

# 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.
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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?



RAIN?

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

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

2 GO BY BUS?



GO BY TAXI?

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

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

3 PEACE IN THE WORLD?

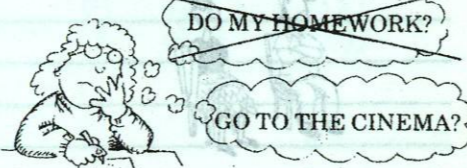


ANOTHER WAR?

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

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

4 DO MY HOMEWORK?



GO TO THE CINEMA?

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

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

## 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.  
2 a) They may go by taxi. 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...
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I You We They He She It	don't need to need not needn't  doesn't need to need not needn't	go. work. be...
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*Must* or *mustn't* means it is necessary. *Needn't* means it is not necessary.

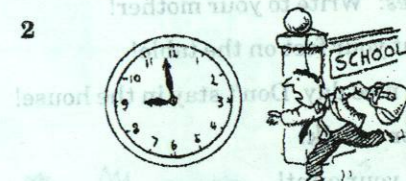
**Authority:**  
You *must* drive on the left in England. You *mustn't* walk on the grass.  
You *must not* drive on the right. You *needn't* stay in bed. You *needn't* go home yet.

## 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.
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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

A 1 You shouldn't stay in the house. 2 You should go for a walk. 3 You should visit your aunt. 4 You should respect older people. 5 You shouldn't watch TV all day. 6 He shouldn't drive his car. 7 He should take an umbrella. 8 He shouldn't go to the dentist. 9 She should go to the police. 10 Yes, I am!

# 60

## Verbs: present continuous

I am going.

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

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?  
Is the fish swimming?

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



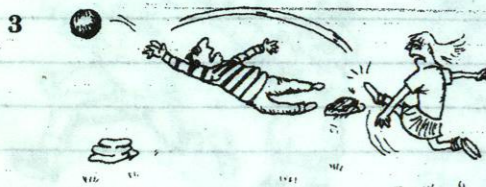
4 The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) the cat.



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... 'm... am not...	Am	I ?	Yes, No,	I	am. 'm not.
You	are... 're... aren't...	Are	you we they ?	Yes, No,	you we they	are. aren't.
He	is... 's... isn't...	Is	he she it ?	Yes, No,	he she it	is. 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 She is beautiful. 2 They are not happy. 3 Is it strong? 4 We are cold. 5 He is tired. 6 I am not rich.  
B 1 They are footballers. 2 She is a painter. 3 Are you a student? 4 It is a champion. 5 Is he a police officer? 6 We are singers.

### 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	_____

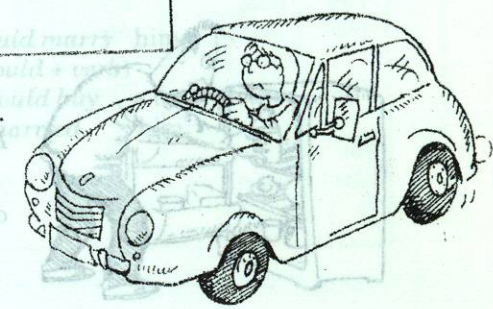
### Exercise B

# 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 to Exercise 4:

- 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.

### ANSWERS

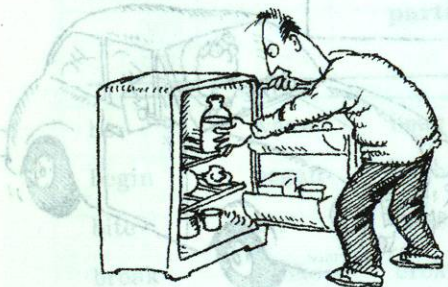
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# E 34 Verbs: conditional I

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 you heat it to 100°C. 2 my boss gets very angry. 3 I don't do my homework. 4 I usually go to bed early. 5 the roads are busy. 6 I always wear a coat.  
B 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.)

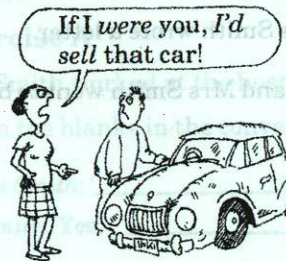
## Exercise A

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. . .
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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.