

Grammar reference

Starter Unit

Pronombres personales de sujeto/objeto y adjetivos posesivos

pronombres personales de sujeto	pronombres personales de objeto	adjetivos posesivos
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

- Se utiliza un **pronombre personal de sujeto** para evitar repetir el nombre del sujeto o cuando el nombre es evidente.
Olivia is Scottish. She lives in Edinburgh. (She = Olivia)
Olivia es escocesa. Ella vive en Edimburgo. (Ella = Olivia)
- Se utilizan **pronombres personales de objeto** para sustituir el objeto de un verbo o de una preposición. Los pronombres personales de objeto van detrás del verbo o la preposición.
Jane emailed Tom and Lucy yesterday. Ayer Jane escribió un correo electrónico a Tom y Lucy.
Jane emailed them yesterday. Ayer Jane les escribió un correo electrónico.
- Se utilizan **adjetivos posesivos** junto con un nombre para indicar posesión.
Greg's mother is a teacher. = His mother is a teacher.
La madre de Greg es maestra. = Su madre es maestra.

Adjetivos comparativos y superlativos

- Se utilizan los **adjetivos comparativos** para comparar a una persona o cosa con otra:
I'm older than my sister.
Soy mayor que mi hermana.
- Se utilizan los **adjetivos superlativos** para indicar que una persona o cosa tiene el máximo grado de una cualidad concreta.

	comparativo	superlativo
adjetivos cortos	Se añade -er : <i>old → older</i>	Se añade the + -est : <i>old → the oldest</i>
adjetivos cortos terminados en vocal + consonante	Se duplica la consonante final y se añade -er : <i>big → bigger</i>	Se duplica la consonante final y se añade the + -est : <i>big → the biggest</i>
adjetivos terminados en -e	Se añade -r : <i>safe → safer</i>	Se añade the + -st : <i>safe → the safest</i>
adjetivos terminados en -y	Se elimina la -y y se añade -ier : <i>happy → happier</i>	Se elimina la -y y se añade the + -iest : <i>happy → the happiest</i>
adjetivos largos	more + adjetivo : <i>interesting → more interesting</i>	the most + adjetivo : <i>interesting → the most interesting</i>
irregulares	<i>good → better</i> <i>bad → worse</i>	<i>good → the best</i> <i>bad → the worst</i>

Pronombres reflexivos

I	→ myself	it	→ itself
you	→ yourself	we	→ ourselves
he	→ himself	you	→ yourselves
she	→ herself	they	→ themselves

- Se utilizan los **pronombres reflexivos** cuando la misma persona o cosa es a la vez el sujeto y el objeto de un verbo.
She taught herself Italian, using a book and a video. Aprendió italiano por sí sola utilizando un libro y un vídeo.
- El **pronombre reflexivo** va justo detrás del verbo o después de la preposición si hay una detrás del verbo.

Pronombres indefinidos

	afirmativos	negativos
personas	someone everyone	no one anyone
cosas	something everything	nothing anything
lugares	somewhere everywhere	nowhere anywhere

- Se utilizan los **pronombres indefinidos** para referirse a personas, cosas y lugares de forma genérica.
I want to go somewhere at the weekend.
El fin de semana quiero ir a algún sitio.
- Normalmente se utiliza un verbo afirmativo con **no one**, **nothing** y **nowhere**.
There's nothing to do here! ¡No hay nada que hacer aquí!
- Normalmente se utiliza un verbo negativo con **anyone**, **anything** y **anywhere**.
I haven't got anything to do today.
No tengo nada que hacer hoy.

Grammar practice

Subject and object pronouns

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

them it He us her me

- Thank you for the present. I love it !
- Adam is from Germany. _____ wants to learn Spanish.
- Can you send _____ an email later with the information?
- Our teacher gives _____ a lot of homework on Fridays.
- Look at my new jeans! Do you like _____ ?
- You see Jenny at football practice – can you ask _____ to call me?

Possessive adjectives

2 Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- This is Charlotte, and this is her brother, James.
- Julie, what's _____ phone number?
- Our dog is lovely, but _____ eyes are very sad.
- I like this programme. It's _____ favourite.
- Damian speaks Polish. _____ mum's from Poland.
- These are _____ friends Lucas and Eric, and this is my cousin, Ely.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Circle the correct options.

- My sister is older / the oldest than me.
- Driving is dangerous / more dangerous than flying.
- This is the worse / worst holiday of my life. I want to go home!
- I've got long hair, but Anna's hair is more long / longer.
- You are the more / most intelligent person in the class.
- It's the most funny / funniest film that I've got on DVD.

Reflexive pronouns

4 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

buy themselves calls himself defend myself
enjoy ourselves hurt himself send yourselves
talk to yourself teach herself turns itself on
wash themselves

- Mark fell off his bike and hurt himself quite badly.
- The lamp _____ automatically when it starts to get dark.
- My mum's trying to _____ some Turkish, ready for her holiday in Istanbul next summer.
- We didn't _____ at the party – the music was terrible and people weren't very friendly.
- I'm starting karate classes next week. I want to learn how to _____.
- Do you ever _____ ? I do sometimes, if I'm feeling nervous.
- Please can you all _____ an email about the meeting next week, so you don't forget it!
- My grandparents want to _____ a flat by the sea in Spain for their holidays.
- His name is Tom, but on Twitter he _____ 'CoolBoy'.
- Dogs aren't clean like cats – they don't _____ very often!

Indefinite pronouns

5 Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

- They want to buy a house ___ in Spain, but they're not sure where.
a anywhere b somewhere c everywhere
- I haven't got ___ to wear to the party! Can I borrow a dress?
a anything b nothing c something
- The place is empty. Where is ___ ?
a anyone b someone c everyone
- The place is empty. There's ___ here.
a anyone b no one c someone
- We looked ___, but we couldn't find the car keys.
a anywhere b nowhere c everywhere
- Can I have ___ to eat? I'm really hungry.
a everything b something c nothing

Grammar reference

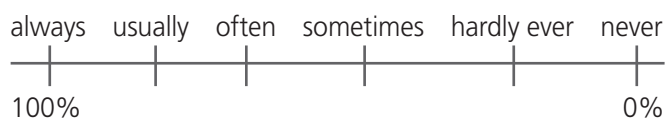
Unit 1

Presente simple

afirmativa		negativa	
I / We / You / They	live in Malaga.	I / We / You / They	don't live in Malaga.
He / She / It	lives in Malaga.	He / She / it	doesn't live in Malaga.
interrogativa			
Do	I / we / you / they	live in Malaga?	
Does	he / she / it	live in Malaga?	
respuestas cortas			
Yes, I / we / you / they do.		No, I / we / you / they don't.	
Yes, he / she / it does.		No, he / she / it doesn't.	

- Se utiliza el **presente simple** para expresar hechos, hábitos y rutinas.
Some people prefer the country to the beach. Hay gente que prefiere la montaña a la playa.
- En frases afirmativas, se forma la tercera persona (**he/she/it**) con **-s**, **-es** o **-ies**.
It gets cold in winter. En invierno hace frío. Ava goes to the beach in August. En agosto Ava va a la playa.
- Las partículas interrogativas se ponen al principio de la pregunta.
Where do you go camping? ¿A dónde vais de acampada?

Adverbios de frecuencia



- Los **adverbios de frecuencia** se utilizan para indicar la frecuencia con que pasa alguna cosa.
- Se ponen delante del verbo principal pero después del verbo **to be**.
It hardly ever snows here. Aquí casi nunca nieva. There are often snowstorms here in winter. En invierno, aquí hay tormentas de nieve a menudo.

Expresiones de frecuencia

every	day / week / weekend / year
once / twice / three times	a day / a week / a month / a year

- Normalmente se ponen las **expresiones de frecuencia** después del sintagma verbal, pero también pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase.
I see my friends twice a week. Veo a mis amigos dos veces por semana. Every weekend, they buy food from the market. Cada fin de semana compran comida en el mercado.
- Se pueden utilizar una **expresión de frecuencia** y un adverbio de frecuencia en la misma frase.
I usually go on holiday once a year. Normalmente voy de vacaciones una vez al año.

Presente continuo

afirmativa		negativa	
I'm	sleeping.	I'm not	listening.
He / She / It's		He / She / It isn't	
We / You / They're		We / You / They aren't	
interrogativa			
Am	I	sleeping?	
Is	he / she / it		
Are	we / you / they		
respuestas cortas			
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
	he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.
	we / you / they are.		we / you / they aren't.

- Se utiliza el **presente continuo** para hablar de acciones que están pasando en el momento en el que hablamos o cerca de este momento.
I'm doing an experiment this week. Esta semana estoy llevando a cabo un experimento.

Presente simple y presente continuo

- Se utiliza el **presente simple** para hablar de hechos, hábitos y rutinas.
- Se utiliza el **presente continuo** para hablar de acciones que están pasando en el momento en el que hablamos o cerca de dicho momento.
- Se utilizan **adverbios de frecuencia** (*always, often, etc.*) con el **presente simple** y *at the moment* y **now** con el **presente continuo**.
My dad often plays computer games with me. Mi padre juega a menudo a juegos de ordenador conmigo. My teacher is walking into the classroom now. El profesor está entrando ahora en clase.

Grammar practice

Present simple

1 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative and the negative form of the verb in brackets in each sentence.

- The river doesn't freeze in spring, it freezes in autumn. (freeze)
- Penguins _____ in the Arctic, they _____ in the Antarctic. (live)
- The Sun _____ up in the east, it _____ up in the west. (come)
- The temperatures _____ up in winter, they _____ up in summer. (go)
- People _____ good friends to be happy, they _____ money. (need)
- We _____ English class outdoors, we _____ it indoors. (have)

2 Write the questions.

- Ask Sylvia where she spends the school holidays.
Where do you spend the school holidays?
- Ask Sylvia how long she goes to the beach for.

- Ask Sylvia if her older sister goes with her.

- Ask Sylvia who her dog stays with in the summer.

- Ask Sylvia what her parents do in the evenings.

- Ask Sylvia if her dad likes doing karaoke.

Adverbs and expressions of frequency

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- washes / the / Theo / never / car
Theo never washes the car.
- hardly / watch / TV / They / ever

- late / sometimes / am / school / for / I

- a / shopping / We / week / go / twice

- get / marks / exams / good / You / always / in

- gym / goes / My / mum / every / to / day / the

Present continuous

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present continuous. Use the verbs in the box.

not rain read not listen have wait sleep

- I 'm having _____ dinner right now. Can I call you later?
- Why _____ we _____ for Jessica? She isn't coming.
- You _____ to me! I said 'Let's go out this evening!'
- The baby _____ at the moment, so be quiet!
- It _____ now, so we can go for a walk.
- _____ you _____ a good book at the moment?

Present simple and present continuous

5 Complete the conversation. Use the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

John: Hello. ¹ Are you doing (you / do) anything special at the moment?

Katie: Right now, I ² _____ (look after) my little brother. Why?

John: What time ³ _____ (your mum / get) home from work?

Katie: She ⁴ _____ (work) late every Thursday, so at about half past eight. Why?

John: They ⁵ _____ (show) the new Miley Cyrus film at the cinema on Main Street. It starts at nine. My sister and I ⁶ _____ (think) about going. Are you interested?

Katie: Yes! Let's meet at the cinema at quarter to nine!

Grammar reference

Unit 2

Pasado simple: verbos regulares e irregulares

		afirmativa	negativa
I / He / She / It	stayed at home.	didn't stay at home.	
We / You / They			
interrogativa			
Did	I / he / she / it	stay at home?	
	we / you / they		
respuestas cortas			
Yes,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	did.	
No,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	didn't.	

- Se utiliza el **pasado simple** para hablar de acontecimientos y acciones terminados en el pasado.
I watched a disaster film last night.
Ayer por la noche vi una película de desastres.
- Para construir la forma afirmativa del **pasado simple**, se añade **-ed** o **-d** al infinitivo.
help - helped *organise - organised*
ayudar - ayudó *organizar - organizó*
- En los verbos que acaban en **consonante + y**, se elimina la **y** y se añade **-ied**.
study - studied *estudiar - estudió*
- En los verbos que acaban en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ed**.
drop - dropped *chat - chatted*
dejar caer - dejó caer *charlar - charló*
- Muchos verbos habituales son irregulares en el **pasado simple**. Consultar la lista de verbos irregulares de la página 128.
get - got *put - put* *have - had*
recibir - recibió *poner - puso* *tener - tuvo*
- Siempre se ponen las partículas interrogativas al principio de la pregunta.
How did the fire start?
¿Cómo se inició el fuego?

used to

		afirmativa	negativa
I / You / He / She / It /	used to live in Spain.	didn't use to live in Spain.	
We / You / They			
interrogativa		respuestas cortas	
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they use to be scared?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they
		No,	didn't.

- Used to** enfatiza que los estados, hábitos y acciones del pasado ahora ya están terminados.
There used to be a church here, but now there's a museum.
Aquí había una iglesia, pero ahora hay un museo.
- No** se utiliza **used to** para hablar de cosas que solo ocurrieron una vez, de cuántas veces pasó una cosa ni de la duración.
They had three bad storms last year.
They used to have three bad storms last year.
Tuvieron tres tormentas fuertes, el año pasado.
~~*Tenían tres tormentas fuertes, el año pasado.*~~

Pasado continuo

		afirmativa	negativa
I / He / She / It	was crying.	wasn't crying.	
We / You / They	were crying.	weren't crying.	
interrogativa			
Was	I / he / she / it	crying?	
Were	we / you / they		
respuestas cortas			
Yes,	I / he / she / it	was.	No, I / he / she / it wasn't.
Yes,	we / you / they	were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

- Se utiliza el **pasado continuo** para hablar de acciones que están pasando en un momento en el pasado.
At seven o'clock, I was waiting for the bus.
A las siete en punto estaba esperando el autobús.

Pasado perfecto

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It /	had forgotten.	I / You / He / She / It	hadn't (had + not) forgotten.
We / You / They		We / You / They	
interrogativa		respuestas cortas	
Had	I / you / he / she / it /	forgotten?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it had.
	we / you / they		No, we / you / they hadn't.

- Se utiliza el **pasado perfecto** con otros tiempos de pasado para hablar de acciones o estados que tuvieron lugar antes de la acción o estado pasado principal.
I couldn't call you on Friday because I had left my mobile at home.
No te pude llamar el viernes porque me había dejado el móvil en casa.

Grammar practice

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| 1 be | <u>was/were</u> | 4 teach | _____ |
| 2 go | _____ | 5 forget | _____ |
| 3 bring | _____ | 6 hit | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

send spend make look drop

- We looked around the museum, but it wasn't very interesting.
- I can't believe you _____ all your money on magazines and sweets!
- My dad wanted to send me an email, but he _____ it to his boss at work by mistake!
- I'm sorry. I _____ your favourite cup and it's broken.
- My brother _____ dinner last night. It was surprisingly good.

3 Complete the conversation. Use the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Mick: What ¹ did you do (you / do) at the weekend?

Lucy: I ² _____ (go) to the new shopping centre with my cousin.

Mick: ³ _____ (you / buy) anything nice?

Lucy: Well ... I ⁴ _____ (see) some nice trainers, but I ⁵ _____ (not have) enough money with me.

Mick: How ⁶ _____ (you / get) there?

Lucy: We ⁷ _____ (take) the bus. What about you. ⁸ _____ (you / enjoy) the weekend?

Mick: No, not much. I ⁹ _____ (can not) go out because I was ill!

used to

4 Rewrite the sentences using *used to*.

My cousin, Kate, is six. When she was a baby, she was very different ...

- She doesn't cry a lot now.
She used to cry a lot.
- She isn't scared of her uncle now.

- She doesn't wake up very early now.

- She goes to school now.

- She talks all the time now.

Past continuous

5 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- He wasn't playing basketball, he was at home. (not play)
- We _____ our homework, we were chatting. (not do)
- I _____ to school when you saw me. It was Saturday. (not walk)
- You _____ really badly, so I had to put my fingers in my ears! (sing)
- Where _____ when you saw them? (they / go)

Past perfect

6 Circle the correct options.

- I didn't hear that the teacher asked / had asked me a question.
- She bought a new book because she has lost / had lost hers.
- They hadn't had / didn't had lunch so they were very hungry.
- How long had you felt / have you felt ill before you went to the hospital?
- He didn't know that we had deciding / had decided to meet at 9 pm.

Past simple, past continuous and past perfect

7 Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

When I woke up, it ¹ was raining (rain). I ² _____ (walk) to the bathroom, but my brother ³ _____ (have) a shower so I ⁴ _____ (go) to the kitchen. Dad ⁵ _____ (finish) his breakfast and he ⁶ _____ (wash) the plates. ⁷ '_____ you _____ (sleep) well?' asked Dad. 'No,' I said. 'I ⁸ _____ (have) a very strange dream.'

Grammar reference

Unit 3

should/shouldn't

	afirmativa	negativa
I / He / She / It	should help.	shouldn't help.
We / You / They		
interrogativa		
Should	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	help?
respuestas cortas		
Yes,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	should.
No,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	shouldn't.

- Se utiliza **should** para indicar que creemos que es una buena idea o que es importante hacer algo, para dar consejos y para hacer recomendaciones.
You should organise a party for your birthday.
Deberías montar una fiesta por tu cumpleaños.
Amelia shouldn't stay out late.
Amelia no debería salir hasta muy tarde.
- Should** es igual en todas las formas.
- Después de **should** se utiliza un infinitivo **sin to**.
John should get more sleep. (X John should to get more sleep.)
John debería dormir más.

must/mustn't

	afirmativa	negativa
I / He / She / It	must go.	mustn't go.
We / You / They		

- Se utiliza **must** para decir que creemos que es necesario hacer algo, para hablar de obligaciones y para hacer fuertes recomendaciones.
I must start studying more.
Debo empezar a estudiar más.
- Se utiliza **mustn't** para decir qué creemos que es necesario no hacer, para hablar de prohibiciones y para aconsejar con intensidad en contra de algo.
We mustn't forget to buy her a present.
No debemos olvidarnos de comprarle un regalo.
- Las preguntas con **must** no son muy habituales porque suenan muy formales. En vez de esto tendemos a utilizar **have to**.
Must I go to bed so early?
¿Tengo que ir a la cama tan pronto?
- Must** es igual en todas las formas.
- Después de **must** se utiliza un infinitivo **sin to**.

have to/don't have to

	afirmativa	negativa			
I / We / You / They	have to practise.	don't have to practise.			
He / She / It	has to practise.	doesn't have to practise.			
interrogativa					
Do	I / we / you / they	have to practise?			
Does	he / she / it				
respuestas cortas					
Yes,	I / we / you / they	do.	No,	I / we / you / they	don't.
	he / she / it	does.		he / she / it	doesn't.

- Se utiliza **have to** para decir qué es necesario hacer.
He has to wear a uniform at school.
En el colegio debe llevar uniforme.
- Se utiliza **don't have to** para decir que no es necesario hacer algo pero que lo puedes hacer si quieres.
You don't have to help me with my homework.
No tienes que ayudarme con los deberes.
- Las partículas interrogativas van al principio de la pregunta.
How much homework do you have to do every day?
¿Cuántos deberes tienes que hacer cada día?

be allowed to

afirmativa / negativa					
I'm (not)		allowed to run.			
You / We / They're (not)					
He / She / It's (not)					
interrogativa			respuestas cortas		
Am	I	allowed to run?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.	
Are	you / we / they		Yes, you / we / they are.	No, you / we / they aren't.	
Is	he / she / it		Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.	

- Se utiliza **be allowed to** para decir que tenemos permiso para hacer alguna cosa.
We're allowed to use my mum's laptop.
Tenemos permiso para utilizar el ordenador portátil de mi madre.
- Es habitual usar la contracción del verbo **be** en frases negativas.
They aren't allowed to have mobiles in class.
No les permiten tener móviles en clase.
He isn't allowed to go to the party.
No le dejan ir a la fiesta.

Grammar practice

should/shouldn't

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **should** and the verbs in the box.

listen forget make be look give up

- You shouldn't be scared to follow your dreams.
- You _____ promises you can't keep.
- You _____ more, and speak less.
- You _____ at yourself before you criticise other people.
- You _____ that everyone has problems.
- You _____. Try again!

2 Two friends are planning a party. Write questions with **should**. Add a question word when necessary.

- we / ask your parents for permission?
A: Should we ask your parents for permission?
B: I asked them yesterday.
- we / invite?
A: _____
B: Everyone in the class.
- they / bring some food and drink?
A: _____
B: No, my mum is going to get everything.
- everyone / arrive?
A: _____
B: About 8 pm.
- I / wear?
A: _____
B: Your blue skirt and white T-shirt.
- I / bring some music?
A: _____
B: Yes. Something we can dance to.

must/mustn't

3 Circle the correct options.

- You must / mustn't forget to call me tonight.
- Students **must** / **mustn't** write in pen, not pencil.
- You **must** / **mustn't** tell anyone. It's a secret.
- Tell them that they **must** / **mustn't** relax more and not worry.
- We **must** / **mustn't** make a lot of noise. This is the library.
- I **must** / **mustn't** be late, because Dad gets angry.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **must** and the verbs in the box.

forget study get go buy help

- A: I've got an important exam tomorrow.
B: You must study tonight.
- A: My calculator is broken.
B: You _____ a new one before the Maths test.
- A: The water is very dangerous here.
B: You _____ swimming.
- A: My brother wants us to tidy our room.
B: You _____ him then!
- A: I'm going to Mexico this summer.
B: You _____ a passport.
- A: It's my sister's birthday tomorrow.
B: You _____ to buy her a present.

have to/don't have to

5 Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of **have to**.

- You don't have to phone. You can email for information.
- At my school, we _____ play hockey, it's optional.
- Doctors _____ study for seven or eight years.
- Why _____ she _____ do the exam again?
- My brother _____ study much. He's really clever.
- _____ we _____ take a sleeping bag with us?

be allowed to

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be allowed to** and the verbs in brackets.

- We 're not allowed to ask _____ questions in the exam. (not / ask)
- I _____ my pocket money on what I want. (spend)
- The cat _____ on the bed. (not / sleep)
- _____ your sister's shoes? (you / borrow)
- You _____ loud music after 11 pm. (not play)
- _____ a tattoo? (Peter / get)

Grammar reference

Unit 4

Presente perfecto para un pasado indefinido

	afirmativa		negativa	
I / We / You / They	have passed	the exam.	haven't passed	the exam.
He / She / It	has passed		hasn't passed	

- Se utiliza el **presente perfecto** para hablar de acciones, experiencias y hechos del pasado cuando el momento exacto no se menciona o no es importante.
The school have organised a trip to Germany.
La escuela ha organizado un viaje a Alemania.
Cristiano Ronaldo's played for Manchester Utd and Real Madrid.
Cristiano Ronaldo ha jugado en el Manchester United y en el Real Madrid.
I've seen some fantastic graffiti.
He visto unos grafitis fantásticos.
- La estructura afirmativa se forma con **sujeto + have/has + participio pasado**.
I've bought tickets for the exhibition.
He comprado entradas para la exposición.
She's given me some good advice.
Me ha dado buenos consejos.
- La estructura negativa se forma con **sujeto + haven't/hasn't + participio pasado**.
Max hasn't seen the mural.
Max no ha visto el mural.
They haven't asked me for help.
No me han pedido ayuda.
- Los participios pasados regulares acaban en **-ed, -d** o **-ied**.
want - wanted believe - believed worry - worried
querer - querido creer - creído
preocupar - preocupado

Presente perfecto: verbos irregulares

- Muchos verbos habituales tienen participios pasados irregulares.
go - gone put - put see - seen hear - heard
ir - ido poner - puesto ver - visto oír - oído
- Consultar la lista de participios pasados irregulares de la página 128.
- Se utiliza **go (gone)** para decir que alguien no ha vuelto de un lugar o de hacer alguna actividad.

- Se utiliza **be (been)** para decir que alguien ha vuelto de un lugar o de hacer alguna actividad.
He's gone to the shop. (He is at the shop now.)
Ha ido a comprar. (Está en la tienda ahora.)
He's been to the shop. (He has returned.)
Ha estado comprando. (Ya ha vuelto.)
They've gone to Japan. (They are in Japan now.)
Se han ido a Japón. (Están en Japón ahora.)
They've been to Japan. (They have returned.)
Han estado en Japón. (Ya han vuelto.)

Presente perfecto con just

- Se utiliza **just** con el **presente perfecto** para hablar de acontecimientos y acciones muy recientes.
I've just heard the good news. It's fantastic!
Acabo de oír las buenas noticias. ¡Es fantástico!
Dad's just got home and he's feeling tired.
Papá acaba de llegar a casa y está cansado.

Presente perfecto: interrogativas

interrogativa					
Have	I / we / you / they	passed the exam?			
Has	he / she / it				
respuestas cortas					
Yes,	I / we / you / they	have.	No,	I / we / you / they	haven't.
	he / she / it	has.		he / she / it	hasn't.

- Para hacer preguntas con el **presente perfecto** se utiliza **have/has + sujeto + participio pasado**.
- Es frecuente el uso de **ever** en preguntas en **presente perfecto** para preguntar sobre toda tu vida hasta el momento.
Has she ever had piano lessons?
¿Ha tomado alguna vez clases de piano?
Have you ever broken your arm or leg?
¿Te has roto alguna vez un brazo o una pierna?
- A menudo se utiliza **never** para indicar algo que nunca ha sucedido cuando se responden estas preguntas.
A: Has he ever met a famous person?
A: ¿Ha conocido alguna vez a un famoso?
B: No, never.
B: No, nunca.

Grammar practice

Present perfect for indefinite past time

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.**
- I *'ve finished* _____ my homework. (finish)
 - We _____ a window because it's really hot today. (open)
 - Your birthday card from Uncle David _____ . (not arrive)
 - You _____ the shopping into the kitchen. (not carry)
 - They _____ the museums and art galleries. (enjoy)
 - She _____ Leo lots of times. (email)

Present perfect: irregular verbs

- 2 Write the past participle form of these irregular verbs.**
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|-------|
| 1 speak | <u>spoken</u> | 5 come | _____ |
| 2 be | _____ | 6 feel | _____ |
| 3 take | _____ | 7 meet | _____ |
| 4 see | _____ | 8 write | _____ |

Present perfect with just

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect with just and the phrases in the box.**

have a message start ~~have some juice~~
hear about it make some biscuits arrive

- A: Do you want a drink?
B: No, thanks. I *'ve just had some juice* _____ .
- A: What do you think of the news?
B: I don't know. I _____ .
- A: Mmm! What's that smell?
B: Daisy _____ .
- A: Ben isn't answering his phone.
B: Really? I _____ from him.
- A: Are your friends here?
B: Yes, they _____ .
- A: Sorry I'm late.
B: It's OK. We _____ .

Present perfect: questions

- 4 Are the questions correct? Correct the incorrect questions.**

- Have you made dinner for your family ever? **X**
Have you ever made dinner for your family? _____
- Has you ever done karaoke?

- How many different countries you have been to?

- Has your grandma ever sent you an email?

- Where has your brothers gone?

- Which of these DVDs have you saw?

- 5 Look at the table. Write present perfect questions with ever and the correct answers. ✓ = yes and X = no.**

	Charlotte	Aiden and Milo	Tom
climb a mountain	¹ ✓	³ X	⁵ X
win a prize	² X	⁴ ✓	⁶ ✓

- Has Charlotte ever climbed a mountain?*
Yes, she has. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Grammar reference

Unit 5

Presente perfecto con *still*, *yet* y *already*

- A menudo se utiliza *still*, *yet* y *already* con el presente perfecto.
Jack's already been to Australia three times.
Jack ya ha estado en Australia tres veces.
I haven't had time to go shopping yet.
Aún no he tenido tiempo para ir a comprar.
We still haven't decided where to go on holiday.
Todavía no hemos decidido dónde iremos de vacaciones.
- Se utiliza *already* para explicar que algo ha pasado antes de lo que esperábamos o para enfatizar que ha pasado. Normalmente se pone *already* entre *have* y el participio pasado.
She's already packed her suitcase.
Ya se ha hecho la maleta.
They've already seen that film.
Ya han visto esa película.
- Se utiliza *yet* en frases negativas para enfatizar que algo que esperábamos que pasase no ha pasado. Se pone *yet* después del sintagma verbal completo.
John hasn't arrived yet.
John aún no ha llegado.
I haven't asked my parents for permission yet.
Aún no he pedido permiso a mis padres.
- Se utiliza *yet* en estructuras interrogativas para preguntar si algo ha ocurrido antes de este momento. Se pone al final de la pregunta.
Have you bought the train tickets yet?
¿Ya has comprado los billetes de tren?
Has Amelia told you about the party yet?
¿Amelia ya te ha hablado de la fiesta?
- En respuestas cortas negativas se utiliza *not yet*.
A: *Have you made lunch?*
A: Has hecho la comida?
B: *Not yet.*
B: Todavía no.
- Se utiliza *still* en frases que expresan que algo que se esperaba no ha pasado, pero que nos imaginamos que pasará en el futuro. Se pone *still* justo después del sujeto.
My uncle still hasn't telephoned.
Mi tío aún no ha llamado.
It's 4 o'clock and we still haven't had lunch.
Son las 4 y aún no hemos comido.

for y *since*

- Se utilizan *for* y *since* con el presente perfecto para indicar durante cuánto tiempo se ha producido un hecho.
She hasn't gone climbing for three years.
Hace tres años que no va a escalar.
I've lived here since I was seven.
Vivo aquí desde que tenía siete años.
- Se utiliza *for* con periodos de tiempo.
Liam's had a new mobile for three days.
Hace tres días que Liam tiene un móvil nuevo.
My parents have been married for twenty-one years.
Hace veintiún años que mis padres están casados.
- Se utiliza *since* con una referencia a un momento concreto.
I've known her since 2009.
La conozco desde 2009.
Emma and Anna haven't spoken since the party.
Emma y Anna no han hablado desde la fiesta.

Presente perfecto y pasado simple

- Se utiliza el **pasado simple** cuando el momento en que pasa algo ya se ha terminado. Normalmente no se menciona el momento en que ha pasado porque ya está claro.
I went to Liverpool in June. (It's now July.)
Fui a Liverpool en junio. (Ahora es julio.)
They began the exam two minutes ago. (It's now 10.02, not 10.00.)
Han empezado el examen hace dos minutos. (Ahora son las 10:02, no las 10:00.)
- Se utiliza el **presente perfecto** cuando algo comenzó o tuvo lugar en el pasado y sigue teniendo lugar en el momento actual. Se puede decir durante cuánto tiempo ha tenido lugar un hecho pero no cuándo empezó.
I've been to Liverpool. (When isn't specified, but it continues to be true.)
He estado en Liverpool. (No se especifica cuándo, pero sigue siendo cierto.)
They've begun the exam. (And the exam hasn't finished.)
Han empezado el examen. (Y el examen no se ha acabado.)

Grammar practice

Present perfect with *still*, *yet*, *already*

1 Complete the sentences with *still*, *yet* or *already*.

- You still haven't bought me a birthday present.
- I haven't seen the new Superman film _____.
- Harry's _____ broken his new computer.
- They haven't asked their parents for permission _____.
- Sorry, but I've _____ made plans for this weekend.
- Lucy _____ hasn't decided what she wants to do at university.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- already / the news / have / I / heard
I have already heard the news. _____
- tidied / yet / you / Have / your bedroom / ?

- me / hasn't / She / phoned / still

- home / already / He / has / gone

- arrived / still / haven't / They

- yet / he / the book / read / Has / ?

for and *since*

3 Complete the table with the words in the box.

~~three weeks~~ Monday 2008 Christmas
a long time two hours

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>
<i>three weeks</i>	

4 Circle the correct options.

- I've had my mobile for / since a year.
- We've been here for / since this morning.
- She hasn't spoken to me for / since months.
- It hasn't rained for / since April.
- Laura's been my friend for / since we were six.
- They haven't seen each other for / since twelve weeks.

Present perfect and past simple

5 Circle the correct options.

- ___ out with your friends last weekend?
a Have you gone **b** Did you go
- I ___ when we went to the beach.
a 've been happy b was happy
- ___ in Spain all your life?
a Have you lived b Did you live
- Eric ___ golf before.
a has never played b never played
- She still ___ the monkeys.
a hasn't seen b didn't see

6 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Mum:** Sam, ¹ have you seen (you / see) Julia?
Sam: No, I ² _____ (not see) her since last night. We ³ _____ (watch) TV when she came home. She was tired, so she ⁴ _____ (go) to bed early. Why?
Mum: She isn't here, and she ⁵ _____ (not go) to school this morning. Her teacher ⁶ _____ (just call).
Sam: I don't know. ⁷ _____ (you / ask) Dad?
Mum: I rang the office, but he ⁸ _____ (still not reply) to my message.
Julia: Hi!
Mum: Julia! Where ⁹ _____ (you / be)?
Julia: Sorry, Mum. I ¹⁰ _____ (not feel) very well when I woke up, so I ¹¹ _____ (make) an appointment to see the doctor.

Grammar reference

Unit 6

be going to

		afirmativa		negativa	
I	'm	going	'm not	going to tell him.	
He / She / It	's	to tell	isn't		
We / You / They	're	him.	aren't		
interrogativa					
Am	I	going to tell him?			
Is	he / she / it				
Are	we / you / they				
respuestas cortas					
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.		
	he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.		
	we / you / they are.		we / you / they aren't.		

- Se utiliza **be going to** para hablar de acciones que hemos decidido llevar a cabo en el futuro.
After we finish school, I'm going to do the university entrance exams.
Cuando terminemos el colegio haré los exámenes de acceso a la universidad.
- Se utiliza la forma adecuada del presente de **be (not) + going + to + el verbo**.
I'm going to wear my new jeans and my red T-shirt.
Me pondré los pantalones nuevos y la camiseta roja.
- Las preguntas se forman con **be + sujeto + going + to + el verbo**.
When are you going to start studying for the exams?
¿Cuándo vas a empezar a estudiar para los exámenes?
Is she going to get here before 9 o'clock?
¿Llegará antes de las 9?

Presente continuo y presente simple para el futuro

- Se utiliza el **presente continuo** para hablar de planes de futuro que tienen una fecha fijada.
They're getting married this summer.
Se casan este verano.
She isn't coming to the party. She's spending the day with her cousins.
No va a venir a la fiesta. Va a pasar el día con sus primos.
- Consultar en la página 86 cómo se forma el **presente continuo**.
- Se utiliza el **presente simple** para hablar de horarios, programas y calendarios.
The bus arrives at 12:17.
El autobús llega a las 12:17.

We get the exam results in December.
Nos dan los resultados del examen en diciembre.

- Consultar en la página 86 cómo se forma el presente simple.

Cantidad: a few, a little, a lot of/lots of, How many, How much

contables	incontables
a few	a little
a lot of / lots of	a lot of / lots of
How many	How much

- Se utiliza **a little** y **a few** para expresar cantidades pequeñas.
I've got a few emails that I need to reply to.
Tengo unos pocos correos electrónicos por responder.
There's a little chocolate ice cream, but there isn't any strawberry.
Hay un poco de helado de chocolate pero no queda de fresa.
- Se utiliza **a lot of/lots of** para hablar de cantidades mayores. Se suele utilizar **a lot of/lots of** en frases afirmativas en lugar de **many/much**, que suenan muy formales.
- Se utiliza **how much/how many** para hacer preguntas sobre cantidades.
How much money have you got?
¿Cuánto dinero tienes?
How many books are there?
¿Cuántos libros hay?

Cantidad: too much, too many, enough, not enough

- Se utiliza **too much/too many** para indicar que una cantidad es excesiva.
There are too many books for one person to carry.
Hay demasiados libros para que los cargue una sola persona.
They eat too much fast food.
Comen demasiada comida basura.
- Se utiliza **enough** para indicar que una cantidad es suficiente, y **not enough** para indicar que una cantidad es insuficiente.
We've got enough players to make two teams.
Tenemos suficientes jugadores para hacer dos equipos.
I didn't have enough time to answer all the questions.
No tuve tiempo suficiente para responder a todas las preguntas.

Grammar practice

be going to

1 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

- I *'m going to look up* some of these new words in a dictionary. (look up)
- She _____ her parents what happened because they worry. (not tell)
- Jessica and Bea _____ dance classes. Are you interested? (start)
- Where _____ on holiday this year? (Harry / go)
- I _____ for a new one. It was broken when you gave me it. (not pay)
- Noah _____ the swimming team. He says he's scared of water. (not join)
- We _____ an email to the school. I hope they answer. (write)
- _____ at home this weekend? (you / relax)

Present continuous and present simple for future

2 Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of the present continuous or the present simple. Use the verbs in the box.

finish	leave	travel	get
start	not go	stay	

- My cousin *'s getting* married in June. I'm really excited!
- The train _____ at 8.20 and arrives at 10.
- The film starts at 7.10 and _____ at 9, so we can go for a pizza after.
- We _____ camping this weekend because they say it's going to rain.
- What day _____ school _____ after the summer holidays?
- How long _____ you _____ in Germany for, Mia?
- _____ she _____ by plane or by train?

Quantity: a few, a little, a lot of / lots of, How many, How much

3 Circle the correct options.

- We haven't got (much) / many time. Be quick or we'll be late!
- Have you got a few / a little minutes to help me?
- There are a lot of / a few options, but not many.
- They've got a little / a few nice T-shirts in your size. What about this one?
- A lot of / A little people say that it's a nice place, but I haven't been there yet.
- How much / How many money have you got?
- They had a pizza because they didn't have a lot of / a little time to cook.

Quantity: too much, too many, enough, not enough

4 Are these sentences correct? Correct the incorrect sentences.

- I haven't got too many time to do all my schoolwork. ~~X~~
I haven't got enough time to do all my schoolwork.
- There were too much people at the concert.

- I don't think we have money enough.

- Do you think I've got too many friends on Facebook?

- We have too much homework and not enough free time.

- I don't think I've had enough sleep. I'm so tired!

Grammar reference

Unit 7

will, may y might

	afirmativa	negativa
I / He / She / It We / You / They	will / may / might help.	won't (will not) / may not / might not help.
interrogativa		
Will	I / he / she / it we / you / they	help?
respuestas cortas		
Yes,	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	will / may / might.
No,		won't / may not / might not.

- Se pueden utilizar **will**, **may** y **might** para dar opiniones sobre el futuro.
- Se utiliza **will** y **won't** cuando se está seguro de una acción o acontecimiento futuro, y **may** o **might (not)** cuando no se está tan seguro pero se cree que es posible. **Might** puede indicar menos seguridad por parte del orador que **may**.
You'll forget to call me – you always do!
¡Te olvidarás de llamarme, como siempre!
Gavin may know the answer.
Gavin quizás sepa la respuesta.
I might not be online tonight because I'm going to the cinema.
Esta noche puede que no me conecte porque iré al cine.
- Normalmente se utiliza **will** para hacer preguntas sobre el futuro. Aparte de para hacer peticiones, es extraño que las preguntas se hagan con **may** y con **might**, pueden sonar bastante formales.

Futuro continuo

afirmativa / negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will / won't may / may not might / might not	be lying on the beach this time next week.
interrogativa		respuestas cortas
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

- Se puede utilizar el **futuro continuo** para hablar de acciones que están teniendo lugar en un punto temporal del futuro.
My sister will be living in London next year. She's going to study there.
El año que viene mi hermana estará viviendo en Londres. Va a estudiar allí.

- Se utiliza **will/won't** cuando se tiene seguridad sobre la acción que se está llevando a cabo, y **may (not)/ might (not)** cuando no se está tan seguro.
They'll be answering questions online between 7 pm & 9 pm.
Estarán respondiendo preguntas entre las 7 y las 9 de la noche.
We might be having dinner at 9 pm, so can I text you later to confirm?
A las 9 de la noche puede que estemos cenando; ¿te puedo escribir después para confirmarlo?

Primer condicional

situación	consecuencia	
(if + presente simple)	(will/won't, may/might (not))	
If I pass all my exams,	my parents will / may / might buy me a present.	
If I don't Unless I	pass all my exams,	I won't / may not / might not go on holiday.
consecuencia	situación	
(will/won't, may/might (not))	(if + presente simple)	
My parents will / may / might buy me a present	if I pass my exams.	
My parents won't buy me a present	if I don't unless I	pass all my exams.
interrogativa		
Will my parents buy me a present	if I don't pass all my exams?	

- Se utilizan oraciones con el **primer condicional** para hablar de situaciones posibles en el presente o en el futuro y para decir cuál creemos que será el resultado.
- A menudo se utiliza **if + presente simple** para describir la acción o acontecimiento posible.
We'll get tickets if we go online at 9 o'clock tonight.
Conseguiremos entradas si nos conectamos esta noche a las 9.
- Se puede utilizar **unless + presente simple** en vez de **if not**.
Unless we hurry up, we'll miss the train.
Si no nos damos prisa, perderemos el tren.
- Se utiliza **will/won't + infinitivo** cuando se está seguro del resultado, y **may** o **might + infinitivo** cuando no se está tan seguro.
If we don't leave now, we won't catch the 8:30 bus.
Si no salimos ahora, no llegaremos al autobús de las 8:30.
I might go on the rollercoaster if it isn't too big.
Si no es muy grande, a lo mejor subo a la montaña rusa.

Grammar practice

will, may and might

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* and the verbs and phrases in the box.

not sell out not believe it was you
find the way understand ~~pass easily~~
love it

- 1 **A:** I'm worried about the exam.
B: Don't worry! You 'll pass easily .
- 2 **A:** I hope Sally doesn't get lost.
B: I'm sure she won't! She _____ . She's got a map.
- 3 **A:** I've bought Luke and Harry a birthday present.
B: I'm sure they _____ .
- 4 **A:** I'm afraid David thinks I told everyone his secret.
B: He _____ . You're best friends.
- 5 **A:** I'm nervous about telling Dad I broke his MP3 player.
B: Don't worry! He _____ it was an accident.
- 6 **A:** I hope they've got tickets tomorrow.
B: Relax! The concert _____ . The stadium is really big.

2 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Where are you going tonight? c
2 Where are you going to meet Megan? ____
3 When is Paula going to see Eric? ____
4 Are you going to email me this weekend? ____
5 Can your mum cut my hair this weekend? ____
6 Are you watching the football tonight on TV? ____
- a I think she might see him on Thursday.
b We haven't decided. We may meet at the train station.
c I'm not sure. I might go to the cinema.
d I'm going to the country, so I might not have an Internet connection.
e I can't, but I may watch it online.
f She's working so she may not have time.

Future continuous

3 Complete the sentences with the future continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Jake will be studying all weekend because he's doing his final exams. (will / study)
2 We _____ anything for Dad's birthday this year. He didn't enjoy last year's surprise party. (won't / do)
3 _____ you _____ at the airport, or is she taking a taxi here? (will / meet)
4 Ellie _____ her red skirt, so I'm going to wear jeans. (might / wear)
5 They _____ this summer. They're thinking of spending the summer at the beach. (may not / come)

First conditional

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 If I won't go to bed now, I'll be tired tomorrow. **X**
If I don't go to bed now, I'll be tired tomorrow.
- 2 She will lend you the book unless you ask her.

- 3 You don't have any friends if you talk to people like that.

- 4 If my grandparents come, they give me some money.

- 5 I won't finish my homework unless you will help me.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

not listen carefully tell him to call you
~~go to the park~~ send you a friend request
remind them

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we 'll go to the park for sure.
2 I promise that if we see him, we _____ .
3 If you _____ , you won't understand.
4 They might not do it unless you _____ .
5 She may _____ today if she goes on Facebook.

Grammar reference

Unit 8

Segundo condicional: afirmativas y negativas

situación imaginaria	posible consecuencia
(if + pasado simple)	(would + infinitivo)
If you woke up earlier,	you would arrive on time.
If she didn't bully people,	she wouldn't get detention.

- Se utilizan oraciones con el **segundo condicional** para hablar de situaciones imaginarias y de las posibles consecuencias. Las partes pueden ser afirmativas, negativas o una combinación de ambas.
We'd be in Burgos now if there was a direct train. (affirmative, affirmative)
Ahora estaríamos en Burgos si hubiera un tren directo. (afirmativa, afirmativa)
If he didn't go to work, he wouldn't be so tired. (negative, negative)
Si no fuera a trabajar, no estaría tan cansado. (negativa, negativa)
I wouldn't speak to her if I saw her again. (negative, affirmative)
No le diría nada si la volviera a ver. (negativa, afirmativa)
I'd be very lonely if I didn't have you as a friend. (affirmative, negative)
Me sentiría muy solo si no te tuviera a ti como amiga. (afirmativa, negativa)
- Se utiliza **if + pasado simple** (afirmativo o negativo) para describir la situación imaginaria.
I wouldn't say no if you wanted to borrow my blue skirt.
Si me pidieras la falda azul no te diría que no.
If I didn't have a dog, I'd like to have a cat.
Si no tuviera un perro, me gustaría tener un gato.
- Se utiliza **would (not) + infinitivo** para expresar un resultado imaginario del que se está seguro. Cuando **would** es afirmativo, normalmente se contrae ('d). Habitualmente, la forma negativa es **wouldn't**.
They'd get better grades if they spent more time studying.
Si pasasen más tiempo estudiando sacarían mejores notas.
If she didn't like you, she wouldn't send you texts and Tweets.
Si no le gustaras, no te mandaría mensajes de texto ni Tweets

- Se pueden utilizar **was** o **were** con *I, he, she* e *it* en la parte de la oración donde está el **if**.
I'd be quiet and not say anything if I were/was you.
Yo de ti me estaría callado y no diría nada.
If my sister wasn't/weren't at university, I'd still have to share a bedroom.
Si mi hermana no fuera a la universidad, seguiría teniendo que compartir habitación.
- Cuando se utiliza **if** para comenzar una frase, hay que poner una **coma** entre las dos partes.
If I had more money, I'd buy a new mobile.
Si tuviera más dinero, me compraría un móvil nuevo.

Segundo condicional: interrogativas

situación imaginaria	posible consecuencia
(if + pasado simple)	(would + infinitivo)
If I helped you with your homework,	would you lend me your video games console?
If you asked him,	would your dad take us to the concert?

- Se pueden hacer preguntas sobre los resultados imaginarios de situaciones imaginarias utilizando **if + pasado simple, would(n't) + sujeto + verbo**. Las partes pueden ser afirmativas, negativas o una combinación de ambas.
If I told you a secret, would you promise not to tell? (affirmative, affirmative)
Si te contara un secreto, ¿me prometerías que no se lo dirías a nadie? (afirmativa, afirmativa)
Wouldn't life be better if we had five-day weekends? (negative, affirmative)
¿No sería mejor la vida, si tuviéramos fines de semana de cinco días? (negativa, afirmativa)
If I didn't reply to your messages, wouldn't you get angry? (negative, negative)
Si yo no te respondiera los mensajes, ¿no te enfadarías? (negativa, negativa)
- A menudo se utilizan **partículas interrogativas** del tipo **Wh-** delante de **would + sujeto + verbo** para pedir información.
If you had a dog, what would you call it?
Si tuvieras un perro, ¿cómo le llamarías?
Where would you live if you could choose any place in the world?
Si pudieras escoger cualquier lugar del mundo, ¿dónde vivirías?

Grammar practice

Second conditional: affirmative and negative

1 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 If he went to India, | a if people didn't use their cars every day. |
| 2 We'd live in a bigger house | b he'd make lots of friends. |
| 3 There would be less pollution | c if we had enough money. |
| 4 If I was a teacher, | d if I told you. |
| 5 You wouldn't believe me | e he'd visit the Taj Mahal. |
| 6 If he joined the football team, | f I wouldn't give any homework. |

2 Complete the second conditional sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I had (have) enough time, I 'd learn (learn) to play the guitar.
- She _____ (not be) late for school if she _____ (get up) earlier.
- If they _____ (know) the answer, they _____ (tell) you.
- Mr Jones _____ (help) you if you _____ (ask) him nicely.
- If I _____ (meet) Will Smith, I _____ (ask) for his autograph.
- Our English _____ (get) better if we _____ (move) to New York.

3 Are the sentences correct? Correct the incorrect sentences.

- I don't do that if I were you. **X**
I wouldn't do that if I were you.
- If he liked you, he'd calls you.

- Your bedroom would look nice if you would paint it blue.

- If they talked about the problem, they'd find a solution.

- If I'd knew his number, I'd text him.

- You'd look great if you grew your hair long.

4 Complete the sentences using the second conditional.

- Mark doesn't study. He gets bad marks.
Mark would get better marks if he studied _____.
- Ana likes swimming. She goes to the pool every day.
If Ana didn't _____.
- I'm not going to his house. I don't have time.
If I had _____.
- You don't wear your glasses to read. Your eyes hurt.
Your eyes wouldn't _____.
- We live in the city. We don't have a horse.
If we didn't _____.
- They aren't on Twitter. I don't follow them.
I would _____.

Second conditional: questions

5 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

take go say can have need

- If you had a dog, what would you call it?
- If you didn't feel ill, where _____ you _____ today?
- What time would we arrive if we _____ the earlier train?
- If you _____ be a character from a film, who would you be?
- If he asked you to go out, _____ you _____ yes?
- Who would you ask if you _____ to borrow some money?

6 Write second conditional questions with the prompts.

- if we / share a bedroom / how often / we argue / ?
If we shared a bedroom, how often would we argue?
- if you / find some money / you keep it / ?

- What / his parents say / if they / know / ?

- if you / can have a superpower / what / it be / ?

- if you / live in London / you / earn more money / ?

- if you / be me / what / you do / ?

Grammar reference

Unit 9

Presente simple pasivo

		afirmativa		negativa		
This bottle	is	made of	isn't	made of		
These toys	are	plastic.	aren't	plastic.		
interrogativa			respuestas cortas			
Is	this bottle	made of plastic?	Yes,	it is.	No,	it isn't.
Are	these toys			they are.		they aren't.

- Se utiliza la forma **pasiva** para describir acciones y procesos cuando no nos interesa o no sabemos quién es el responsable de la acción o proceso.
- Para formar el **presente simple pasivo** se utiliza **is/are (not) + participio pasado**.
The streets are cleaned on Sundays.
Las calles se limpian los domingos.
- Las preguntas se forman con **is/are + sujeto + participio pasado**.
Is the main square decorated at Christmas?
¿Se decora la plaza mayor por Navidad?

Pasado simple pasivo

		afirmativa		negativa		
The rubbish	was	thrown	wasn't	thrown		
The old chairs	were	away.	weren't	away.		
interrogativa			respuestas cortas			
Was	the rubbish	thrown away?	Yes,	it was.	No,	it wasn't.
Were	the old chairs			they were.		they weren't.

- Se utiliza el **pasado simple pasivo** para describir acciones y procesos del pasado.
- Para formar el **pasado simple pasivo** se utiliza **was/were (not) + participio pasado**.
The first Disney film was made in 1937.
La primera película Disney se rodó en 1937.
- Para formar preguntas se utiliza **was/were + sujeto + participio pasado**.
Were the instructions written in Spanish?
¿Las instrucciones estaban escritas en castellano?

Pasiva + by

- Se utiliza **by** con la **pasiva** para mostrar quién lleva a cabo la acción.
Facebook was started by Mark Zuckerberg.
Facebook fue creado por Mark Zuckerberg.

Oraciones indirectas

discurs directe	discurs indirecte
presente simple: 'I want some new trainers.'	pasado simple: He said (that) he wanted some new trainers.
pasado simple: 'I had a great time.'	pasado perfecto: She said (that) she'd had a great time.
presente perfecto: 'We've just seen a film about an earthquake.'	pasado perfecto: She said (that) they'd just seen a film about an earthquake.
presente continuo: 'We're growing our own vegetables.'	pasado continuo: He said (that) they were growing their own vegetables.
<i>will</i> : 'They'll need to bring a camera.'	<i>would</i> : She said they'd need to bring a camera.
<i>can</i> : 'You can do it.'	<i>could</i> : He said (that) I could do it.
<i>must</i> : 'We must buy some milk.'	<i>had to</i> : She said (that) we had to buy some milk.
<i>have to</i> : 'I have to wear school uniform.'	<i>had to</i> : she said (that) she had to wear school uniform.

- Cuando se informa a alguien de lo que ha dicho una persona, a menudo hay que cambiar las formas de los verbos; ver la tabla anterior para saber cómo cambian.
- Con frecuencia hay que cambiar también los pronombres en estilo indirecto.
'You have to arrive before 7 pm.'
He said we had to arrive before 7 pm.
'Tenéis que llegar antes de las 7 de la tarde.'
Dijo que teníamos que llegar antes de las 7 de la tarde.

Peticiones, instrucciones, ofertas y sugerencias indirectas

	estilo directo	estilo indirecto
peticiones: <i>ask</i> + alguien + (not) to + infinitivo	'Can you turn the computer on, please?'	She asked me to turn the computer on.
instrucciones: <i>tell</i> + alguien + (not) to + infinitivo	'Stop talking, Harry!'	The teacher told Harry to stop talking.
ofertas: <i>offer</i> + (not) to + infinitivo	'I can carry the bag for you.'	She offered to carry the bag for me.
sugerencias: <i>suggest</i> + (not) -ing	'Let's get the bus.'	He suggested getting the bus.

- Para informar sobre peticiones, instrucciones, ofertas y sugerencias se utilizan verbos distintos. A cada verbo le sigue una estructura específica. Ver la tabla anterior.

Grammar practice

Present simple passive

1 Rewrite the sentences using the present simple passive.

- They clean the windows every month.
The windows are cleaned every month.
- They don't update their blog every day.
The _____.
- People take a lot of photos on mobile phones.
A _____.
- The hotel serves breakfast from 7–10 am.
Breakfast _____.
- They give students a certificate at the end of the year.
Students _____.
- People ask a lot of questions in my class.
A _____.

2 Use a word from each box to complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive.

bananas spaghetti cakes tea fish chocolate

drink catch cook bake make grow

- Tea is drunk in most countries.
- _____ from cocoa beans.
- _____ in an oven.
- _____ in rivers and at sea.
- _____ in the Canary Islands.
- _____ in boiling water.

Past simple passive

3 Complete the text with the past passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Modern text messages, or SMS, ¹ were invented (invent) in 1992. Early messages ² _____ (not write) on a mobile phone, they could only be sent from a computer to a phone. The first message in the UK said 'Merry Christmas'. In 1993, the first mobile-to-mobile SMS service ³ _____ (introduce) in Sweden. It wasn't popular immediately, but by 2011, an average of 17.9 billion texts ⁴ _____ (send) every day. However, technology always moves forward, and in the same year, SMS messages ⁵ _____ (replace) as the most popular way of sending texts. Chat apps, such as WhatsApp, ⁶ _____ (use) to send 19 billion texts a day. Experts think this number is going to double in the next two years!

4 Complete the sentences using the past simple passive and by.

- The Wright brothers built the first plane.
The first plane was built by the Wright brothers.
- Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
Dynamite _____.
- Jack Dorsey started Twitter in 2006.
Twitter _____.
- A school teacher wrote the song *Happy Birthday*.
The song *Happy Birthday* _____.
- Walt Disney and Ub Iwerks created Mickey Mouse.
Mickey Mouse _____.

Reported statements

5 Complete the reported speech sentences.

- 'My grandparents grow their own vegetables.'
Emily said her grandparents grew their own vegetables.
- 'We must learn to save more energy.'
Daniel said _____.
- 'They're thinking of installing solar panels.'
Zoe said _____.
- 'She doesn't have to come.'
Lucas said _____.
- 'I'll switch off the lights.'
Richard said _____.
- 'I didn't have time to take the rubbish out.'
Laura said _____.

Reported requests, instructions, offers and suggestions

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *me* where necessary.

- Jeffrey told me to meet him at the beach. (meet)
- Tom asked _____ a hat for him. (bring)
- Ellie suggested _____ for a swim. (go)
- Jack told _____ on more sun block. (put)
- Sandra suggested _____ directly in the sun. (not sit)
- They offered _____ me an ice cream. (buy)