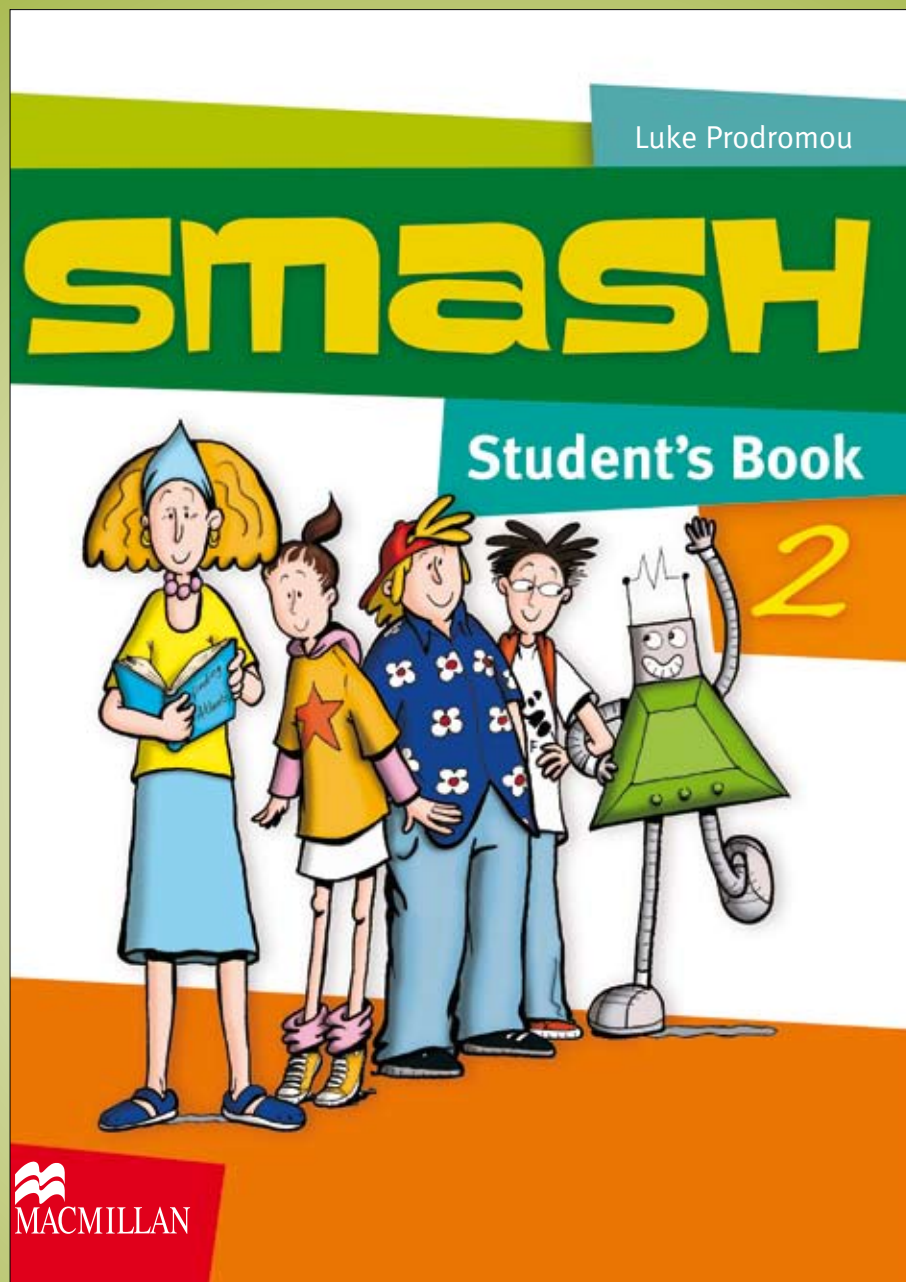


SMASH

Smash 2 Grammar Worksheets



MACMILLAN

SMASH

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Smash Grammar 2

Present simple / present continuous; state verbs; time expressions

Remember that we use the *present simple* for things that are always true, or that we do often,

eg

We live by the sea.

She plays basketball.

Time expressions we can use for the present simple include:

in July/August/September, etc / in the summer/winter, etc

on Sundays/Mondays, etc

at 5 o'clock / at weekends

every day / every evening / every Sunday, etc,

always/usually/sometimes/often/never

We only use the *present continuous* for things that are happening *now*,

eg

I'm looking for my pen.

She is eating her dinner.

Time expressions we can use for the present continuous include:

now / at the moment / these days / today / this year

State verbs are verbs that don't usually take the continuous form,

eg

I believe you. (not ~~I am believing you.~~)

I love chocolate! (not ~~I am loving chocolate!~~)

These are some state verbs:

be	know	believe	dislike
hate	love	notice	own
remember	see	seem	smell
think	understand	want	wish

1 Tick (✓) the correct questions.

1 a) Does he always get 20?

b) Is he always getting 20?

3 a) Why are they crying now?

b) Why do they cry now?

4 a) How often are you doing tests?

- b) How often do you do tests?
- 5 a) Do you always wear black?
- b) Are you always wearing black?
- 6 a) Do you learn English this year?
- b) Are you learning English this year?
- 7 a) What's that you read?
- b) What's that you're reading?

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I'm studying **in / at** the moment.
- 2 We go on holiday **in / on** July.
- 3 She has Maths **at / on** Mondays.
- 4 We eat dinner **on / at** 8 o'clock.
- 5 Do you work **on / at** weekends?
- 6 It's cold **in / on** the winter!
- 7 I'm working hard **those / these** days.

3 Complete with the present continuous or present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Georgia emails every day. (write)
- 2 The boys football at the moment. (play)
- 3 I fruit and vegetables. (like)
- 4 We to the sea. (often / go)
- 5 I my English homework today. (do)
- 6 She..... with her friend this week. (stay)

4 Complete the sentences with these state verbs in the correct tense.

smell	think	want	know	believe
-------	-------	------	------	---------

- 1 I the answer!
- 2 Mmm! That food good!
- 3 Very young children usually what we tell them.
- 4 She some help.
- 5 I I will go to bed now – it's very late.

5 Circle the correct phrases in bold and use them to complete the email.

- 1 **Does it rain / Is it raining** at the moment?
- 2 I **stay / am staying** at my cousin's house at the moment.
- 3 I **like / am liking** this place!
- 4 We **don't want / aren't wanting** to come to your party!
- 5 We **think / are thinking** this exercise is quite difficult.
- 6 My sister always **comes / is coming** with us when we go out.
- 7 What **do you do / are you doing** at school these days?
- 8 I **read / am reading** something every day.
- 9 Every morning, we **go / are going** to school on the bus.
- 10 I usually **go / am going** on holiday with my mum and dad.

Hi Paul,

I (1) on an island at the moment. I usually (2) on holiday in July but my mum had to work, so we're taking our holidays in August this year. It's great here! Every morning, we (3) for a walk on the beach. There is a dog at the hotel and he always (4) with us.

The hotel is really good and I (5) the food. There is an Internet café and I (6) my emails there every day. My parents and I (7) this island is really amazing and we (8) to come home!

What (9) these days? (10) there today? Write and tell me your news!

Jim

Smash Grammar 2

Past simple; time expressions; used to

Remember that we use the *past simple* for things in the past that are finished,

eg

We went to school yesterday.

She gave me some money.

Time expressions with the past simple:

a week / a year / ten minutes / three weeks / two years / two days ago

last night/week/month/year/summer, etc

yesterday / yesterday morning / yesterday afternoon / yesterday evening

on/last Monday/Tuesday, etc

in April/May/1997, etc

We can also use *used to* in place of the simple past when we are talking about:

events in the past that changed quite a long time ago,

things we did in the past that we don't do any more,

eg

*My dad used to live in America. (not *My dad used to live in America last year.*)*

*I used to like chips but I don't now. (not *I used to like chips yesterday.*)*

We form questions and negatives with *did / didn't*. We also remove the *d* from *used*,

eg

*Did you use to live in London? / What did you use to do every day? (not *What did you used to ...*)*

I didn't use to like chips, but I do now. Did you use to fight with your brother?

Time expressions with *used to*:

When I was young(er)/small(er) / When I was a little boy/girl

When I went to my first school, / When I lived in ...

In the past, / A long time ago, / Five years ago,

Remember that the verb does not change with *used to* or *did*,

eg

walk → Did you walk ... / I didn't walk ... / I used to walk ...

but for past simple verbs, we add *-d*, *-ed* or *-ied*

eg

like → liked talk → talked cry → cried

Don't forget the irregular verbs,

eg

go → went eat → ate see → saw

1 Write the past simple of these regular verbs.

hunt chase
happen live
want decide
carry play
laugh work

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The ship **sinked / sank** in the sea.
- 2 She **speaked / spoke** to me!
- 3 Damien **thoughted / thought** the test was easy.
- 4 We **go / went** to a football match yesterday.
- 5 The girls **do / did** their homework last night.
- 6 I used to **sit / sat** next to Fred.
- 7 Mum **told / telled** me to tidy my room.
- 8 He **became / become** the king.
- 9 He **fall / fell** in love with her and **built / builded** her a house.

3 Write *use* or *used*.

- 1 I to live in Thessaloniki.
- 2 My brother didn't to like ice cream.
- 3 Did you to be friends with Gill? What happened?
- 4 Where did you to live before you came here?
- 5 He to be very rich but he lost all his money.

4 Underline the correct time expression.

- 1 We bought this car **two years ago / two years before**.
- 2 I used to live in London **when I was younger / last week**.
- 3 I watched a great film **last night / yesterday night**.
- 4 The bus left **before ten minutes / ten minutes ago**.
- 5 I saw him **last summer / the last summer**.
- 6 **A long time ago / Before a long time**, we used to live in France.

5 Find the irregular past verbs and use them to complete the text.

A	C	A	U	G	H	T	Y	P	L	K	R
C	R	R	U	I	G	O	P	R	D	G	R
T	B	K	F	R	S	R	C	Z	M	U	T
O	A	A	S	F	D	R	O	V	E	Y	A
O	D	F	A	H	V	C	I	G	Y	S	U
K	Q	W	I	R	T	Y	B	C	D	S	G
D	S	D	D	J	U	T	E	S	A	X	H
R	V	R	E	Y	A	T	E	F	S	U	T
Y	A	Q	W	E	R	W	S	F	A	Y	U
D	Z	W	O	K	E	B	I	E	T	D	E

- take catch
- drive teach
- wake sit
- eat say

When I was younger, I used to live in a small village. One day, my grandfather (1), ‘Lucy, tomorrow I’ll take you to the river.’ The next morning, we (2) up really early, climbed into his big old car and (3) for three hours until we reached the river. When we arrived, he (4) me how to catch fish.

Well, I (5) there for hours and nothing happened! Then, suddenly, I (6) my first fish! I was really excited because it was quite big!

We (7) the fish home with us and, later that night, my mum cooked it and we all (8) it together. It was delicious!

Smash Grammar 2

Past continuous / past simple

We form the past continuous with *was/were* + verb + *-ing*.

Affirmative	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I was talking	I was not talking	I wasn't talking	Was I talking?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
You were talking	You were not talking	You weren't talking	Were you talking?	Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
He was talking	He was not talking	He wasn't talking	Was he talking?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
She was talking	She was not talking	She wasn't talking	Was she talking?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
It was talking	It was not talking	It wasn't talking	Was it talking?	Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
We were talking	We were not talking	We weren't talking	Were we talking?	Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
They were talking	They were not talking	They weren't talking	Were they talking?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

We can use names or things in place of *He*, *She*, *It*, *We* and *They*,

eg

My teacher was talking. (He was talking.)

The car was going fast. (It was going fast.)

Gregory and James were playing. (They were playing.)

Remember that we use the past continuous for things that were happening at a certain time in the past,

eg

We were watching television at eight o'clock last night.

When you phoned me, I was doing my homework.

We form questions and negatives with *was/were*,

eg

Were you working last night? / What were you doing last night?

I wasn't crying – I was laughing!

Spelling:

For most words, we add *-ing* at the end,

eg

walk → walking start → starting climb → climbing

For some words, we put a double letter before the *-ing*,

eg

sit → sitting run → running

For words ending in *-e*, we remove the *e* and put *-ing* at the end,

eg
ride → riding hide → hiding make → making take → taking

Remember that we use the *past simple* for things in the past that are finished,
eg

I talked to Jane yesterday.
She told me her news.

Sometimes we use the past simple and the past continuous *together*.
The past continuous tells us what was happening, and the past simple tells us what happened in the middle of it,

eg
I was walking to school (past continuous) when I saw my friend (past simple).

We usually use *when* between the past continuous and the past simple. We can also use *and, because, but* and *so*,

eg
Janet was watching television when the telephone rang.
My dad was working and/so I helped him.
My friends were enjoying the film but I was bored.
We were unhappy because it was raining.

1 Write *was* or *were*.

- 1 Harry working yesterday.
- 2 The girls having dinner at nine o'clock last night.
- 3 I living in England at that time.
- 4 Why you running just now?
- 5 You not listening to me!

2 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

watch	shop	do	study	look	talk
-------	------	----	-------	------	------

- 1 Antony hard all last week because he had exams.
- 2 The girls found a perfect present for Mum while they
- 3 Our teacher shouted at us because we in the lesson.
- 4 I television in my room when I heard a noise outside.
- 5 When I met Jane, she for somewhere to live.
- 6 What (you) when the lights went out?

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I was working | a so he walked into a tree! |
| 2 Alex wasn't looking | b the film, so we stopped watching. |
| 3 Were you listening to | c the radio this morning? |
| 4 What were you doing | d when the phone rang. |
| 5 We weren't enjoying | e when I saw you? |

4 Make questions.

- 1 you / were / working / last night ?
- 2 he / was / what / doing / yesterday ?
- 3 were / they / watching / what / on TV ?
- 4 she / why / crying / was ?
- 5 going / just now / you / where / were ?

5 Make sentences with *when*. Add ideas of your own.

eg We were walking home when *it started to rain / Sarah phoned me / we saw my teacher / John started laughing / we found some money in the road.*

We were walking home	when	it started to rain.
I was doing my homework		Sarah phoned me.
Ed was riding his bike		he fell off.
I was making a sandwich		the postman came.
They were watching TV		we saw my teacher.
We were having a lesson		John started laughing.
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

6 What were *you* doing ...

- an hour ago?
- three hours ago?

yesterday evening?

at lunchtime yesterday?

last Saturday morning?

when you first met your best friend?

7 Complete the dialogues using the verbs in brackets in the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 '..... to Rosie all the way home on the bus?'
(David / talk)
'No, after five minutes!' (he / get off)
- 2 'Where when I saw you?' (you / go)
'..... to school.' (I / go)
- 3 'What in the street?' (you / find)
'..... to school and I found 20 euros! (I / walk)
- 4 '..... when I phoned?' (you / read)
'No, to a CD!' (I / listen)
- 5 'Why last night?' (you / go out)
'Because in a football match.' (my friend / play)

Smash Grammar 2

Countable/uncountable; some/any/much/many/(a)few/(a)little/something, etc

For countable words, we use *are* + *some* / *a lot of* / *a few* / *few*,
eg

There are some / a lot of people here.

I have a few CDs for you to listen to.

For *uncountable* words, we use *is* + *some* / *a lot of* / *a little* / *little*,
eg

There is some juice here for you.

There is a lot of / a little information in this book.

Remember these common uncountable words:

money	news	information	time	furniture
bread	food	fruit	milk	water
tea	juice	coffee	tea	hair

We use *any*, *much* or *many* for negatives,
eg

There aren't any dogs here. / There aren't many dogs here. (countable)

There isn't any time. / There isn't much time. (uncountable)

and for questions,

eg

Are there any mistakes? / Are there many mistakes? / How many mistakes are there? (countable)

Have you got much/any money? / How much money have you got? (uncountable)

We use *few* (*countable*) and *little* (*uncountable*) to show that there are not many / there is not much,

eg

There are (very) few apples here. (not many)

There is (very) little time. (not much)

We use *somebody/someone/something/somewhere* to talk about people, things and places,

eg

There's someone to see you. / Something terrible happened. / Let's go somewhere else.

For negatives and questions, we can use:

anything/nothing; anywhere/nowhere; anybody/anyone/no one,

eg

Is there anybody there? / There's nothing wrong. / I can't find him anywhere.

1 Circle *is* or *are*.

- 1 There **is / are** a lot of exercises to do.
- 2 There **is / are** some money for you on the table.
- 3 The news **is / are** not very good.
- 4 **Is / Are** there any oranges left?
- 5 There **is / are** a lot of useful information on this page.
- 6 Hurry up! There **is / are** not much time!
- 7 Where **is / are** all the people?
- 8 How many sandwiches **is / are** there?

2 Complete with *some* or *any*.

- 1 There are letters here for you.
- 2 Have you got ideas about what to do today?
- 3 I don't drink coffee but I'd like water, please.
- 4 I turned on my computer but there weren't emails today.
- 5 Did you buy new CDs when you went shopping yesterday?

3 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) Is there any news?
- b) Are there any news?
- 2 a) You had very a few mistakes.
- b) You had very few mistakes.
- 3 a) I'm thirsty. I think I'll drink a little water.
- b) I'm thirsty. I think I'll drink little water.
- 4 a) There were little people at the party.
- b) There were few people at the party.
- 5 a) I haven't got much money.
- b) I haven't got many money.
- 6 a) Have you got some questions?
- b) Have you got any questions?
- 7 a) There's someone at the door.
- b) There's anyone at the door.

4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Have you got **much** / **many** friends?
- 2 There are only **few** / **a few** tickets left for the concert.
- 3 We have very **little** / **few** time, so please hurry up.
- 4 There are **a little** / **a few** good programmes on television.
- 5 We only have **little** / **a little** furniture in this room.
- 6 Bill eats a lot of meat but not **much** / **many** vegetables.
- 7 I haven't got **much** / **many** CDs but I have a **few** / **little**.
- 8 Try to eat **a little** / **much** fruit every day.

5 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Someone phoned me | a who knows the answer? |
| 2 There's nothing | b to eat? |
| 3 There's nowhere exciting to go | c with my DVD player. |
| 4 Is there anywhere safe where | d really nice to go on holiday. |
| 5 No one knew the | e but I don't know who it was. |
| 6 I found somewhere | f I can put my bike? |
| 7 Do you want anything | g on television tonight! |
| 8 There's something wrong | h answer to the question. |
| 9 Is there anyone here | i in the evenings. |

6 Complete the text with these words.

many	little	few (x2)	any	some
------	--------	----------	-----	------

My room at home is very small, but I don't mind because I have (1) things in the room. I have a (2) books but I don't need (3) because I have a computer, and I can get (4) information from the Internet when I need it.

When I have a (5) free time, I listen to music. But I don't have (6) CDs – not one! That's because I get all my music from the Internet too!

Smash Grammar 2

too/enough

Examples:

This book is too expensive. (I can't buy it.)

I have enough money for that book. (I can buy it.)

I haven't got enough money for that book. (I can't buy it.)

We use *too* for something that is more than we need or want.

eg

She's too old to go to that club. (She needs to be younger.)

We use *enough* for affirmative sentences, and *not enough* for negative sentences,

eg

There's enough pizza for everyone.

I don't have enough time to do my homework.

Remember that we use *enough* after an adjective,

eg

It isn't warm enough to go outside.

and before a noun,

We've got enough food for everyone.

1 Write *too* or *enough*.

- 1 James is not old to drive a car.
- 2 There are many people here – let's go home.
- 3 Have you got money to buy Mum some flowers?
- 4 I'm not tall to reach the books on the top shelf.
- 5 There weren't boys to make a football team.
- 6 This exercise is difficult for me to do.

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 I didn't have enough money | a for my room so I didn't buy it. |
| 2 This house is big enough | b to finish all this homework. |
| 3 When Sally is old enough | c and I burned my mouth! |
| 4 There is not enough time | d to go to parties on her own. |
| 5 The dinner was too hot | e she wants to travel to the USA. |
| 6 Sheila is too young | f for us all but the garden is small. |
| 7 The desk was too big | g to go out, so I stayed at home. |

Smash Grammar 2

Comparatives/superlatives

For short adjectives, we make comparatives and superlatives by putting *-er* or *-est* at the end,

eg

high → *higher*

low → *lower*

old → *older*

high → *the highest*

low → *the lowest*

old → *the oldest*

But remember:

comparatives	superlatives
For adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> , we just put <i>-r</i> at the end, eg <i>nice</i> → <i>nicer</i> <i>safe</i> → <i>safer</i>	For adjectives ending in <i>-e</i> , we just put <i>-st</i> at the end, eg <i>nice</i> → <i>the nicest</i> <i>safe</i> → <i>the safest</i>
For adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> , we remove the <i>y</i> and put <i>-ier</i> at the end, eg <i>lazy</i> → <i>lazier</i> <i>tasty</i> → <i>tastier</i>	For adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> , we remove the <i>y</i> and put <i>-iest</i> at the end, eg <i>lazy</i> → <i>the laziest</i> <i>tasty</i> → <i>the tastiest</i>
For some adjectives, we put a double letter before the <i>-er</i> , eg <i>hot</i> → <i>hotter</i> <i>big</i> → <i>bigger</i>	For some adjectives, we put a double letter before the <i>-est</i> , eg <i>hot</i> → <i>the hottest</i> <i>big</i> → <i>the biggest</i>
For long adjectives, we do not change the word, but we put <i>more</i> before it, eg <i>interesting</i> → <i>more interesting</i> <i>difficult</i> → <i>more difficult</i>	For long adjectives, we do not change the word, but we put <i>most</i> before it, eg <i>interesting</i> → <i>the most interesting</i> <i>difficult</i> → <i>the most difficult</i>
Some adjectives are irregular, eg <i>good</i> → <i>better</i> <i>bad</i> → <i>worse</i>	Some adjectives are irregular, eg <i>good</i> → <i>the best</i> <i>bad</i> → <i>the worst</i>
<i>After</i> comparatives, we always use the word <i>than</i> , eg <i>He is taller <u>than</u> me.</i>	<i>Before</i> superlatives, we always use the word <i>the</i> , and we don't use <i>than</i> , eg <i>He is <u>the</u> tallest boy in our class.</i>

1 Write the comparatives and superlatives.

- great
- early
- famous
- dangerous
- good
- brave
- lucky
- careful
- bad
- beautiful
- funny
- fast

2 Make comparative sentences.

- 1 my dad / funny / my mum
- 2 DVDs / good / videos
- 3 My cousin / beautiful / me
- 4 I / heavy / my sister
- 5 Kylie / lucky / her friends
- 6 My cat / brave / my dog

3 Complete with the comparative or superlative of the adjectives in brackets. Add any other words that are necessary.

- 1 Janet is person I know. (nice)
- 2 Africa is Greece. (hot)
- 3 I am my friends. (generous)
- 4 We are we were last year. (happy)
- 5 What was film you saw last year? (bad)
- 6 Tony is he used to be. (serious)

4 Compare these people and things using the comparative or superlative of the adjectives in brackets.

eg Ted, John, Phil (funny)

Ted is funny. John is funnier. Phil is the funniest of all.

1 Helen, Jane, Susan (famous)

.....

2 Maths lessons, French lessons, English lessons (good)

.....

3 a horse, an elephant, a tiger (dangerous)

.....

4 a bike, a car, a plane (fast)

.....

5 my results, Tom's results, Billy's results (bad)

.....

5 Complete the text with these words.

best	more interesting	bigger	happier	nicer
------	------------------	--------	---------	-------

I changed schools this year. My new school is great and the lessons are (1) than the ones we had last year. Also, we have some great teachers – they are (2) than those at my old school. The classrooms are (3) than before, and we can see the sea from our window.

But the (4) thing about this school is that I have lots of friends and I am a lot (5) than I was last year!

6 Correct the mistakes.

1 This is nicest place in the world!

2 My team is better that your team.

3 It's the most fast car you can buy.

4 John's bad, but Jim's more bad!

5 Jane's cleverest than me.

6 He's the more intelligent boy in my class.

Smash Grammar 2

Adverbs; comparison of adjectives/adverbs

We use adverbs to describe verbs (to say *how* someone does something). We make most adverbs by putting *-ly* at the end,

eg

quickly, slowly, dangerously

But remember:

For adjectives ending in <i>-y</i> , we put <i>-ily</i> at the end to make adverbs, eg <i>happily, easily, tidily</i>	For adjectives ending in <i>-l</i> , we put a double letter before the <i>-y</i> to make adverbs, eg <i>carefully, beautifully</i>
Some adverbs are the same as the adjectives, eg <i>early, late, fast, hard</i>	The adverb of <i>good</i> is <i>well</i> , eg <i>He plays football well.</i> (He is good at football.)

We can compare things with *(not) as + adjective/adverb + as*,

eg

My cat is as big as my dog! (adjective)

He doesn't walk as quickly as me. (adverb)

Remember that we can compare long adjectives and adverbs with *more* and *most*. We can also use *less* and *least*.

eg

He drove less dangerously after the accident. (He drove more dangerously before the accident.)

Maths is the least difficult subject. (All the other subjects are more difficult.)

1 Write the adverbs.

nice

early

happy

dangerous

complete

brave

lucky

careful

fast

late

2 Find the adverbs and write them next to the adjectives.

B	D	Q	U	I	C	K	L	Y
E	F	A	R	S	W	O	R	J
A	S	W	C	B	A	D	L	Y
U	U	S	S	D	Y	P	I	R
T	M	P	E	Q	E	V	H	O
I	B	L	A	D	H	A	R	D
F	F	D	S	N	K	K	I	U
U	D	O	I	A	F	C	J	X
L	I	F	L	R	R	U	A	T
L	O	S	Y	P	E	D	B	I
Y	P	M	C	S	E	F	O	D
G	T	E	A	F	L	E	C	I
P	G	T	T	T	Y	R	K	L
W	E	L	L	Y	D	Y	Y	Y

1 good	4 bad	7 beautiful
2 tidy	5 hard	8 free
3 quick	6 easy	

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 I bought the least expensive | a quickly as he could. |
| 2 He rode his bike | b bag in the shop. |
| 3 That book was less | c late and the teacher shouted at him. |
| 4 Jenny is not as | d useful than the dictionary. |
| 5 He arrived at the lesson | e interested in music as I am. |
| 6 He did the exercise as | f carelessly and fell off! |

4 Complete with *not, as, the* or *than*.

- My little brother is as tall my mum!
- The film was less interesting the book.
- Today's homework is as hard as yesterday's.
- Brian thinks dogs are least intelligent animals of all.
- These trousers were less expensive the others.
- Are you clever as your brother?

5 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 George runs more quicker than Ian.
- 2 She's not as tall than her sister.
- 3 That was my less favourite lesson!
- 4 Tom doesn't work as fastly as Lisa.
- 5 Sam opened the letter very careful.
- 6 Tina speaks English really good.

6 Tick the boxes for *you* and then write sentences.

	<i>quickly</i>	<i>slowly</i>	<i>carefully</i>	<i>carelessly</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>badly</i>
do my homework			✓			
walk						
talk						
speak English						
play football						
eat						
write on the computer						

eg *I do my homework carefully.*

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Smash Grammar 2

going to; present continuous for future

We use *be + going to + verb* when we want to talk about things we plan to do or think are certain in the future.

Examples

I'm going to see Marion tomorrow. (It is planned.)

It's going to rain. (I can see the black clouds.)

Affirmative	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I am going to	I am not going to	I'm not going to	Am I going to?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
You are going to	You are not going to	You're not going to	Are you going to?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
He is going to	He is not going to	He's not going to	Is he going to?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
She is going to	She is not going to	She's not going to	Is she going to?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
It is going to	It is not going to	It's not going to	Is it going to?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
We are going to	We are not going to	We're not going to	Are we going to?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
They are going to	They are not going to	They're not going to	Are they going to?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

Remember to use the correct form of *be* (eg *am, are* or *is*). The verb after *going to* doesn't change,

eg

I'm going to see ... / He's going to see ... / We're going to see ...

We can also use the present continuous for future plans and arrangements,

eg

We are leaving at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.

I am going to the cinema tonight – do you want to come?

Remember that we can say the same thing using *going to* or the present continuous when we are talking about future plans,

We are leaving at seven o'clock. / We are going to leave at seven o'clock.

I am going to the cinema tonight. / I am going to go to the cinema tonight.

But we can't use the present continuous when we are talking about things that we think will happen,

It is going to rain soon. (not ~~*It is raining soon.*~~)

Be careful – you're going to fall! (not ~~*Be careful – you're falling!*~~)

1 Fill in the gaps with one word.

- 1 I going out tonight. Do you want to come?
- 2 Gina is coming to my party.
- 3 Paul isn't going to very happy when you tell him.
- 4 I am to go to the football match on Saturday.
- 5 Are you going go to school tomorrow?

2 Complete the text with these verbs in the correct form.

watch	stay	go	play	listen	come
-------	------	----	------	--------	------

I haven't got school next week and I've got big plans! On Monday, I'm not (1) anywhere – I'm going to (2) television all day! On Tuesday, I'm (3) football with my friends. They are all (4) to my house after the game and we're going to (5) to some music. Then I'm going to (6) with my cousin in the city until Saturday. It's going to be great!

3 Make questions.

- 1 this year / you / are / on holiday / going ?
- 2 is / win / to / the match / going / who ?
- 3 leaving / what time / we / are ?
- 4 your mum / tell / you / are / what / going / to ?

4 Write short answers.

- 1 Are your friends doing anything tonight?
- 2 Are you going to have homework tonight?
- 3 Is it going to rain today?
- 4 Are you going to pass your next English test?
- 5 Is your favourite team playing this weekend?

5 Write *is, isn't, are* or *aren't*.

- 1 I'm excited because my uncle from America staying with us next week.
- 2 Be careful – you going to break that glass!
- 3 There's a good film on television tonight so we going out.
- 4 My favourite player playing tomorrow so I won't watch the game.

6 What do you say when ...

- 1 you're really tired? ' to bed!'
- 2 someone is running very fast? ' fall!'
- 3 you want someone to come with you? ' coming with me?'
- 4 the sky is black? ' rain.'
- 5 you want to see someone at 5 pm? ' anything at 5 pm?'
- 6 a thief opens a woman's bag? ' steal your money!'

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) I'm going to playing football tomorrow.
- b) I'm playing football tomorrow.
- 2 a) They say it is going to snow tonight.
- b) They say it is snowing tonight.
- 3 a) What are you doing this weekend?
- b) What do you do this weekend?
- 4 a) I'm not going to school tomorrow.
- b) I'm not going go to school tomorrow.
- 5 a) Do you think he's winning the Oscar?
- b) Do you think he's going to win the Oscar?
- 6 a) What are you doing after school?
- b) What are you going after school?
- 7 a) He's going flying to Athens tomorrow.
- b) He's flying to Athens tomorrow.

Smash Grammar 2

Conditionals 0 and 1

Conditionals are sentences with *if*.

We form the zero conditional (conditional 0) with *if + present simple + present simple*. We use conditional 0 to talk about things that happen always or usually,

eg

If I do my homework, my mum is happy. (Every time I do my homework, my mum is happy.)

If we watch a DVD, we usually eat pizza. (Most times, when we watch a DVD, we eat pizza.)

We form the first conditional (conditional 1) with *if + present simple + will*. We use conditional 1 to talk about things that will probably happen,

eg

If I do my homework tonight, my mum will be happy. (I need to do my homework tonight for my mum to be happy.)

If we watch a DVD tonight, we will eat pizza. (We might watch a DVD tonight. We'll eat pizza as well.)

Remember that *if ...* can be at the start of the sentence, or it can be in the middle. When *if ...* begins the sentence, we must use a comma, but we do not need to use a comma when *if ...* is in the middle of the sentence,

eg

If I do my homework tonight, my mum will be happy. (with a comma)

My mum will be happy if I do my homework tonight. (without a comma)

We can also form negatives,

eg

If I don't do my homework, my mum gets angry.

If I don't do my homework tonight, my mum will get angry.

Remember that we do not put *if* and *will* together in the same part of the sentence,

eg

If I do my homework ... (not ~~*If I will do my homework ...*~~)

1 Underline the correct tense.

1 If I **play** / **am playing** tennis, I **get** / **am getting** tired.

2 Mum **shouts** / **is shouting** at me if I **don't tidy** / **am not tidying** my room.

3 If you **do** / **will do** that again, I **get** / **will get** angry.

4 You **see** / **will see** John tonight if you **go** / **will go** to the party.

5 If you **don't** / **aren't** say sorry, I **am not speaking** / **won't speak** to you.

6 Chris **will give / is giving** you some money if you **ask / will ask** him.

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 If he does that again, | a if they go shopping tomorrow. |
| 2 What will you tell your dad | b I can't sleep the night before. |
| 3 If Jenny phones me, | c if you fail the test? |
| 4 The meal won't be ready for tonight | d I will get angry with him. |
| 5 They will buy some CDs | e if you don't help me. |
| 6 If we have a test at school, | f she usually talks for an hour! |

3 Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

I will	if I (x3)	if you (x2)	if we
--------	-----------	-------------	-------

Irene: What do you usually do in the evenings?

George: I usually go out with my friends. What do you do?

Irene: (1) have got some money, I usually go to the cinema with my best friend. Or, (2) are hungry, we go for a pizza.

George: Well, I played the Lotto today. And I'm going to win tonight!

Irene: What will you do (3) win a lot of money?

George: (4) win, I will be very happy. I'm not sure what (5) do.

Irene: George, (6) win a lot of money, will you give me some?

George: That's a difficult question.

Irene: Oh George! And I thought you were generous!

George: I am! You see, (7) win a million euros on the Lotto tonight, I will ...

Irene: Yes?

George: I will buy you a pizza!

4 Write about you.

I get angry if

I will give my friend money if

If people ask me for money,

I will be very happy if

Smash Grammar 2

will / going to

Examples:

I will be rich one day. (I hope it will happen)

I am going to get some money soon. (I know it will happen)

Remember that we usually use *will* for things that we expect to happen,
eg

We will all have computers one day.

We can also use *will* to offer or refuse to do something,
eg

I'll buy the coffee.

What's wrong? Why won't she speak to me?

We sometimes use *will* for things that we decide *now*,
eg

I'll kill him!

There's someone at the door – I'll go.

We only use *going to* for things that we are sure about,
eg

We're going to buy a new car next month.

He's not going to go to school tomorrow because he's ill.

1 Make future sentences for these situations.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 You plan to go away soon. | I | go on holiday. |
| 2 You decide to go to bed. | I think | to bed. |
| 3 You offer to cook dinner. | I | dinner. |
| 4 The radio talked about snow later. | It | snow. |
| 5 Your teacher needs to move a desk. | I | you! |
| 6 You see two cars going very fast. | They | crash! |
| 7 Someone offers you a drink. | I | water, please. |

2 Correct the mistakes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 Are you going to help me, please? | |
| 2 Why won't you going to school tomorrow? | |
| 3 Danny isn't going to go swimming but I will. | |
| 4 Oh no, look! I think it will rain! | |
| 5 Bye! I'm going to see you tomorrow! | |

Smash Grammar 2

Shall we ... ? / Would you like ... ? / Let's ... / Why don't we ... ?

For suggestions, we use:

Shall we ... ? (not *Shall you ... / Shall he/she/it ...*)

Let's ...

Why don't I/we/you/they ... ? / Why doesn't he/she/it ...?

eg

Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

Let's go to the cinema tonight.

Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?

For offers and invitations, we use:

Would you like ... ?

Why don't you...?

eg

Would you like to go to the cinema?

Why don't you sit down?

We can also use *Would you like ... ?* to offer something to someone, and

Shall I ... ? to offer to do something for someone,

eg

Would you like a cup of coffee?

Shall I make you a cup of coffee?

1 Fill in the gaps with one word.

1 you like to come to my house after school?

2 have a party on Saturday!

3 we get a DVD to watch tonight?

4 don't we send these photos to Nick?

2 Circle the correct answer.

1 **Do / Would** you like something to drink?

2 Shall we **go / going** to see Michael?

3 Shall I **get / to get** you something to drink?

4 Why **aren't you staying / don't you stay** at home tonight and study?

5 Would you like **come / to come** to dinner?

6 **Shall / Would** you like to sit on the balcony?

7 **Why we don't / Why don't we** play a game?

8 **Why don't you / Would you like** something to eat?

3 Put the offers or suggestions in the correct order.

- 1 we / shopping / shall / go ?
- 2 play / music / let's / some !
- 3 out / go / like / you / to / would ?
- 4 phone / him / you / don't / why ?
- 5 ice cream / would / some / you / like ?

4 Match the suggestions/invitations/offers to the correct answers.

- 1 'Would you like to come to a party at my house on Saturday?'
- 2 'Would you like some fruit?'
- 3 'Let's go on holiday together next summer!'
- 4 'Why don't I phone Rob and see if he wants to play football with us?'
- 5 'Why don't you come to my house and we can do our homework together?'
- 6 'Shall I help you carry those books?'

- a) 'Good idea. Here, you can use my mobile.'
- b) 'No, thanks. I can do it. They're not heavy.'
- c) 'Yes, I'd like that. What time does it start?'
- d) 'I'd love to, but I did mine earlier.'
- e) 'No thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- f) 'Great idea! Where shall we go?'

Smash Grammar 2

must / have to / mustn't / don't have to

Examples:

They must / have to do their homework.

We mustn't run in school buildings.

You don't have to do this now – you can do it tomorrow.

We often use *must* or *mustn't* to talk about rules,

eg

You mustn't (must not) talk in the test.

Remember that we do not put *to* after *must* or *mustn't*,

eg

You must do your homework. (not ~~*You must to do your homework.*~~)

Sometimes we use *have to* in place of *must*, but not in place of *mustn't*,

eg

You have to do your homework. (not ~~*You haven't to / You don't have to ...*~~)

For questions and answers, we usually use *have to*, not *must*,

eg

'Do we have to do this now?'

'Yes, you do. / No, you don't.'

1 Complete with *must*, *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

1 You go if you don't want to.

2 We make a noise – people are sleeping.

3 You not open this door!

4 I go – my favourite programme is on soon!

2 Put the words in the correct order.

1 have / to / go / now / we

2 must / I / a new computer / buy

3 shout / here / mustn't / you / in

4 do it all / you / have / don't / to / now

5 have / I / to / some new shoes / buy

6 harder / must / they / try

3 Complete the text with these verbs in the correct form.

cook wash tidy do stop write

Hi Jake,

Life is quite easy for me at home these days, but there are a few things that I have (1) For example, this morning I have (2) my room. After that, I must (3) a composition for school tomorrow.

Luckily, I don't have (4) dinner because my mum usually cooks. My brother's older than me and he has (5) the car and help to clean the house!

Anyway, I must (6) writing now because my mum's shouting at me to tidy my room!

Write soon,

Pete

4 Make questions with *have to* + *you*. Write answers for *you*.

- 1 do homework every night?
- 2 What time go to bed?
- 3 help around the house?
- 4 walk to school?
- 5 How often..... tidy your room?

5 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 We don't must do that.
- 2 You haven't to help me if you're busy.
- 3 You must to do all the exercises.
- 4 It's free, so you have to not pay.
- 5 What time have we to leave?
- 6 Do we must show our passports?

Smash Grammar 2

may / might / could / should

Examples

I may/might see you later.

We could go for something to eat.

You should hurry up and finish your exercises.

If I had more money, I could/would/might travel around the world.

We use *may/might/could* to talk about things that are possible now and in the future,

eg

James may/might/could be at home now.

I may/might/could go to France next year.

We also use *could* for suggestions,

eg

'What could we do tonight?' 'I know. We could go to that new café in town!'

We use *should/shouldn't* to give advice,

eg

That shirt's very old – you should buy a new one.

You should ask your teacher if you don't understand something.

We begin questions with *might, could* and *should*, but not with *may*,

eg

Might it rain later? (not ~~May it rain later?~~)

Could this be the right answer? (not ~~May this be the right answer?~~)

Should I tell him or will you do it?

We form negatives with *not*, but we don't use the negative of *could*,

eg

I might/may not go tonight. (not ~~I couldn't go tonight.~~)

You shouldn't (should not) say things like that.

1 Give advice with *should / shouldn't* and a verb in the box.

eat	watch	play	buy	spend
-----	-------	------	-----	-------

1 (Paul hasn't got any money) 'You all your pocket money.'

2 (Sasha wants something to love.) 'Youpet.'

3 (Jen is bored.) 'You table tennis.'

4 (Bob isn't well.) 'You all that fast food.'

5 (Tom's eyes are hurting.) 'You TV all day.'

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 You **should / may** work harder if you want to do well.
- 2 Anything **should / could** happen in the next hour.
- 3 We **could / should** buy a hot dog if you want.
- 4 You might **have / having** an accident if you aren't careful.
- 5 We may **go / to go** to an island this summer.
- 6 I **could / might** not stay for dinner tonight.

3 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) You should never to tell lies.
- b) You should never tell lies.
- 2 a) I may be late for dinner.
- b) I may been late for dinner.
- 3 a) What do you think might happen?
- b) What do you think might happening?
- 4 a) I might seeing him at the café.
- b) I might see him at the café.
- 5 a) We could watch a film tonight if you like.
- b) We should watch a film tonight if you like.

4 Complete the dialogues using ideas of your own.

- 1 'What are you going to do when you're older?'
- 'I might
- 2 'What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?'
- 'They said it might
- 3 'Have you got any plans for the weekend?'
- 'I'm not sure. I may
- 4 'What shall I do with all these old clothes?'
- 'You could
- 5 'They never show any good programmes on television at the weekends.'
- 'They should
- 6 'There's no food in the house!'
- 'We could

Smash Grammar 2

can/could

Remember that we use *can/can't* for:

Ability – to say what we *can/can't* do now. We use *could/couldn't* for the past,
eg

I can ride a bike but I couldn't last year.

I can't see anything. Can you?

'Can you speak French?' 'I could years ago but I can't remember any now.'

Sometimes we use *be able to* in place of *can*,

eg

I wasn't able to / won't be able to go to the party.

Permission – to ask for something, or to let someone do something,

eg

'Can/Could I go shopping with my friends?'

'You can go shopping but you can't have any more money!'

Requests – to ask someone to do something for you,

eg

Can/Could you cook dinner tonight?

Can/Could you help me, please?

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 Matthew is only fourteen but he can **drive** / **driving** a car.

2 Mum, can I **go** / **to go** bowling with the boys from school?

3 Will you **can** / **be able to** come to my house for the weekend?

4 I **can** / **could** speak English now, but I **can't** / **couldn't** when I was seven.

5 You **can** / **could** only go out tonight if you do your homework first.

6 **Could** / **Couldn't** you get some milk from the fridge, please?

7 'I **could** / **Can I** borrow your pen?'

2 Put the words in the correct order.

1 question / this / I / answer / can't

2 we / some money / have / can

3 this / help / box / you / could / me / with

4 can't / you / use / phone / my

5 wasn't / understand / able / I / to / her

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Can you swim | a when I was younger. |
| 2 Could you pass | b this grammar exercise. |
| 3 Mum says you can use | c me the salt, please? |
| 4 Could I have | d or are you afraid of the water? |
| 5 I can't understand | e a look at your MP3 player? |
| 6 I couldn't do this | f her computer if you're careful. |

4 Write *can, can't, could* or *couldn't*.

- 'Can I have a glass of water, please?' 'Yes, of course you !'
- I can see the mountains from here but I see the sea.
- ' you swim?' 'Of course I ! I swim when I was 5!
- I finished my homework half an hour ago but I do the last question.
- 'Can I leave early to watch the football?' 'No, you !'

5 Tick the boxes and write sentences about *you*.

<i>I can/can't/could/couldn't ...</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>a year ago</i>
ride a bike	✓	
stay up late		
watch television in my room		
speak English		
cook tasty meals		
use the Internet		
sleep at my friend's house		

eg *I can ride a bike now but I couldn't ride a bike a year ago.*

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Smash Grammar 2

Present perfect

We form the present perfect with *have/has* + past participle.

Affirmative	Short form*	Negative	Short form*	Question	Answer
I have finished	I've finished	I have not finished	I haven't finished	Have I finished ... ?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
You have finished	You've finished	You have not finished	You haven't finished	Have you finished ... ?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
He has finished	He's finished	He has not finished	He hasn't finished	Has he finished ... ?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
She has finished	She's finished	She has not finished	She hasn't finished	Has she finished ... ?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
It has finished	It's finished	It has not finished	It hasn't finished	Has it finished ... ?	Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
We have finished	We've finished	We have not finished	We haven't finished	Have we finished ... ?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
They have finished	They've finished	They have not finished	They haven't finished	Have they finished ... ?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

* We use short forms for speaking, but not for short 'Yes' answers,

eg

'Haven't you done your homework?' 'Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.' (not ~~Yes, I've.~~)

We use the present perfect to talk about things in the past that are important now, or that are still true,

eg

I have been to France.

We have lived here since I was two.

Remember that in the present perfect, we do not say *when* something happened,

eg

I have been to France. (not *I have been to France last year.*)

Spelling:

For regular verbs, we add *-ed* at the end to make the past participle (it is the same as the simple past),

eg

walk, walked, walked *start, started, started* *climb, climbed, climbed*

Irregular verbs:

There are many irregular verbs that have irregular past participles,

eg

eat, ate, eaten
become, became, become

Learn as many as you can!

Remember that the verb *go* has two past participles, *gone* and *been*,
eg

He has gone to Paris. (and he is still there)

He has been to Paris. (but he is back now)

1 Write the past participle of these verbs.

start finish stop want like
walk cover play talk look

2 Tick the correct questions. Then write short answers.

- 1 a) Have you done your homework?
b) Have done you your homework? Yes,
- 2 a) Have you seen Maggie today?
b) You have seen Maggie today? No,
- 3 a) Have you gone to Paris?
b) Have you been to Paris? Yes,
- 4 a) Has Ian given you the money?
b) Has Ian gave you the money? No,
- 5 a) Have they their room tidied today?
b) Have they tidied their room today? Yes,

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 to / have / I / China / been
2 bought / Kim / any books / hasn't
3 all the food / eaten / have / you ?
4 gone / Dad / has / work / to
5 had / we / this week / a / haven't / test
6 nearly / the / finished / film / has ?
7 have / a lot / played / they / tennis
8 haven't / you / your / finished / drink

4 How many irregular past participles can you fill in?

A B C	become → became →	break → broke →
	begin → began →	choose → chose →
	bite → bit →	come → came →
D E F	do → did →	eat → ate →
	drink → drank →	fall → fell →
	drive → drove →	forget → forgot →
G H I J K L	get → got →	hide → hid →
	give → gave →	know → knew →
	go → went →	leave → left →
M N O P Q R	make → made →	ride → rode →
	meet → met →	ring → rang →
	put → put →	run → ran →
S	say → said →	shake → shook →
	see → saw →	speak → spoke →
	sing → sang →	swim → swam →
T U V W X Y Z	take → took →	wear → wore →
	teach → taught →	win → won →
	wake → woke →	write → wrote →

Smash Grammar 2

Present perfect: *for/since/just/yet/already/before* + *ever/never*

We use *for* and the present perfect to talk about a period of time,

eg

I have lived here for ten years.

We use *since* and the present perfect to talk about when something started,

eg

I have lived here since 1999.

We use *just* and the present perfect to talk about something that happened a short time ago,

eg

I have just finished my homework. (I finished it a short time ago.)

Remember that *just* comes before the past participle.

We use *yet* and the present perfect with questions and negatives, to mean until this moment,

eg

Haven't you done it yet? / I haven't finished yet.

Remember that *yet* comes at the end of the sentence.

We use *already* and the present perfect to talk about something that happened sooner or more quickly than we thought,

eg

He has already done ten exercises. (He did them very quickly.)

Remember that *already* usually comes before the past participle.

We use *before* and the present perfect to talk about sometime in the past,

eg

Have you seen this before? (at some/any time in the past)

Remember that *before* comes at the end of the sentence.

For questions and negatives in the present perfect, we sometimes use *ever* or *never*,

eg

'Have you ever read this book?' 'No, I've never heard of it.'

Remember that *ever / never* come before the past participle.

1 Write *for* or *since*.

1 I haven't emailed her two weeks.

2 Jen hasn't phoned two days – do you think she's OK?

3 They have had three parties January!

4 Fiona hasn't spoken to Gill Saturday.

5 We have had the same car four years.

- 6 I've lived here 1998.
- 7 I used to live in Patras but I haven't been back there years.
- 8 How have you been last summer?

2 Put the words in the correct order. Then write out the sentences using the short form where possible.

- 1 film / started / the / just / has
- 2 already / have / scored / they / two goals
- 3 spoken / John / yet / to / have / you ?
- 4 done / I / already / have / that
- 5 just / finished / have / all my work / I
- 6 yet / have / book / read / I / that / not

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Have you **ever** / **never** camped in a forest?
- 2 I've been in this class **for** / **since** September.
- 3 Haven't you finished washing the dishes **before** / **yet**?
- 4 We've had the Internet at home **for** / **since** two years.
- 5 Have you **been** / **gone** to Africa?
- 6 Have you eaten all your spaghetti **before** / **already**?

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

for since just yet already before ever never

- 1 I've heard that band before. Are they good?
- 2 You don't have to wash the dishes – I've done them.
- 3 I can't come out this evening – I haven't written my composition
- 4 We have been at this school three years.
- 5 Hey! Do you know who I've seen on the bus?
- 6 What have you been doing the last time I saw you?
- 7 This is a great café. Have you been here ?
- 8 Have you heard such a silly story?

Smash Grammar 2

Present perfect / past simple

Examples:

We have been to Corfu with our school. (present perfect)

We went to Corfu with our school last summer. (past simple)

Remember that we use the *present perfect* for things that happened in the past but are important in the present,

eg

We have been to Italy. (and we can tell you about it now)

I have done my homework. (and I can give it to my teacher now)

Have you had breakfast? (or are you hungry now?)

With the *present perfect*, we use the time expressions *for, since, just, yet, already, before, ever* and *never*, etc,

eg

We have never been to Italy.

I have already done my homework.

Have you had breakfast yet?

We use the *past simple* for things that have finished. We also use the past simple if we want to say *when* something happened,

eg

They got married and they had a baby. (finished actions)

I did my homework this morning. (so I am free this afternoon)

With the *past simple*, we use the time expressions *yesterday, last week, ago, in June, in 2005, when I was 7*, etc,

eg

We went to Italy when I was eleven.

I did my homework last night.

I had breakfast at eight o'clock this morning.

1 Complete with the past simple or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I Hungary before but it's my first time in Austria. (go)
- 2 to school on the bus this morning? (you / come)
- 3 William all the crisps! (eat)
- 4 I think I enough money to buy those jeans now. (save)
- 5 They to Venice last October. (go)
- 6 I my lunch yet. Please don't wait for me. (not finish)
- 7 the match on television last night? (see)
- 8 Do you know where Peter last week? (be)

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 I've never been to Spain | a so I took a taxi. |
| 2 I've seen this film | b that fantastic red sports car? |
| 3 We've drunk all the milk | c but I hope to go one day. |
| 4 We've tried to phone him | d copying those CDs yet? |
| 5 They've bought a new car | e and we must buy some more. |
| 6 They told me to hurry | f but there's something wrong with it. |
| 7 Have you finished | g but there's no answer. |
| 8 Did you see | h before – can we watch something else? |

3 Write sentences about ...

- 1 something you did yesterday.
- 2 somewhere you have been.
- 3 someone you saw this morning.
- 4 something that happened years ago.
- 5 something you've never done.

4 Find eight mistakes and correct them.

I haven't been to many countries but I visited England. I have gone there three years ago. I liked it very much! I also went to France because, in 2006, my parents have taken me to Disneyland Paris. We have had a great time there!

Then one month ago, I have won a prize. It was for a trip for two to Italy! I never studied Italian but now I'm going to have a few lessons.

Ciao!

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Smash Grammar 2

Conditionals 2; *If + past simple + could/would/might ...*

We form the second conditional (conditional 2) with *if + past simple + would*. We use conditional 2 to talk about things that are not possible, or that probably won't happen,

eg

If I lived in Scotland, it would be cold! (I probably won't live in Scotland.)

If we won a million euros, we would be very happy! (We probably won't win a million euros.)

If I could fly, it would be great! (It's not possible for me to fly.)

Remember that *if ...* can be at the start of the sentence, or it can be in the middle. When *if ...* begins the sentence, we must use a comma, but we do not need to use a comma when *if ...* is in the middle of the sentence,

eg

If I lived in Scotland, it would be cold! (with a comma)

It would be cold if I lived in Scotland! (without a comma)

We can also form negatives,

eg

If I didn't like her, I wouldn't be friends with her. (I do like her.)

If I didn't have any money, I would ask my parents for some. (I do have some money.)

We use *If + past simple + could/would/might* to say what might happen if things were different,

eg

If I knew the answer, I'd (I would) tell you. (I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.)

If he worked harder, he might pass. (He doesn't work hard so he probably won't pass.)

If I had a computer, I could do this quickly. (I haven't got a computer so I have to do it slowly.)

Remember that we usually say *If I were*, in place of *If I was*,

eg

If I were stronger, I could lift him up. (not ~~*If I was stronger...*~~)

1 Put *would* in the correct place.

1 If she helped me, I finish this in ten minutes!

2 If we could travel to the moon, you go?

3 If they studied harder, they pass their exams.

4 What you do if your favourite actor walked into the room?

5 I think I be much happier if I didn't live in a big city.

6 It be horrible if we had lessons all weekend!

2 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 If I **have / had** his email address, I would **write / to write** to him.
- 2 If my house **was / is** by the sea, it would **being / be** perfect!
- 3 If I **was finding / found** some money, I would **take / taken** it to the police.
- 4 What would you **done / do** if you **saw / would see** a ghost?
- 5 Would you **buying / buy** me a new stereo if you **were / are** rich?
- 6 The world **would / will** be a better place if people **would be / were** nicer.

3 Complete the text with these verbs in the correct form. Use *would* where necessary.

(not) listen	know (x2)	get	can
be	fly (x2)		

FOUR THINGS I WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DO

1. If I could see what was going to happen in the future, it (1) great. For example, if I (2) I was going to be a doctor or an actor, I wouldn't need to go to some of my lessons!

2. If nobody (3) see me, I would go to school early and have a look at our tests before we started. If I knew the answers, I (4) top marks every time!

3. If I (5) what people were thinking, I (6) to what they were saying at all!

4. I would love it if I could (7) Every morning, I would wake up, open the window, and jump. If I (8) to school, I would never be late!

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) If I saw him, I'll tell her.
- b) If I saw him, I would tell her.
- 2 a) I'd go to her house if she invited me.
- b) I'd go to her house if she would invite me.
- 3 a) She had do better if she tried harder.
- b) She would do better if she tried harder.
- 4 a) If I won the money, I'd give you some.
- b) If I win the money, I'd give you some.
- 5 a) If I knew his name, I could tell you.
- b) If I knew his name, I should tell you.
- 6 a) If I were you, I tell the teacher.
- b) If I were you, I'd tell the teacher.

5 Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I (have) money, I would buy a house.
- 2 She might pass her exams if she (work) hard.
- 3 If I (live) in England, I would speak English well.
- 4 If CDs (be) cheaper, I could have lots of them.
- 5 Where would you go if you (leave) Greece?
- 6 I might go to the cinema if he (invite) me.
- 7 We could have a really good day if you (come) with us.

6 Complete the sentences for you. Use *would*, *could* or *might*.

- 1 If I were really good at English, I
- 2 If we had no school for a week, I
- 3 If I only had enough money for one CD, I
- 4 If I lost all my money, I
- 5 If I visited the USA, I
- 6 If I lived to be 100, I
- 7 If I went to a different school, I
- 8 If I met a famous person, I

Smash Grammar 2

Conditionals 1 and 2

Remember that we form the first conditional (conditional 1) with *if + present simple + will*. We use conditional 1 to talk about things that will probably happen,

eg

If the weather is nice tomorrow, we'll go out somewhere.

We form the second conditional (conditional 2) with *if + past simple + would*. We use conditional 2 to talk about things that are not possible, or that probably won't happen,

eg

If I were the king of the world, I would change a lot of things.

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 If I **could** / **can**, I would get a dog.
- 2 If I **don't** / **didn't** do my homework, my teacher will get angry.
- 3 If you break that, I **will** / **would** make you pay for it!
- 4 What would you do if you **see** / **saw** an accident? Would you help?
- 5 If you **don't** / **won't** try, you'll never pass the test.
- 6 If I **know** / **knew** his phone number, I would ring him now.
- 7 You'll have a nice surprise if you **look** / **looked** out of your window now.
- 8 Would you like it if we **have** / **had** English every day?
- 9 You'll find my house easily if you **follow** / **followed** my directions.
- 10 If it **rains** / **rained**, we'll have the party in the house.

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 If I could, | a where will you stay? |
| 2 I'll come and see you tomorrow | b if you ask her. |
| 3 If you go to London, | c if you tried a bit harder. |
| 4 You would pass all your exams | d if I had 1000 euros. |
| 5 I would get a new computer | e I would buy a new mobile phone. |
| 6 She will help you | f if I can. |

3 Complete with these verbs in the correct tense. Use *will, won't, would* or *wouldn't* where necessary.

be	(not)learn	have	work	get	pass
----	------------	------	------	-----	------

I know that, if I tried harder, I (1) better marks in my exams, but it's difficult! If I knew what I was going to be in the future, I (2) harder at those subjects. But I don't know what I want to be!

If I fail all my exams this year, my mum (3) very angry with me, and I probably won't be able to go out with my friends all summer! My brother's really good at school. If he helped me, I (4) all my exams. But he says that if he helped me, I (5) anything.

One thing's for sure – if I fail these exams, I (6) much fun this summer!

4 Complete the sentences for *you*.

- 1 If I could do any job,
- 2 If I have enough money this weekend,
- 3 If I didn't live here,
- 4 If I work hard at school,
- 5 I wouldn't have any problems if
- 6 I'll phone my friend this evening if
- 7 I would do better at school if
- 8 Everyone will be really surprised if

Smash Grammar 2

Present simple passive

We form the passive with *be* + past participle.

eg

At school, lessons are held, tests are written and homework is given.

We use the passive when we don't know who or what does the action, or when it is not important who does it,

eg

Mobile phones are stolen every day. (We don't know who steals them.)

These cars are made in Germany. (It's not important who makes them.)

Look at how active sentences change into the passive:

Active:	1	2	3
	<i>They</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>cars.</i>
Passive:	3	2	1
	<i>Cars</i>	<i>are made</i>	<i>by them.*</i>

Active:	1	2	3	4
	<i>His parents</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>money.</i>
Passive:	3	2	4	1
	<i>He</i>	<i>is given</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>by his parents.*</i>

*Sometimes we do not need to say *by ...* because it is not important.

Other times we need to say *who* does the action,

eg

These cars are made in Germany ~~by people~~. (We don't need this information.)

*Tests are marked by the head teacher. (It's important to know *who* does it.)*

We form negatives with *not*. We often use the short forms,

eg

I'm not (I am not) allowed to stay out after 10 pm.

French isn't (is not) taught at our school.

These cars aren't (are not) made in Greece.

Questions begin with *Am/Is/Are*. We can use short answers,

eg

'Am I allowed to stay out late tonight?' 'Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. / No, you're not.'

'Is French taught at your school?' 'Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. / No, it's not.'

'Are these cars made in Greece?' 'Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. / No, they're not.'

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) These MP3 players are made in Japan.
- b) These MP3 players made in Japan.
- 2 a) My room is decorating every year.
- b) My room is decorated every year.
- 3 a) Phone cards don't sold here.
- b) Phone cards are not sold here.
- 4 a) Basketball matches play on Saturdays.
- b) Basketball matches are played on Saturdays.
- 5 a) Are these oranges grown in Greece?
- b) Are grown these oranges in Greece?
- 6 a) This magazine is brought from England.
- b) This magazine is brought from England by people.

2 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 served / is / food / in this café
- 2 celebrated / carnival / is / in your country ?
- 3 held / are / every four years / the Olympics
- 4 is / directed / by Brad Pitt / this film
- 5 the children / allowed / are / to stay up late ?

3 Make the sentences passive. Use by ... only when necessary.

- 1 They produce a lot of olive oil in Greece.
.....
- 2 The cook tastes the food before they serve it. (x2 passive)
.....
- 3 We give our dog a bath every week in summer.
.....
- 4 My mum owns the car, but my dad drives it! (x2 passive)
.....
- 5 People play football a lot in South America.
.....

4 Imagine you are writing to a friend in Italy. Ask questions using the words in brackets.

- 1 (cars / make / in Italy) ?
- 2 (English / teach / in schools) ?
- 3 (you / allow / to stay out late) ?
- 4 (football / play / in your school) ?
- 5 (children / give / a lot of homework) ?

5 Complete the text with the passive or active form of the verbs in brackets.

A nice life

Johnny Jackson is very rich. He lives in a huge house in the city with seventeen rooms. A lot of people (1) (work) for him, so he doesn't have to do anything for himself. When he wakes up in the morning, (2) (make / his coffee) by James, the housekeeper. James works very hard for Johnny, and he (3) (choose / his clothes) for him. Lunch (4) (serve) at one o'clock and dinner at eight. His house (5) (clean) every day and his car (6) (drive) by George, his driver. What a nice life!

6 Correct the mistakes in bold to make active or passive sentences.

- 1 The team **is owning** by a rich businessman.
- 2 Miss Simpson **is taught** us English.
- 3 The song **is sing** by the winner of the show.
- 4 The gold coins **are keeping** in the bank.
- 5 He **is taken** photographs every day.
- 6 I am usually **giving** presents on my birthday.

Smash Grammar 2

Past simple passive

Remember that we form the passive with *be* + past participle.

For the past simple, we use *was/were*,

eg

Yesterday, our tests were marked and I was given 20 out of 20!

We use the passive when we don't know who or what did the action, or when it is not important who did it,

eg

A window was broken at our school last night. (We don't know who broke it.)

I was told to wait outside. (It's not important who told me.)

Look at how active sentences change into the passive:

Active:	1	2	3
	<i>They</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>the window.</i>
Passive:	3	2	1
	<i>The window</i>	<i>was broken</i>	<i>by them.*</i>

Active:	1	2	3	4
	<i>His teacher</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>a good mark.</i>
Passive:	3	2	4	1
	<i>He</i>	<i>was given</i>	<i>a good mark</i>	<i>by his teacher.*</i>

*Sometimes we do not need to say *by ...* because it is not important.

Other times we need to say *who* did the action,

eg

His phone was stolen ~~by someone~~. (We don't need this information.)

His phone was stolen by someone in his class. (It's important to know this.)

We form negatives with *not*. We often use the short forms,

eg

I wasn't (I was not) given all the information.

The boys weren't (were not) invited to the party.

Questions begin with *Was/Were*. We can use short answers,

eg

'Was he invited to the wedding?' 'Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.'

'Were all the children given presents?' 'Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.'

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Those books **was** / **were** written a year ago.
- 2 My house was **built** / **build** in 2005.
- 3 Nothing was **stolen** / **stole** but the door was **broke** / **broken**.
- 4 **Was** / **Were** these trees planted by your parents?
- 5 Why **was she given** / **she gave** 20, when I only **got** / **was got** 19?

2 Make questions.

- 1 you / given / were / a test / today ?
- 2 to play in the team / was / Jim / asked ?
- 3 invited / were / all your friends ?
- 4 the window / broken / at night / was ?
- 5 finished / the new road / was / when ?

3 Complete with the passive or active form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We home from school early yesterday. (send)
- 2 No one knows when the money (take)
- 3 Do you know when they this school? (build)
- 4 Danny by the police but they let him go. (stop)
- 5 Our teacher us all good marks in our test. (give)
- 6 The head teacher a bunch of flowers for her birthday.
(give)

4 Make the sentences passive. Use by ... only when necessary.

- 1 Someone stole Linda's watch yesterday.
Linda's
- 2 They played my favourite song on the radio this morning.
My favourite
- 3 The policeman asked him a lot of questions.
He
- 4 My grandfather gave this painting to me.
This painting
- 5 The teacher sent her out of the classroom!
She

Smash Grammar 2

who/which/that

We use *who*, *which* or *that* to give more information, or to explain something.

Examples:

Is he the man who/that won all the money?

This is the song which/that Jack really likes.

The screen is the thing which/that you look at on a computer.

Remember that we usually use *who* for people and *which/that* for animals and things, but we can sometimes use *that* for people, too.

1 Cross out the wrong word.

- 1 A good friend is someone **who / which / that** you can always talk to.
- 2 A plastic bag is a thing **who / which / that** we use to carry our shopping in.
- 3 Dogs are animals **who / which / that** give a lot of love.
- 4 I don't like people **who / which / that** don't tell the truth.
- 5 These are exercises **who / which / that** test your grammar.
- 6 Is that the boy **who / which / that** stole your bike?
- 7 An MP3 player is something **who / which / that** plays music.
- 8 Mr Davis is the teacher **who / which / that** teaches us Biology.

2 Make sentences.

- 1 (thief / person / steals things)
- 2 (A CD player / thing / you play music on)
- 3 (dogs / animals / people keep as pets)
- 4 (magician / someone / performs tricks)

3 Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 I love people
- 2 I don't like people
- 3 I like television programmes
- 4 A good teacher is someone
- 5 A good friend is someone

Level Two Smash Grammar Key

Present simple / present continuous; state verbs; time expressions

1

1 a)

2 a)

3 a)

4 b)

5 a)

6 b)

7 b)

2

1 at

2 in

3 on

4 at

5 at

6 in

7 these

3

1 writes

2 are playing

3 like

4 often go

5 am doing

6 is staying

4

1 know

2 smells

3 believe

4 wants

5 think

5

1 Is it raining

2 am staying

3 love

4 comes

5 think

6 read

7 are you doing

8 don't want

9 go

10 go

email

- 1 am staying
- 2 go
- 3 go
- 4 comes
- 5 like
- 6 read
- 7 think
- 8 don't want
- 9 are you doing
- 10 Is it raining

Past simple; time expressions; used to

1

hunted, chased, happened, lived, wanted, decided, carried, played, laughed, worked

2

- 1 sank
- 2 spoke
- 3 thought
- 4 went
- 5 did
- 6 sit
- 7 told
- 8 became
- 9 fell, built

3

- 1 used
- 2 use
- 3 use
- 4 use
- 5 used

4

- 1 two years ago
- 2 when I was younger
- 3 last night
- 4 ten minutes ago
- 5 last summer
- 6 A long time ago

5

A	C	A	U	G	H	T	Y	P	L	K	R
C	R	R	U	I	G	O	P	R	D	G	R
T	B	K	F	R	S	R	C	Z	M	U	T

O	A	A	S	F	D	R	O	V	E	Y	A
O	D	F	A	H	V	C	I	G	Y	S	U
K	Q	W	I	R	T	Y	B	C	D	S	G
D	S	D	D	J	U	T	E	S	A	X	H
R	V	R	E	Y	A	T	E	F	S	U	T
Y	A	Q	W	E	R	W	S	F	A	Y	U
D	Z	W	O	K	E	B	I	E	T	D	E

took, drove, woke, ate, caught, taught, sat, said

- 1 said
- 2 woke
- 3 drove
- 4 taught
- 5 sat
- 6 caught
- 7 took
- 8 ate

Past continuous / past simple

1

- 1 was
- 2 were
- 3 was
- 4 were
- 5 were

2

- 1 was working
- 2 were shopping
- 3 were talking
- 4 was watching
- 5 was looking
- 6 were you doing

3

- 1d
- 2a
- 3c
- 4e
- 5b

4

- 1 Were you working last night?
- 2 What was he doing yesterday?
- 3 What were they watching on TV?
- 4 Why was she crying?

5 Where were you going just now?

5

Students' answers

6

Students' answers

7

- 1 Was David talking, he got off
- 2 were you going, I was going
- 3 did you find, was walking
- 4 Were you reading, I was listening
- 5 did you go out, my friend was playing

Countable/uncountable; some/any/much/many/(a)few/(a)little/something, etc

1

- 1 are
- 2 is
- 3 is
- 4 Are
- 5 is
- 6 is
- 7 are
- 8 are

2

- 1 some
- 2 any
- 3 some
- 4 any
- 5 any

3

- 1 a)
- 2 b)
- 3 a)
- 4 b)
- 5 a)
- 6 b)
- 7 a)

4

- 1 many
- 2 a few
- 3 little
- 4 a few

5 a little
6 many
7 many, few
8 a little

5
1e
2g
3i
4f
5h
6d
7b
8c
9a

6
1 few
2 few
3 many
4 some
5 little
6 many

too/enough

1
1 enough
2 too
3 enough
4 enough
5 enough
6 too
7 too

2
1h
2g
3e
4b
5c
6d
7a
8f

Comparatives/superlatives

1

great – greater – (the) greatest
early – earlier – (the) earliest
famous – more famous – (the) most famous
dangerous – more dangerous – (the) most dangerous
good – better – (the) best
brave – braver – bravest
lucky – luckier – (the) luckiest
careful – more careful – (the) most careful
bad – worse – worst
beautiful – more beautiful – (the) most beautiful
funny – funnier – (the) funniest

2

- 1 My dad is funnier than my mum.
- 2 DVDs are better than videos.
- 3 My cousin is more beautiful than me.
- 4 I am heavier than my sister.
- 5 Kylie is luckier than her friends.
- 6 My cat is braver than my dog.

3

- 1 the nicest
- 2 hotter than
- 3 more generous than
- 4 happier than
- 5 the worst
- 6 more serious than

4

- 1 Helen is famous. Jane is more famous. Susan is the most famous of all.
- 2 Maths lessons are good. French lessons are better. English lessons are the best of all.
- 3 A horse is dangerous. An elephant is more dangerous. A tiger is the most dangerous.
- 4 A bike is fast. A car is faster. A plane is the fastest.
- 5 My results are bad. Tom's results are worse. Billy's results are the worst.

5

- 1 more interesting
- 2 nicer
- 3 bigger
- 4 best
- 5 happier

6

- 1 the nicest place
- 2 better than
- 3 fastest car
- 4 worse
- 5 cleverer than

6 the most intelligent

Adverbs; comparison of adjectives/adverbs

1

- 1 nicely
- 2 early
- 3 happily
- 4 dangerously
- 5 completely
- 6 bravely
- 7 luckily
- 8 carefully
- 9 fast
- 10 late

2

B	D	Q	U	I	C	K	L	Y
E	F	A	R	S	W	O	R	J
A	S	W	C	B	A	D	L	Y
U	U	S	S	D	Y	P	I	R
T	M	P	E	Q	E	V	H	O
I	B	L	A	D	H	A	R	D
F	F	D	S	N	K	K	I	U
U	D	O	I	A	F	C	J	X
L	I	F	L	R	R	U	A	T
L	O	S	Y	P	E	D	B	I
Y	P	M	C	S	E	F	O	D
G	T	E	A	F	L	E	C	I
P	G	T	T	T	Y	R	K	L
W	E	L	L	Y	D	Y	Y	Y

- 1 well
- 2 tidily
- 3 quickly
- 4 badly
- 5 hard
- 6 easily
- 7 beautifully
- 8 freely

3

- 1b
- 2f
- 3d
- 4e
- 5c
- 6a

4

- 1 as
- 2 than
- 3 not
- 4 the
- 5 than
- 6 as

5

- 1 quicker
- 2 not as tall as
- 3 least favourite
- 4 as fast as
- 5 very carefully
- 6 really well

6

Students' answers

going to; present continuous for future**1**

- 1 am
- 2 not
- 3 be
- 4 going
- 5 to

2

- 1 going
- 2 watch
- 3 playing
- 4 coming
- 5 listen
- 6 stay

3

- 1 Are you going on holiday this year?
- 2 Who is going to win the match?
- 3 What time are we leaving?
- 4 What are you going to tell your mum?

4

Students' answers

- 1 Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
- 2 Yes, I am, Yes, we are. / No, I'm not, No, we aren't.
- 3 Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
- 4 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- 5 Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

5

- 1 is
- 2 are
- 3 aren't
- 4 isn't

6

- 1 I'm going to bed!
- 2 You're going to fall!
- 3 Are you coming with me?
- 4 It's going to rain.
- 5 Are you doing anything at 5 pm?
- 6 He's going to steal your money!

7

- 1 b)
- 2 a)
- 3 a)
- 4 a)
- 5 b)
- 6 a)
- 7 b)

Conditionals 0 and 1**1**

- 1 pay, get
- 2 shouts, don't tidy
- 3 do, will get
- 4 will see, go
- 5 don't, won't speak
- 6 will give, ask

2

- 1d
- 2c
- 3f
- 4e
- 5a
- 6b

3

- 1 If I
- 2 if we
- 3 if you
- 4 If I
- 5 I will

6 if I

4

Students' answers

will / going to

1

- 1 I'm going to go on holiday.
- 2 I think I'll go to bed.
- 3 I'll cook dinner.
- 4 It is going to snow.
- 5 I'll help you!
- 6 They are going to crash!
- 7 I'll have some water, please.

2

- 1 Will you help me, please?
- 2 Why aren't you going to school tomorrow?
- 3 Danny isn't going to go swimming but I am.
- 4 Oh no, look! I think it's going to rain.
- 5 Bye! I'll see you tomorrow!

Shall we ... ? / Would you like ... ? / Let's... / Why don't we ... ?

1

- 1 Would
- 2 Let's
- 3 Shall
- 4 Why

2

- 1 Would
- 2 go
- 3 get
- 4 don't you stay
- 5 to come
- 6 Would
- 7 Why don't we
- 8 Would you like

3

- 1 Shall we go shopping?
- 2 Let's play some music!
- 3 Would you like to go out?
- 4 Why don't you phone him?
- 5 Would you like some ice cream?

- 4
- 1c
- 2e
- 3f
- 4a
- 5d
- 6b

must / have to / mustn't / don't have to

- 1
- 1 don't have to
- 2 mustn't
- 3 must
- 4 must

- 2
- 1 We have to go now.
- 2 I must buy a new computer.
- 3 You mustn't shout in here.
- 4 You don't have to do it all now.
- 5 I have to buy some new shoes.
- 6 They must try harder.

- 3
- 1 to do
- 2 to tidy
- 3 write
- 4 to cook
- 5 to wash
- 6 stop

- 4
- 1 Do you have to do homework every night?
- 2 What time do you have to go to bed?
- 3 Do you have to help around the house?
- 4 Do you have to walk to school?
- 5 How often do you have to tidy your room?

Students' answers

- 5
- 1 We mustn't do that.
- 2 You don't have to help me if you're busy.
- 3 You must do all the exercises.
- 4 It's free so you don't have to pay.
- 5 What time do we have to leave?
- 6 Do we have to show our passports?

may / might / could / should

1

- 1 shouldn't spend
- 2 should buy a pet.
- 3 should play table tennis.
- 4 shouldn't eat
- 5 shouldn't watch

2

- 1 should
- 2 could
- 3 could
- 4 have
- 5 go
- 6 might

3

- 1 b)
- 2 a)
- 3 a)
- 4 b)
- 5 a)

4

Students' answers

can/could

1

- 1 drive
- 2 go
- 3 be able to
- 4 can, couldn't
- 5 can
- 6 Could
- 7 Can I

2

- 1 I can't answer this question.
- 2 Can we have some money?
- 3 Could you help me with this box?
- 4 You can't use my phone.
- 5 I wasn't able to understand her.

3

- 1d
- 2c

3f
4e
5b
6a

4

1 can
2 can't
3 Can, can, could
4 couldn't
5 can't

5

Students' answers

Present perfect

1

start - started
walk - walked
finish - finished
cover - covered
stop - stopped
play - played
want - wanted
talk - talked
like - liked
look - looked

2

1 a) Yes, I have.
2 a) No, I haven't.
3 b) Yes, I have.
4 a) No, he hasn't.
5 b) Yes, they have.

3

1 I have been to China.
2 Kim hasn't bought any books.
3 Have you eaten all the food?
4 Dad has gone to work.
5 We haven't had a test this week.
6 Has the film nearly finished?
7 They have played tennis a lot.
8 You haven't finished your drink.

4

--	--

A B C	become → became → become begin → began → begun bite → bit → bitten	break → broke → broken choose → chose → chosen come → came → come
D E F	do → did → done drink → drank → drunk drive → drove → driven	eat → ate → eaten fall → fell → fallen forget → forgot → forgotten
G H I J K L	get → got → got give → gave → given go → went → gone	hide → hid → hidden know → knew → known leave → left → left
M N O P Q R	make → made → made meet → met → met put → put → put	ride → rode → ridden ring → rang → rung run → ran → run
S	say → said → said see → saw → seen sing → sang → sung	shake → shook → shaken speak → spoke → spoken swim → swam → swum
T U V W X Y Z	take → took → taken teach → taught → taught wake → woke → woken	wear → wore → worn win → won → won write → wrote → written

Present perfect + *for/since/just/yet/already/before, etc*

1

- 1 for
- 2 for
- 3 since
- 4 since
- 5 for
- 6 since
- 7 for
- 8 since

2

- 1 The film has just started. / The film's just started.
- 2 They have already scored two goals. / They've already scored two goals.
- 3 Have you spoken to John yet?
- 4 I have already done that. / I've already done yet.
- 5 I have just finished all my work. / I've just finished all my work.
- 6 I have not read that book yet. / I haven't read that book yet.

3

- 1 ever
- 2 since
- 3 yet
- 4 for
- 5 been
- 6 already

4

- 1 never
- 2 already
- 3 yet
- 4 for
- 5 just
- 6 since
- 7 before
- 8 ever

Present perfect / past simple

1

- 1 have been
- 2 Did you come
- 3 has eaten
- 4 have saved
- 5 went
- 6 haven't had
- 7 Did you see
- 8 was

2

1c

2h

3e

4g

5f

6a

7d

8b

3

Students' answers

4

I haven't been to many countries but I have visited England. I went there three years ago. I liked it very much! I have also been to France because, in 2006, my parents took me to Disneyland Paris. We had a great time there! Then one month ago, I won a prize. It was for a trip for two to Italy! I have never studied Italian but now I'm going to have a few lessons. Ciao!

Conditional 2; *If* + past simple + *could/would/might* ...

1

1 I would finish

2 would you go

3 they would pass

4 What would you do

5 I would be / I'd be

6 It would be

2

1 had, would write

2 was, would be

3 found, would take

4 do, saw

5 buy, were

6 would, were

3

1 would be

2 knew

3 could

4 would get

5 knew

6 wouldn't listen

7 fly

8 flew

4

1

2 a)

3 b)

4 a)

5 a)

6 b)

5

1 had

2 worked

3 lived

4 were

5 left

6 invited

7 came

6

Students' answers

Conditionals 1 and 2

1

1 could

2 don't

3 will

4 saw

5 don't

6 knew

7 look

8 had

9 follow

10 rains

2

1e

2f

3a

4c

5d

6b

3

1 would get

2 would work

3 will be

4 would pass

5 wouldn't learn

6 won't have

4

Students' answers

Present simple passive

1

1 a)

2 b)

3 b)

4 b)

5 a)

6 a)

2

1 Food is served in this café.

2 Is carnival celebrated in your country?

3 The Olympics are held every four years.

4 This film is directed by Brad Pitt.

5 Are the children allowed to stay up late?

3

1 A lot of olive oil is produced in Greece.

2 The food is tasted before it is served.

3 Our dog is given a bath every summer.

4 The car is owned by my mum but (it) is driven by my dad!

5 A lot of football is played in South America.

4

1 Are cars made in Italy?

2 Is English taught in schools?

3 Are you allowed to stay out late?

4 Is football played in your school?

5 Are children given a lot of homework?

5

1 work

2 his coffee is made

3 chooses his clothes

4 is served

5 is cleaned

6 is driven

6

1 is owned

2 taught

3 is sung

4 are kept

5 takes

6 given

Past simple passive

1

1 were

2 built

3 stolen, broken

4 Were

5 was she given, got

2

1 Were you given a test today?

2 Was Jim asked to play in the team?

3 Were all your friends invited?

4 Was the window broken at night?

5 When was the new road finished?

3

1 were sent

2 was taken

3 built

4 was stopped

5 gave

6 was given

4

1 Linda's watch was stolen yesterday.

2 My favourite song was played on the radio this morning.

3 He was asked a lot of questions by the policeman.

4 This painting was given to me by my grandfather.

5 She was sent out of the classroom!

who/which/that

1

1 which

2 who

3 who

4 which

5 who

6 which

7 who

8 which

2

1 A thief is a person who/that steals things.

2 A CD player is a thing that/which you play music on.

- 3 Dogs are animals that/which people keep as pets.
4 A magician is someone who performs tricks.

3
Students' answers