

**UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN**

**PREPARATORIA No. 2**

**ACADEMIA DE INGLES**

**WORKBOOK 1**

**MODULES V AND VIII**

**PRACTICES AND EXERCISES**

**Compiled by Profr. Mario A. Garza Morales**

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<b>Student's name</b> _____	<b>Group</b> _____
<b>Teacher</b> _____	<b>Shift</b> _____
<b>Semester</b> _____	<b>Module</b> _____
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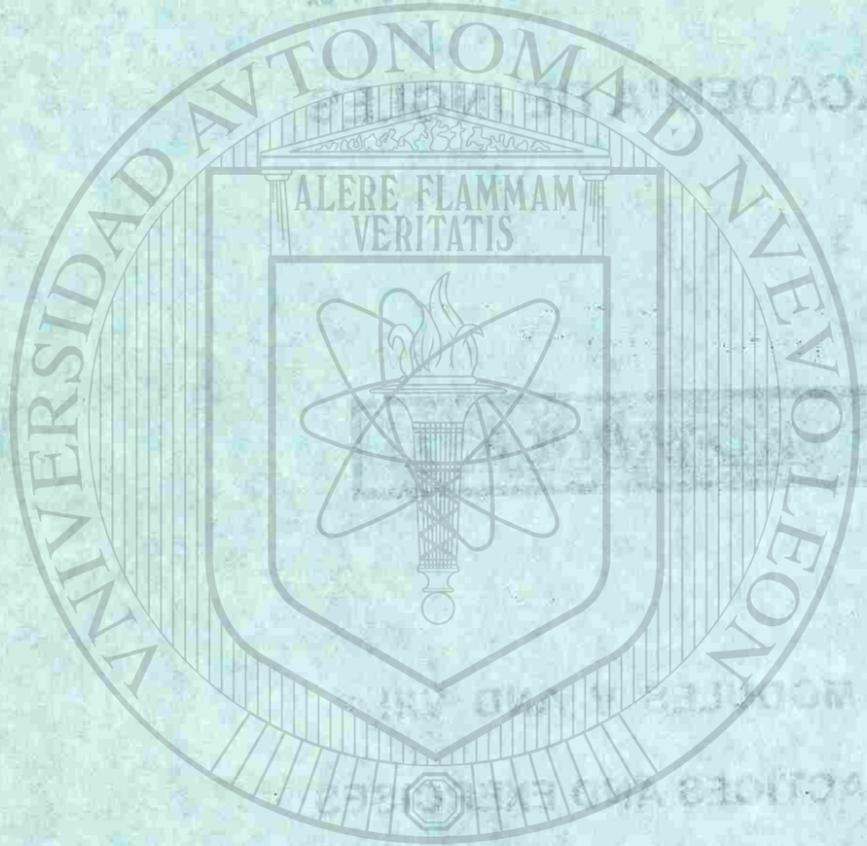
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E

2

Adjectives: comparison

bigger than, more intelligent

Spelling rules for comparatives

- For one syllable words with one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the last consonant and add *er*  
*big - bigger fat - fatter hot - hotter sad - sadder thin - thinner*
- For one syllable words with one or two vowels or ending in two consonants, just add *er*  
*long - longer tall - taller black - blacker weak - weaker soon - sooner*
- For words of one or two syllables ending with *e*, just add *r*.  
*nice - nicer wide - wider simple - simpler*
- For words of two syllables ending with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *er*.  
*pretty - prettier easy - easier funny - funnier smelly - smellier*
- For most three syllable words and all longer ones, use *more*.  
*capable - more capable intelligent - more intelligent difficult - more difficult*



Mr Adams  
A



Miss Brookes  
B



Mr Church  
C



Ms Dangerfield  
D

Examples: Mr Adams is *older than* Miss Brookes.  
Miss Brookes is *prettier than* Ms Dangerfield.  
Ms Dangerfield is *more intelligent than* Miss Brookes.  
Mr Church is *more handsome than* Mr Adams.

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Exercise A

Make sentences about the people above:

Example: fat A / C Mr Adams is fatter than Mr Church.

- |               |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1 thin        | B / D | _____ |
| 2 happy       | C / A | _____ |
| 3 sad         | D / B | _____ |
| 4 rich        | C / A | _____ |
| 5 poor        | D / B | _____ |
| 6 intelligent | A / B | _____ |
| 7 strong      | C / D | _____ |

Exercise B

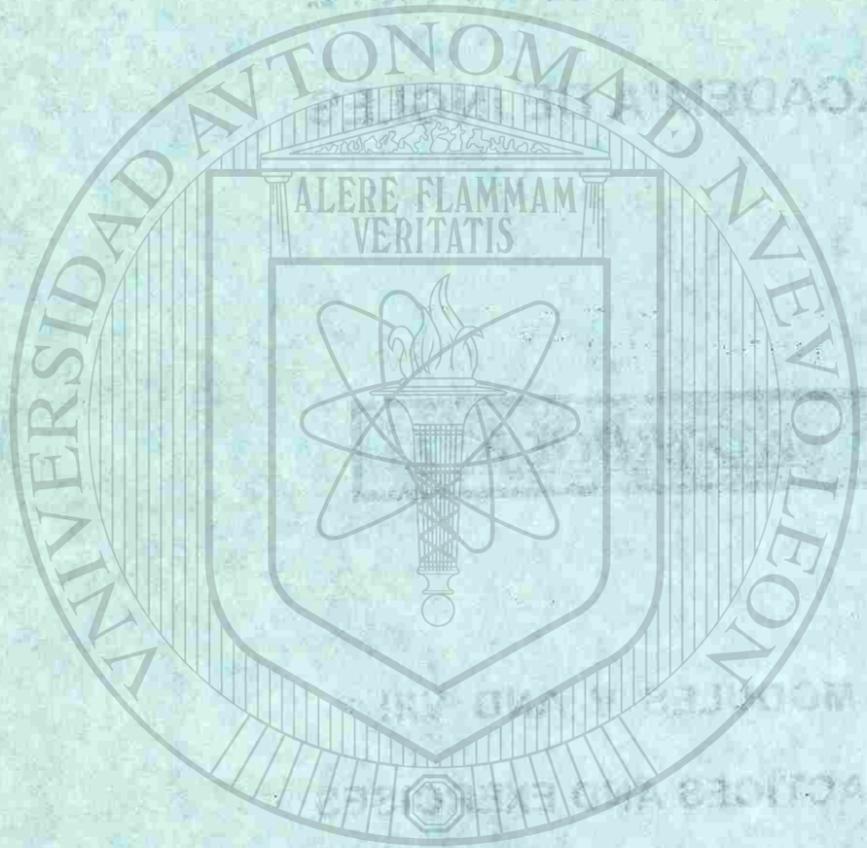
Do Exercise 1 on the cassette.

ANSWERS  
 1 Miss Brookes is thinner than Ms Dangerfield. 2 Mr Church is happier than Mr Adams. 3 Ms Dangerfield is sadder than Miss Brookes. 4 Mr Church is richer than Mr Adams. 5 Ms Dangerfield is poorer than Miss Brookes. 6 Mr Adams is more intelligent than Miss Brookes. 7 Mr Church is stronger than Ms Dangerfield.

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B



Mr Church  
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Ms Dangerfield  
D

Examples: Mr Adams is *older than* Miss Brookes.  
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Exercise A

Make sentences about the people above:

Example: fat A / C Mr Adams is fatter than Mr Church.

- |               |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1 thin        | B / D | _____ |
| 2 happy       | C / A | _____ |
| 3 sad         | D / B | _____ |
| 4 rich        | C / A | _____ |
| 5 poor        | D / B | _____ |
| 6 intelligent | A / B | _____ |
| 7 strong      | C / D | _____ |

Exercise B

Do Exercise 1 on the cassette.

ANSWERS  
 1 Miss Brookes is thinner than Ms Dangerfield. 2 Mr Church is happier than Mr Adams. 3 Ms Dangerfield is sadder than Miss Brookes. 4 Mr Church is richer than Mr Adams. 5 Ms Dangerfield is poorer than Miss Brookes. 6 Mr Adams is more intelligent than Miss Brookes. 7 Mr Church is stronger than Ms Dangerfield.

# E 4 Adjectives: superlative

## the biggest

Spelling rules for superlatives

- For one syllable words with one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the last consonant and add *est*.  
*big - biggest fat - fattest hot - hottest sad - saddest thin - thinnest*
- For one syllable words ending in two consonants or with two vowels, just add *est*.  
*long - longest tall - tallest black - blackest weak - weakest*
- For words of one or two syllables ending with *e*, just add *st*.  
*nice - nicest wide - widest simple - simplest*
- For words of two syllables ending with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *est*.  
*pretty - prettiest easy - easiest funny - funniest smelly - smelliest*
- For most three syllable words and all longer ones, use *most*.  
*capable - most capable intelligent - most intelligent difficult - most difficult*

### Exercise A

Arthur, Brenda, Charles and Delia are friends.

Examples: Arthur is *the tallest* of the four. Brenda is *the happiest* of the four. Charles is *the oldest* of the four. Delia is *the most intelligent* of the four.

Make sentences like the examples.

- Charles - fat \_\_\_\_\_
- Delia - slim \_\_\_\_\_
- Arthur - strong \_\_\_\_\_
- Brenda - elegant \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise B

Example: High mountains (world): Mont Blanc / Everest / Kilimanjaro  
Everest is the highest mountain *in* the world.

Make sentences like the example.

- Long rivers (Europe): the Danube / the Rhine / the Seine  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Big animals (Africa): the rhino / the elephant / the hippopotamus  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Busy airports (England): Gatwick / Heathrow / Manchester  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Expensive metals (world): platinum / silver / gold  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Fast passenger planes (world): Concorde / the 747 / the Airbus  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise C

Do Exercise 3 on the cassette.

# E 11 Conjunctions

John and Mary



## AND

+ +  
- -

John is tall and Mary is tall.  
I like ice-cream and you like chocolate.  
Saudi Arabia is hot and sunny.  
I am sad and you are lonely.

## BUT

+ -  
- +

Tom is tall but Carol is short.  
I like ice-cream but I don't like fish.  
Sweden is small but strong.  
She is rich but he is poor.



## SO (result)

• → •

I'm tired so I'm going to bed.  
It was wet so she stayed at home.  
I like ice-cream so I eat a lot of it.

## BECAUSE (reason)

• ← •

I'm going to bed because I'm tired.  
She stayed at home because it was wet.  
I eat ice-cream because I like it.

Join the pairs of sentences. Write *a* to *l* in the numbered spaces below.

- |                                    |                                        |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 The shop was closed              | a so we had a long swim.               |
| 2 My father shouted at me          | b but she hates sport.                 |
| 3 The water was very warm          | c and it has green eyes.               |
| 4 Our cat has a long tail          | d and has a big car.                   |
| 5 Mikki loves pop music            | e but I haven't finished.              |
| 6 The Nile is a very long river    | f because he was very angry.           |
| 7 They missed the bus              | g so we couldn't buy any cigarettes.   |
| 8 My boss was very pleased         | h because he is a good Muslim.         |
| 9 Tomoko asked me to a party       | i and it flows through many countries. |
| 10 Mustapha prays five times a day | j but I didn't want to go.             |
| 11 I've been working very hard     | k so they had to walk.                 |
| 12 He lives in a large house       | l because I worked hard.               |

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWERS

1 c; 2 f; 3 a; 4 c; 5 b; 6 i; 7 k; 8 h; 9 j; 10 h; 11 e; 12 d

ANSWERS  
A 1 Charles is the fattest of the four. 2 Delia is the slimmest of the four. 3 Arthur is the strongest of the four. 4 Brenda is the most elegant of the four.  
B 1 The Danube is the longest river in Europe. 2 The elephant is the biggest animal in Africa. 3 Heathrow is the busiest airport in England. 4 Platinum is the most expensive metal in the world. 5 Concorde is the fastest passenger plane in the world.

# E 15 Prepositions: place

at home in bed

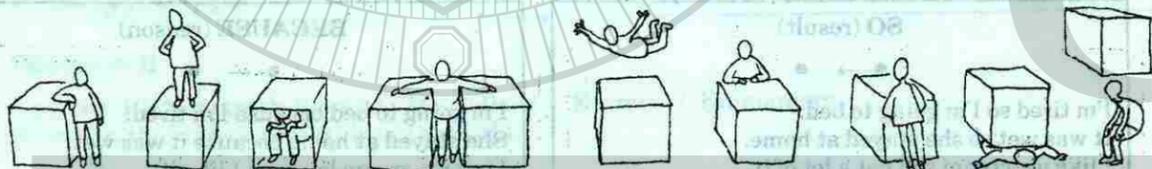
- 4 -

AT	IN	ON
at home/work/school at the beginning/end at the theatre/cinema at the station/airport at a party/dance/concert	in Rome (town or city) in France (country) in a car in a room/house/garden in your tea/drink in bed/hospital/prison in the air	on the table/shelf on the ground/floor on a bus/train/plane on the wall/ceiling on the left/right

## Exercise A

Write in the correct prepositions.

- Where's John? He's not \_\_\_\_\_ work today. No, he's \_\_\_\_\_ bed \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
- Where's your cup? It's \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- Do you take sugar \_\_\_\_\_ your coffee? No thanks.
- Has the plane arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport? No, it's still \_\_\_\_\_ the air.
- Where were you last night, \_\_\_\_\_ a party? No, I was \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre \_\_\_\_\_ London.
- Have you seen my football? Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the grass \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.
- Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_ Trento, a small town \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.
- I can't find my shoes. They're \_\_\_\_\_ the floor \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
- Did you meet him \_\_\_\_\_ the station? No, he wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
- Where is Mr Smith? He's \_\_\_\_\_ the third room \_\_\_\_\_ the left.



## Exercise B

Now look at the picture and answer the questions.

Example: Where is the car? It's in front of the taxi.

- Where is the taxi? \_\_\_\_\_ the car and the bus.
- Where is the plane? \_\_\_\_\_ the helicopter.
- Where is the bus? \_\_\_\_\_ the taxi.
- Where is the lorry? \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
- Where is the helicopter? \_\_\_\_\_ the plane.
- Where is the boat? \_\_\_\_\_ the lorry.
- Where is the bicycle? \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
- Where is the dog? \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

**ANSWERS**  
A 1 at, in, in; 2 on; 3 in; 4 at, in; 5 at, in; 6 on, in; 7 in, in; 8 on, in; 9 at, on; 10 in, on  
B 1 It's between the car and the bus. 2 It's above the helicopter. 3 It's behind the taxi. 4 It's beside / next to the car. 5 It's below the plane. 6 It's on the lorry. 7 It's under the car. 8 It's in the car.

# E 16 Prepositions: time

at four o'clock on Saturday

- 5 -

AT (times / festivals)	ON (days / dates)	IN (months / years / seasons)
at four o'clock at 3.15 at Christmas at the weekend	on Monday on 15th May on April 3rd	in July in 1992 in winter in the morning

## Exercise A

Example: When does the plane leave? It leaves at 6.30.

- When did you arrive? \_\_\_\_\_
- What time shall we start? \_\_\_\_\_
- When do the shops close? \_\_\_\_\_
- What time does the film begin? \_\_\_\_\_



## Exercise B

Example: When is Christmas Day? Friday

Christmas Day is on 25th December.

- When is New Year's Day? 4th July
- When is American Independence Day? 25th December
- On which day do Christians go to church? 1st January
- On which day do Muslims go to the mosque? Sunday

## Exercise C

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with *on*, *in* or *a*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Monday, Susan woke up \_\_\_\_\_ five o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
- In England they play football \_\_\_\_\_ winter and cricket \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
- My sister arrived \_\_\_\_\_ half past three \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
- I usually play badminton \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesdays and tennis \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays.

## Exercise D

Do Exercise 7 on the cassette.

**ANSWERS**  
A 1 I arrived at seven o'clock. 2 We'll start at 7.15. 3 They close at 5.30. 4 It begins at eight o'clock.  
B 1 New Year's Day is on 1st January. 2 American Independence Day is on 4th July. 3 Christians go to church on Sunday. 4 Muslims go to the mosque on Friday.  
C 1 on, at, in; 2 in, in; 3 at, in; 4 on, on

Wh- questions begin with question words like What, When, Who, Whose, Why, Which, Where, and How.



QUESTION	ANSWER
What is your name? <i>(verb) (subject)</i>	My name is Maria. <i>(subject) (verb)</i>
Where are the children? <i>(verb) (subject)</i>	The children are in the garden. <i>(subject) (verb)</i>
When is she coming? <i>(verb) (subject) (verb)</i>	She is coming at 8 o'clock. <i>(subject) (verb)</i>

The verb comes before the subject.

The verb comes after the subject.

Exercise A

Write the questions.

- What \_\_\_\_\_? His name is Juan.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_? The pyramids are in Egypt.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_? Alain was sick at the party.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_? I am learning English because of my job.
- How old \_\_\_\_\_? She is 20.
- Whose car \_\_\_\_\_? It's my car.

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
a) Joan knows Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Joan knows <u>who</u> ? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Who does Joan know? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i>	Joan knew Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Joan knew <u>who</u> ? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Who did Joan know? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i>
b) Joan knows Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> ? knows Mike? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Who knows Mike? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i>	Joan knew Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> ? knew Mike? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Who knew Mike? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i>

Exercise B

Write the questions.

Examples: Who arrived at 7 o'clock?  
Who did he see yesterday?

- Where \_\_\_\_\_? He went to ? last week.
- How many books \_\_\_\_\_? John bought ? books last year.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_? ? bought a new car last month.
- When \_\_\_\_\_? Phyllis went to China ?
- Which car \_\_\_\_\_? I like the ? car.
- What \_\_\_\_\_? ? happened.
- What \_\_\_\_\_? ? You want ?
- Whose pen \_\_\_\_\_? She took ?'s pen.

**ANSWERS**  
 1 Where did he go last week? 2 How many books did John buy last year? 3 Who bought a new car last month? 4 When did Phyllis go to China? 5 Which car do you like? 6 What happened? 7 What do you want? 8 Whose pen did she take?  
 9 How old is she? 10 Whose car is it?  
 11 What is his name? 12 Where are the pyramids? 13 Who was sick at the party? 14 Why are you learning English?

STATEMENT		QUESTION		SHORT ANSWER		
I	am 'm am not 'm not	Am Aren't	I	Yes, No,	I	am. 'm not.
You We	are 're are not aren't	Are Aren't	you we they	Yes, No,	you we they	are. aren't.
They	aren't	Is Isn't	he she it	Yes, No,	he she it	is. isn't.
He She	is 's is not isn't					
It						

We use going to when we know what is going to happen, or we think the other person knows what is going to happen.

Examples:



Exercise A

What is going to happen?

- She / read / a book \_\_\_\_\_
- They / watch / TV \_\_\_\_\_
- He / not play / the drums \_\_\_\_\_
- She / not do / her homework \_\_\_\_\_
- I / do / my homework \_\_\_\_\_
- You / do / your homework? \_\_\_\_\_
- It / rain \_\_\_\_\_
- It / not / rain \_\_\_\_\_
- It / rain? \_\_\_\_\_
- They / not come / to the party \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise B

Do Exercise 15 on the cassette.

**ANSWERS**  
 1 She is going to read a book. 2 They are going to watch TV. 3 He is not going to play the drums. 4 She is not going to do her homework.  
 5 I am going to do my homework. 6 Are you going to do your homework? 7 It is going to rain. 8 It isn't going to rain. 9 Is it going to rain? 10 They are not going to come to the party.

# E 40 Verbs: future with will

I'll go ...

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I			Will	I		Yes,	I	will.
You				you		No,	you	won't.
We	will	come.		we			we	
They	'll		Will	they	come?		they	
He	won't			he			he	
She				she			she	
It				it			it	

We use the future with *will* to express the following.

### PREDICTION

In Scotland it will rain tomorrow. In the south of England it will be sunny.



### QUICK DECISION

I'll have steak. I think I'll have fish.



### PROMISE

I'll phone you again tomorrow.



Example:

I think I / stay / in bed tomorrow.

I think I'll stay in bed tomorrow.

- I don't think she / go / to the party.
- The weather / be / sunny in June.
- You / help / me?
- There / not be / enough water next summer.
- I think I / go / to the bank.
- He / pay / you tomorrow.
- I / have / soup, please.
- The government says we / have / more money next year.
- You / marry / me?
- No, I / not lend / you any money.

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**ANSWERS**  
 1 I don't think she'll go to the party. 2 The weather will be sunny in June. 3 Will you help me? 4 There won't be enough water next summer. 5 I think I'll go to the bank. 6 I'll pay you tomorrow. 7 I'll have soup, please. 8 The government says we'll have more money next year. 9 Will you marry me? 10 No, I won't lend you any money.

# E 45 Verbs: modal auxiliaries can/could

I can, I could...

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I			Can	I		Yes,	I	can.
You				you		No,	you	can't.
We	can	swim.	Can	we	swim?		we	
They				they			they	
He	can't		Can't	he			he	
She				she			she	
It				it			it	

Can = I know how to do it, or it is possible for me to do it.

Example: Can you swim? Yes, I can. Can you ski? No, I can't. You can't dive in here.

### Exercise A

Write statements with *can* or *can't*.



- They \_\_\_\_\_ dance.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ ski.
- \_\_\_\_\_ drive.

### Exercise B

The past tense of *can/can't* is *could/couldn't*. Complete these sentences.



- Last year they \_\_\_\_\_ dance.
- Last year he \_\_\_\_\_
- Last year she \_\_\_\_\_

We also use *can* or *could* for making requests. (*Could* is very polite.)

Example:



### Exercise C

Write requests using *can* or *could*.

- You want to read someone's newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_
- You want a friend to post a letter for you. \_\_\_\_\_
- You want someone to pass the salt. \_\_\_\_\_
- You want to watch TV. \_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWERS**  
 A 1 They couldn't dance. 2 He can't ski. 3 She can drive.  
 B 1 Can/Could I read your newspaper, please? 2 Can/Could you post this letter for me, please? 3 Can/Could you pass the salt, please? 4 Can/Could I watch TV, please?

# E 47 Verbs: modal auxiliaries with may/might

We may do that.

I/You We/They He/She/It	may (not)  might (not)	go. come. work.
-------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------

We use *may* or *might* when we think something is possible.  
*May* is often more possible than *might*.

Examples: What are you going to do this afternoon? We don't know yet. We *may* watch a video.  
We *might* not like this video. No, this one *might* be better.

## Exercise A

Write sentences with *may (not)* and *might (not)* for the following situations.

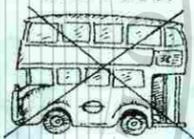
1 BE SUNNY?



a) It \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

2 GO BY BUS?



a) They \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_



GO BY TAXI?

3 PEACE IN THE WORLD?



a) There \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_



ANOTHER WAR?

4 DO MY HOMEWORK?



a) She \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_



GO TO THE CINEMA?

## Exercise B

May I . . . ? means Is it OK if I . . . ?

Example: May I use your pen? Yes, here you are.

Ask:

1 You want to read someone's newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_?

2 You want to open a window. \_\_\_\_\_?

3 You want to turn on the TV. \_\_\_\_\_?

**ANSWERS**

A 1 a) It may be sunny. b) It might not rain. b) They might not go by bus. 3 a) There may be peace in the world. b) There might not be another war. 4 a) She may go to the cinema. b) She might not do her homework.

B 1 May I read your newspaper? 2 May I open a window? 3 May I turn on the TV?

# E 48 Verbs: modal auxiliaries with must/mustn't/needn't

We must do this.

I You We They He She It	must must not mustn't	go. work. be...
-------------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------

I You We They He She It	don't need to need not needn't	go. work. be...
-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------

*Must* or *mustn't* means it is necessary. *Needn't* means it is not necessary.

## Authority:

You *must* drive on the left in England.  
You *must not* drive on the right.

You *must* take this medicine.  
You *needn't* stay in bed.

You *mustn't* walk on the grass.  
You *needn't* go home yet.

## Exercise A

Use *must* / *mustn't* / *needn't*.



You \_\_\_\_\_ when you go to England.



You \_\_\_\_\_ be late for school.



You \_\_\_\_\_ change your English money when you go to Scotland.



You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the classroom.

## Personal opinion:

Examples: We *must* hurry or we'll be late. I *mustn't* make any mistakes.  
You *needn't* clean the window. I did it yesterday.

## Exercise B

Use *must* / *mustn't* / *needn't*.



You \_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella.



I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank.



I \_\_\_\_\_ be late.

**ANSWERS**

A 1 You must have a passport when you go to England. 2 You mustn't be late for school. 3 You needn't change your English money when you go to Scotland. 4 You mustn't smoke in the classroom.

B 1 You needn't take an umbrella. 2 I must go to the bank. 3 I mustn't be late.

# 49

## Verbs: modal auxiliaries with should

We should do that.

I/You We/They He/She/It	should should not shouldn't	go. come. work.
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------

We use *should* when it is a good thing to do.  
We also use it to give advice.  
We use *should not* or *shouldn't* when it is a bad thing to do.

Examples: You shouldn't bite your finger nails! You should study hard and go to university.

### Exercise A

Change these orders into advice.

Examples: Write to your mother! You should write to your mother.

Don't put your feet on the table! You shouldn't put your feet on the table.

- It's a nice day. Don't stay in the house! \_\_\_\_\_
- Go for a walk! \_\_\_\_\_
- Visit your aunt! \_\_\_\_\_
- Respect older people! \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't watch TV all day! \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise B

Now use *should* or *shouldn't* to give advice to these people.

1 She \_\_\_\_\_ eat so much.      2 He \_\_\_\_\_

3 He \_\_\_\_\_ to the dentist.

4 She \_\_\_\_\_ to the police.      5 They \_\_\_\_\_

6 He \_\_\_\_\_ his car.

**ANSWERS**  
 1 She shouldn't eat so much. 2 He shouldn't smoke. 3 He should go to the dentist. 4 She should go to the police. 5 They should take an umbrella. 6 He shouldn't drive his car. 7 He shouldn't watch TV all day. 8 You should respect older people. 9 You shouldn't stay in the house. 10 You should go for a walk. 11 You should visit your aunt. 12 You should walk.

# 60

## Verbs: present continuous

I am going.

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I	am 'm 'm not	going.	Am	I		Yes,	I	am. 'm not.
You We They	are 're 're not	going.	Are	you we they	going?	No,	you we they	are. aren't.
He She It	is is not isn't 's not		Is	he she it			he she it	is. isn't.

The present continuous tense talks about what is happening now.

Look at the picture. It's 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.



The dog is chasing the cat.      The children are playing with a ball.      The fish is swimming.      Grandad is sleeping.

Examples: What is the fish doing? It's swimming.  
 Is the fish swimming? Yes, it is.

- What is Mrs Smith doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Grandad reading? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the cat doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is the dog sleeping? \_\_\_\_\_
- What are the children playing with? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the dog doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is Mr Smith doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- Are Mrs Smith and Grandad working? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Mr Smith working? \_\_\_\_\_
- Are you working?!

**ANSWERS**  
 1 She's reading. 2 No, he isn't. 3 It's hiding in the tree. 4 No, it isn't. 5 They're playing with a ball. 6 It's chasing a cat. 7 He's cutting the grass. 8 No, they aren't. 9 Yes, he is. 10 Yes, I am!

# E 61 Verbs: present perfect continuous

I have been working

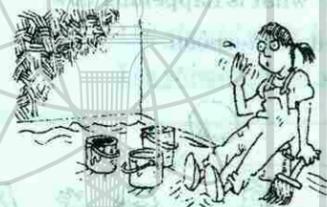
-14-

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I	have	been working.	Have	I	been working?	Yes,	I	have.
You	've			No,		you	haven't.	
We	have not			we		they	they	
They	haven't			he		Yes,	he	has.
He	has		Has	she	hasn't.	No,	she	hasn't.
She	's			it			it	
It	has not							
	hasn't							

The present perfect continuous tense looks in the present at an action which started in the past and may have finished or may be continuing.



Why is she crying?  
She's been chopping onions.



I'm tired. I've been painting this room all day.



They're fed up. They've been waiting for the bus for 30 minutes.

## Exercise A

Why is the Smith family tired?



1 Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (drive)



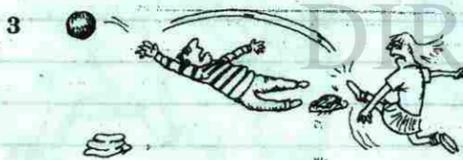
4 The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) the cat.



2 Mrs Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (garden)



5 Grandma and Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the park.



3 The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football.

## Exercise B

Do Exercise 20 on the cassette.

ANSWERS  
A 1 Mr Smith has been driving. 2 Mrs Smith has been gardening. 3 The children have been playing football. 4 The dog has been chasing the cat. 5 Grandma and Grandpa have been walking in the park.

# 65 Verbs: to be

I am... It is...

-15-

STATEMENT		QUESTION		SHORT ANSWER		
I	am...	Am	I ?	Yes,	I	am.
You	'm...	Aren't		No,		'm not.
We	am not...	Are	you ?	Yes,	you	are.
They	are...	Aren't	we ?	No,	we	aren't.
He	're...	Is	he ?	Yes,	he	is.
She	aren't...	Isn't	she ?	No,	she	isn't.
It	is...		it		it	
	's...					
	isn't...					

## Exercise A

To be + ADJECTIVE Example: He is angry!

Complete the sentences choosing from the adjectives given below.

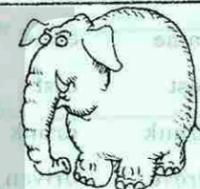
cold rich strong beautiful tired happy



1 She \_\_\_\_\_



2 They \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?



4 We \_\_\_\_\_



5 He \_\_\_\_\_



6 I \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise B

To be + NOUN Example: She is a nurse.

a student a police officer a champion footballers singers a painter



1 They \_\_\_\_\_



2 She \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?



4 It \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_



6 We \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWERS  
A 1 They are footballers. 2 She is a painter. 3 Are you a student? 4 It is a police officer. 5 He is a champion. 6 I am not rich. strong? 4 We are cold. 5 He is tired. 6 I am not happy. 3 Is it

# 68

## Irregular verb table

### Exercise A

Write the meaning in your own language.

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Meaning in your language	Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Meaning in your language
be	was	been	_____	lose	lost	lost	_____
begin	began	begun	_____	make	made	made	_____
bite	bit	bitten	_____	mean	meant	meant	_____
break	broke	broken	_____	meet	met	met	_____
bring	brought	brought	_____	pay	paid	paid	_____
buy	bought	bought	_____	put	put	put	_____
catch	caught	caught	_____	read	read	read	_____
choose	chose	chosen	_____	ride	rode	ridden	_____
come	came	come	_____	run	ran	run	_____
cost	cost	cost	_____	say	said	said	_____
drink	drank	drunk	_____	see	saw	seen	_____
drive	drove	driven	_____	sell	sold	sold	_____
eat	ate	eaten	_____	send	sent	sent	_____
fall	fell	fallen	_____	show	showed	shown	_____
feel	felt	felt	_____	shoot	shot	shot	_____
find	found	found	_____	shut	shut	shut	_____
fly	flew	flown	_____	sing	sang	sung	_____
forget	forgot	forgotten	_____	sit	sat	sat	_____
get	got	got	_____	speak	spoke	spoken	_____
give	gave	given	_____	spend	spent	spent	_____
go	went	gone	_____	stand	stood	stood	_____
grow	grew	grown	_____	swim	swam	swum	_____
have	had	had	_____	take	took	taken	_____
hear	heard	heard	_____	teach	taught	taught	_____
hold	held	held	_____	tell	told	told	_____
keep	kept	kept	_____	think	thought	thought	_____
know	knew	known	_____	understand	understood	understood	_____
leave	left	left	_____	wear	wore	worn	_____
let	let	let	_____	write	wrote	written	_____

### Exercise B

Do Exercise 2 on the cassette

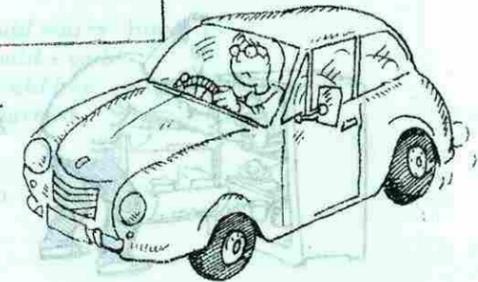
# E 6

## Adverbs: formation

She plays beautifully.

ADJECTIVE		ADVERB
strong	+ ly =	strongly
cheerful	+ ly =	cheerfully
happy	y > i + ly =	happily

Example: Susan is a careful driver. She drives carefully.



### Exercise A

Make a sentence for each picture.

- John is a quick runner. He \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohammed is a brave fighter. He \_\_\_\_\_
- Geoffrey is a bad writer. He \_\_\_\_\_
- Maria is a beautiful singer. She \_\_\_\_\_
- Sheila is a strong swimmer. She \_\_\_\_\_
- Andy is a noisy eater. He \_\_\_\_\_
- Ilanova is a graceful dancer. She \_\_\_\_\_
- Ann is a dangerous driver. She \_\_\_\_\_
- Joe is a careless painter. He \_\_\_\_\_
- The bird is a loud singer. It \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise B

Do Exercise 4 on the cassette.

**ANSWERS**  
 A 1 He runs quickly. 2 He fights bravely. 3 He writes badly. 4 She sings beautifully. 5 She swims strongly. 6 He eats noisily. 7 She dances gracefully. 8 She drives dangerously. 9 He paints carelessly. 10 It sings loudly.

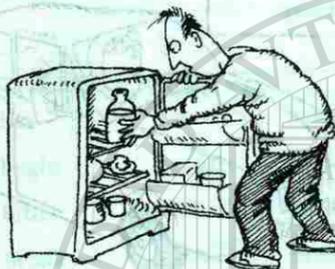
# E 34 Verbs: conditional I

if ...

Conditional I is used when things *usually* happen, or *are likely* to happen.

## Exercise A

### GENERAL CONDITIONS



Example: If you put milk into the fridge, it stays cold.  
 (present simple) (present simple)  
 or: Milk stays cold if you put it into the fridge.

Choose the correct endings.

- Water boils if \_\_\_\_\_
- If I am late for work, \_\_\_\_\_
- My teacher gets angry if \_\_\_\_\_
- If I feel tired, \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't like driving if \_\_\_\_\_
- If the weather is cold, \_\_\_\_\_

my boss gets very angry  
 I always wear a coat  
 I don't do my homework  
 the roads are busy  
 you heat it to 100°C  
 I usually go to bed early

## Exercise B

### LIKELY CONDITIONS



Example: You will catch the bus if you hurry.  
 (future) (present tense)  
 or: If you hurry, you will catch the bus.  
 (present simple) (future)

Choose the correct endings.

- If it rains, \_\_\_\_\_
- My teacher will be pleased if \_\_\_\_\_
- If I study hard, \_\_\_\_\_
- I'll be disappointed if \_\_\_\_\_
- If you're not busy this evening, \_\_\_\_\_
- The boys will play football \_\_\_\_\_

I do my homework tonight  
 will you come to the party?  
 I won't go for a walk  
 if they have time  
 I don't pass my exams  
 my English will improve

**ANSWERS**  
 A 1 I won't go for a walk. 2 I do my homework tonight.  
 3 my English will improve. 4 I don't pass my exams.  
 5 will you come to the party? 6 if they have time.

# E 35 Verbs: conditional II

if I were you ...

Conditional II is used for imaginary situations, or situations which are not likely to happen.

Examples:



If I met a rich young man, I would marry him.  
 (past simple) (would + verb)  
 If I married him, I would buy a lot of clothes.  
 (or: I would buy a lot of clothes if I married him.)

## Exercise A

Complete the following sentences.

- If he \_\_\_\_\_ harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.  
 (work) (pass)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to America if she \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.  
 (go) (have)
- If England \_\_\_\_\_ better weather, more tourists \_\_\_\_\_ to visit.  
 (have) (come)

Conditional II is also used for giving advice.

Example:



If I were you, I'd sell that car!

If	I / we / you	he / she / it / they	were. . .
----	--------------	----------------------	-----------

NB: In spoken English, some people say *I was, he was or she was.*

## Exercise B

Give advice to these people.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (eat less)



- \_\_\_\_\_ (stop smoking)



- \_\_\_\_\_ (go to the dentist)



**ANSWERS**  
 A 1 If he worked harder, he would pass the exam.  
 2 She would go to America if she had enough money.  
 3 If England had better weather, more tourists would come to visit.  
 B 1 If I were you, I'd eat less. 2 If I were you, I'd stop smoking. 3 If I were you, I'd go to the dentist.

I came, he went.

STATEMENT		NEGATIVE		QUESTION		SHORT ANSWER		
I	got up.	I	get up.	I	get up?	I	you	
You	woke up.	You	wake up.		wake up?	you	we	
We	had... went.	We	have... go.	Did	have?	Yes,	they	did.
	drank.		drink.	Did	go?	No,	he	didn't.
They	ate.	They	eat.	Did	drink?			
	left.		leave.	Did	eat?			
He	came.	He	come.		leave?		she	
She	read.	She	read.		come?		it	
It	wrote.	It	write.		read?			
					write?			

- 7:00
- 8:00
- 8:30
- 8:45
- 9:00
- 10:30
- 12:00

Mr and Mrs Smith got up.

The children got up.

Mr Smith had his breakfast and then drove to work.

The children ran to school. They didn't go by car.

Mrs Smith went to work.

Mr Smith drank a cup of coffee. The children didn't drink anything.

Mr Smith ate his sandwiches at the office.

Mrs Smith came home.

The children left school.

The Smith family had dinner.

The children went to bed.

Mr Smith read the newspaper.

Mrs Smith wrote a letter.

Mr and Mrs Smith went to bed.

What did the Smith family do today? Fill in the blanks.

Mr Smith: I \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock and \_\_\_\_\_ my breakfast at 8.30 and then \_\_\_\_\_ to work. At 10.30 I \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee. At 12 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ my sandwiches. In the evening I \_\_\_\_\_ my newspaper and \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at 11.

My wife \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock and at 9 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ to work. She \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 o'clock and at 6 o'clock we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. \_\_\_\_\_ a letter at 10 o'clock and \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at the same time as me. The children \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock. They \_\_\_\_\_ to school at 8.45. \_\_\_\_\_ didn't \_\_\_\_\_ by car. They \_\_\_\_\_ school at 4 and \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with us at 6 o'clock. Then at 9 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

**ANSWERS**

Mr Smith: I got up at 7 o'clock and had my breakfast at 8.30 and then drove to work. At 10.30 I drank a cup of coffee. At 12 o'clock I ate my sandwiches. In the evening I read my newspaper and I went to bed at 11. My wife got up at 7 o'clock and went to work. She came home at 9 o'clock and at 9 o'clock she went to bed. She wrote a letter at 10 o'clock and at 6 o'clock we had dinner. They left school at 4 and had dinner with us at 6 o'clock. Then at 9 o'clock they went to bed.

I listened, he talked.

STATEMENT		QUESTION		SHORT ANSWER	
I		I		I	
You		you		you	
We	listened.	we	listen?	we	did.
They	didn't listen.	they		they	didn't.
He		he		he	
She		she		she	
It		it		it	

The past simple tense is used for regular actions in the past, or single actions.

What did the Smith family do yesterday?

- 8:15 At 8.15 the children washed their hands and faces.
- 9:00 At 9 o'clock Mr Smith arrived at the office.
- 10:00 At 10 o'clock the children played with their friends.
- 12:30 At 12.30 Mr Smith walked to the pub for lunch. He didn't stay in the office.
- 3:30 At 3.30 the children finished school.
- 7:00 At 7 o'clock Mr Smith cleaned the car.
- 8:30 At 8.30 the children cleaned their teeth. They didn't brush their hair.
- 10:00 At 10 o'clock Mr Smith talked to his wife.

**Exercise A**

Mrs Smith worked at the hospital all day. When she arrived home she asked the family some questions. Fill in the blanks in the conversations below.

- Mrs Smith: '\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your hands and faces this morning?'  
Family: 'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.'
- Mrs Smith: 'What \_\_\_\_\_ you do at school?'  
Family: 'We \_\_\_\_\_ with our friends.'
- Mrs Smith: '\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in the office for lunch?'  
Family: 'No, I \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to the pub.'
- Mrs Smith: 'Who \_\_\_\_\_ the car?'  
Family: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- Mrs Smith: '\_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ their teeth and \_\_\_\_\_ their hair?'  
Family: 'They \_\_\_\_\_ their teeth but \_\_\_\_\_ their hair.'

**Exercise B**

Do Exercise 19 on the cassette.

**ANSWERS**

1 Did you wash your hands and faces this morning? Yes we did. 2 What did you do at school? We played with our friends. 3 Did you stay in the office for lunch? No, I didn't. I walked to the pub. 4 Who washed the car? I did. 5 Did the children clean their teeth and brush their hair? They cleaned their teeth but they didn't brush their hair.

# E 64 Verbs: present simple

I sleep / he sleeps

STATEMENT		NEGATIVE		QUESTION		SHORT ANSWER		
I	sleep.	I	don't.	Do	I	Yes,	I	do.
You		You			you	No,	you	don't.
We		We			we		we	
They		They	sleep.		they		they	
								sleep?
He	sleeps.	He	doesn't.	Does	he	Yes,	he	does.
She		She			she	No,	she	doesn't.
It		It			it		it	

The present simple tense is used to describe things we do regularly, every day.

## What do the Smith family do every day?

Mr Smith goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Mr Smith gets up.

Mr Smith reads the newspaper.

The children go to bed at 9 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock the children get up.

The children finish school.

Mr Smith doesn't finish work.

At 8.30 Mr Smith goes to work.

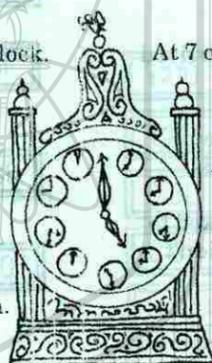
The children go home for lunch.

Mr Smith stays at work.

At 9 o'clock the children go to school.

At 10.30 am Mr Smith drinks coffee.

The children don't drink coffee; they play.



Use the diagram above to answer these questions.

- 1 What does Mr Smith do at 7 o'clock? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Do the children get up at 7 o'clock? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What does Mr Smith do at 8.30 am? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do the children drink coffee at 10.30 am? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What do the children do at 10.30 am? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Do the children go home for lunch? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Does Mr Smith finish work at 3.30 pm? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What does Mr Smith do in the evening? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 When do the children go to bed? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Does Mr Smith go to bed at 11 o'clock? \_\_\_\_\_

### ANSWERS

1 He gets up. 2 No, they don't. 3 He goes to work. 4 No, they don't. 5 They play. 6 Yes, they do. 7 No, he doesn't. 8 He reads the newspaper. 9 They go to bed at 9 o'clock. 10 Yes, he does.

# E 62 Verbs: present perfect simple

I have seen.

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I	have			I		Yes,	I	have.
You	've		Have	you		No,	you	haven't.
We	have not			we			we	
They	haven't	seen... ?		they	(past		they	
		(past			participle)			
		participle)						
He	has		Has	he			he	has.
She	's			she			she	hasn't.
It	has not			it			it	
	hasn't							

The present perfect tense looks in the present at actions completed in the past.



He's cleaned the car.



She's finished her homework.



They've eaten a Chinese meal.

Fill in the blanks.



1 What have they done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ a film. (see)



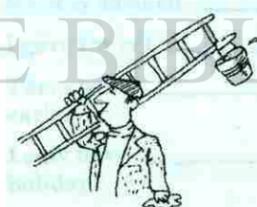
2 What \_\_\_\_\_ he done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes. (wash)



3 What \_\_\_\_\_ she done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ a letter. (write)



4 What's \_\_\_\_\_ done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the milk. (drink)



5 What's he done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the windows. (clean)



6 What have they done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the window! (break)

### ANSWERS

1 They've seen a film. 2 What has he done? He's washed the dishes. 3 What has she done? She's written a letter. 4 What's it done? It's drunk the milk. 5 He's cleaned the windows. 6 They've broken the window.



I 9 Adverbials: concession and contrast

Although it was raining, we went for a walk.



The following words and phrases are used to contrast two ideas:

but / yet / however / although / even though / despite / in spite of

Look at the following examples.

- It was raining, *but* we went for a walk. (in the middle of a sentence)
- It was raining, *yet* we went for a walk. (in the middle of a sentence)
- It was raining. *However*, we went for a walk. (at the start of a new sentence)
- Although* it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)
- Even though* it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)
- Despite* the rain, we went for a walk. (followed by a noun)
- In spite of* the rain, we went for a walk. (followed by a noun)
- Despite the fact that* it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)
- In spite of the fact that* it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)

Use one of the above words or phrases in the following sentences.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ they are always arguing, Jack and Jill still say they love each other.
- 2 Paris is an expensive city, \_\_\_\_\_ it's still a great place for a holiday.
- 3 The rate of inflation has come down to 3% this year. \_\_\_\_\_, the unemployment figures are still rising.
- 4 They're still going ahead with the wedding \_\_\_\_\_ her father's death.
- 5 They won the football match \_\_\_\_\_ they only had ten players.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather, they're having a good time.
- 7 He's had several bad accidents, \_\_\_\_\_ he still loves skiing.
- 8 She made her granddaughter a lovely dress, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that she had arthritis in her hands.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ she had lost her passport and ticket, Sue went to the airport and tried to get on the plane.
- 10 Tony lost his job last month and doesn't know where he's going to get another one. \_\_\_\_\_, he's still cheerful and hopes to get married soon.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ the recession, Mr. Leech's company is doing well.
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the company kept losing money, the director increased his salary.

ANSWERS  
 1 Although/Even though; 2 but/yet; 3 However; 4 despite/in spite of; 5 although/even though; 6 Despite/in spite of; 7 but/yet; 8 despite/in spite of; 9 Although/Even though; 10 However; 11 Despite; 12 Despite/in spite of.

I 21 Prepositions of time: at, in, on, from...to, by

It happened at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday.



It happened at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday.

AT	IN	ON
at four o'clock at the weekend at night at Christmas at first (in contrast with a change later: <i>At first I liked him but then I changed my mind.</i> ) at last (after a long wait: <i>At last the bus is here - we've been waiting for ages!</i> ) at the beginning/at the end (with something which has a beginning and an end: <i>At the beginning of the month I get lots of bills. At the end of the month I get my salary.</i> ) at the time (at that moment: <i>I couldn't phone you as I hadn't got your number at the time.</i> )	in April (months) in 1994 (years) in spring (seasons) in time (before it is too late) in the morning (times of the day) in the end (after difficulties or effort: <i>I rock my driving test 5 times, but passed in the end.</i> ) in a month (after a period of time: <i>I'll be going home in a month.</i> )	on Saturday (days) on 20th June (dates) on holiday on time (at the appointed time)
		<b>FROM...TO</b> from May to July (a period of time)
		<b>BY</b> by 5 o'clock (within a certain time limit: <i>I'll finish this by 5 o'clock.</i> )

Put the correct prepositions into each space.

- 1 I'm watching TV - I'll phone you back \_\_\_\_\_ 9.30 \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the programme.
- 2 We're going \_\_\_\_\_ holiday \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks' time.
- 3 So there you are \_\_\_\_\_ last! Can't you ever be \_\_\_\_\_ time?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ first, I intended to stay the whole time, but \_\_\_\_\_ the end I decided to leave before the end.
- 5 Shouldn't you have finished this \_\_\_\_\_ now? - I've got to leave \_\_\_\_\_ noon at the latest.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning I'm going to work \_\_\_\_\_ 9.00 \_\_\_\_\_ 11.30.
- 7 We usually stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas, but go out \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve.
- 8 I've never been to Greece \_\_\_\_\_ spring before - I didn't realise it would be as warm as this \_\_\_\_\_ May.
- 9 I didn't understand what he meant \_\_\_\_\_ the time, but it became clear \_\_\_\_\_ the end.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the time we got there we were just \_\_\_\_\_ time for dinner.

ANSWERS  
 1 at; 2 on; 3 at; 4 at; 5 by; 6 On; 7 at; 8 in; 9 at; 10 By.

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# I 34 Verbs: conditionals I and II

If he applies, he'll get the job.

We normally use conditional I (If + present + future) when the outcome is likely, and conditional II (If + past + would) when the outcome is unlikely.

Look at this advertisement for a job.

### Conditional I (likely)

**BILL**



Age 22  
Degree in French and Spanish  
enjoys travel  
sociable  
present salary £9,200

**TRAVEL COURIER**  
Reqd by Local Tourist Company  
Qualification: Degree in Mod Langs.  
Age: 18-25  
Applicants must enjoy meeting people  
and be willing to travel widely  
Salary: £9,000pa plus bonuses

### Conditional II (unlikely)

**MIKE**



Age 26  
Degree in History  
enjoys travel  
sociable  
present salary £6,000

If Bill applies, he'll probably get the job.  
If Bill applies for it, he'll ask for more money.  
If Bill doesn't get more money, he won't accept the job.  
Unless Bill gets more money, he won't accept the job.  
NOTE Unless is similar to If not.

If Mike applied, he probably wouldn't get the job.  
If Mike were younger, he would apply for the job.  
Mike isn't desperate for the job, so he won't apply for it.  
Mike wouldn't apply for the job unless he were (was) desperate.

Other people saw the advertisement and were interested in the job. Complete the sentences using conditional I or II.

- Sally: 'I'd love the job, but I'm married, so I won't apply.'
- If Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) married, she \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for the job.
- Tim: 'I have a house in London. I don't want to leave it, so I'm not very keen.'
- If Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the job, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) leave his house.
  - If he \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a house in London, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite interested in the job.
- Liz: 'It looks great - I wonder how long the holidays are? I must ask.'
- If the holidays \_\_\_\_\_ (be) long enough, Liz \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for the job.
- Sam: 'I will only take a job with a good pension scheme.'
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) interested unless there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a pension scheme.
- Maggie: 'My degree's in Chinese. I don't think they'll be interested in me.'
- If Maggie's degree \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) in Chinese, she \_\_\_\_\_ (send) in an application.
- Mark: 'The salary isn't as much as I get now so I'm not prepared to leave my present job.'
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) his present job unless they \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) him more money.
  - If the salary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) better, the job \_\_\_\_\_ (appeal) to many more people.

**ANSWERS**

- If Sally wasn't (weren't) married, she would apply for the job.
- If Tim got the job, he would have to leave his house.
- If he didn't have a house in London, he would be quite interested in the job.
- If the holidays are long enough, Liz will apply for the job.
- If the salary was (were) better, the job would appeal to many more people.
- If Maggie's degree wasn't (weren't) in Chinese, she would send in an application.
- He won't leave his present job unless they offer him more money.
- If the salary were (was) better, the job would appeal to many more people.

# I 35 Verbs: conditional III

I would have called if you had told me.

When we use if to talk about the past (the impossible conditional), we must use had in the if clause, and would, should, could or might + have in the main clause.



If I'd braked, we would have crashed!

Examples: The bomb might have exploded if you had trodden on it.  
We could have saved a lot of time if we had gone by train.  
The flood would not have happened if they had strengthened the defences.

We can start the sentence with If. In this case, we should separate the if clause from the main clause by a comma.

Example: If the concert had started on time, we might have missed the beginning.

### Exercise A

Join each clause in A to a suitable clause in B.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>A</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If it hadn't snowed this week,</li> <li>He might have been arrested,</li> <li>If the drought had continued,</li> <li>If John had won the competition,</li> <li>I wouldn't have voted for this party</li> <li>If he had invested more wisely,</li> </ol> | <p><b>B</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>most of the cattle would have died.</li> <li>if I had realised that they would raise taxes.</li> <li>we couldn't have gone skiing.</li> <li>the company might not have collapsed.</li> <li>he would have been the local champion.</li> <li>if the police had been more alert.</li> </ol> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Exercise B

Complete the following sentences with the verb given in a suitable form, as in the example.

- Example: She (not marry) him if she had known about his past.  
*She wouldn't have married him if she had known about his past.*
- The team could have won the cup if they (practise) a bit harder.
  - If he had gone to university, he (apply) for this position.
  - The mosque might have been destroyed if the fire brigade (not arrive) in time.
  - If Shakespeare had been born in France, (he write) Romeo and Juliet in French?
  - If you (buy) some cheese, I could have made that recipe for dinner.

### Exercise C

Do Exercise 11 on the cassette.

**ANSWERS**

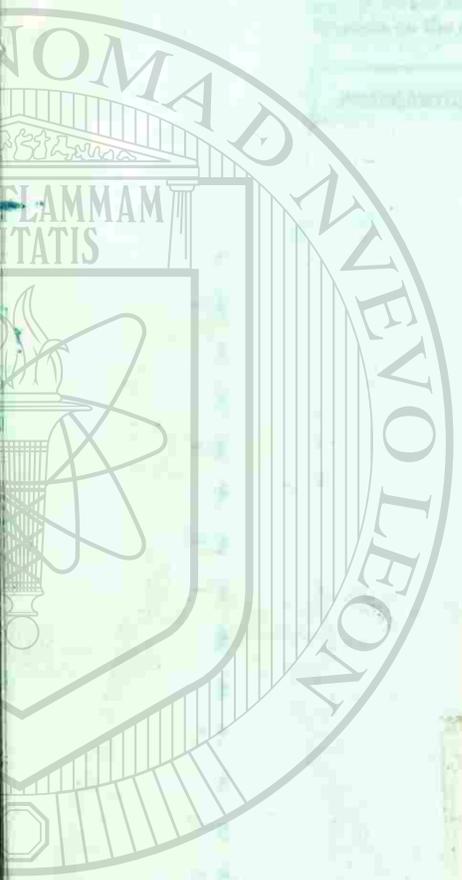
- 1 c; 2 f; 3 a; 4 e; 5 b; 6 d.
- 1 had practised; 2 would/could/might have applied; 3 had not arrived; 4 would he have written; 5 had bought.



...in order of post probability

You must have seen a beautiful lady

...the ... of ...



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