



GRAMMAR
BOOK
STUDENT'S BOOK

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IRREGULAR VERBS

#1

PRESENT SIMPLE/PRESENT CONTINUOUS/STATIVE VERBS



Present simple – Present continuous

Form:

Affirmative	I work . He/She/It works . We/You/They work .
Negative	I don't work . He/She/It doesn't work . We/You/They don't work .
Interrogative	Do I work? Does he/she/it work? Do we/you/they work?
Short answers	Yes, I/we/you/they do. No, I/we/you/they don't. Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Spelling: 3rd-person singular

- Most verbs take **-s** after the base form of the main verb in the third person singular (he/she/it). **I live – he lives**
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** take **-es**.
I kiss – he kisses, I brush – he brushes,
I watch – he watches, I fix – he fixes, I go – he goes
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**. **I try – he tries** BUT: Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** keep the **-y** and take **-s**. **I stay – he stays**

Use:

We use the **present simple** for:

- permanent states or situations.** **She lives in Paris.**
- daily routines and habits.**
I go to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
- repeated actions** (especially with adverbs of frequency such as **always, usually**, etc).
She always walks to school.
- programmes and timetables** (buses, boats, etc - future meaning). **The bus leaves at 9.**
- general truths and laws of nature.**
Water boils at 100°C.

Time words/phrases used with the present simple:

- every hour/day/week/month/summer/year, etc, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at noon, at night, etc.**
- adverbs of frequency** are used with the **present simple** and tell us **how often something happens**. These are: **always** (100%), **usually** (75%), **often** (50%), **sometimes** (25%), **seldom/rarely/hardly ever** (10%), **never** (0%).

Form:

Affirmative	I'm working . He/She/It's working . We/You/They're working .
Negative	I'm not working . He/She/It isn't working . We/You/They aren't working .
Interrogative	Am I working? Is he/she/it working? Are we/you/they working?
Short answers	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling

- Most verbs take **-ing** after the base form of the main verb. **stay – staying**
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and take **-ing**.
write – writing
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + a consonant** double the consonant and take **-ing**.
cut – cutting, stop – stopping
- Verbs ending in **-ie** change the **-ie** to **-y** and take **-ing**. **lie – lying**
- Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **-l** and take **-ing**.
travel – travelling

Use:

We use the **present continuous** for:

- temporary actions, happening around the time of speaking.** **She's working at a camp this summer.**
- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.**
I'm having breakfast at the moment.
- with **always, constantly**, etc, to express our **annoyance** at actions happening **too often**. **She's always using my computer without asking!**
- fixed arrangements in the near future.**
I'm leaving for the airport in two hours.

Time words/phrases used with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tomorrow, next week, etc.

Stative verbs

Stative verbs are verbs which describe a **state** rather than an action, and do not normally have continuous tenses. **I love my family.** (NOT: *I'm loving my family.*)

These verbs include:

- › verbs of the **senses**: hear, see, smell, taste, feel, look, seem, sound, appear. **I feel sick.**
- › verbs of **perception**: understand, believe, think (= believe), know, mean, realise, seem, forget, remember, etc. **I don't know where my new T-shirt is.**
- › verbs which express **feelings and emotions**: like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, enjoy, etc. **Kim loves family dinners.**
- › some other verbs: **have** (= possess), **belong to**, **depend**, **own**, **contain**, **consist**, **want**, **need**, **fit**, **owe**, etc. **I don't want to go to the housewarming dinner tonight.**

Some **stative verbs** can be used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples:

- She has** a red dress. (= she possesses)
She's having dinner now. (= she's eating)
I think she's a very clever girl. (= I believe)
I'm thinking of visiting you tomorrow. (= I'm considering)
The pizza smells nice. (= it has a nice aroma)
She is smelling the flower. (= she is sniffing)
Do you see the house over there? (= perceive with the eyes)
I'm seeing my friends this evening. (= I'm meeting)
You look tired. (= you appear to be)
That boy is looking at you. (= he is taking a look at)
The food tastes delicious. (= it has a delicious flavour)
Why are you tasting the food? (= testing the flavour)
This shirt feels like silk. (= it has the texture of)
Beth is feeling her head. *She thinks she has a fever.* (= she's touching)

1 Look at the dialogue and the verbs in bold on p. 12. What tense is each verb? How do we form these tenses? Which use of these tenses does each verb show?

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences 1-4. Use the verbs in the list.

- meet • visit • wear • eat



- 1** It's Sunday. Amy **is visiting** her grandparents.
 She usually **visits** her grandparents on Sundays.
- 2** It's 7:30 in the morning. Eve breakfast.
 She always breakfast at 7:30.

- 3** It's Friday afternoon. Gail her friends.
 She usually her friends on Friday afternoons.
- 4** It's snowing. Alfred a scarf and hat.
 He always a scarf and hat when it's cold.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

1 A: Excuse me? **Do you know** (you/ know) what time the train to York **leaves** (leave)?

B: I'm sorry, I don't. I
(catch) the 2:20 to Leeds.

2 A: (you/go) somewhere nice for the weekend?

B: Not really. We usually
(go) to my grandma's house, but
this weekend we
..... (stay) home.

3 A: How
(you/get) to work?

B: I usually (catch)
the bus, but it
(not/run) today, so I
..... (drive) there instead.

4 A: (you/see) your aunt often?

B: No, she (work)
in Madrid and I
(not/like) flying.

4 Put the words into the correct order to form sentences, as in the example.

1 sometimes/play/my/I/school/
basketball/friends/after/with
**Sometimes I play basketball after
school with my friends.**

2 work/5 o'clock/before/Paul/usually/
doesn't/finish
.....
.....

3 Gemma/school/sister/to/with/Does/
her/walk/always?
.....
.....

4 really/tidies/never/his/it's/messy/
Brian/room
.....
.....

5 do/often/watch/you/television/How?
.....
.....

6 grandparents/train/rarely/My/travel/
by
.....
.....

5 Choose a word or phrase from the list to complete the sentences.

• at the moment • in the mornings • these days • next week • at night

1 My class is going on a school trip to London **next week**.

2 I have a shower before I eat breakfast.

3 Julia is watching TV

4 I am reading a lot of books

5 We chat online before going to bed.



6 Fill in the gaps with the *present simple* or the *present continuous* of the highlighted verbs.

1 **smell**

- These roses **smell** lovely!
- Katy **is smelling** the roses she got for her birthday.

2 **think**

- I about buying a new smartphone.
- I this is a really good smartphone.

3 **look**

- You great in that new dress!
- She at that dress in the window.

4 **feel**

- This blanket so soft.
- Hazel how thick the blanket is.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.



From: colinfraser@server.co.uk
To: justjudy@email.co.uk
Subject: Holidays



Hi Judy!

How are you? 1) **Are you having (you/have)** fun with your grandparents this week? You're so lucky you 2) **(have)** relatives in another country. I 3) **(be)** really jealous. I 4) **(visit)** my cousins at the moment, but they 5) **(live)** in Manchester not Paris!
I 6) **(come)** here every year. I 7) **(usually/spend)** most of my time with my cousins, but they can be really noisy and they 8) **(always/play)** loud music which can be very annoying! Right now, they 9) **(not/turn)** down the stereo which 10) **(not/be)** much fun!
When I'm here, we 11) **(not/usually/do)** anything special, we just 12) **(hang around)** the house or 13) **(ride)** our bikes in the park, but this year my aunt and uncle 14) **(plan)** a day trip to Alton Towers! I'm really excited and can't wait! I 15) **(love)** theme parks!
How about you? 16) **(you/plan)** anything special these days?
I better go now but tell me all about France!
Colin

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Janet takes my clothes, but doesn't ask me first.
Janet is always taking my clothes without asking me.</p> <p>2 What's John's dad's job?
What do for a living?</p> <p>3 Gail doesn't often cycle to school.
Gail to school.</p> | <p>4 This summer, Lucy has a job at a local shop.
Lucy at a local shop this summer.</p> <p>5 The baby's bedtime is 9 o'clock.
The baby at 9 o'clock.</p> |
|---|--|

#SPEAKING

- 9 What do you like doing in your free time? What are you doing this weekend? Tell your partner.

A: What do you usually do in your free time?
B: I usually ... I sometimes ..., but I rarely ...
What about you?
A: I don't like ... so I often ...
B: What are you doing this weekend?
A: I'm going ...



A: Don't know something? Google it.
B: Don't know where something is?
Call Mum!

#1

PAST SIMPLE/PAST CONTINUOUS - USED TO



Past simple – Past continuous

Form:

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They called/went.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't call/didn't go.
Interrogative	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they call/go?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Past simple

Use:

We use the **past simple** for:

- an action that happened at a definite time (stated or implied) in the past. **They watched a film last night.** (The time is stated. The action has finished.)
- actions that happened immediately one after the other in the past. **Alex put on his shoes, took his jacket and left for school.**

Time words/phrases used with the **past simple**: (how long) ago, yesterday, last month/week, in 1998, just now, etc.

Note: We use the **Past continuous** for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the **Past continuous** for the action in progress (longer action) and the **Past simple** for the action that interrupted it (shorter action). **He was driving home when he got a flat tyre.** (was driving: longer action, got: shorter action.)

Form:

Affirmative	I/He/She/It was playing. We/You/They were playing.
Negative	I/He/She/It wasn't playing. We/You/They weren't playing.
Interrogative	Was I/he/she/it playing? Were we/you/they playing?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

Past continuous

Use:

We use the **past continuous** for:

- an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished. **At eleven o'clock this morning, Stella was exercising at the gym.** (We do not know when she started exercising or when she finished.)
- two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions). **Mum was relaxing in the living room while Dad was washing the car.**

Time words/phrases used with the **past continuous**: while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, etc.

Note: We use the **Past continuous** to give background information about a story before we talk about the main events. We use the **Past simple** for the main events. **It was snowing heavily that winter day. Bob was getting ready to go to school. Suddenly, there was a knock on the door.**

used to

Form:

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They used to work.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't use to work.
Interrogative	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/ they use to work?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they didn't.

Use:

We use **used to** + infinitive:

- to talk about **habits, repeated actions and routines in the past which no longer happen.** **He used to play** ice hockey every weekend **when he was young.** (He doesn't play it anymore.)
- for things that **were true**, but they **are not true anymore.** **She used to play** a lot of sports **when she was a student.** (Now, she doesn't play many anymore.)
- We can use the **past simple** instead of **used to** with no difference in meaning to talk about past habits. **They used to live/lived in London.**

Note: We can't use **used to** for actions that happened at a definite time in the past. **She won the gold medal yesterday.** (NOT: ~~She used to win the gold medal yesterday.~~)

1 Look at the dialogue and the verbs in bold on p. 16. What tense are they? How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of these tenses? Which of the uses of these tenses does each verb show?

2 Put the verbs in the list in the correct column to form the *past simple*.

- plan • try • hope • play • travel • carry • dry • stop • stay • cry • arrive • destroy
• tidy • slip • enjoy • practise • trip • use • cancel

-e → + d	consonant + y → y + ied	vowel + y → + ed	consonant + stressed vowel + consonant → double consonant + ed	verbs ending in -l → + l + ed
hoped,	tried,	played,	planned,	travelled,

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple*.

- A: Did you watch (you/watch) the documentary last night about how football started (start)?
B: No, I (not/watch) it. I (be) very busy yesterday evening.
- A: How (you/get) to the swimming pool last night?
..... (you/catch) the bus?
B: No, my dad (drive) me because I
(wake up) late.
- A: I (call) you last night, but you
(not/answer).
B: Sorry, my phone (run out) of battery yesterday.
I (miss) a lot of calls.
- A: You (not/come) to practice yesterday.
B: I know. I (hit) a stone on the road on my way home from
school and (fall off) my bike. I
(cut) my knee quite badly.
A: (you/visit) the doctor?
B: Yes. My mum (take) me there. He
(put) a bandage on it and (tell) me to rest it for a week.

- 4 Gemma is a high school student. Look at her daily planner for yesterday. Use the prompts below to write questions and answers about what she *was doing*, as in the example.

- 8:15/walk to school • 8:45/have lessons • 11:00/study in the library
- 13:30/go to lunch with friends • 14:30/read book

1 Was Gemma walking to school at 8:15 yesterday?
No, she wasn't. She was eating breakfast.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

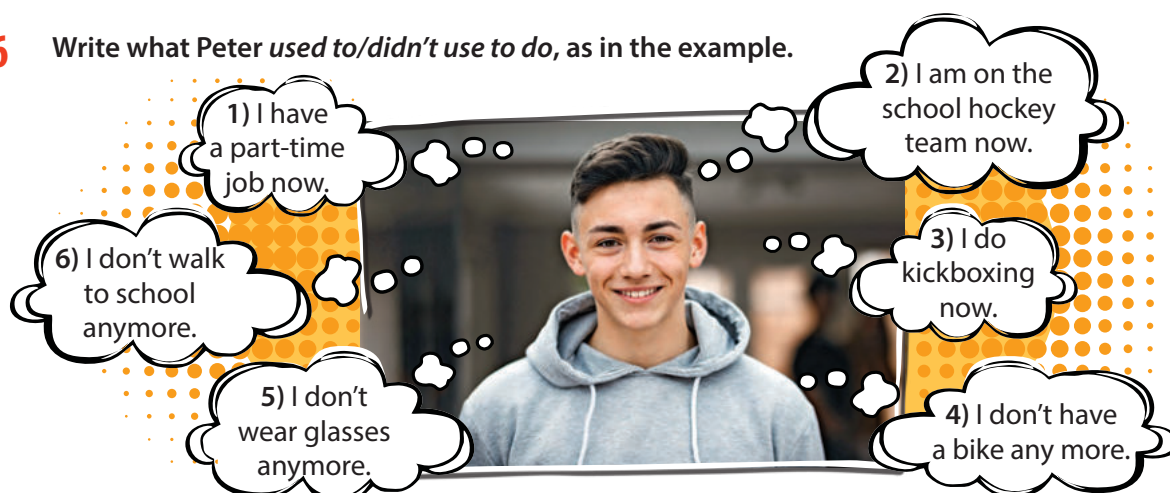


8:00 – 8:30	eat breakfast
8:30 – 9:00	walk to school
9:00 – 12:00	have lessons
12:00 – 13:00	go to lunch with friends
13:00 – 14:00	study in the library
14:00 – 15:00	play hockey
15:00 – 15:30	read books

- 5 Choose the correct option.

- Donald did/was doing his homework at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
- Did you join/Were you joining the basketball team?
- The plane flew/was flying through the clouds and the passengers relaxed/were relaxing when suddenly, they heard/were hearing a loud bang.
- Mum hung out/was hanging out the laundry while dad watered/was watering the plants.
- This morning, I got/was getting up, washed/was washing my hair, made/was making breakfast and left/was leaving for school.
- My brother and I listened/were listening to music when the doorbell rang/was ringing.

- 6 Write what Peter *used to/didn't use to do*, as in the example.



1) I have a part-time job now.

2) I am on the school hockey team now.

3) I do kickboxing now.

4) I don't have a bike any more.

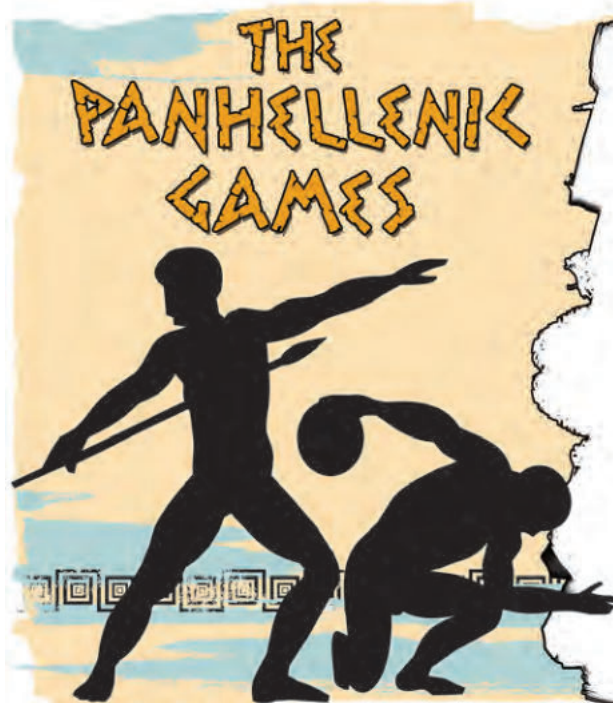
5) I don't wear glasses anymore.

6) I don't walk to school anymore.

1 Peter didn't use to have a part-time job.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

7 Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.



Everyone knows that the Olympic Games 1) **started** (**start**) in Greece, but 2) (**you/know**) that there 3) (**be**) actually 4 different Games in Ancient Greece? These Panhellenic Games included the Olympic Games, Pythian Games, Nemean Games and Isthmian Games.

People 4) (**travel**) from all over the Greek world in order to take part in them, but the winners 5) (**not/win**) a medal like they do now. Instead they 6) (**receive**) a wreath* and 7) (**become**) local heroes in their home cities. The Ancient Greeks 8) (**think**) the Games were really important, so important that they 9) (**stop**) fighting wars while they 10) (**happen**). When they 11) (**not/compete**), the athletes 12) (**celebrate**) each other's success. And they 13) (**not/just do**) sports during the Games. They also 14) (**take part**) in drama, poetry, music and art competitions.

* olive leaves made into a ring and worn on the head



8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- 1 Mum was cooking dinner and we were watching TV.
We were watching TV **while mum was** cooking dinner.
- 2 Joe started training at 4 pm and finished at 7 pm yesterday.
Joe
from 4 pm till 7 pm yesterday.
- 3 Dennis played tennis when he was younger, but he doesn't now.
Dennis tennis.

- 4 How long is it since you moved to the city?
When to the city?
- 5 Amy didn't eat vegetables when she was a child.
Amy
to eat vegetables when she was a child.
- 6 As Tristan was studying, his friend arrived.
Tristan
his friend arrived.

#SPEAKING

- 9 Look at the beginning sentence of a story below. In groups, use the verbs in the list to continue the story.

• watch • hear • open • look • see • scream
• run/inside • hear • realise • be

It was a dark and stormy night.

- A: We were watching TV when suddenly we heard a noise from outside.
B: We opened the door ...



- A: Why are you late?
B: I was dreaming that Manchester United were playing a match.
A: OK, but that doesn't explain why you're late.
B: The game went into extra time, Miss.

#1

(TO) INFINITIVE/-ING FORM

I don't know why I agreed to play this game. I have a hard time managing money and I hate budgeting.

Well, I could get used to being a millionaire. I really fancy having lots of money to spend. Let's get started then!

But that's why this game is perfect. You can buy and sell properties without worrying and before long you'll manage to earn enough money to build a hotel.

infinitive/-ing form

The **to-infinitive** is used:

- › to express **purpose**. I'm going shopping **to buy** a new dress.
- › after certain verbs such as: *advise, agree, ask, decide, expect, plan, hope, promise, refuse, seem, offer, manage, want*, etc. I **want to learn** to save money.
- › after *would like, would prefer, would love*, etc to express specific preference. I **would like to share** some of my money.
- › after *too* and *enough*. He's **too young to drive**. She's got **enough money to buy** a new car.

Note: If two **to-infinitives** are joined with '*and*' or '*or*', then the '*to*' of the second infinitive can be omitted. They **wanted to go** to the supermarket and **do** their weekly shopping.

The **infinitive without 'to'** is used:

- › after modal verbs (*can, may, should*, etc). You **should write** down all the money you spend.
- › after the verbs *let, make, see, hear* and *feel* + object/personal pronoun. She **made him leave** the room.

The **-ing form** is used:

- › as a **noun**. **Helping** other people is really important.
- › after certain verbs such as: *admit, avoid, continue, deny, discuss, mention, mind, suggest, imagine, miss, postpone, finish, forget, forgive, go, keep* (= continue), etc. **Finish studying** and **go to bed**!
- › after: *fancy, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer*, to express general preference. He **likes budgeting** his money. **BUT:** *would like/would love/would prefer* + **to-infinitive** express a specific preference. What **would you like to do** with the money you save?
- › after expressions such as: *be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble, have a hard/difficult time*, etc. **It's no use trying** to reason with him. I'm **busy making** lunch at the moment. I **can't stand waiting** in line any longer.
- › after the preposition **to** with verbs and expressions such as: *look forward to, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, get round to, object to, in addition to, prefer (doing sth) to (doing sth else)*, etc. He **looks forward to going** on holiday next week.
- › after **go** when talking about activities. We **sometimes go cycling** in the summer.
- › after **prepositions**. Mark is **interested in learning** how to create a budget.

- 1 Look at the dialogue. Underline the *infinitives*. What form of the *infinitive* are they? Give reasons for their use. Then, circle the *-ing* forms and give reasons for their use.

2 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Can I **pay/to pay** for this jacket by credit card?
- 2 I would love **earn/to earn** a lot of money.
- 3 Let's **type/to type** up everything we spent this month.
- 4 You should **decide/to decide** on a budget to manage your money.
- 5 Carol doesn't have enough money **order/to order** the new smartphone she wants.
- 6 Roger decided **look/to look** for a new job.

3 Match the two columns (A & B) to make sentences, as in the example.

A

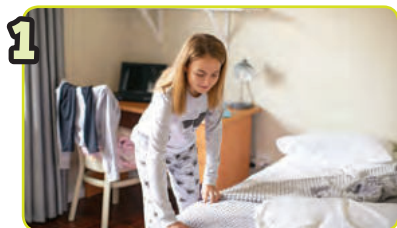
- 1 ☒ Carly is having difficulty
- 2 ☐ I enjoy
- 3 ☐ There's no point
- 4 ☐ Paul is busy
- 5 ☐ Rachel is really looking forward to
- 6 ☐ Richard isn't accustomed to

B

- A tidying his room.
- B spending my pocket money on others; it makes me happy.
- C making a budget; it's his first try.
- D visiting her grandma.
- E talking to Earl; he's made up his mind.
- F deciding what to study at university.

4 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the verbs in the list in the correct infinitive or -ing form.

• break • swim • buy • make • learn • write



1 Laura has to **make** her bed every morning.



2 Scott denies the vase.



3 Susan is busy her shopping list.



4 Gavin wants to play the guitar.



5 Helen would love a new car.



6 is really good exercise.

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 a Fred is going to the bank to apply for a credit card. ✓
b Fred is going to the bank applying for a credit card.
- 2 a Sam prefers shopping online to go to real shops.
b Sam prefers shopping online to going to real shops.
- 3 a The bank manager advised me to try online banking.
b The bank manager advised me trying online banking.
- 4 a To save is a very good idea.
b Saving is a very good idea.



6 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: Hello listeners! Today, we're speaking to Amy Robinson who is a financial advisor. Amy is here 1) **to give** (**give**) us some advice on 2) (**handle**) money. So, Amy, welcome to the show!

B: Well, there are a lot of little things that you can 3) (**do**). For example, before you go 4) (**shop**), you should 5) (**make**) a list. That way, you're less likely to buy things you don't really need. Also, it's a good idea to look out for special offers like 'buy one get one free' that will 6) (**reduce**) your bill. Another thing is to take the exact money that you need 7) (**use**) and nothing else. And for those of you that have trouble 8) (**budget**), I'd just like you 9) (**remember**) this one piece of advice.

A: What's that?

B: Only buy the things you need, not the things you want.

A: All good advice. And if anyone wants 10) (**know**) more, they can check out our website. Thank you, Amy.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* or *-ing* form.



Hi Abigail,

I hope you're well. Sorry for 1) **not replying** (**not/reply**) sooner, but I had a lot to do when I first moved. I'm doing well in all my classes now and I'm making new friends. I wanted 2) (**tell**) you about one of those friends. Her name is Penelope and she's really nice.

I decided 3) (**join**) a softball team and she is the team captain. She's a really good captain because she's patient and polite when she speaks to the team and she lets us 4) (**say**) how we feel about her decisions. Yesterday, I suggested 5) (**change**) some of the team's positions and she gave it a try. We often hang out after practice and she's really easy to talk to. Also, she's never too busy 6) (**chat**) if I have a problem. I think you would like her!

Well, have to 7) (**run**)! I have to finish 8) (**print**) an essay for my class in the morning. Speak to you soon,

Rebecca



#SPEAKING

8 Use the following phrases to make sentences about you.

- 1 I would like **to visit Spain**.
- 2 I prefer to
- 3 I have trouble
- 4 I look forward to
- 5 I think everyone should



A: A thief decided to break into my house last night to look for money.

B: And what did you do?

A: I suggested looking together!

PASSIVE VOICE (PRESENT/PAST SIMPLE)

#1



Passive voice (present/past simple)

- › We form the **passive** (passive voice) with the verb **to be** in the appropriate tense and the **past participle** of the main verb. *The world's oldest fashion house **was opened** in Manhattan by Brooks Brothers in 1818.*
- › We form the passive of the **present simple** and **past simple** as follows:

	Active voice	Passive voice
Present simple	Jane makes the new designs. Does Jane make the new designs? Jane doesn't make the new designs.	The new designs are made by Jane. Are the new designs made by Jane? The new designs aren't made by Jane.
Past simple	Jane made the new designs. Did Jane make the new designs? Jane didn't make the new designs.	The new designs were made by Jane. Were the new designs made by Jane? The new designs weren't made by Jane.

The **passive** is used:

- › when the **agent** (the person who does the action) is **unknown**. *The **most expensive dress in the world** **was sold** yesterday.* (We don't know who sold it.)
- › when the agent is **obvious** from the context and there is no need to be mentioned. *The shoes **were decorated** with rubies.* (Obviously by the designer.)
- › when the **action** is **more important** than the agent. *The invitations for the fashion week **were sent** last week.*

Changing from active into passive

- › The **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** of the passive sentence.
- › The **active** verb remains in the same tense but changes into a **passive** form.
- › The **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent**, and is either introduced with the preposition **by** or is omitted.
- › The **agent** is often omitted in the passive sentence when the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: *they, he, someone, somebody, people*, etc.

	subject	verb	object
Active	Greg	won	first prize in the contest.
Passive	First prize in the contest	was won	by Greg.

- 1 Look at the dialogue and the words in bold. How do we form the **present simple/past simple passive**? When do we use the passive voice? How do we introduce **the agent** in a passive sentence?

2 Complete the sentences using the *present simple passive*. Then, match the sentences (1-6) to the pictures (A-F).



A



B



C



D



E



F

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> F Cola is drunk (drink) from this.</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Feet (cover) with these.</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Jumpers (knit) from this.</p> | <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Programmes (watch) on this.</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Football (play) here.</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> This (eat) on birthdays.</p> |
|--|--|

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the *past simple passive*.

- Where **was your dress made** (your dress/make)?
- The first Olympics (hold) in Ancient Greece.
- The Lord of the Rings* films (direct) by Peter Jackson.
- Clothes (not/colour) with chemicals until 1856.
- The fashion company TOBEFRANK (start) by Frankie Phillips.

4 Use the prompts to ask questions in the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive*, then answer them, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 kilts/use/women in the past (X)
A: Were kilts used by women in the past?
B: No, they weren't.</p> <p>2 this dress/decorate/real jewels (✓)
A:
B:</p> | <p>3 the first fashion magazine/create/for women (✓)
A:
B:</p> <p>4 handbags/usually/sell/this shop (X)
A:
B:</p> |
|---|---|

5 Rewrite the sentences using the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis invented jeans.
Jeans were invented by Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis.</p> <p>2 Do they pay fashion designers a lot of money?</p> | <p>3 The fashion student drew the design.
.....</p> <p>4 They hold a fashion week twice a year.
.....</p> <p>5 A lot of people follow fashion trends.
.....</p> |
|--|---|

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the passive voice.

WALKING TALL



High heels are a fashion item that **1) are worn (wear)** by women around the world, but did you know that they **2) (originally/introduce)** for men? In the 10th century, they **3) (create)** for the Persian army to wear when they were riding horses. Women **4) (not/see)** in high heels until the 12th century. Heels came to Venice in Europe in the 15th century. They were different to the heels of today, with the heel at the front lifting the whole shoe. You can find these shoes in museums and they **5) (call)** chopines. The heels got higher and higher, so a law **6) (pass)** to stop them getting too high. In France, it was royalty who wore high heels similar to the ones we wear now, so when normal people started wearing them, another law **7) (write)** to make sure their heels were not higher than the king's! Nowadays, there are many different types of heels. You can even get trainers that **8) (design)** with high heels.

7 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Guccio Gucci founded the fashion company Gucci in 1921.
The fashion company Gucci was founded in 1921 by Guccio Gucci.</p> <p>2 Did parents give pink clothes to boys before the 1940s?
Were pink clothes before the 1940s?</p> <p>3 The company produces clothes from recycled plastic.
The company's clothes recycled plastic.</p> | <p>4 The fashion industry sells around \$20 billion worth of products each year.
Around \$20 billion worth of products the fashion industry each year.</p> <p>5 Who made the costumes for the school play?
Who for the school play made by?</p> <p>6 My grandmother bought me my jumper.
My jumper my grandmother.</p> |
|--|--|

#SPEAKING

- 8 Make sentences using the prompts in the *present simple passive* or the *past simple passive*. Tell your partner. Your partner must decide if the sentences are true or false. Each correct answer gets one point.

Student A

Is it true that:

- until 1600s/skirts/wear/both/men and women
- first cotton fabric/use/over/7,000 years ago
- first designer logo/create/1896/Luis Vuitton

Student B

Is it true that:

- first pair/Doc Martens/boots/make/old car tyres
- collectors of ties/know/as grabatologists
- New York Fashion Week/attend/500,000 people/each year



A: What suits are worn by lawyers?
B: Lawsuits!

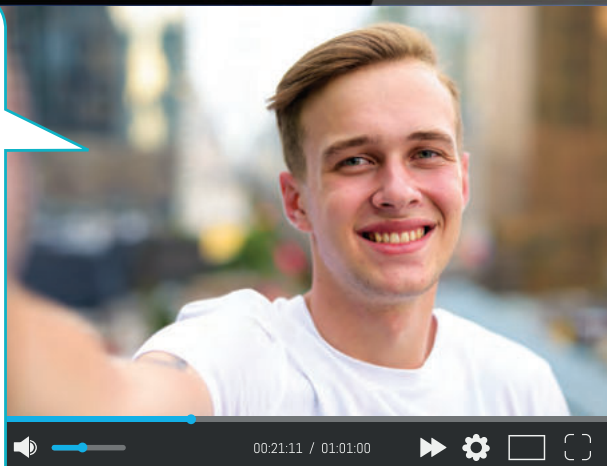
(1 yes, 2 yes, 3 yes, 4 yes, 5 yes, 6 no)

#1

TO INFINITIVE/-ING FORM (CHANGE IN MEANING)

If you **like** watching videos on social media and **would like** to make your own, don't **forget** to watch my new episode where I **try** to help all you wannabe social media superstars!

I was exactly the same, and I'll never **forget** uploading my first video. I **tried** doing lots of different things and I **remember** having so many problems! Unfortunately, things didn't always work! I know a lot more now and I'd love to help you, too. So check out all my cool tips and **remember** to subscribe!



to-infinitive/-ing form (change in meaning)

There are verbs that can take the *to*-infinitive and the *-ing* form with a change in meaning:

1	forget + to-infinitive = not remember. Oh, no! I forgot to lock the car.
	forget + -ing form = will always remember. I'll never forget arriving in New York for the first time.
2	remember + to-infinitive = not forget. I remembered to buy more milk.
	remember + -ing form = recall. I remember meeting your cousin at the party last year.
3	go on + to-infinitive = then. We discussed the budget and went on to talk about the new project.
	go on + -ing form = continue. She went on checking her emails all day.
4	like + to-infinitive = think that sth is good or right to do. She likes to exercise every day.
	like + -ing form = enjoy (general preference). She likes reading crime novels.
	would like + to-infinitive = want (specific preference). I would like to go to the theatre tonight.

5	stop + to-infinitive = stop briefly to do sth else. We stopped to have lunch on our way to the village.
	stop + -ing form = finish, give up. He stopped walking to college when he bought a car.
6	regret + to-infinitive = be sorry to (it is normally used in the present simple and is followed by verbs such as say , tell and inform) We regret to inform you that the store is now closed.
	regret + -ing form = feel sorry about. He regretted shouting at his children.
7	try + to-infinitive = attempt, do one's best. She tried to win the race.
	try + -ing form = do sth as an experiment. If your stomach hurts, try drinking some ginger tea.
8	mean + to-infinitive = intend to. I meant to call you yesterday.
	mean + -ing form = involve. She wants to save £1,000 by December, even if it means working at weekends.

- 1 Look at the text and the verbs in bold. What are they followed by? How does their meaning differ?



2 Underline the correct option.

- 1 Bill stopped to get/getting a coffee on the way to work.
- 2 I meant to give/giving you my report at the meeting, but I forgot.
- 3 Graham likes to wear/wearing a suit and tie to the office.
- 4 Did you remember to send/sending your CV with your job application?
- 5 The manager regretted to shout/shouting at his employees.
- 6 If your computer isn't working, try to restart/restarting it.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 Vicky forgot to turn off (turn off) her computer when she left the office.
- 2 My dad likes (go) to the dentist twice a year.
- 3 Laura told me about her interview and went on (describe) the company.
- 4 We regret (inform) you that the job is no longer available.
- 5 Sally meant (book) an appointment at the hairdresser's, but she forgot.
- 6 The manager stopped (talk) to answer a question.


4 Make sentences using the prompts and the verb in the correct infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 please remember/sign and date/the document
Please remember to sign and date the document.
- 2 Jim/regrets/not apply/for the position
.....
- 3 Frank/stops/work/at 6pm every day
.....
- 4 The tour guide/went on/explain/as she showed us the exhibits
.....
- 5 please/try/finish/the illustration by the end of the day
.....

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 a I remember finding (find) my first job really exhausting.
b You must remember (send) an email to Mr Jones when the order arrives.
- 2 a Simon meant (buy) medicine from the chemist's, but it was closed.
b Being a pilot means (wear) a uniform.
- 3 a The receptionist stopped typing (answer) the phone.
b Donald stopped (go) to the gym when he hired a personal trainer.
- 4 a I like (watch) films at the cinema.
b Sonia likes (have) salads for dinner as they're healthy.
- 5 a I'll try (type up) the report by 12 o'clock.
b If your head hurts, try (lie) down for a while.

#SPEAKING

- 6  Think Quick - In pairs, use the verbs + *to-infinitive* or *-ing form* from the theory box on p. 26 to make sentences.

A: Don't forget to write your report tonight.

B: Adam tried fixing his broken smartphone himself.



- A: I have been trying to log into my computer for the last hour, but it doesn't seem to work! I give up!
- B: Why don't you try turning on your screen first?

1 Complete the phone conversation with verbs from the list in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

• meet • get • live • stay • come • leave • do • have • you/want • see

Mark: Hey, Paul! What **1) are you doing** at the moment?

Paul: Hi, Mark! I **2)** ready to go out. It's Sunday and I always **3)** lunch at my gran's house on Sundays.

Mark: Oh, right! What time will you finish? I **4)** Jack and Ben at three o'clock. **5)** to come?

Paul: Sorry, but I can't. It's a shame. Now that Jack **6)** in Bristol, I never **7)** him.

Mark: Don't worry. He **8)** with his uncle this month. I'm sure we can get together sometime soon. Actually, he **9)** to my house next Friday for dinner.

Paul: Perfect! I **10)** football practice at five and I am free any time after that.

Mark: Great. Let's talk then!



2 Underline the correct option.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Jane <u>is looking/looks</u> at her sister's presents. | 4 Norman's family <u>love/are loving</u> their new house. |
| 2 This cushion <u>is feeling/feels</u> really soft. | 5 This meal <u>tastes/is tasting</u> delicious! |
| 3 Ian <u>is thinking/thinks</u> of buying a new shirt. | 6 <u>Do you see/Are you seeing</u> that car across the road? |

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*.

- A: I called (call) you last night, but you (not/be) home.
B: Oh, yes. I (do) archery at the sports centre.
- A: (you/see) Alex at the gym last night?
B: Yes, but he (finish) his workout at 7 pm, (take) his bag and (go) home early.
- A: You and your brother look tired, Mark.
B: Yes, we are. We (have) a busy day doing chores.
I (vacuum) the carpets all afternoon while my brother (dust) the furniture.
- A: You're soaked! What (happen)?
B: I (walk) to tennis practice this morning when it (start) raining.
- A: What (you/watch) at 8 o'clock last night?
B: Actually, I (read) a sports magazine then.
I (not/watch) anything at all last night.
- A: Johan Cruyff (win) lots of trophies in the 1970s.
B: Yes! He (be) a great football player!



4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 We used to swim (swim) at the seaside when we were children.</p> <p>2 (Tim/wrestle) when he was in college?</p> <p>3 In the past, people (play) floor hockey outside on the street.</p> | <p>4 Andy (work) as a football coach.</p> <p>5 I (not/like) basketball, but now I love it!</p> <p>6 Amy (practise) fencing when she was younger.</p> |
|---|--|

5 Complete the sentences. Use the verb in bold in the correct *infinitive* or *-ing form*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 buy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I want to buy a new computer.• It's not worth buying a new tablet, the one you have is fine. <p>2 create</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• budgets is a good idea.• I advise you a list of all of your expenses. <p>3 save</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I have a hard time money.• I would like some money. | <p>4 order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I have enough money what I want.• I look forward to a new games console. <p>5 write</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You should a shopping list before we go out.• The shopkeeper let the lady a cheque instead of paying in cash. |
|---|--|

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list. Use the *present/past simple passive*.

• use • wear • produce • notice • bury • decide • cover • recycle

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 The fashion label is used by lots of famous celebrities.</p> <p>2 The old waste by the company into new products.</p> <p>3 Nowadays, clothes in large factories.</p> <p>4 That shirt at a fashion show last month.</p> | <p>5 Every year, thousands of tons of clothes under the ground.</p> <p>6 The young designer by a fashion house last year.</p> <p>7 This floral dress with small red roses.</p> <p>8 The winning design by a group of judges yesterday.</p> |
|--|--|

7 Change the sentences from the *active voice* to the *passive voice*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A famous civil engineer built this bridge.
This bridge was built by a famous civil engineer.</p> <p>2 Architects drew the plan for the building.
.....
.....</p> <p>3 Lionel Messi signed this football.
.....
.....</p> | <p>4 A pet sitter looks after the dogs when their owners are away.
.....
.....</p> <p>5 The mayor opened the new sports centre yesterday.
.....
.....</p> |
|--|---|

8 Use the correct *infinitive* or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

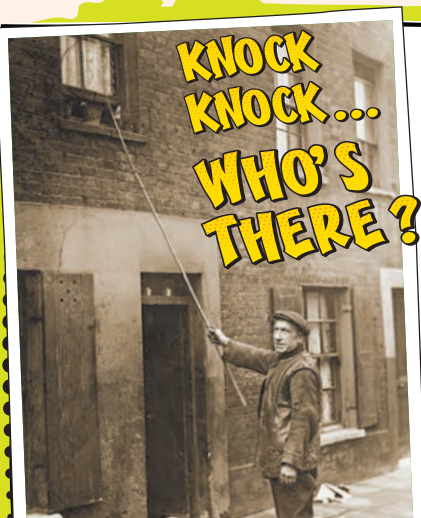
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 We regret to inform (inform) you that the game is now cancelled.</p> <p>2 Amy likes (tidy) her room at the weekend.</p> <p>3 Lewis regrets (make) that comment about Henry's clothes.</p> <p>4 The boys like (sing) with their friends.</p> | <p>5 I remember (try) sushi when I went to Japan.</p> <p>6 Karen meant (show) Tom her new phone, but forgot.</p> <p>7 Mark remembered (lock) the door before he left.</p> <p>8 We can walk there, but it means (hike) for an hour.</p> |
|---|--|

9 Choose the correct option.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Ann tried French, but found it difficult.
A learning B to learn C learn</p> <p>2 This food really delicious!
A is smelling B smells
C was smelling</p> <p>3 If you aren't sure, try the dish first.
A tasting B taste
C to taste</p> <p>4 Terry his grandparents every summer.
A used to visit B use to visit
C was visiting</p> | <p>5 Martin British History this year.
A is studying B studies C study</p> <p>6 The Youtuber by thousands of people.
A follows B followed
C is followed</p> <p>7 Paul for the train station in an hour.
A leaves B is leaving
C leave</p> <p>8 Henry a box of chocolates after dinner.
A opened B were opening
C was opened</p> |
|---|--|

#READING

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form and choose the correct item.



It's a cold morning in 1910 and suddenly you hear a noise at your window. Don't worry, thieves **1) aren't breaking in (not/break in)** to your house. It's your friendly neighbourhood Knocker-up! In the past, people **2) (not/have)** alarm clocks, so they **3) are/were** woken up by 'Knocker-ups' who **4) use to/used to** tap on their windows with special long sticks! This person would continue **5) (knock)** till their customer **6) (get up)** and **7) (open)** the window **8) to tell/telling** them they were awake. **9) Knocking-up/To Knock up** was a very common job in England, and in large cities like Manchester lots of people **10) (work)** as Knocker-ups during Victorian times. It **11) (be)** a popular career for elderly men and women, and even police officers who **12) wanted/were wanting** some extra money! However, by the 1950s most Knocker-Ups **13) were/are** out of a job as people started to use alarm clocks. Even so, people still remember this unusual job and it **14) is/was** featured in many popular English songs and stories – even the novels of Charles Dickens!

#WRITING

11 Write about a job in your country that doesn't exist anymore. What did people use to do in this job? Why don't we need to do it anymore?

FUN WITH GRAMMAR!

#1

- 1 Play the game in pairs or small groups. Use rubbers as markers. Roll the dice to move across the board. Use the prompt to form a question, then answer it in full. If you get both the question and answer right, move forward two spaces. If you get only one part right, move forward one space. If you get both wrong, stay where you are.

START

1



What/use to/do/
younger?
play/hockey

2

Where/you/think of/
go/for holiday?
France

3

What/you/do/
yesterday?
visit/museum

4



What/you/do/at
8 o'clock/last
night?
I/watch/TV

9



Where/you/go/to
school?
Greenfield School

8

You/remember/
finish/your/chores?
Yes/I/do

7

Who/you/
usually/go/to
school with?
My friends

6



What/be/
TOBEFRANK clothes/
make from?
*fabric/factories/
throw away*

5

Who/be/the
world's most
expensive shoes/
design/by?
*Harry Winston
(1989)*

10

What/you/like/do/
at weekends?
Meet/friends

11



Which/subject/
you/love/study?
Science

12

Which/subject/
you/have a hard
time/learn?
Maths

13

What/sport/would
you love/try?
Snowboarding

14



When/be/jeans
invent?
1871

19



What/time/you/
leave school?
3:30 pm

18



What/food/you/
prefer/eat?
pizza

17

What/be/you/and/
parents/do/8 pm
last night?
play/board games

16



When/Sheffield FC/
open?
1857

15

It/rain/a lot/where/
you/live?
Yes

20



What/do/velvet/
feel/like?
soft

21

Be/your/parents/
work/now?
Yes

22



What/you/doing/
tomorrow?
go/shopping

23

You/use to/live in/
another city?
No

FINISH



#SPEAKING

2



Use the fact files to exchange information with your partner. Ask and answer questions.

STUDENT A



Ian

Ian's favourite Sport

Play	basketball
Like/watch	The NBA
Enjoy/be/in/team	Yes
When/start/play	10 years old
What/would/like/do	Meet LeBron James

Jane



Jane's favourite Sport

Play	?
Like/watch	?
Enjoy/be/in/team	?
When/start/play	?
What/would/like/do	?

What/would/like/do	?
When/start/play	?
Enjoy/be/in/team	?
Like/watch	?
Play	?

Ian's favourite Sport

What/would/like/do	talk to Serena Williams
When/start/play	8 years old
Enjoy/be/in/team	No
Like/watch	Wimbledon
Play	Tennis

Jane's favourite Sport



Jane

STUDENT B



Ian