they been travelling ...?	Has he/she/it been travelling ...?

Use	Example
Actions continuing up to the present moment	<i>We have been driving for hours. Can't we have a break soon?</i>
Actions stopping just before the present moment	<i>I'm out of breath because I've been running to get here in time.</i>



- The present perfect continuous is often used with words and phrases like *all day/week/year/etc, for, since, just, etc.*
✓ *We've been walking for hours and I need a rest.*
- The present perfect continuous is **not** normally used with the words *ever* and *never*.
✓ *Have you ever flown in a helicopter before?*
✗ ~~*Have you ever been flying in a helicopter before?*~~
- Sometimes there is very little difference in meaning between the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous and sometimes there is a difference in meaning.
✓ *I have worked at the airport for four years. = I have been working at the airport for four years.*
✓ *I have read that book about cruise ships. (I have finished it.) I have been reading that book about cruise ships. (I have not finished it.)*

Stative verbs

Stative verbs are not normally used in continuous tenses because they don't describe actions.

- ✓ *I see what you mean.*
- ✗ ~~*I am seeing what you mean.*~~

Use	Example
Stative verbs often refer to:	
thinking	<i>believe, imagine, know, mean, think, understand</i>
existence	<i>be, exist</i>
emotions	<i>hate, like, love, need, prefer, satisfy, want</i>
the human senses	<i>hear, see, smell, sound, taste</i>
appearance	<i>appear, look, resemble, seem</i>
possession and relationships between things	<i>belong to, consist of, have, include, involve, own</i>



- Some verbs (such as *be, have, imagine, look, see, smell, taste, think*) are stative with one meaning and non-stative with another meaning.
✓ *Do you have your plane ticket with you?* (state: possession)
✓ *Are you having lunch at the moment?* (action: eating)

A Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Elizabeth **usually goes / is usually going** to bed at around eleven o'clock.
- 2 Dan **talks / is talking** on the other phone right now.
- 3 We **don't eat / aren't eating** any meat at the moment as we're both on a diet.
- 4 **Does air travel get / Is air travel getting** increasingly safe?
- 5 My mum **calls / is calling** me every weekend without fail.
- 6 How much **do babysitters generally earn / are babysitters generally earning**?
- 7 **You always come / You're always coming** up with excuses for not having done your homework. It's so annoying!
- 8 **I don't go / I'm not going** out much during the week but **I always try / I'm always trying** to go out somewhere on Saturday night.
- 9 No, the train **does stop / is stopping** at Cirencester on Saturdays.
- 10 My mum **takes / is taking** part in ice-skating competitions almost every weekend.

B Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

- 1 My dad **is often getting up** late on Saturday mornings.
.....
- 2 **Are you speaking** any other languages apart from English?
.....
- 3 **I already buy** all my Christmas presents and it's only October!
.....
- 4 It's the first time **I'm ever having** a party at home.
.....
- 5 Actually, I think Darren **does works** quite hard sometimes.
.....
- 6 Carlo **is never eating** Chinese food before.
.....
- 7 Sean **already books** a table for tonight.
.....
- 8 **Needs Melanie** any help painting her new flat?
.....

C Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 It's the first time (**I / ever / eat**) octopus!
- 2 Sandy (**not / see**) his sister since she went to university.
- 3 They (**go**) on holiday to Spain and won't be back until the end of the month.
- 4 Poor Tracy! She (**write**) that essay for hours now and she still hasn't finished!
- 5 (**you / ever / meet**) anyone famous?
- 6 (**I / try**) to get in touch with Jenny all morning but I can't find her anywhere.
- 7 (**I / not finish**) the book yet so I can't tell you what happens.
- 8 (**you / already / decide**) where you're going this summer?
- 9 (**We / live**) here for the last six years.
- 10 (**I / never / hear**) such nonsense!

D Complete using the words in the box.

already • before • ever • for • just • rarely • since • so • still • yet

- 1 Have you dreamt of winning the lottery?
- 2 I haven't worked out how to set the timer on the video
- 3 My dad's lived in the same house he was born.
- 4 The film's only been on a couple of minutes.
- 5 Bruce has knocked three men out of the competition far.
- 6 I get the chance to get any exercise – I'm just too busy.
- 7 He's only got home.
- 8 It's eleven o'clock and Todd hasn't come home. Where could he be?
- 9 I've never met Ruth What's she like?
- 10 Have you finished ? That was quick!

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ian a shower at the moment, so could you call back in about half an hour?
A takes
B is taking
C has taken
D has been taking 2 to Ipswich before?
A Do you ever go
B Are you ever going
C Have you ever been
D Have you ever been going 3 I to all the local newspapers and TV stations to complain.
A already write
B already writing
C have already written
D have already been writing 4 TV for the last four hours? Turn it off and get some exercise!
A Do you watch
B Are you watching
C Watched you
D Have you been watching 5 Eric, hockey competitively or just for fun?
A do you usually play
B are you usually playing
C have you usually played
D have you usually been playing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 That's the first time an answer right today!
A I get
B I am getting
C I have got
D I have been getting 7 Jessica has left, I'm afraid.
A already
B yet
C still
D so far 8 Dan in the living room while we redecorate his bedroom.
A sleeps
B is sleeping
C has slept
D does sleep 9 Unfortunately, Simone a day off very often.
A doesn't get
B isn't getting
C hasn't got
D hasn't been getting 10 Actually, I a cup of tea first thing every morning but then I switch to coffee.
A do drink
B am drinking
C have drunk
D have been drinking |
|--|--|

F Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

be • disagree • do • include • know • look • see • seem • understand

Ancient aviators?

Everyone (1) that humans have been flying for only a few hundred years. But (2) it possible that ancient civilizations also had the ability and technology to fly?

In the Nazcan Desert in southern Peru, there are hundreds of lines which an ancient culture drew in the dust. On the ground, they just (3) like straight lines. But when you (4) them from the air, you (5) exactly what they are. They are incredible and enormous pictures. The pictures (6) animals, birds and symbols.

One bizarre theory, which most mainstream scientists (7) with, is that the people who made the lines thousands and thousands of years ago flew above the lines in balloons. It (8) incredible, but a few people (9) believe it's possible.

G Match to make sentences.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | I think | A | darker hair than her sister. |
| 2 | I'm thinking | B | I'm going to buy the new Racetrack CD. |
| 3 | Phil's looking | C | a haircut at the moment. |
| 4 | Phil looks | D | for his glasses. Have you seen them? |
| 5 | Claire has | E | not old enough to drive a car. |
| 6 | Claire is having | F | of getting Dad a CD for his birthday. |
| 7 | Andy is | G | very annoying at the moment! |
| 8 | Andy is being | H | like he needs a holiday! |

H Find the extra word in each line.*International friends*

- 1 I've been to travelling round Europe all summer. It's the first time I've
 2 ever been going abroad, and I've had a fantastic time! I've seen
 3 loads of interesting places and I have to also made loads of new friends.
 4 I've been decided to stay in touch with them now I'm back. One of
 5 them, Giselle, is French. She was making on holiday too. We now send
 6 text messages are to each other all the time. They're usually in English
 7 because my French isn't very good! I'm planning to have visit her in
 8 France next year sometime. I hope I can. I am love meeting people from
 9 other countries! I want to have had lots of friends from all over the world!
 10 Travelling certainly broadens the mind but it also is broadens your circle of
 friends!

I Write one word in each gap.

Holiday Blues

'You've (1) looking at that timetable for the last ten minutes. It can't be that confusing!' said Sheila angrily.

'I (2) wish you'd be quiet! I've (3) a splitting headache thanks to you!' replied Matt.

'Mum! Dad! Please!' said Alison. 'You're both (4) very silly. (5) is no point at all in blaming each other. That's not going to help us find out what time the next train to Budapest is due to leave.'

'You (6) quite right, darling. I (7) sorry,' said Sheila.

'Me too,' mumbled Matt. 'Now, let's have another look at this timetable. Well, it (8) like we (9) definitely missed the last train today. That was the 18.20 we just missed, wasn't it?'

'I (10) so,' said Sheila. 'I mean, it did leave at 18.20. Whether it's actually going to Budapest or not is another question.'

'Well, one thing is (11) in doubt,' said Matt.

'What's that?' asked Sheila and Alison together.

'This is the worst holiday we've (12) been on,' said Matt. 'Next year, we're going to try something far less adventurous.'

'Agreed!' said Sheila and Alison.

J Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

1 What's the price of the tickets, Jimmy? **much**

How , Jimmy?

2 Are these your trainers? **to**

Do you?

3 Sasha's not keen on team sports at all. **like**

Sasha team sports at all.

4 It's only her second time in a recording studio. **been**

She in a recording studio once before.

5 We got here three hours ago. **have**

We three hours.

6 I started writing this hours ago and it's still not right. **writing**

I hours and it's still not right.

7 This is my first experience of flying alone. **time**

It is the first alone.

8 Sharon's in the bath at the moment. **a**

Sharon at the moment.

9 Paul enjoys surprises apart from on his birthday. **does**

Paul surprises, just not on his birthday!

● Travel and transport

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 186 for definitions

voyage / journey / trip / travel / excursion	fare / ticket / fee	live / stay
view / sight	miss / lose	border / edge / line
world / earth	take / bring / go	length / distance
area / territory	book / keep	guide / lead
season / period	arrive / reach	native / home

Phrasal verbs

catch up with reach the same point/level as	pick up stop in a vehicle to give someone a lift
check in register at a hotel or an airport	pull in stop by the side of the road in a car
check out leave a hotel; investigate	run over hit with a car
drop off let someone get out of a vehicle; fall asleep	see off go to a train station, etc, to see someone leave
get back return from a place	set out/off start a journey
go away go on holiday	take off leave the ground
keep up with stay at the same point/level as	turn round go back in the opposite direction
make for go in the direction of	

Phrases and collocations

accident	have an accident; be (involved) in an accident; do sth by accident
advance	in advance; advance to/towards a place
ahead	go straight ahead; go ahead; be ahead of sth/sb
direction	a change of direction; in the direction of sth; in this/that direction
head	off the top of your head; head for/towards a place; head over heels (in love)
holiday	go/be on holiday; have/take a holiday; bank holiday
left	go/turn/etc left; on the left; on the left-hand side; in the left-hand corner; left-handed
route	plan your/a route; take a route
sights	see the sights
sightseeing	go sightseeing
speed	at (high/full/etc) speed; a burst of speed; speed limit
tour	go on/take a tour of/(a)round somewhere; tour a place; tour guide
trip	business trip; school trip; go on a trip; take a trip (to a place)
way	lose/make/find your way; in a way; on the way; go all the way (to sth/swh)

Word patterns

afraid of sth/sb/doing; afraid to do	invite sb to do
appear to be	keen to do; keen on sth/sb/doing
arrange sth (with sb); arrange for sb to do	live in/at a place; live on/for sth; live here/there
arrive in/at a place; arrive here/there	regret (not) doing; regret sth; regret to tell/inform you
continue sth/doing; continue to do; continue with sth	think of/about sth/sb/doing
differ from sth/sb	write about sth/sb/doing; write (sth) (to sb); write sb sth; write sth down
dream about/of sth/sb/doing	

Word formation

arrange rearrange, arrangement	direct indirect, direction, director, (in)directly	recognise (un)recognisable, recognition
arrive arrival	distant distantly, distance	time timetable
broad breadth, broaden	enter entrance	tour tourism, tourist
culture cultural(ly), (un)cultured	inhabit inhabitant	world worldwide
differ different(ly), difference	photograph photography, photographer, photographic	

Topic vocabulary in contrast

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 You need a passport to cross the between Mexico and the United States.
A edge C border
B line D rim
- 2 The hotel where we are is quite luxurious.
A living C existing
B remaining D staying
- 3 When you your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.
A arrive C reach
B get D achieve
- 4 It can be quite busy here during the tourist
A season C phase
B period D stage
- 5 David me to the train station every morning.
A goes C has
B takes D makes
- 6 I always enjoy our school to France.
A excursion C trip
B journey D travel
- 7 Hurry up, or we'll the bus!
A avoid C drop
B miss D lose
- 8 The brochure says that the hotel has a great of the sea.
A appearance C sight
B look D view
- 9 I must remember to a souvenir back from Spain for my grandmother.
A go C bring
B take D keep
- 10 The from London to Berlin is about 919 kilometres.
A measure C gap
B length D distance
- 11 Make sure you a hotel before you come to our island, especially in the summer.
A book C put
B keep D take
- 12 I live in Barcelona, but my town is Madrid.
A birth C native
B home D origin

B Circle the correct word.

- 1 I hope to go on a trip round the **world** / **earth** one day.
- 2 You learn a lot about the local **territory** / **area** by speaking to local people.
- 3 It's good to have someone to **lead** / **guide** you when you are on holiday.
- 4 I get the train to work every day and the **fare** / **fee** is quite expensive.
- 5 Captain Cook discovered Australia on a **voyage** / **travel** to the Pacific.
- 6 Most tourist attractions in London charge an admission **fee** / **ticket**.
- 7 The sunset over Niagara Falls really is a magnificent **look** / **sight**.

Phrasal verbs

C Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

catch • check • get • go • make • pick • pull • see

- 1 Let's go to the airport to Grandpa off when he flies back home.
- 2 If it starts to rain, for a nearby cave to wait for it to pass.
- 3 We would like to remind all guests that they must out before midday.
- 4 Please in and stop so that I can buy something to drink.
- 5 Every Saturday night my dad us up outside the cinema.
- 6 I think the neighbours have away for the weekend.
- 7 John's up ahead so Greg is pedalling fast to up with him.
- 8 We're going on holiday tomorrow, but we'll call you when we back.

D Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in italics. Add any other words you need.

- 1 We can *start our journey* towards the mountains at dawn.
- 2 Dad fetched the luggage while Mum *registered* at the hotel.
- 3 I asked the taxi driver to *let me get out* outside the train station.
- 4 Oh, no! I've forgotten my passport! We'll have to *go back* and get it!
- 5 The most exciting moment is when the plane *leaves the ground*
- 6 Stop the car! I think we've *hit* a dog.
- 7 I don't think a horse can ever *stay at the same speed as* a car.

Phrases and collocations

E Write one word in each gap.

- 1 The speed in towns is 50 km/h and you shouldn't go faster than that.
- 2 Why don't we the scenic route along the coast?
- 3 If you buy your plane ticket advance, it's often cheaper than if you wait.
- 4 I can't remember the name of the hotel we stayed at off the of my head.
- 5 I'm sorry I'm late! I my way and had to ask for directions.
- 6 My mum's away in Germany on a business at the moment.
- 7 The bank? Well, turn left here, then go ahead for a kilometre and it's on the left.
- 8 If you look on your left-hand as we turn this corner, you'll see Big Ben.
- 9 I'll look round the shops in the morning and then sightseeing in the afternoon.
- 10 My grandma hasn't driven since she an accident last year.
- 11 I love visiting foreign places, the sights and learning about other cultures.
- 12 During the 70s, many British people started to go holiday to Spain.
- 13 While you're in London, you should take a tour the Houses of Parliament.

Word patterns

F Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I've always dreamt China.
A to visit B of visiting C I visit D visit
- 2 The travel agency is arranging for us at a really nice hotel.
A stay B of staying C to stay D staying
- 3 My dad says he always regrets more.
A to not travel B not travelling C he not travel D of not travelling
- 4 John seems keen how to drive as soon as he can.
A of learning B he learn C for learn D to learn
- 5 Now, class, I'd like you all to write a description of your last holiday.
A me B to me C it me D about me
- 6 When you arrive, have your passport ready.
A to the airport B in the airport C on the airport D at the airport
- 7 The Joneses have invited us to Australia with them this summer.
A going B for going C about going D to go
- 8 The in-flight entertainment may differ that advertised.
A to B from C in D at

G Find the extra word in each line.**The cancelled trip**

- 1 Oh, let me tell you about our trip. Did you know that Sara is afraid of be
 2 flying? We had arranged it with her family to go to France for a few days.
 3 I have always wanted to see Paris and would love to live in there one day.
 4 Well, we got to the airport and Sara appeared being nervous. I asked her if
 5 she was okay and she said she was fine, so we continued on to our way.
 6 We went through passport control and I could see so that Sara wasn't
 7 keen on going any further. Just then, a voice announced: 'We regret it to
 8 inform passengers that Flight 114 to France is been cancelled.' That was
 9 our flight! Sarah said she was glad because of she was too frightened to
 10 fly anyway! So, we all went to home. That was the end of *that* trip!

Word formation**H** Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

It's not always easy being a (1) You spend half your time making (2) for your holiday and the other half worrying about sticking to the (3) I think it's relaxing sometimes to spend a holiday at home. There are no (4) problems, you don't need someone to be the (5) and you know that the local (6) are always friendly!

TOUR
ARRANGE
TIME
CULTURE
PHOTOGRAPH
INHABIT

I Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 Beijing has changed so much in the last few years that it's almost
 (**RECOGNISE**).
- 2 The number of cars (**WORLD**) is about a billion and is increasing all the time.
- 3 The new maglev trains run on a completely (**DIFFER**) system from ordinary trains.
- 4 Living in a foreign country really does (**BROAD**) your horizons.
- 5 I can't find a (**DIRECT**) flight from London to Delhi so I've booked one that changes in Frankfurt.
- 6 All passengers must complete a visa form upon (**ARRIVE**) at Singapore airport.
- 7 You can still see old milestones by the side of the road in England, showing the (**DISTANT**) to the nearest town.
- 8 The Museum of Transport has a full-sized jet plane next to the (**ENTER**).

A Write one word in each gap

THE GREAT BRITISH SEASIDE

What (1) the phrase 'the great British seaside' bring to mind? Most people, if asked to respond (2) the top of their heads, associate (3) on holiday to places such as Blackpool or Torquay with poor weather, old, faded attractions and a low standard of accommodation. These days, when people are more likely to go abroad to (4) the sights, traditional British seaside towns (5) suffering from an image problem. Now, finally, some of the resorts (6) decided to bring their images up to date in the hope that a (7) of direction will bring back the tourists. Many will need a lot of convincing, but those that (8) come will find that today's Blackpool differs quite a bit (9) the picture postcard past.

After years of neglect, Blackpool has to work hard to catch (10) with foreign destinations but that's precisely what it (11) doing. It's the first time so much (12) happened to improve the place in such a short time. A massive building project, including a new casino and indoor entertainment centre, (13) that rainy days are no longer a problem. And it appears (14) be working. As the tourists start to make (15) the bright lights of Blackpool once again, it seems that the great British seaside has a bright future ahead.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 16 I've always wanted to be a travel (**PHOTOGRAPH**) and take pictures of exotic places.
- 17 None of us were sure which (**DIRECT**) to go in, so we got out the map.
- 18 Since I was here five years ago, Delhi has changed so much that it's practically (**RECOGNISE**).
- 19 Once we got to the station, I quickly looked through the (**TIME**) to see when the next train was.
- 20 I've got a cousin at university who is studying (**TOUR**) and hopes to open a hotel.
- 21 As we got closer to the Amazonian village, the (**INHABIT**) came out to meet us.
- 22 The (**ARRIVE**) of Flight 472 from Amsterdam has been delayed by one hour.

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 23 As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told us to get off again. **just**
We the plane when the pilot told us to get off again.
- 24 We arrived in Budapest two days ago. **for**
We two days.
- 25 I visited Paris once before. **second**
This is the Paris.
- 26 I find it hard to go at the same speed as my husband on walking holidays. **up**
I find it hard to my husband on walking holidays.

- 27 Joan has always been very fond of travelling and has been everywhere. **keen**
Joan has always been very and has been everywhere.
- 28 We drove away as fast as we could, ready to begin our adventure. **full**
We drove away , ready to begin our adventure.
- 29 As the storm started, we went towards the old house. **direction**
As the storm started, we went the old house.
- 30 I'm sorry I didn't look at the hotel room before I booked it. **regret**
I the hotel room before I booked it.
(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 31 Our next door neighbour his car every Sunday.
A is washing
B washes
C has washed
D is wash
- 32 Last summer, I to the beach almost every day.
A went
B was going
C have been
D have been going
- 33 'Whose is this plane ticket on the floor?'
'Oh, it to me. Thank you.'
A is belonging
B belongs
C has belonged
D belonged
- 34 'I'm really tired of travelling so much.'
'I thought you a bit quiet.'
A were seeming
B have seemed
C have been seeming
D seemed
- 35 'You look thoughtful.'
'I about our holiday last year.'
A just think
B had just thought
C am just think
D was just thinking
- 36 'You went to Chile, didn't you?'
'No, but I to Peru, which is right next door.'
A had gone
B was gone
C did go
D was going
(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 37 Three people were captured at the today trying to get into the country.
A line C border
B equator D edge
- 38 There's a fantastic from the top of the Empire State Building!
A view C appearance
B sight D look
- 39 Once we get to the hotel, let's just quickly and then do a bit of sightseeing.
A set down C check in
B make up D turn up
- 40 I'm going to ask for directions because I think we've our way.
A missed C mistaken
B misplaced D lost
- 41 We usually do go by train, even though the car is a lot quicker.
A travel C trip
B journey D voyage
- 42 Passengers requiring a special meal during the flight should inform the airline in
A ahead C advance
B front D forward
(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: / 50

- **Past time: past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, past perfect continuous, would, used to / be/get used to**

Past simple

Form	statement: I/you/he/she/it/we/they played ... negative: I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't play ... question: Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they play ...?	Note: Irregular verbs do not take 'ed' in the past simple. Learn the past simple form of irregular verbs. See page 194.
Use	Example	
Single completed actions	Tom and I played a game of chess and he won .	
Habits in the past	Did you collect stamps when you were younger?	
Permanent situations in the past	A famous footballer lived in our house before we bought it.	
General truths and facts about the past	Crosswords didn't become popular until the 1930s.	
The main events in a story	The referee blew the whistle and Simon passed the ball to James, who ran towards the goal.	



- We can also use *did* in past simple statements for emphasis.
 - ✓ 'Why didn't you win your match yesterday?' 'I **did** win. Who told you I didn't?'
 - ✓ We lost 5-0 but at least we **did get** into the final.

Past continuous

Form	statement: I/he/she/it was playing ... negative: I/he/she/it wasn't playing ... question: Was I/he/she/it playing ...?	You/we/they were playing ... You/we/they weren't playing ... Were you/we/they playing ...?
Use	Example	
Actions happening at a particular moment in the past	At five o'clock, I was reading my new book.	
Temporary situations in the past	Greg was living in London at the time.	
Annoying past habits (usually with <i>always</i>)	When we were young, my brother was always borrowing my toys.	
Actions in progress over a period of time	Daniel was playing video games all morning yesterday.	
Two actions in progress at the same time	Were Ulla and her friends playing Monopoly while we were playing Draughts?	
Background information in a story	The sun was shining and the birds were singing . Lisa opened the window and looked out.	



- When one action in the past interrupts another action in progress, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.
 - ✓ I **was playing** on my computer when it suddenly **crashed**.
- We do **not** use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.
 - ✓ When we were on holiday, we **played** volleyball every day.
 - X ~~When we were on holiday, we **were playing** volleyball every day.~~
- We do not usually use stative verbs in continuous tenses. See Unit 1, page 7.

Past perfect simple

Form	<i>had</i> + past participle	
Use	Example	
Situations and states before the past	We'd lived next to the gym for a couple of months before I decided to join.	
Completed actions before a moment in the past	I'd already bought the computer game when I saw it was cheaper in another shop.	
Completed actions where the important thing is the result at a moment in the past	We didn't feel like playing Scrabble because we had just finished a long game of Monopoly.	



- There is often little or no difference in meaning between the past perfect simple and the past simple.
 - ✓ *We'd lived next to the gym for a couple of months before I decided to join.*
 - ✓ *We lived next to the gym for a couple of months before I decided to join.*
- After we have used the past perfect simple once, we often then use the past simple instead of continuing to use the past perfect. *I had already had one flying lesson, which was great fun, and I knew immediately that I wanted to get my pilot's licence.*
- Phrases such as *It was the first/second/etc time ...* are followed by the past perfect simple.
 - ✓ *It was the second time I'd been on a plane.*

Past perfect continuous

Form statement: I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had been playing** ...
 negative: I/you/he/she/it/we/they **hadn't been playing** ...
 question: **Had** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **been playing** ...?

Use	Example
Actions continuing up to a moment in the past	<i>When you saw us, we had been running for six miles – and we still had a mile to go!</i>
Actions stopping just before a moment in the past	<i>Sarah looked tired because she had been exercising all morning.</i>

would

Form would + bare infinitive

Use	Example
Past habits, particularly for the distant past	<i>When I was very young, my grandfather would take me to the park to play.</i>



- We don't often use *would* in questions or negative statements with this meaning. In negative statements, we can use *would never*.
 - ✓ *We **would never** play games together as a family when I was growing up.*

used to

Form used to + bare infinitive
 statement: I/you/he/she/it/we/they **used to** train three times a week.
 negative: I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't use to** be good at football.
 I/you/he/she/it/we/they **never used to** be so good at football.
 I/you/he/she/it/we/they **used not to** be good at football.
 question: **Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **use to** play hockey here?

Use	Example
Past habits and states, particularly for the distant past	<i>My mother used to play a lot of squash before I was born.</i>



- To talk about a past state, we can use *used to*, but **not** *would*.
 - ✓ *We **used to** have a house that was right next to the park.*
 - X *We **would** have a house that was right next to the park.*

be/get used to

Form be/get used to + -ing form / noun

Use	Example
A situation that is familiar or no longer strange	<i>I didn't like being the goalkeeper at first but now I'm used to it.</i>



- When we want to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something, we use *get used to*.
 - ✓ *I'm gradually **getting used to** being in a new team.*

A Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I **saw** / **was seeing** Maria for the first time at Ray's birthday party.
- 2 Richard **watched** / **was watching** TV when the phone rang.
- 3 When we were on holiday, we **went** / **were going** to the café almost every day.
- 4 Denise **practised** / **was practising** the song every day until she could sing it perfectly.
- 5 The phone was engaged when I called. Who **did you talk** / **were you talking to**?
- 6 Mr Connors **owned** / **was owning** two houses and a villa in the south of France.
- 7 I **did** / **was doing** my homework as soon as I got home from school.
- 8 A car came round the corner and I **jumped** / **was jumping** out of the way.
- 9 When my dad met my mum, he **worked** / **was working** as a bus driver.
- 10 I **got** / **was getting** up at six o'clock every morning last week!
- 11 My cousin and I **played** / **were playing** on the computer when there was a power cut.
- 12 No, that's not right. I **did pass** / **was passing** the test. I got a B.

B Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Where (you / go) when I saw you on the bus last night?
- 2 (you / enjoy) the film?
- 3 When we shared a room, Zoë (always / take) my things. It was so annoying!
- 4 When I went to get the tickets, I realised I (not / have) any money.
- 5 When I was young, we (go) to France every year on holiday.
- 6 Elvis (become) famous for the song *Blue Suede Shoes*.
- 7 When you rang last night, I (work) in the garden so I didn't hear the phone.
- 8 I (hear) from Davina last night. She says hello.
- 9 The old man (appear) to be very tired and he slowly sat down.
- 10 We (throw) a surprise party for my brother last Saturday.

C Circle the correct word or phrase.

Dear Lisa,

Thanks for your letter. I (1) **just left** / **had just left** for school when I saw the postman and he (2) **gave** / **had given** it to me. It was really funny! I (3) **read** / **had read** it during maths and it (4) **made** / **had made** me laugh. I almost (5) **got** / **had got** in trouble!

Anyway, I'm excited because I (6) **had** / **had had** my first judo lesson yesterday. I (7) **was** / **had been** late for the lesson because when I (8) **got** / **had got** there, I suddenly realised

I (9) **left** / **had left** my judo suit at home! So I (10) **went** / **had gone** all the way home and when I (11) **got** / **had got** back, the lesson (12) **already began** / **had already begun**.

The instructor was really nice, though, and I (13) **learned** / **had learned** how to do some basic throws. Can't wait till next time!

What about you and your taekwondo? The last time I (14) **spoke** / **had spoken** to you, you (15) **talked** / **had talked** about giving it up. What (16) **did you decide** / **had you decided**?

I think that's all for now. My mum and I are going shopping shortly, so I'd better post this.

Speak to you soon.

Love,

Charlotte

D Complete using the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in the box. You may need to use a negative form.

eat • stay • wait • know • write • see • listen • get • have • run

- 1 By the time he died, Beethoven nine symphonies.
- 2 We chose the Hotel Rio because we there before.
- 3 We for over an hour when the train finally arrived.
- 4 I was completely out of breath because I
- 5 I the film before, so I knew how it ended.
- 6 When he got married, I Chris for about two years.
- 7 Johnson ready for the race for six months and finally the big moment came.
- 8 Vivian computer lessons for very long so she wasn't sure how to use the Internet.
- 9 Holly oysters before, so she wasn't sure what to do with them.
- 10 I to my new CD for a few minutes when the CD player started making a funny noise.

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 My brother and I swimming almost every day last summer.
A went
B had been going
C were going
D had gone 2 We when someone knocked at the door.
A talked
B had talked
C were talking
D were talked 3 When the robbery happened, the security guard !
A slept
B was sleeping
C had slept
D was slept 4 Jack chess before so I showed him what to do.
A hadn't been playing
B didn't play
C wasn't playing
D hadn't played | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 I wasn't sure how Belinda would react because I her long.
A didn't know
B wasn't knowing
C hadn't been knowing
D hadn't known 6 Ian at the factory long when he was made a manager.
A hadn't been working
B wasn't working
C didn't work
D wasn't worked 7 I wanted to say goodbye to Jerry, but he
A was already left
B already left
C had already been leaving
D had already left 8 When we got to the airport, I realised I my passport at home!
A was left
B had left
C left
D had been leaving |
|--|--|

F Circle the incorrect words or phrases and rewrite them correctly.

- 1 I had paint on my shoes because I'd painted my bedroom all morning.
.....
- 2 I missed the start of the film because I buy popcorn.
.....
- 3 It was obvious that Bill has worked because he was very tired when I saw him.
.....
- 4 We had been tidying the garden for hours and I was needing a rest.
.....
- 5 When the bus was arriving, we missed it because we were talking.
.....
- 6 During the Christmas holiday, I was eating too much and watching too much TV!
.....
- 7 Julian was learning all about computer games by the time he was six.
.....
- 8 My grandfather was owning a hotel by the beach until he sold it last year.
.....

G Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 When she was a girl, my mum **would / used to** live in a village.
- 2 I really can't **be / get** used to having a new baby brother.
- 3 People **would / are used to** die of diseases in the past that we can cure today.
- 4 There **would / used to** be a cinema on this corner, but they knocked it down.
- 5 It was strange at first, but I'm used to **play / playing** the bagpipes now.
- 6 Didn't you **use to / be used to** have blonde hair?
- 7 Christopher was **being / getting** used to the idea of joining the army.
- 8 People never **would / used to** be so worried about crime in this area.

H Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 People walked more fifty years ago than they do now. **would**
Fifty years ago, than they do now.
- 2 My parents wouldn't let me stay out late when I was young. **used**
My parents let me stay out late when I was young.
- 3 Did you know that Carol played basketball for her country? **to**
Did you know that Carol basketball for her country?
- 4 Sending messages around the world instantly is no longer unusual. **got**
We messages around the world instantly.
- 5 When he was a teacher, my dad often used to get home quite late. **would**
When he was a teacher, my dad quite late.
- 6 Do you think you could learn to live without your mobile phone? **used**
Do you think you could without your mobile phone?

- 7 In the past, people wouldn't go as far away on holiday as they do today. **use**
 In the past, people as far away on holiday as they do today.
- 8 This town has a lot more cinemas than it had in the past. **used**
 This town so many cinemas.

I Find the extra word in each line.

Childhood

- 1 Childhood would used to be quite different from what it is today. Young
 2 people didn't use not to have so much leisure time. Today's children may
 3 complain about their schoolwork, but our great-grandparents would to go
 4 out to work at a very young age. They had often been left school by
 5 the time they were fourteen and were found a job. This meant that they
 6 have had little free time for hobbies or leisure activities, especially when
 7 they had been working hard all day. Of course, they got themselves used
 8 to working long hours eventually, but it would meant that they had to
 9 grow up very quickly. Today, we are got used to having some free time to
 10 do things we enjoy, a luxury people in the past rarely were had.

J Write one word in each gap.

The night before

Jane lay awake. She had (1) preparing for the next day (2) a long time and now she couldn't sleep. Her team (3) playing the local champions at water polo in the final and Jane was the captain. She (4) feeling the pressure. She turned over and remembered how she (5) learned to swim. Her father had taught her. They (6) go to the local pool every day after school and her father (7) to show her what to do. She hadn't liked the water at first, but she soon (8) used to it. She learned quickly and joined the water polo team. She had (9) their youngest member!

She quickly got used to scoring goals and (10) under pressure, but tomorrow was different. It was the biggest match of her life. She closed her eyes again and tried to get to sleep. 'I (11) used to have problems sleeping,' she thought to herself. 'But then again, I didn't (12) to be the captain of the team.' She watched the clock change slowly and knew that it was going to be a long night.

● Hobbies, sport and games

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 186 for definitions

pitch / track / court / course / ring / rink	umpire / referee	sport / athletics
win / beat / score	final / finale / end / ending	interval / half time
play / game	bat / stick / rod / racket	draw / equal
spectator / viewer	amateur / professional	competitor / opponent

Phrasal verbs

bring forward change the date/time of an event so it happens earlier	knock out defeat and remove from a competition; make unconscious
carry on continue	look out be careful
get round to start (after planning to do sth for a long time)	pull out stop being involved in an activity
get up to do; do sth you should not do	put off delay, postpone
go in for enter (a competition, etc); like	put up with tolerate
go off stop liking	take to start (as a habit)
join in participate, take part	take up start (a hobby, sport, etc); fill an amount of space/time

Phrases and collocations

best	make the best of sth; do your best; the best at sth/doing
chance	have/take/get a chance to do; have a chance of doing; some/little/etc chance of (your) doing; the chances of (your) doing; take a chance (on sth); chance of a lifetime
go	your go; have a go
height	in height; afraid of heights; height of sth
mad	mad about/on sth/sb/doing; go/become mad
pleasure	take pleasure in sth/doing; gain/get pleasure from sth/doing
popular	popular with/among
side	(on) the opposite side; (on) the far side; side with sb; on the winning/losing side
talent	have a talent (for sth/doing); talent contest
time	on time; (just) in time; the whole time; high/about time; take your time (doing); take time to do; sth takes up (your) time; spend time doing; spend time on; at/for a certain time; time passes; find time to do; make/find time for; for the time being; have a good/nice time (doing); tell the time; free/spare/leisure time
turn	turn (a)round/away; turn sth over; in turn; take turns; take it in turn(s) (to do); your turn (to do)

Word patterns

compete against/with sb; compete for/in sth	listen to sth/sb
concentrate on sth/doing	love sth/sb/doing; love to do
difficult to do; find sth difficult; find it difficult to do	mean to do; it/this means that; it/this means sth/doing
fond of sth/sb/doing	prefer to do (rather than [to] do); prefer sth (rather than sth); prefer sth/doing (to sth/doing)
free to do; free from/of sth; free for sth	stop sth/doing; stop to do; stop sb from doing
interested in sth/doing	sure/certain make/be sure/certain that; sure/certain to do; be sure/certain of sth
involve sth/doing; involved in sth/doing	

Word formation

allow disallow, allowance, allowable	fortune misfortune, (un)fortunate(ly)	medal medallist, medallion
associate disassociate, association, (un)associated	interest (un)interesting(ly)	oppose opposition, opponent, opposite, opposing
compete competition, competitor, competitive(ly)	know knowledge, (un)knowledgeable	practice practise, (im)practical(ly)
enjoy enjoyment, enjoyable	lose lost, loss	train retrain, trainer
equip equipment, equipped	maintain maintenance	

Topic vocabulary in contrast**A Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.**

- 1 We used to go skating at the ice every Saturday.
- 2 Keith had never seen such a large golf until he went to Scotland.
- 3 We all met at the basketball at half past three.
- 4 It's called a boxing, but it's actually square!
- 5 For the 800 metres race, you have to run round the twice.
- 6 The football match had to be called off because the was flooded.
- 7 Our team until half time, but in the second half the other team three goals, and so they us. But it was a great match!
- 8 Adrian got a new fishing for his birthday.
- 9 Can I borrow your tennis ?
- 10 Why are hockey such a strange shape?
- 11 I'd spend hours putting linseed oil on my cricket to keep the wood strong.

course
court
pitch
ring
rink
track

beat
win
score

bat
stick
rod
racket

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 The **umpire / referee** blew the whistle and the most important football match I've ever played began.
- 2 We used to play rugby in the winter term, football in the spring term, and we'd do **athletics / sport** and swimming in the summer term.
- 3 Do you fancy a **game / play** of cards?
- 4 I only do magic tricks for fun. I've never thought of becoming **an amateur / a professional** magician.
- 5 The play was so boring, we walked out during **half time / the interval**.
- 6 Coventry City **equalled / drew** 3-3 with Sunderland in the match last Saturday.
- 7 **Spectators / Viewers** who watched last week's programme will remember we were looking at the history of baseball.
- 8 We got through to the **final / finale**, but then lost to Cirencester.
- 9 Most people prefer films which have a happy **end / ending**.
- 10 Would all **opponents / competitors** please make their way to the starting line?

Phrasal verbs**C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.**

- 1 I don't know how you can stand getting up so early to go to the pool. **put**
I don't know how you can up so early to go to the pool.
- 2 I've finally started sorting out my postcard collection. **round**
I've finally sorting out my postcard collection.
- 3 What did you do at the weekend? **get**
What did you at the weekend?
- 4 I'm not so keen on skiing now I've discovered snowboarding. **gone**
I've since I discovered snowboarding.
- 5 Why do you continue to have riding lessons if you can't afford them? **on**
Why do you riding lessons if you can't afford them?
- 6 We can't delay the match any longer. **put**
We can't any longer.

D Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Tony never used to want to join with the other kids in the playground.
- 2 Look ! There's a car coming!
- 3 Simone's to wearing a helmet whenever she goes cycling.
- 4 I was thinking of taking scuba diving until I found out how expensive the equipment is.
- 5 They were knocked in the semi-final.
- 6 Maybe we should bring the meeting to this Tuesday instead of having it in two weeks' time.
- 7 Becca had to pull of the race when she sprained her ankle.
- 8 Melissa doesn't in for adventure sports.

Phrases and collocations**E Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 Why don't you a go? It's not difficult!
A make C do
B have D set
- 2 Carl wasn't very good at mountain climbing as he's afraid of
A highs C heights
B highness D height
- 3 There's little of our getting into the final.
A opportunity C luck
B chance D fortune
- 4 Rachel is mad the Eurovision Song Contest.
A from C for
B against D about
- 5 Just your best – that's all anyone can ask of you.
A do C be
B make D have
- 6 It's time you learned to swim.
A big C high
B tall D far
- 7 Grandma a lot of pleasure from gardening.
A does C makes
B has D gets
- 8 your time – don't rush.
A Tell C Spend
B Find D Take
- 9 Each player takes it turn to roll the dice.
A on C at
B in D to
- 10 Time so quickly when you're doing something enjoyable.
A takes C passes
B spends D finds
- 11 Our new coach is popular the whole team.
A for C by
B to D with
- 12 She'd hours lying on her bed, reading.
A spend C make
B take D pass
- 13 He'd been planning to leave the team the time, and hadn't told anyone.
A complete C total
B whole D full
- 14 I'm not siding her because she's my sister, but because she's right.
A from C to
B for D with

Word patterns**F Match to make sentences.**

- 1 I'm not very fond
 - 2 She's interested
 - 3 You should concentrate
 - 4 I used to find it difficult
 - 5 Let's listen
 - 6 We stopped
 - 7 The bad weather stopped us
- A in playing for the school team.
 - B to find enough time to have any hobbies.
 - C to try to find the golf balls we'd lost.
 - D of playing in goal.
 - E from finishing the game.
 - F to what the coach thinks first.
 - G on getting fit.

G Water has damaged part of this text about sport at school. Read it and decide what you think each of the original words was. Write the words in the blank spaces.

Sport at school

I used to wear glasses when I was at school, and so I ~~was~~ sport **1**
 very difficult. I wanted to be involved ~~in~~ school sports **2**
 competitions, and I loved the idea of teams competing ~~with~~ each **3**
 other, but being on the rugby team, for example, ~~was~~ having to **4**
 take off my glasses, and that meant ~~that~~ I couldn't see! And it's **5**
 difficult ~~to~~ catch a ball when you can't see it! So, I wasn't **6**
 very good and the captains always ~~thought~~ sure that I wasn't on **7**
 their team. This meant I ~~was~~ free to do other activities, like being **8**
 on the debating team, and actually I preferred to ~~do~~ things I **9**
 was good at doing ~~rather than~~ than have everyone laugh at me. **10**

Word formation

H Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 I need to buy a new pair of (**TRAIN**).
- 2 Ellie used to (**PRACTICE**) for hours to learn to juggle properly.
- 3 That was the most (**INTEREST**) book I've ever read. I can't wait for the sequel!
- 4 Would you describe yourself as a (**COMPETE**) person?
- 5 Many professional basketball players earn a (**FORTUNE**) these days.
- 6 F.A. stands for Football (**ASSOCIATE**).
- 7 The gold, silver and bronze (**MEDAL**) took their places on the podium for the presentation ceremony.
- 8 In Britain, the money parents give their children is often called pocket money. In America, it's often called an (**ALLOW**).
- 9 I'm afraid the swimming pool is closed at the moment as they're carrying out some essential (**MAINTAIN**).

I Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

A snooker player speaks

When I first started playing snooker, I had no real (1) of the rules. I just thought it looked an (2) game. Also, I didn't need to buy any expensive (3) because the snooker hall near my house had tables and cues. I spent (4) all the free time I had practising, and then decided to enter a (5) It was great fun! My (6) was someone who'd been playing for years. Of course, he beat me, but the fact that I'd (7) didn't put me off at all. And, (8) , my game improved enough for me to become a professional snooker player three years ago.

- KNOW**
- ENJOY**
- EQUIP**
- PRACTICAL**
- COMPETE**
- OPPOSE**
- LOSE**
- FORTUNE**

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

A new hobby

I saw some badminton on TV and found it quite (1) , so I thought I'd see if there was a club or (2) in my area. I looked everywhere but, (3) , the nearest club was 80 kilometres away. So, without any (4) , I decided to form my own club. It was very hard in the beginning – I didn't have any (5) and I had to convince a few people that it was an (6) way to keep fit. I organised a small (7) , which was a lot of fun, and things started to grow from there. Now we've got a full-time (8) and our (9) come from all over the country. One of our members was even a bronze (10) in the national championship!

- INTEREST
- ASSOCIATE
- FORTUNE
- KNOW
- EQUIP
- ENJOY
- COMPETE
- TRAIN
- OPPOSE
- MEDAL

(1 mark per answer)

B Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11 I refuse to put | A up a martial art, to defend yourself. |
| 12 The current champion was knocked | B to swimming as soon as she tried it. |
| 13 I used to love basketball, but I've gone | C out in the second round of the competition. |
| 14 The trainer asked us to carry | D out of the race because of a last minute injury. |
| 15 The organisers had to bring | E on with the activity while he answered the phone. |
| 16 You should think about taking | F off team sports lately. |
| 17 Although she was very young, Olivia took | G the race forward by a week. |
| 18 Rob had to pull | H up with people who cheat at games. |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 Our tennis match started at one o'clock and we were still playing at four. **been**
At four o'clock, we three hours.
- 20 Terry never used to spend so much time playing on his computer. **use**
Terry spend so much time playing on his computer.
- 21 Before we play, check all the cards are there. **certain**
Before we play, all the cards are there.
- 22 Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you don't mind it. **used**
Hang-gliding can be dangerous, but after a while you it.
- 23 I ran fifteen miles, and then my trainer told me to do fifty push-ups! **already**
When my trainer told me to do fifty push-ups, I fifteen miles!

- 24** We wouldn't spend so much time indoors when I was young. **used**
We so much time indoors when I was young.
- 25** I spend a lot of my time on my hobbies. **up**
My hobbies a lot of my time.
- 26** I would rather play ludo than snakes and ladders. **prefer**
I ludo rather than snakes and ladders.
- 27** I don't think it's likely that you'll win the competition. **chance**
I think there's the competition.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 28** 'Why were you so tired yesterday?'
'Because I all morning.'
A jog C had been jogging
B was jogged D had been jogged
- 29** It was the first time I a live match.
A was ever seeing C had ever seen
B had ever been seeing D was ever seen
- 30** 'You live in a huge house, don't you?'
'Yes, but we !'
A didn't use to C use not
B wouldn't D weren't used to
- 31** I the whole of *War and Peace* by
the time I was seven years old.
A was reading C had read
B had been reading D had been read
- 32** Karate hurt my hands at first, but I
finally it in the end.
A got used to C was used
B was used to D got use to
- 33** I for the match to begin when
suddenly a dog ran onto the pitch.
A had waited C was waiting
B waited D wait
- 34** Before she retired, my grandma go
for a run every morning before work.
A use to C got used to
B would D was used to

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35** The in the stadium all
cheered the athletes.
A viewers C spectators
B witnesses D onlookers
- 36** I got a new baseball yesterday.
A stick C racket
B club D bat
- 37** After a hard match, United managed
to with City, 1-1.
A equal C draw
B exact D score
- 38** In this game, the players it in
turns to throw the dice.
A take C make
B do D have
- 39** It's nice to win, but the important
thing is to your best.
A make C have
B take D do
- 40** Just ask them if you can play and I'm
sure they'll let you
A take up C go off
B join in D take to
- 41** Everyone expects Johnson to
Smith in today's final.
A beat C win
B score D champion

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: / 50

● Future time / present tenses in time clauses / prepositions of time and place

Expressing the future: will/won't and be going to

There is sometimes little difference in meaning between **will** and **be going to**. It is often just a matter of formality. **Will** is generally more formal than **be going to**.

Use	Example
Facts about the future	<i>The website will come online next week.</i> (more formal) <i>The website's going to come online next week.</i> (more informal)
Predictions not based on present evidence	<i>In the future, everyone will have their own flying car.</i> (more formal) <i>In the future, everyone is going to have their own flying car.</i> (more informal)
Decisions made at the moment of speaking	<i>I've decided! I won't get a new DVD player just yet.</i> (emphasising the decision) <i>I've decided! I'm not going to get a new DVD player just yet.</i> (emphasising the intention)

Sometimes it is more appropriate to use **will** rather than **be going to**.

Use	Example
Offers and suggestions	<i>I'll help you with your physics homework, if you like.</i>
Requests	<i>Will you help me with my physics homework?</i>
Most first conditional sentences	<i>If we get a computer, we'll be able to surf the Internet.</i>



- With offers and suggestions in the question form, we do not use **will** with *I* and *we*. We use **shall**.
 ✓ **Shall** I help you with your physics homework?
 X ~~**Will** I help you with your physics homework?~~

Sometimes it is more appropriate to use **be going to** rather than **will**.

Use	Example
Plans and intentions (which you already have when you speak)	<i>I'm going to be a famous doctor one day!</i>
Predictions based on present evidence	<i>It sounds like the plane's going to take off in a few minutes.</i>

Expressing the future: present continuous

Use	Example
Arrangements made before the moment of speaking	<i>Are they installing the new computers next week?</i>

Expressing the future: present simple

Use	Example
Timetables, arrangements and fixed events (which the speaker cannot change)	<i>The bus to the science museum leaves at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.</i>
After <i>if</i> in first conditional and zero conditional sentences	<i>If technology continues to advance so quickly, what will life be like in a hundred years?</i>
After certain time expressions (see below)	<i>We'll find out as soon as we get to the lab.</i>

Expressing the future: future perfect simple

Form will/won't + have + past participle

Use	Example
Actions which are completed some time between now and a point in the future	<i>I'll have finished my chemistry homework by the time you come home.</i>

Expressing the future: future continuous

Form will/won't + be + -ing form

Use	Example
Actions in progress at a point in the future	<i>This time next week, I'll be taking my biology exam.</i>
Habits or repeated actions at a point in the future	<i>In the future, we'll all be flying around using jet-packs.</i>

Expressing the future: future perfect continuous

Form will/won't + have + been + -ing form

Use	Example
Actions in progress up to a point in the future	<i>At seven o'clock, I'll have been doing my chemistry homework for three hours!</i>

Present tenses in time clauses

In time clauses, we do not use *will* or *be going to* immediately after some time words and phrases. We use a present tense (present simple, present continuous or present perfect) to talk about the future.

Time words and phrases	Example
when	<i>It'll be wonderful when scientists find / have found a cure for cancer.</i>
as soon as	<i>Let me know as soon as your new computer arrives / has arrived.</i>
before	<i>It'll be several years before we send / we've sent a manned mission to Mars.</i>
after	<i>Let's go for a pizza after we go / have been to the natural history museum.</i>
until / till	<i>The rocket won't be launched until they do / have done a final check.</i>
while	<i>Think of me while you travel / are travelling to the Moon!</i>
once	<i>We'll stop for petrol once we pass / we've passed Cambridge.</i>

Prepositions of time and place

Key prepositions of time	<i>(from) Monday to Friday, on Monday, on my birthday/Easter Sunday/etc, in July, on September 20th, in 2008, in (the) summer, at three o'clock, in/for an hour, at the moment, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, in/on time, just in time for, in the beginning/end, at the beginning/end of, at the age of, at the weekend, next/last week</i>
Key prepositions of place	<i>turn right at a place, sit on sth, go in(to) a building, wait in(side) a building, arrive in London/Greece, arrive at the stadium, in/on/at the corner (of), come/go/walk/etc to a place, next to/beside/by the building, at/on the front/back of, in front of/behind the station, go out of a building, go towards the station, between the two buildings, opposite the station</i>

US vs UK Grammar

- Speakers of American English do not always use **on** before days of the week.
US: We've got a biology test Monday/on Monday.
UK: We've got a biology test **on** Monday.
- Speakers of American English often say 'Monday through Friday'.
US: I'm going to be on a field trip Monday **through** Friday.
UK: I'm going to be on a field trip **from** Monday **to** Friday.

A If a word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly on the line, including all possibilities.

- 1 The universe **is going to** continue to expand for billions of years.
- 2 Look out! **You will** hit the car in front!
- 3 **I'm going to** do the washing-up tonight, if you like.
- 4 Do you think that, in the future, people **will** live to be hundreds of years old?
.....
- 5 **Will** I carry some of those bags for you, or can you manage?
- 6 I know! **I'm going to** have a barbecue on my birthday!
- 7 **Are you going to** just hold this door open for me for a minute? Thanks a lot!
.....
- 8 We've decided **we will try** that new restaurant after the play tomorrow night.
.....
- 9 **We're going to** fly to Jamaica in the summer.
- 10 **Shall** we invite Tony and Tim round tonight?
- 11 **Are we going to** invite Tony and Tim round tonight?
- 12 **Will you go to** Jason's party next Saturday?

B Circle the correct word or phrase. If both options are correct, circle both.

- 1 **We aren't / We're not** going to miss the train, are we?
- 2 I think **I'm going to do / I'm doing** really badly in the English test tomorrow.
- 3 Josh **is going to sing / is singing** a song in the school talent contest next week.
- 4 I'm **going to buy / buying** a big yacht if I can when I'm older.
- 5 Sports Day is **going to be / being** held on the last day of term.
- 6 **Does / Will** the concert on Thursday last more than two hours?
- 7 **Are they going to broadcast / Will they broadcast** the music awards live tomorrow night?
- 8 **Do they broadcast / Are they broadcasting** the music awards live tomorrow night?
- 9 According to the timetable, the train for Oxford **leaves / is leaving** at 10.15.
- 10 **Does the restaurant open / Is the restaurant opening** next Sunday?

C Write a word or short phrase in each gap.

At the end of this month, I'll (1) working on my physics project for about six weeks, but I've still got a lot to do before I hand it in. I'll (2) spending the whole day in the physics lab next Saturday doing experiments, and in fact, I (3) playing football the weekend after either because I've got to go back to the lab then, too. I guess I'll (4) doing lots of similar projects when I'm at university, so it's good practice. Thinking about it, when I leave university in about four years, I will (5) studying physics for over thirteen years, so I should be quite good at it by then!

D Complete using the future perfect simple or future perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (**cook**) dinner by the time you get home.
- 2 In a few minutes, I (**wait**) here for Craig for over two hours. Where can he be?
- 3 We'll be halfway through the sponsored swim in one hour so we (**swim**) for forty-eight hours non-stop by then.
- 4 They (**not / finish**) painting the house by the time we get back from holiday.
- 5 If she's still on the phone at eight o'clock, (**Jan / talk**) to Melissa for over two hours.
- 6 At six o'clock this evening, we (**not / climb**) for five hours but for seven hours!
- 7 This time next month, you (**probably / pass**) your driving test!
- 8 (**you / do**) all your homework by bedtime?
- 9 Tomorrow (**Elaine / work**) on the project for ten days.
- 10 We (**probably / not / leave**) by the time you get home.

E Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 We'll get home and then we'll have something to eat. **got**
We'll have something to eat home.
- 2 I'll finish marking the exams and then I'll tell you your results. **soon**
I'll tell you your results marking the exams.
- 3 You'll be travelling across the Sahara next week so remember to wear lots of sunscreen!
while
Remember to wear lots of sunscreen across the Sahara next week!
- 4 They'll show *Titan* at the cinema and then they'll release the DVD. **before**
They won't release the DVD at the cinema.
- 5 My science exam starts at ten tomorrow morning. **taking**
At ten past ten tomorrow my science exam.
- 6 Let's watch the space documentary before we have supper. **watched**
Let's have supper the space documentary.
- 7 I'll send out all the invitations before lunchtime. **have**
By lunchtime, all the invitations.
- 8 Do some revision and then I'll give you a test. **until**
I won't give you a test some revision.
- 9 When you visit us, we'll have moved into our new house. **by**
We'll have moved into our new house you visit us.
- 10 We'll get some more information and then we'll make a decision. **once**
Let's make a decision got some more information.

F Read the information and write a question for each answer given.

Watkins Tours

Isles of Scilly Day Trip - 22nd July

5.30 am	coach departs from Plymouth Bretonside Bus Station
8.15 am	arrive Penzance
9.15 am	ferry (Scillonian III) departs
12.00 noon	arrive St Mary's
12-1.30 pm	walk round the town
1.30-2.30 pm	picnic lunch (on Garrison overlooking harbour)
2.30-4 pm	swimming or boat trip round island
4.30 pm	ferry (Scillonian III) departs
7.15 pm	arrive Penzance
7.30 pm	coach departs
10.15 pm	arrive Plymouth Bretonside Bus Station

Example:

What time does the coach leave Plymouth?

.....
It leaves at 5.30 am.

1
He'll be driving the coach to Penzance.

2
It'll arrive at 8.15 am.

3
It's going to set sail at 9.15 am.

4
It will have been sailing for two hours.

5
They will just have arrived in St Mary's.

6
They'll be walking round the town.

7
They'll be having a picnic lunch.

8
They'll be leaving the beach at 4 pm.

9
They'll have just finished a boat trip round the island.

10
It's leaving at 4.30 pm.

11
They get back at 10.15 pm.

G Write *on*, *in* or *at* in each gap.

- 1 I'll be 100 years old the year 2095!
- 2 Sasha's not going to have a party her birthday this year.
- 3 See you August!
- 4 See you Tuesday!
- 5 See you eight o'clock!
- 6 See you the morning!
- 7 See you a couple of hours!
- 8 It's difficult to sleep night the summer because of the heat.
- 9 My grandfather left home the age of fourteen!
- 10 We got there just time for the movie.
- 11 He's never late, and he's never early; he always arrives right time.
- 12 My birthday's April 1st.

H Each of the words in bold is incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

- 1 My Australian cousins are coming **in** Greece next month!
- 2 Turn left **on** the post office, then go straight on.
- 3 There weren't any chairs, so we had to sit **at** the floor.
- 4 The TV's **on** the corner of the room.
- 5 There's a photo of the author **at** the back cover of the book.
- 6 We should arrive **at** Paris at six in the morning.
- 7 Could you go out **from** the room for a moment, please?
- 8 Walk **in** the station, but turn left a couple of blocks before you get there.
- 9 I'll meet you **in** the corner of your street.
- 10 There should be a broom **on** the back of the cupboard, somewhere.
- 11 They should arrive **in** the airport in about an hour.
- 12 The CD should be next **from** the CD player.

I Write one word in each gap.

Defining the Age

Ages, eras and wars will always be defined (1) they are over, or at least well after they (2) started. (3) the year 1914, for example, no one said: 'Tomorrow I'm going (4) go and fight in the First World War.' Why not? Because it wasn't generally called the First World War until the Second World War had started. Similarly, no one ever said: 'Next year (5) be the start of the Industrial Revolution.' The era now known as the Industrial Revolution only started being called that once it was well under way.

(6) the time we are old, we will all (7) experienced enormous technological advances. We might even (8) walking round with computer chips implanted in our bodies, or perhaps computer chip technology will have (9) replaced by even more advanced technology. There's talk (10) the moment that human skin itself might make an excellent electronic circuit board. We can all make predictions, but nobody knows for sure. And nobody knows what the era we will live in (11) the near future will be called by future historians. If we already live in the Computer Age or the Information Age as some people suggest, the present-day era (12) be referred to by future historians, then who knows what era we're just (13) the beginning of right now?

● Science and technology

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 187 for definitions

artificial / false	aim / cause / reason	progress / development
natural / physical	estimate / calculate	modern / new
true / accurate	electric / electronic	industry / factory
method / way	invent / discover	award / reward
engine / machine / motor	research / experiment	take place / occur

Phrasal verbs

break down stop working (for a machine, etc)	give off produce sth such as heat or a smell
carry out perform an experiment, etc	narrow down reduce the number of possibilities
come off succeed	plug in connect to the electricity supply
come on develop or make progress	put through connect by phone
come up with think of (an idea, a plan, etc)	turn into change into sth different
cut off stop the supply of sth	turn off stop a machine working
find out discover information, etc	work out find the solution to a problem, etc

Phrases and collocations

attempt	make an attempt (at sth/doing / to do); attempt to do; in an attempt to do
average	on average
beginning	in the beginning; at the beginning (of sth); beginning with
bottom	at/on the bottom (of sth)
cause	(be/find/look for/etc) the cause of sth
conclusion	come to/reach the conclusion (that); in conclusion
experiment	do/perform/carry out an experiment (on sth); experiment with sth/doing
fact	in fact; as a matter of fact; the fact (of the matter) is (that); face the facts
introduction	with the introduction of sth; an introduction to sth/sb
phone call	make/receive/get a phone call
photo(graph)	take a photo (of sth/sb)
research	carry out / do research (on/into sth)

Word patterns

cause sth (to do)	look at/for sth/sb; look forward to sth/doing
consider sth/doing; consider if/whether; consider sb for sth; consider it strange, etc (for sb to do)	manage to do
discuss sth/doing (with sb)	plan sth; plan to do
explain that; explain sth (to sb)	possible (for sb) to do; find sth possible; find it impossible to do
intend to do/doing	result of sth/doing; result in sth; result in (your) doing; result from sth/doing; as a result of sth
know (about) sth/doing; know of sb; be known as sth	wonder about sth/doing; wonder if/whether/why

Word formation

appear appearance, apparently	introduce introduction, introductory	research researcher
build builder, building	invent inventor, invention	revolution revolutionary
discover discovery	observe observer, observation	science scientist, (un)scientific(ally)
explain explanation	possible impossible, (im)possibility, (im)possibly	technology technological(ly), technical(ly); technician, technique
important unimportant, importance, importantly	psychology psychologist, psychological(ly)	wood wooden

Topic vocabulary in contrast

A Choose the correct answer.

Modern science

It seems entirely (1) to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world, attempting to (2) the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3) Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4) of natural events just by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realise that they could (5) their scientific ideas by designing a relevant (6) and seeing what happened. A lot of (7) was made in this way by individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (8) into many different areas of science, and they often received very little (9) for their hard work. At the start of the 20th century, though, it became (10) that science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. The individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A physical | B natural | C typical | D real |
| 2 | A create | B invent | C construct | D discover |
| 3 | A route | B method | C way | D technique |
| 4 | A aims | B reasons | C causes | D impulses |
| 5 | A calculate | B estimate | C measure | D test |
| 6 | A experiment | B research | C attempt | D analysis |
| 7 | A development | B movement | C progress | D evolution |
| 8 | A research | B experiment | C discovery | D education |
| 9 | A award | B prize | C gift | D reward |
| 10 | A clear | B true | C accurate | D actual |

B Circle the correct word.

- Many materials have been used for **artificial** / **false** teeth, including wood.
- Be careful! You might give yourself an **electric** / **electronic** shock!
- I'm afraid the problem with your washing machine is the **engine** / **motor**.
- Many employers in the chemicals **industry** / **factory** object to the new law.
- My computing exam is **taking place** / **occurring** next week.
- Technology is a fundamental part of **new** / **modern** life.
- We had our car serviced and it seems there's a problem with the **engine** / **machine**.

Phrasal verbs

C Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

plug • turn • carry • narrow • put • work • come • break

- A lorry had down on the motorway and we had to wait for over an hour.
- I have it down to two computer games, but I still can't make up my mind.
- I wish you would the TV off and go outside and get some exercise.
- Scientists are trying to out ways to reduce pollution from aircraft.
- Tomorrow, we will be out an experiment to test this theory.
- Who up with the idea of the ball-point pen?
- I'll just you through to our research department. Please hold on.
- No wonder the vacuum cleaner isn't working. You haven't it in!

D Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Alex's electricity was cut | A off because she forgot to pay the bill. |
| 2 Wear a mask because these chemicals give | B metals such as lead into gold. |
| 3 I'm writing an essay and I need to find | C out who discovered penicillin. |
| 4 I was pleased that our gamble came | D on in physics over the last year. |
| 5 Alchemists spent years trying to turn | E off fumes that can be harmful. |
| 6 Your teacher says you've really come | F off and the experiment was a success. |

Phrases and collocations

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I don't think people should be allowed to perform experiments animals.
A for B over C on D to
- 2 There was an explosion in technology the beginning of the 20th century.
A in B at C through D on
- 3 Let's face – we are destroying the environment and we need to do something now.
A truth B facts C things D information
- 4 The distance from the Earth to the Sun is, average, about 149 million kilometres.
A by B on C from D in
- 5 It's amazing that creatures survive the bottom of the ocean.
A in B by C at D to
- 6 Fox Talbot the first photograph in 1835.
A gave B did C drew D took
- 7 Researchers have to the conclusion that your personality is affected by your genes.
A come B got C reached D arrived
- 8 Do you mind if I just a quick phone call from here?
A do B take C have D make
- 9 Many lives were saved the introduction of antibiotics.
A into B at C with D in
- 10 The of the nuclear accident is still unknown.
A reason B cause C base D motive
- 11 My father works at the university, doing research weather control.
A on B to C of D from
- 12 The telescope will photograph distant galaxies, an attempt to understand their past.
A on B for C with D in

Word patterns

F Find the extra word in each line.

The future

- 1 We were discussing about the future in class today. Some people were
- 2 wondering it whether we would have to live in space when we destroy
- 3 our own planet. I explained them that the answer lies in technology because
- 4 scientists are intend to develop forms of energy that will not damage the
- 5 environment. The problems caused as being a result of technology will be
- 6 solved by technology. I am look forward to our next discussion.

G Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 The mistake by scientists caused a massive explosion. **in**
The mistake by scientists a massive explosion.
- 2 Dr Atherton finally succeeded in discovering the secret formula. **managed**
Dr Atherton finally the secret formula.
- 3 Another name for iron oxide is 'fool's gold'. **as**
Iron oxide 'fool's gold'.
- 4 Many local residents intend to protest about the nuclear power plant. **plan**
Many local residents about the nuclear power plant.
- 5 We are thinking of appointing Dr Knight to the position of Professor. **considering**
We the position of Professor.
- 6 We cannot live in outer space without special equipment. **us**
It to live in outer space without special equipment.

Word formation

H Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Qualcomp Powertop

Qualcomp have just brought out their (1) new handheld computer, the Powertop. It's (2) not to love it, with its smooth, shiny (3) and its bright screen. It might not be the best (4) to handheld computing because it is quite advanced, but you'll find an (5) of all the features in the detailed manual. The Powertop has been (6) designed to fit a lot of computing power in your palm. The (7) of a unique wireless Internet connection means there's a world of (8) just waiting for you. We give the Powertop nine out of ten.

REVOLUTION
POSSIBLE
APPEAR
INTRODUCE
EXPLAIN
SCIENCE
INVENT
DISCOVER

I Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 Did you know that George Washington had (**WOOD**) teeth?
- 2 The old astronomer patiently made his (**OBSERVE**) and wrote down what he saw.
- 3 (**RESEARCH**) have announced that a major breakthrough has been made.
- 4 I'm planning to train as a (**PSYCHOLOGY**) when I grow up.
- 5 That red (**BUILD**) over there is the Science Department.
- 6 The scientist said she had an announcement of international (**IMPORTANT**).
- 7 *Science Weekly* has a special (**INTRODUCE**) offer – the first issue is free!
- 8 If there are aliens out there, do you think they are much more (**TECHNOLOGY**) advanced than we are?

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Egypt and South America

There is still no adequate (1) why, several thousand years ago, cultures in both Egypt and South America saw the (2) of pyramids. Was it coincidence? Many (3) believe that it was, and state that there is no (4) at all that people from two distant continents traded information on (5) techniques. However, some (6) theories in recent years, based on the (7) that the two cultures also share key myths, legends and beliefs, suggest that the (8) of pyramids on opposite sides of the world was no coincidence at all. One (9) working on this, Crystal Davis, said: 'The (10) of finding out the truth here cannot be exaggerated. It could change our whole understanding of the history of the world.'

- EXPLAIN
- INTRODUCE
- SCIENCE
- POSSIBLE
- BUILD
- REVOLUTION
- DISCOVER
- APPEAR
- RESEARCH
- IMPORTANT

(1 mark per answer)

B Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11 The fax machine has broken | A out by physicists which prove that time can speed up and slow down. |
| 12 A number of experiments have been carried | B on enormously in recent years. |
| 13 Whoever came | C off for over three hours yesterday. |
| 14 The electricity was cut | D down, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow. |
| 15 I'd like to find | E off a very nasty smell when it's heated. |
| 16 This chemical gives | F up with that idea should have won the Nobel Prize. |
| 17 Cancer treatments have come | G through to the Radiology Department, please. |
| 18 I wonder if you could put me | H out much more about technology in the Bronze Age. |

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 I can't wait until we do some experiments in the science lab. **forward**
I'm really some experiments in the science lab.
- 20 Communication changed completely when the telephone was introduced. **with**
Communication changed completely the telephone.
- 21 Dr Frankenstein was finally successful in bringing the monster to life. **managed**
Dr Frankenstein the monster to life.
- 22 I can't understand how they built the Pyramids. **impossible**
I how they built the Pyramids.
- 23 Fleming discovered penicillin as a result of a little luck. **resulted**
A little luck penicillin.
- 24 People sometimes call nurses 'angels'. **known**
Nurses 'angels'.

- 25 Einstein eventually realised that he was wrong. **conclusion**
Einstein eventually that he was wrong.
- 26 Our physics teacher tried to explain the Theory of Relativity. **attempt**
Our physics teacher explaining the Theory of Relativity.
- 27 We'll save enough money and then we'll buy a computer. **soon**
We'll buy a computer saved enough money.
(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 28 This time next week, we the chemistry exam.
A have finished
B have been finishing
C will have finished
D will have been finishing
- 29 When I grow up, an inventor.
A I'm being
B I'm going to be
C I will have been
D I will be being
- 30 Shirley will her research for the next few weeks.
A have done
B be doing
C have been doing
D have been done
- 31 Next year, Sam will patients at this hospital for twenty-five years.
A have been treating
B treat
C be treating
D be going to treat
- 32 'What is it?'
'We won't know until at it under a microscope.'
A we're going to look
B we'll have looked
C we'll be looking
D we've looked
- 33 You won't get any radio reception while through the tunnel.
A you've driven
B you'll drive
C you're driving
D you'll be driving
- 34 'I'm going to set up the equipment in a minute.'
'..... give you a hand?'
A Shall I
B Will I
C Would I
D Do I

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Do you know who the fact that sound travels in waves?
A invented C discovered
B developed D found
- 36 I'm thinking of getting a fax
A machine C motor
B engine D instrument
- 37 The of the outbreak of the disease is still unknown.
A aim C cause
B reason D motive
- 38 Ten million text messages are sent on every minute.
A normal C general
B common D average
- 39 Once they've finished the extension to the, there'll be room for them to take on a lot more workers.
A manufacturing C industry
B trade D factory
- 40 Shannen doesn't dye her hair; it's blonde.
A physically C logically
B naturally D organically
- 41 I've it in at the mains but it still doesn't seem to work.
A worked C narrowed
B turned D plugged

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: / 50