

Contents

Introduction	4
Simple present and present progressive – revision	5
Simple present for future	6
Present progressive for future – revision	8
Past progressive – revision	9
Present perfect – revision	13
Present perfect vs. present perfect progressive – revision	15
Present perfect vs. simple past	17
Past perfect vs. past perfect progressive	19
<i>going to</i> – revision	22
The future – revision	25
Time expressions	29
<i>might/may/could</i> (possibility)	31
<i>should / shouldn't, ought / ought not</i>	33
Question tags	35
Phrasal verbs	38
Passive: times/tenses, personal passive with prepositions	44
Conditionals I and II – revision	46
Conditional III	48
Adjectives as nouns	53
Connecting ideas	54
Gerunds and participles	57
Infinitives	59
Adverbs of manner – revision	61
Pronouns	64
Prefixes and suffixes	66
Reported speech – revision	68
Appendix	72
Key	88

Question tags

Hello! See me on the **e-ZONE** to discover more about **question tags** and to learn how to use them.



Um die deutschen Fragen **oder?** bzw. **nicht wahr?** zu bilden, verwendest du im Englischen sogenannte **question tags**. Hierbei gelten folgende Regeln:

Bei bejahenden Sätzen verwendest du einen verneinenden **tag**, bei verneinenden einen bejahenden.

But the others **saw** you, **didn't they?**

You're **not** going to do anything stupid, **are you?**

Im **question tag** wiederholst du das Hilfsverb (**be** oder **have**), oder das **modal verb** (z. B. **can/must/should/will/might**).

I'm **not** just anybody, **am I?** You **can** come on Saturday, **can't you?**

Wenn im Satz kein Hilfsverb oder **modal verb** vorkommt, verwendest du im **question tag** ein **Form of 'do'**.

You **say** he **doesn't you?**

He **didn't** say that, **did I?**

Das **you** / den Eigennamen **he** / **she** / **it** musst du durch ein Pronomen ersetzen.

She **hasn't** arrived, **has she?**

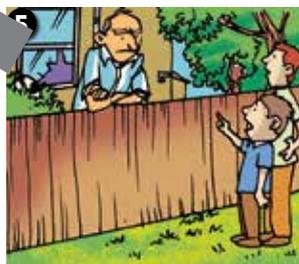
1 Complete the table. Use short forms.

positive	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative
is	<u>isn't</u>	would	.....	.....	don't live
are	.....	can	.....	.....	lives
.....	wasn't	.....	couldn't	.....	lived
were	.....	.....	.....	.....	haven't lived
.....	won't	.....	.....	.....	had lived

2 Underline the negative parts of the sentences.

- It's hot today, isn't it?
- You aren't English, are you?
- You won't be late, will you?
- They don't eat meat, do they?
- Mr Penny taught you last year, didn't he?
- You've seen this film, haven't you?

3 Read the sentences and write RQ (real questions) or QT (question tags).



- He looks just like you, doesn't he?
- What did you think of the steak, darling?
- Has anyone seen my mouse?
- Are you all comfortable?
- You haven't seen our ball, have you?
- You're not from around here, are you?

4 Choose the correct question tags.

- Man** Excuse me. I know you, ¹do / don't I?
- Woman** I don't know. Do you?
- Man** Yes. I'm sure we've met somewhere, ²have / haven't we?
- Woman** I'm sorry. I don't remember.
- Man** I know. We went to school together, ³did / didn't we?
- Woman** I don't think we did.
- Man** We did. You were in Miss Ward's class with me, ⁴were / weren't you?
- Woman** No. I never had a teacher called Miss Ward.
- Man** Oh. You didn't go to St Thomas Youth Club on Friday night, ⁵did / didn't you?
- Woman** No, I've never been there.
- Man** This is strange. You're not a friend of my sister Abby, ⁶are / aren't you?
- Woman** No, I don't know anyone called Abby, I'm afraid.
- Man** OK. You really don't know me, ⁷do / don't you?
- Woman** I'm sorry. I don't think I do.
- Man** What about your friend? She knows you, ⁸is / doesn't she?



5 Match the sentences with the question tags.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 This is your book, | a are we? |
| 2 We aren't late, | b would he? |
| 3 You won't be long, | c can't you? |
| 4 He wouldn't do that, | d don't you? |
| 5 You can read, | e do you? |
| 6 You know Dave, | f didn't they? |
| 7 You don't want an old bike, | g isn't it? |
| 8 They lived in Paris for a while, | h has she? |
| 9 They didn't tell anyone, | i was he? |
| 10 She's got a sister, | j will you? |
| 11 Jenny hasn't phoned, | k hasn't she? |
| 12 He wasn't angry, | l did they? |

6 Find 12 question tags in the word puzzle.

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

E	U	H	I	W	R	E	H	S	I
U	O	Y	T	N	O	D	A	P	S
O	Y	E	N	U	P	T	R	U	N
Y	T	H	E	H	A	V	E	I	T
T	N	T	V	A	U	T	Y	F	H
N	E	E	A	V	S	E	O	B	E
E	R	V	H	E	C	Y	U	L	L
V	A	A	O	N	A	R	I	W	T
A	Y	H	C	T	N	U	B	P	N
H	I	S	N	T	I	T	A	T	R
A	R	E	N	T	T	H	E	Y	A

7 Use the question tags from the word puzzle in 6 to complete the dialogue.

Beth You've heard the news,
1.....?

Ruby No. What?

Beth You know Jack Ritchie,
2.....?

Ruby Yes, he's Dawn Cunningham's boyfriend,
3.....?

Beth Well, he was. But he isn't any more,
4.....?

Ruby What, they haven't split up,
5.....?

Beth They have. It's fantastic news,
6.....?

Ruby Is it?

Beth Of course it is. I've always fancied him,
7.....?

Ruby Have you?

Beth Yes, I have. I haven't got to wait any
more, 8.....?

Ruby You're not going to ask him out,
9.....?

Beth No, I can't do that,
10.....?

Ruby Well, I'm glad to hear that.

Beth But, I'm going to do it for me,
.....?

Ruby Oh, that's what best friends are for,
.....?

8 Complete the dialogue with the missing question tags.

Ruby Excuse me, you're Jack Ritchie,
1.....?

Jack Yes, I am, Ruby.

Ruby Oh!

Jack What – you didn't think I knew your
name, 2.....?

Ruby Umm, umm ...

Jack So, Ruby, how can I help you?

Ruby You know Beth Nungale,
3.....?

Jack Yes, she's your best friend,
4.....?

Ruby Yes, she probably is. Anyway, she wants
to know if I'd like to take her out
on a date.

Jack So, you've heard the news,
5.....?

Ruby Yes, that's what I heard.

Jack About what? Dawn. And she wants
to know if you'd like to be her
new girlfriend,
6.....?

Ruby Yes, I think she does.



Jack Well, that's just a bit embarrassing.

Ruby What! Oh no, you haven't split up with
Dawn, 7.....?

Jack No, no. It's not that. Dawn and I have
split up.

Ruby So what's the problem? You do like her,
8.....?

Jack She seems nice, but it's not her I'm
interested in, 9.....?

Ruby No? So who do you like?

Jack Well, I was going to ask her best friend
out, 10.....?

Ruby Her best friend? Oh ... oh! You're right.
This is a bit embarrassing,
11.....?



Phrasal verbs

Hello! See me on the **e-ZONE** to discover more about *phrasal verbs* and to learn how to use them.

Im Englischen stehen Präpositionen, die zu einem Verb gehören, häufig nach dem Verb:

- I'm **waiting for** my friend to meet me here.
- She **spends** most of her money **on** computer games.
- I **switched** the computer **on**.

Gelegentlich gibt die Präposition dem Verb eine spezielle Bedeutung:

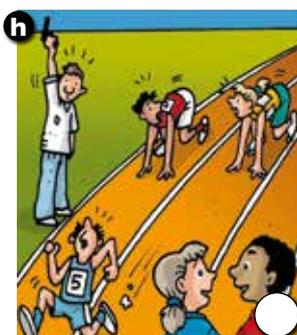
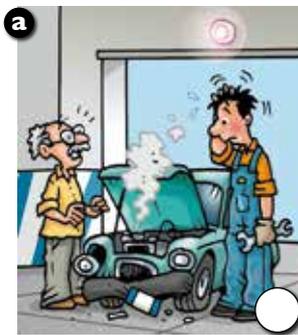
- The teacher asked us to **pick up** the things we'd thrown on the ground.
- She **looked at** me as if I was mad.

Manchmal erhält das Verb durch die Verwendung einer oder mehrerer Präposition(en) eine völlig andere Bedeutung:

- The car stopped – we'd **run out of** petrol!
- I thought for a long time, but I couldn't **come up with** an answer.
- He's a really nice guy – he **gets on with** everyone at school!



I Match the pictures with the sentences.



- 1 I don't keep them together because they don't get on with each other.
- 2 Sorry – we've run out.
- 3 Of course you can't see anything – you haven't switched it on.
- 4 So, do you think you can come up with a way to fix it?
- 5 Why are you looking at me like that?
- 6 I spend all my money on my hobby. Guess what it is!
- 7 He set off too quickly.
- 8 Look at him – and we haven't even taken off yet!

2 Match the verbs and their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 look at | a use your money to buy something |
| 2 switch on | b use your eyes in order to see something / someone |
| 3 spend on | c suggest, or think of, an idea or plan |
| 4 set off | d have a good relationship (with someone) |
| 5 take off | e begin a journey / trip / race |
| 6 come up with | f leave the ground and begin to fly |
| 7 run out of | g start an electrical apparatus* working |
| 8 get on with | h finish, use or use up all of something so there is none of it left |

*apparatus – Gerät

3 Complete each sentence with one word per space.

- Here's your birthday money – don't spend it all clothes, OK?
- James is amazing – he's always looking himself in a mirror!
- The computer won't work if you don't switch it
- My dad sets for work at 7 o'clock every day.
- Do you get on your brothers?
- Sorry, we've run of orange juice. Is grapefruit OK?
- The plane was late – it only took at 11 p.m.
- I tried to find an answer but, I couldn't come anything.

e-ZONE

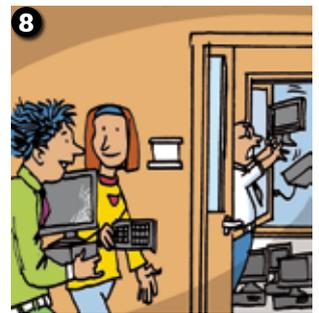
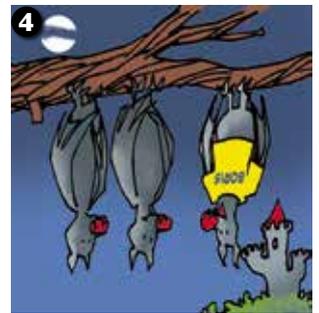
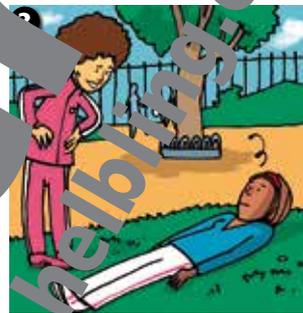
4 Complete each mini-dialogue with a phrase and a verb. Make sure you use the correct verb tense.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A What did your parents give you for your birthday? | 5 A I want to make omelettes, but I've |
| B Some money – I'm going to it down and music. | B Don't worry – I'll go to the shop and buy some. |
| 2 A That was a real problem, yesterday, wasn't it? | 6 A Is your phone working? |
| B It was. But a great idea, so everything's fine now! | B No, the battery's dead. I left the phone all night. |
| 3 A Is it a long way to Scotland? | 7 A Why were you so late getting to Italy? |
| B Yes, it is. It will take us about six hours so let's early, OK? | B Oh, there was a lot of snow at the airport and the plane couldn't |
| 4 A I don't think Sarah likes me. | 8 A So, do you like your new neighbours? |
| B I think you're wrong! She likes you a lot. She you all the time in class. | B Yes, they're really nice and we them very well. |

5 Match the sentences.

- 1 'My arm still hurts – a lot!'
- 2 'Let's go out tonight.'
- 3 'I hear that your mum's shop is doing very well.'
- 4 'Have you seen Michael Smith recently?'
- 5 'What are you going to do in town?'
- 6 'It looks like the bookshop in town has closed.'
- 7 'What was the problem with your computer?'
- 8 'Are Sue and Alan still going out with each other?'
- a 'Not much – just hang around with some friends in the shopping mall.'
- b 'I think we should go to the doctor and ask him to look at it.'
- c 'I couldn't print anything, but I've sorted it out now, so everything's OK.'
- d 'That's right, it has. They've moved it into a café. It's a shame, isn't it?'
- e 'No, not any more. He broke up last week. Sue's going out with Tom now.'
- f 'Yes, actually, I ran into him in town yesterday.'
- g 'I can't move to stay at home and look after my baby brother.'
- h 'Yes, but first she didn't sell very much, but now it's really taking off.'

6 Complete the captions using the correct form of the underlined verbs from 5.



- 1 Hey! look at me! No hands!
- 2 Oh think just
- 3 When I was in park yesterday, I Sally.
- 4 Boris the Bat always liked to with his friends in the evening.
- 5 Our business is really
- 6 Actually, I wanted the frog to a BMW, not a prince.
- 7 Excuse me – could you my pet for a few days while I'm away?
- 8 We'll give this to Dave – he's really good at computer problems.

7 Read the dialogue. Then complete it with phrasal verbs from **1** to **6**.
Make sure to use the correct form.

Paul Have Mark and Helen **1 broken up**?

Ali Yes, they have. It's strange — they were going out with each other for a long time.

Paul But I'm not surprised, really. Mark's a difficult guy — lots of people don't **2** with him.

Ali That's true. I think Helen knew that, but she thought he might **3** a different person. But of course it didn't happen.

Paul Well, perhaps they can **4** something and get back together.

Ali No, that's never going to happen! Anyway, it's not our problem. I'm going into town — want to come with me?

Paul Maybe — but not if you're just going to **5** with guys from school.

Ali No, I'm going to **6** the Christmas lights in the High Street.

Paul Christmas lights? But it's only the end of November.

Ali I know — but I'm going to **7** the lights this evening. Come on, let's go together. and Pamela Henderson might be there,
Paul Really? OK, I'll come! It'll be great if we her — I think she's really nice.
..... know — I thought you'd be interested!
Oh, just one thing, Paul — can you lend me a few pounds? I've **9** money — again!
Paul But you **10** all your money computer games! Well, no problem — here's £20, you can pay me back on Monday.

Ali Great, thanks. Come on, or we'll be late!

e-ZONE

8 Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Read the sentences. Write the correct phrasal verb in the box beside each pair of definitions on page 42.

- 1** She was a pop singer at first, but now she's really **taking off**.
- 2** We when the comedian started to **take off** a famous politician:
- 3** It's in another language and I can't **work out** what it means.
- 4** at shape — she **works out** at the gym four times a week.
- 5** I'm going to the sale in town — they've **put** the prices **down** by 15%.
- 6** I don't like it when you **put** me **down** in front of our friends.
- 7** It was raining a lot, so we had to **put** the match **off** until the following week.
- 8** A camera flash at a tennis match can really **put** the players **off**.
- 9** John and Wendy were going out, but they've **broken up**.
- 10** Sorry, I can't really hear what you're saying — you're **breaking up** a lot.

break up
~~take off~~
 work out
 put off
 put down

1	<u>take off</u>	a start to be successful b copy another person's voice or behaviour*
2	.....	a end a relationship b when a voice on a phone can sometimes be heard but sometimes not
3	.....	a understand, find an answer b take exercise to improve your body
4	.....	a criticise*; make someone feel silly b make a price lower
5	.....	a delay, put something to a later date b take someone's attention away from what they are doing

e-ZONE

9 Complete the diary entry using the correct form of the phrasal verbs from 8.

*behaviour – Verhalten
 *criticise – kritisieren

May 10th

Last night I was doing my homework. It was Spanish homework. We had to translate a text – boring! There was a word in the text that I didn't know and I couldn't ¹ work out what it meant. I was trying to concentrate but my kid brother was running around shouting and laughing – he was really ²



Then Alex called me up on my mobile. The signal was really bad, he was ³ a lot, I couldn't hear him properly. Actually, I think the problem is my mobile phone. It's terrible. I bought it last week in a shop, they had ⁴ it to £150. I should have known it was no good. My kid brother laughed a lot when I showed him the phone. He said I was really stupid. I asked him not to ⁵ me in front of other people. Then he said there weren't any other people and laughed some more. And then he started ⁶ the sound of my voice. I hate it, but he's really good – he sounds just like me. How nice! I would be very happy if he was kidnapped by aliens.

But I got good news yesterday too. The good news is that Marjorie Atkins has ⁷ with Steve McKenzie. This is my chance. Now, I know Marjorie is really keen on guys who are fit, so I'm going to start ⁸ at the gym down the road, as of next Monday. (In fact I have always wanted to start going to the gym, but I have been ⁹ it for a long time.) In a week I will look like Schwarzenegger. And Marjorie will fall in love with me. My life is beginning to ¹⁰ – I know it!

10 Which preposition you can combine with all of these verbs?



11 Complete the gaps with the phrasal verbs from 10 in the correct form.

- 1 They were successful: they an idea for a new smartphone.
- 2 Maria has four children.
- 3 Jim and Paula quarrelled and last week.
- 4 Can you this word in the dictionary? I don't know what it means.
- 5 I'm not going to these tantrums!
- 6 I've had the flu for two weeks. I need my schoolwork.
- 7 You are walking too fast. I can't you.
- 8 Tim, remember to the children from school at 3 o'clock.
- 9 It's 8 o'clock, to and go to school!
- 10 He to
 tae
 on do.
 your but
 didn't

- 12 This exercise is too difficult!
 I



And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the

Cartoon for Fun!



Passive: times/tenses, personal passive with prepositions

Hello! See me on the **e-ZONE** to discover more about *passive: times/tenses, personal passive with prepositions* and to learn how to use them.

Du verwendest das *passive* um auszudrücken, dass etwas geschieht – vor allem, wenn es nicht von Bedeutung ist, von wem die Handlung ausgeführt wird (oder wurde).

Form: Person + **be** + **past participle**

simple present	Newspapers are printed every day.
present progressive	Newspapers are being printed every day.
simple past	Newspapers were printed every day.
past progressive	Newspapers were being printed every day.
present perfect	Newspapers have been printed every day.
past perfect	Newspapers had been printed every day.
future	Newspapers will be printed every day. Newspapers are going to be printed every day.
modals	Newspapers can/could be printed every day. Newspapers may/might be printed every day. Newspapers would be printed every day. Newspapers should be printed every day. Newspapers ought to be printed every day.
infinitive and gerund	We wanted newspapers to print every day. We agreed on newspapers being printed every day.



Wenn du trotzdem erwähnen möchtest, von wem die Handlung ausgeführt wird (oder wurde), verwendest du **by** + **object**.

The road is blocked **by heavy traffic**.
Hamlet was written **by Shakespeare**.

Wenn ein Verb sowohl ein direktes als auch indirektes Objekt hat, kannst du das Passiv auf zweierlei Art bilden:

They sent me a letter. → A letter **was sent** to me.
→ I **was sent** a letter.

Wenn ein Verb eine Präposition mit einem Verb hat, stellst du diese hinter das *past participle*:

His disappearance was **not talked about** in our village.
The house had been broken **in** at night.

I Match the sentences that mean the same.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 They do the dishes every morning. | a The cat had been fed. |
| 2 They will collect the rubbish next week. | b The car should be washed on Monday. |
| 3 They didn't bring the parcel to our door. | c The flowers were watered regularly. |
| 4 They watered the flowers regularly. | d The dishes can be done twice a day. |
| 5 They had fed the cat. | e The milk is delivered every morning. |
| 6 They can do the dishes twice a day. | f The parcel wasn't brought to our door. |
| 7 They should wash the car on Monday. | g They agree on the grass being cut today. |
| 8 They agree on cutting the grass today. | h The rubbish won't be collected next week. |

2 Put the sentences into the passive form using by.

- 1 Karl Benz produced the first automobile.
The first automobile
- 2 The two parties have reached an agreement.
An agreement
- 3 All my teachers use interactive whiteboards.
Interactive whiteboards
- 4 Scientists might discover a cure for cancer.
A cure for cancer
- 5 Parliament should pass the new health care bill.
The new health care bill
- 6 Officers from all over England policed the Olympic Games.
The Olympic Games

e-ZONE 3 Put the sentences into the passive.

- 1 They (tell) to umbrella.
- 2 We (give) extra tickets.
- 3 I (send) pass for the
Tennis Museum.
- 4 You the map of the area.
- 5 We no to be late.
- 6 She (cut) of strawberries.



e-ZONE 4 Put the sentences into the passive. Use by only when you know who performed the action.



*the authorities – die Behörden

- 1 They called out the emergency services last night.
The emergency services
- 2 The floods cut off many workers from their homes.
Many workers
- 3 Volunteers set up camps in leisure centres.
Camps
- 4 Today they are cleaning up shops and houses.
Shops and houses
- 5 They are going to pump water out of the cellars.
Water
- 6 The authorities* need to check on flood walls.
Flood walls



Conditionals I and II – revision

Hello! See me on the **e-ZONE** to discover more about the **conditionals I and II** and to learn how to use them.

Wenn du über Konsequenzen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Ereignisse sprichst, verwendest du das **conditional I**.

- If it snows tomorrow, I'll definitely go skiing.**
- If he doesn't study harder, he'll do badly in the test.**

Wenn du dir Ereignisse vorstellst und über ihre möglichen Konsequenzen sprichst, verwendest du das **conditional II**.

- If it snowed tomorrow, I'd go skiing. (I really don't think there's much chance of that.)**
- If I was smarter, I'd pass the test. (Unfortunately, I'm not.)**



1 Are the sentences in conditional I or II? Write I or II.

- 1 If she doesn't apologise to me, I won't talk to her.
- 2 If you don't take the dog for a walk, he won't sleep well tonight.
- 3 If he wasn't so lazy, he'd be a brilliant footballer.
- 4 If I didn't have so much work, I'd take you out tonight.
- 5 I'll let you know if I can't make it tonight.
- 6 She would be happier if she didn't work so much.
- 7 It wouldn't be as scary if we turned the lights off.
- 8 You'll feel tired if you don't get a rest.

e-ZONE 2 Complete the text about Dan's birthday party using conditional I.

I have to invite Charlie to my birthday party. His dad's the manager of my football team.

- 1 If I (not invite) Charlie to the party, I probably get sacked for the team.
- 2 But if I (invite) Charlie to the party, Paul (not come). They hate each other.
- 3 If Paul (not come), we (not have) any music as the DJ.
- 4 If there (not be) any music, there (not be) any dancing.
- 5 If there (not be) any dancing, the girls (not come).
- 6 If the girls (not come), the party (be) boring.
- 7 If the party (be) boring, no one (have) any fun – including Charlie.
- 8 If Charlie (not like) the party, he probably (not want) to be my friend.
- 9 If he (not be) my friend, I (not get) to play football. I think I'm going to forget my birthday this year!



e-ZONE 3 Read these reactions to Dan's problem. Then complete the speech bubbles in the conditional II.

1 If I *was* (be) Dan, I *would/'d forget* (forget) about having a party.

2 If he (find) some new friends, then he (not have) so many problems.

3 If he (stop) worrying, he (be) how silly he's being.

4 If he (play) for a different team, he (not have to) worry about Charlie.

5 If he (download) some party songs, he (can) play the music himself.

6 If his friends (not be) so difficult, life (be) easier for Dan.

7 If he (be) a more confident footballer, he (find) another team to play for.

8 If Dan (not try) to please so many people, his life (be) easier.

4 Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Then tick the correct conditional clause.



- 1** a If you make it, you'll be famous all over the world.
 b If you made it, you would be famous all over the world.
- 2** a If you kiss it, it'll turn into a prince. I promise. I've seen the film.
 b If you kissed it, it would turn into a prince. I promise. I've seen the film.
- 3** a If you press that button, it'll start World War III.
 b If you pressed that button, it would start World War III.
- 4** a If I'm a rich man, I'll buy it for you.
 b If I was a rich man, I'd buy it for you.
- 5** a If you're taller, you can go on it.
 b If you were taller, you could go on it.
- 6** a Go on. If you don't open it, you'll never know who it's from.
 b Go on. If you didn't open it, you'd never know who it was from.

And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the

Cartoon for Fun!

