

# Contents

	<b>Grammar starter test</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grammar 1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
	Understanding grammar words; thinking about language in context, other ways of learning; which English?	
<b>Grammar 2</b>	<b>Present time 1</b>	<b>6</b>
	Present simple: <i>We like ice cream. Do you like Italian food? I don't like that. Where does she live?</i>	
	Present continuous: <i>I'm reading The Lord of the Rings.</i>	
<b>Grammar 3</b>	<b>Present time 2</b>	<b>10</b>
	Present simple, frequency adverbs: <i>I always get up at 7.00.</i>	
	State verbs and action verbs: <i>I know what you mean. I have two sisters./I'm having problems with this computer.</i>	
<b>Grammar 4</b>	<b>Past time 1</b>	<b>14</b>
	Past simple: <i>I enjoyed the film. Did you drink all the milk? The coat didn't fit me. What did you do yesterday?</i>	
	Past continuous: <i>I was sitting by the door. Why were they waiting?</i>	
	Time expressions: <i>I arrived here two hours ago/last week/at 6.00.</i>	
<b>Grammar 5</b>	<b>Past time 2</b>	<b>18</b>
	Past perfect: <i>When we arrived at Sue's house, she had left. I thought I'd seen the film before, but I hadn't.</i>	
	Used to, would: <i>I used to have long hair when I was younger.</i>	
<b>Grammar 6</b>	<b>Present perfect 1</b>	<b>23</b>
	Present perfect: <i>I have decided to leave tomorrow. I've been to Italy and France. I've hurt my foot.</i>	
	Time expressions: <i>Have you finished the book yet?</i>	
<b>Grammar 7</b>	<b>Present perfect 2</b>	<b>27</b>
	Present perfect continuous: <i>I've been waiting here all morning. I've been working here for two years.</i>	
<b>Grammar 8</b>	<b>Future 1</b>	<b>32</b>
	Will: <i>Perhaps it'll rain tomorrow.</i>	
	Be going to: <i>Jean is going to learn to drive.</i>	
	Present continuous: <i>Are you doing anything on Friday evening?</i>	
<b>Grammar 9</b>	<b>Future 2</b>	<b>37</b>
	Future continuous: <i>This time tomorrow I'll be eating lunch on the plane.</i>	
	Future perfect: <i>By the time we get to the cinema, the film will have begun.</i>	
	Present simple: <i>Our head teacher retires next year.</i>	
	Functions using will and shall: <i>I'll try as hard as I can. Shall we play tennis?</i>	
<b>Checkpoint 1</b>	<b>Units 1–9</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Grammar 10</b>	<b>Reported speech 1</b>	<b>45</b>
	Tense changes: <i>She said that she needed some help.</i>	
	No tense changes: <i>She said that she likes apples.</i>	
	People, places, times: <i>She said that she would see me there the next day.</i>	
	Summarizing: <i>say, tell, speak</i>	

## CONTENTS

<b>Grammar 11</b>	<b>Reported speech 2</b>	<b>49</b>
	Reporting questions: <i>She asked where the bus station was. She asked me if the London train stopped there.</i>	
	Reporting commands and requests: <i>I told him to wait.</i>	
	Other reporting verbs: <i>I advised James not to buy the car.</i>	
<b>Grammar 12</b>	<b>Conditionals 1</b>	<b>53</b>
	Zero conditional: <i>If + present simple, ... present simple: If it rains hard, everyone stays indoors.</i>	
	First conditional: <i>If + present simple, ... will/won't: If we run, we won't be late.</i>	
	Second conditional: <i>If + past simple, ... would/wouldn't: If I had a helicopter, I'd fly to school.</i>	
	Unless: <i>We'll go for a walk unless it rains.</i>	
	Other uses of would: <i>Would you like some more tea?</i>	
<b>Grammar 13</b>	<b>Conditionals 2</b>	<b>58</b>
	Third conditional: <i>If + past perfect, ... would/wouldn't + have + past participle: If I'd taken my umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet.</i>	
	Modal verbs in conditional sentences: <i>If you carry too many bags, you might drop the eggs.</i>	
	Conditionals without if: <i>Imagine you saw a snake, what would you do? If I were you, I ...: I'd be more careful, if I were you.</i>	
<b>Grammar 14</b>	<b>Wishes</b>	<b>61</b>
	Wishes about the present: <i>I wish I didn't have to go to school.</i>	
	Wishes about the past: <i>I wish I hadn't eaten so much.</i>	
	Hope: <i>I hope you have a good time.</i>	
	If only: <i>If only I owned a helicopter!</i>	
<b>Grammar 15</b>	<b>Passive 1</b>	<b>64</b>
	Passive: <i>The match will be played on Wednesday.</i>	
	Using <i>by</i> and <i>with</i> : <i>Stones were thrown by angry football fans.</i>	
	Sentences without an agent: <i>One protester was arrested.</i>	
	Transitive and intransitive verbs	
<b>Grammar 16</b>	<b>Passive 2</b>	<b>69</b>
	Verbs with two objects: <i>Peter gave Karen a present.</i>	
	To be born: <i>I was born in Uruguay.</i>	
	Have something done: <i>I'm having my car serviced tomorrow.</i>	
	Passive + infinitive: <i>The new shopping centre is supposed to open next spring.</i>	
<b>Grammar 17</b>	<b>Modals 1: present and future</b>	<b>72</b>
	Ability: <i>Can you speak Chinese?</i>	
	Certainty and uncertainty: <i>He must be stuck in the traffic. I might have some news for you next week. She can't be in Italy.</i>	
	Obligation: <i>We have to wear a uniform. You must be here by 8.00.</i>	
	Opinions and advice: <i>I think you should talk to your teacher about it.</i>	
<b>Grammar 18</b>	<b>Modals 2: past</b>	<b>78</b>
	Ability: <i>Jane was able to rescue him. Jane could swim when she was ten.</i>	
	Certainty and uncertainty: <i>You must have left your passport on the plane. Lina can't have written this. Maria might have taken the bus.</i>	
	Obligation: <i>We didn't have to wear a uniform. I didn't need to go. I needn't have gone.</i>	
	Opinions and advice: <i>I think you should have worked harder.</i>	



## CONTENTS

<b>Checkpoint 2</b>	<b>Units 10–18</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Grammar 19</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>85</b>
	<i>To and for: He went to the station to meet his parents.</i> <i>So that: He wears socks in bed so (that) his feet don't get cold.</i>	
<b>Grammar 20</b>	<b>Reason and result</b>	<b>88</b>
	<i>So and such for emphasis: I bought so many books that I couldn't carry them all. It was such a good film that I saw it twice. Too and not enough for a difficulty: It was too far to walk. He is not old enough to walk to school. Very, so and too: It's so expensive/too expensive. As a result, in the end, eventually: Kate waited for a bus for a long time, and in the end she took a taxi.</i>	
<b>Grammar 21</b>	<b>Contrast</b>	<b>93</b>
	<i>But, yet and although: Maria went to school although she was ill. Even though and though: Even though she felt very ill, Maria went to school.</i> <i>While and whereas; despite and in spite of; however and on the other hand: Despite her illness, Maria went to school. Maria was ill. However, she went to school.</i>	
<b>Grammar 22</b>	<b>Functions</b>	<b>96</b>
	<i>Asking for information: Could you tell me what time the bus arrives?</i> <i>Offers: Would you like a soft drink?</i> <i>Permission: Could I possibly leave a bit early?</i> <i>Promising: I'll be back at 11.30.</i> <i>Requests: Can you help me?</i> <i>Requests with mind: Would you mind helping me?</i> <i>Suggesting and advising: Let's go to the cinema. If I were you, I'd stay at home.</i>	
<b>Grammar 23</b>	<b>Relative clauses 1</b>	<b>100</b>
	<i>Relative clauses: The doctor who treated me told me not to worry.</i> <i>Relative pronouns: The bus which/that goes to Cairo leaves from here. The girl whose case had been stolen went to the police station.</i> <i>Leaving out the relative pronoun: The doctor I spoke to told me not to worry.</i>	
<b>Grammar 24</b>	<b>Relative clauses 2</b>	<b>104</b>
	<i>Combining sentences: The girl whose case was stolen went to the police station.</i> <i>Relative clauses with an -ing form: Can all the students leaving tomorrow give back their books?</i> <i>What as a relative pronoun: What I want now is a cup of tea.</i>	
<b>Grammar 25</b>	<b>Questions 1</b>	<b>107</b>
	<i>Yes/No questions: Do you live in Prague?</i> <i>Wh- questions: What are you doing?</i> <i>Question words as the subject: What do cats eat?</i> <i>Negative questions: Don't you like Mexican food?</i> <i>Short answers: No, I don't.</i>	
<b>Grammar 26</b>	<b>Questions 2</b>	<b>110</b>
	<i>Tag questions: You don't know the answer, do you? You speak French, don't you? Let's go to the cinema, shall we?</i> <i>Reply questions: I've never eaten spaghetti. Haven't you?</i> <i>Indirect questions: Do you know when the film starts?</i>	

## CONTENTS

Grammar 27	<b>It and there</b> Introducing new information: <i>There are 12 students in this class.</i> <i>It was a difficult choice.</i> Referring back: <i>This is the shop. It's open every day.</i> Referring to a place: <i>Who is that over there?</i> <i>It's and its; they're and there.</i>	115
Grammar 28	<b>Place and position</b> <i>In, inside, out, outside; in, on; on, at, in or to? At; above/below, over/under; next to/beside, near/by; opposite</i>	117
Checkpoint 3	<b>Units 19–28</b>	121
Grammar 29	<b>Time expressions</b> <i>In, on and at; relation to today; parts of yesterday, today and tomorrow; Calendar references; for, since and ago; during or for?; By or until?; On time or in time?; Once and one day; now and nowadays; then, afterwards, after and later; at the end, in the end and at last.</i>	126
Grammar 30	<b>Countable and uncountable nouns</b> <i>Some or any?: We've got some juice but we haven't got any glasses. Have you got any cups?</i> <i>Many and much: How many chairs are there? How much money have we got?</i> <i>Singular or plural?: My trousers are too tight. The news is on.</i>	130
Grammar 31	<b>Articles 1</b> <i>Indefinite article a/an: It's a lovely day.</i> <i>Zero article (no article): Milk is good for you. Jim is in prison.</i>	134
Grammar 32	<b>Articles 2</b> <i>Definite article the: The war lasted for two weeks. I really admire the Italians. Do you play the guitar?</i>	137
Grammar 33	<b>Determiners and pronouns</b> <i>All, some: All my friends have bikes. Some students are expected to help.</i> <i>No, none: No students arrived on time. None of the guests are here yet.</i> <i>Each, every: Each one of you can carry a parcel. Every box was wrapped in coloured paper.</i> <i>Both, either, neither: Both of you can help me. Either of the books will be useful. Neither colour matches the walls.</i>	141
Grammar 34	<b>Adjectives and adverbs</b> <i>Order of adjectives: An old leather football boot.</i> <i>Gradable adjectives: It was absolutely boiling last week.</i> <i>Adjectives ending -ing and -ed: It was an interesting film, but I was tired. Adjectives with be, become, feel, look.</i> <i>One: This is a good one.</i> <i>Adverbs and adjectives: The train went fast. It was a fast train.</i> <i>Adverbs of degree (intensifiers): I could hardly stand up. Peter is really happy.</i>	145
Grammar 35	<b>Making comparisons</b> <i>Comparatives and superlatives: Mary is a better player than Monica. Sarah is the best player in the team.</i> <i>Making comparisons: Mary plays better than Monica.</i> <i>Making comparisons with adverbs: Could you drive more slowly?</i> <i>Intensifiers: That film was far less frightening than this one.</i>	150



## CONTENTS

<b>Grammar 36</b>	<b>Phrasal verbs 1</b> Verbs with three parts: <i>I'm looking forward to my holidays.</i> Verbs with two parts, transitive and inseparable: <i>When Alex started singing, everyone joined in.</i>	<b>154</b>
<b>Grammar 37</b>	<b>Phrasal verbs 2</b> Verbs with two parts, transitive and separable: <i>Tom's aunt brought him up after his parents died.</i> Verbs with two parts, intransitive: <i>The car broke down when we were on the motorway.</i>	<b>158</b>
<b>Checkpoint 4</b>	<b>Units 29–37</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Grammar 38</b>	<b>Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive 1</b> Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive with little or no change of meaning: <i>I think you should start to write/start writing.</i> Verbs followed by to + infinitive: <i>I can't afford to go to the cinema.</i> Verbs followed by to + infinitive, or that-clause: <i>We decided to go home./We decided that we would go home.</i>	<b>167</b>
<b>Grammar 39</b>	<b>Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive 2</b> Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive with change of meaning: <i>I remember telling you./Remember to take your keys.</i> Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive without to with change of meaning: <i>I tried to take an aspirin./I tried taking an aspirin.</i> Verbs followed by -ing or noun: <i>I dislike going out in the rain./I dislike my new boss.</i> Verbs followed by -ing, or noun, or that-clause: <i>The minister admitted taking a bribe/admitted everything/admitted that he was wrong.</i>	<b>172</b>
<b>Grammar 40</b>	<b>Verbs followed by prepositions</b> Verbs + preposition: <i>What are you talking about?</i> Be + adjective + preposition: <i>Dora is really good at maths.</i>	<b>176</b>
<b>Grammar 41</b>	<b>Pronouns</b> Indefinite pronouns: <i>someone, anyone</i> etc.: <i>There is someone at the door. Everyone, no one</i> etc.: <i>Everyone likes Sue.</i> Reflexive pronouns: <i>myself</i> etc.: <i>He cut himself.</i> Impersonal one: <i>One takes the train to the airport from here.</i>	<b>181</b>
<b>Grammar 42</b>	<b>Possession</b> 's (apostrophes): <i>Jim's scarf. The students' coats.</i> Of and compound nouns: <i>The end of the street. A shop window.</i> Possessive adjectives: <i>Peter is my cousin.</i> Possessive pronouns: <i>This book is mine.</i> Double possessive: <i>She's a friend of mine/of my sister's.</i>	<b>185</b>
<b>Grammar 43</b>	<b>Linking words</b> <i>And, both, too, as well, also; for example, such as; first (of all), secondly ... finally; as well as this, besides this; in fact, actually; in my view, personally; either, or; instead (of); except; even</i> Time words with other meanings: <i>I couldn't swim since I had a cold.</i>	<b>189</b>
<b>Grammar 44</b>	<b>Capital letters and punctuation</b> Capital letters: <i>I saw Ellen last night.</i> Full stop (.); comma (,); semi colon (;); colon (:); speech marks ("") (''); question mark (?) and exclamation mark (!)	<b>194</b>

## CONTENTS

<b>Grammar 45</b>	<b>Spelling and pronunciation 1</b>	<b>198</b>
	Adding <i>-ing</i> to verbs: <i>swim/swimming</i>	
	Words ending in <i>-ful</i> : <i>beautiful</i> ; <i>-ie</i> or <i>-ei</i> ?: <i>field, receive</i>	
	Silent letters: <i>knee, castle</i>	
<b>Grammar 46</b>	<b>Spelling and pronunciation 2</b>	<b>201</b>
	Same sound, different spelling: <i>love, trouble</i>	
	Same pronunciation, different spelling and meaning: <i>court, caught</i>	
	Words which look similar: <i>later, latter</i>	
	Words with a syllable which is not pronounced: <i>Wednesday</i>	
	Nouns and verbs with <i>c</i> and <i>s</i> : <i>practice, practise</i>	
	How to improve spelling	
<b>Checkpoint 5</b>	<b>Units 38–46</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Vocabulary 1</b>	<b>Dealing with vocabulary</b>	<b>208</b>
	When you find a new word – Making the most of your dictionary –	
	Keeping a vocabulary notebook	
<b>Vocabulary 2</b>	<b>Word formation 1</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Vocabulary 3</b>	<b>Word formation 2</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Vocabulary 4</b>	<b>Collocations and fixed expressions 1</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Vocabulary 5</b>	<b>Collocations and fixed expressions 2</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Vocabulary 6</b>	<b>Compound words</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Vocabulary 7</b>	<b>Money and shopping</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Vocabulary 8</b>	<b>Living space</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Vocabulary 9</b>	<b>Personal matters</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Vocabulary 10</b>	<b>Family and friends</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Vocabulary 11</b>	<b>The body and clothes</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Vocabulary 12</b>	<b>Problems</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Vocabulary 13</b>	<b>Travel and holidays</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Vocabulary 14</b>	<b>Interests and free time</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Vocabulary 15</b>	<b>Places</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Vocabulary 16</b>	<b>Food and drink</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Vocabulary 17</b>	<b>Work and study</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Vocabulary 18</b>	<b>The natural environment</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Vocabulary 19</b>	<b>Tools and technology</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>Vocabulary 20</b>	<b>Everyday objects</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Vocabulary 21</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>263</b>
	<b>Formation rules</b>	<b>266</b>
	<b>Irregular verbs</b>	<b>268</b>
	<b>Vocabulary wordlist</b>	<b>270</b>
	<b>Grammar index</b>	<b>278</b>
	<b>Grammar answers</b>	<b>281</b>
	<b>Vocabulary answers</b>	<b>299</b>