

## Grammar training during The Corona Break

Yes, I know. 36 pages is a lot.

But you should practice your English during our Corona Break. All of these grammar items should not be new to you. You should know all of them. So this is just a revision.

Each page should not take more than 15 minutes. That means, this booklet will take you 10 hours to complete, *at most*. For many of you, it should be about 5 hours.

You don't have to use the introduction pages (page 3, page 6, page 8, ...). Use them only if you have to because you didn't understand something. And if they are too difficult for you, you can always have a look at your student textbook *Lighthouse 5*.

## Contents

<u>Grammar item</u>	<u>Page no.</u>
<i>there is / there are</i>	2
<i>present simple</i>	6
<i>present continuous</i>	14
<i>asking questions – present</i>	18
<i>past simple</i>	22
<i>present perfect simple</i>	28
<i>asking questions – past</i>	32
<i>the future: making predictions</i>	34

# there is, there are

1 Complete the sentence with *is* or *are*.

- a There are 25 students in the class.
- b There ..... a hospital in the city centre.
- c There ..... a big supermarket near my house.
- d There ..... two teachers in the room.
- e There ..... 12 songs on this CD.
- f There ..... a good film on TV tonight.
- g There ..... his friends.
- h There ..... your mobile phone.
- i There ..... a computer and a TV in my room.
- j There ..... seven books in my bag.
- k There ..... no homework today.

2 Complete the sentence with *there* or *it*.

- a There is a CD on the desk. It is mine.
- b ..... is a nice day today.
- c ..... is a new student in my class.
- d There is a park next to my house. .... is very beautiful.
- e ..... is three o' clock.
- f ..... is no one in the room.
- g ..... is a man outside the window.
- h There is a big shopping centre in my town. .... is very popular.
- i ..... is a teacher at my school called Mr Smith.
- j ..... is so hot in this room!
- k ..... is a swimming pool at my school. .... is also a tennis court.

3 Complete the sentence with *there*, *it* or *they*.

- a There are two bottles of water on the table.
- b ..... are nurses, not doctors.
- c There's a cat in the kitchen. .... is black and white.
- d There are 30 people at the party. .... are all my friends.
- e ..... is cold outside. There's snow on the ground.
- f ..... are from London.
- g They're in the hall. .... is an exam now.
- h ..... is a very interesting book.
- i There is my bag. .... is next to the desk.
- j My key is in my pocket. .... is in a safe place!
- k The students are very tired. .... study too hard.

# there isn't, there aren't

## FORM

### negative

**There is not** (There's not / There isn't) a laboratory in the school.

**There are not** (There aren't) any plants in the classroom.

### questions

**Is there** an Internet connection in the room?

**Are there** any notes in your book?

### short answers

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. / No, there's not.

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

## USE

### a / an, some, any

We often use *there is* and *there are* with *a / an*, *some* and *any*. We use

- *a / an* with singular, countable nouns.  
**There isn't** a book under the table. **There is** an apple in the fridge.
- *some* and *any* with countable and uncountable plural nouns.  
**There is** some water in the bottle. **There aren't** any pens in the cup.
- *a / an* and *some* in the affirmative.  
**There's** a letter for you. **There are** some people waiting.
- *any* with questions and negative statements.  
**Is there** any coffee left? **Are there** any good films at the cinema?  
**There isn't** any paper in the photocopier. **There aren't** any girls in the class.

1 Complete the gaps with *there is / isn't* or *there are / aren't*.

- a There are twelve stars on the European flag.  
 b ..... any gravity in space.  
 c ..... a Rome in every continent of the world.  
 d ..... any deserts in Europe.  
 e ..... over 40,000 characters in Chinese writing.  
 f In Las Vegas casinos ..... any clocks.  
 g In over 90 % of plane crashes ..... a survivor.  
 h In an average bar of chocolate ..... eight insect legs!

2 Use the prompts and *There is / are* and *There isn't / aren't* to write sentences.

- a a post office There is a post office.  
 b ~~a hospital~~ There isn't a hospital.  
 c two banks .....  
 d a supermarket .....  
 e an airport .....  
 f ~~clothes shops~~ .....  
 g three schools .....  
 h ~~a theatre~~ .....  
 i a cinema .....  
 j museums .....

3 Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*. Then write short answers.

In your town ...

- a Is there a cathedral? Yes there is. / No, there isn't.  
 b ..... many shops?  
 c ..... a shopping centre?  
 d ..... a hospital?  
 e ..... many things to do and see?  
 f ..... a museum?  
 g ..... a theatre?  
 h ..... good bus and train services?

4 Correct the sentences. Use the Internet to help you.

- a There are four continents. No, there aren't. There are five.  
 b There are six planets in the solar system.  
 c There are ten countries in the European Union.  
 d There are red and black blood cells.  
 e There is one element in water, hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>O).  
 f There are ten centimetres in a metre.  
 g There are more speakers of English than of Chinese.  
 h There are seven questions in this exercise.

**5** Complete the sentence with *there, it or they*.

- a There are five continents. are Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe.
- b is someone in the house. Who is ?
- c is very wet today and is a lot of traffic.
- d In his class are 12 students but aren't any girls. are all boys.
- e What time is ? is half past four.
- f are some shops in the village but are all closed.
- g is a cinema but aren't any good films on.
- h aren't any tickets left for the concert. is sold out.

the arts

**6** Complete the text with *there is / are / isn't / aren't, it is / isn't, and they are / aren't*.



**Vincent's Bedroom at Arles**

a There is a picture next to this text. b a famous painting by Van Gogh of his bedroom at Arles. c a small room. d some furniture in the room. For example, there is a bed on the right of the picture. e a bed for one person. Above the bed f some pictures on the wall. Next to the door, on the left, g a chair. h another chair between the table and the bed. The table and chair are below the window. On the table i some objects – a jug, a glass and a bowl. Next to the door on the right j a towel on a peg. Behind the bed k some more things on the wall but l easy to see. Of course, m any modern things in the room and n very comfortable.



**EXTENSION ACTIVITY**

Translate these sentences into your own language.

- a There's a fly in my soup.
- b There's a packet for you and it's very big.
- c There isn't a class on Thursday.
- d We can't go because there isn't any time.
- e There aren't many students in the school.

# present simple (1)

## FORM

I / You / We / They    **work / watch / fly / do.**  
 He / She / It         **works / watches / flies / does.**

## spelling rules for *he, she* and *it*

Most verbs: add *-s*.

Verbs ending in *-s, -sh, -ch*: add *-es*.

Verbs ending in a consonant followed by *-y*: change the *-y* to *-ie*.

Verbs such as *do, go, have* and *be* are irregular.

*live* → **lives**    *buy* → **buys**

*miss* → **misses**    *search* → **searches**

*carry* → **carries**    *study* → **studies**

*do* → **does**    *go* → **goes**    *have* → **has**

## USE

### time expressions

We often use the present simple with *always, never, often, sometimes* and *usually*. These are called *adverbs of frequency* and normally go before the main verb.

*I* **always** watch TV after school.

*Sue* **usually** has cereal for breakfast.

*She* **often** arrives late for college.

*They* **sometimes** have a match on Friday.

*They* **don't often** forget their homework.

*We* **never** give customers a refund.

The verb *to be* is an exception. Adverbs of frequency go after the verb *to be*.

*I am* **always** at school before 08.00.

*Maths is* **sometimes** quite difficult.

*Always* and *usually* are slightly different. They express how often something happens, but only at a particular time, and not in a general way. Compare the sentences below.

*He* **sometimes** plays tennis. ✓

*We* **often** go to the cinema. ✓

*He* **always** plays tennis. ✗

*We* **usually** go to the cinema. ✗

*He* **always** plays tennis **after work**. ✓

*We* **usually** go to the cinema **on Saturdays**. ✓

1 Write the *he / she / it* form of the following verbs.

- |                  |         |          |         |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| a go <u>goes</u> | g pull  | m read   | s dance |
| b do             | h want  | n get    | t swim  |
| c study          | i have  | o finish | u cry   |
| d walk           | j drink | p pick   | v wash  |
| e eat            | k buy   | q wait   | w meet  |
| f push           | l play  | r need   | x open  |

2 Complete the sentence with the affirmative form of the verb in brackets.

- a I (read) read the newspaper every day.
- b She (like) computers and going to the cinema.
- c They (go) to school by bus.
- d We (want) ice cream now!
- e He (study) French, German and English.
- f You (walk) very fast.
- g I (play) football and basketball.
- h She (finish) her homework quickly!
- i It (work) very slowly.

3 Put the words in order to make a sentence.

- a go they early home always They always go home early.
- b never sweets eats she
- c we cinema usually Saturdays go the to on
- d sometimes warm winter in is it
- e football often with friends his plays he
- f always January it rains in
- g dancing usually Fridays on go they
- h often music listens to he evenings the in

4 Use the prompts and a verb from the box in the correct form to write full sentences.

get watch play do go rain cook wear drink

- a We / for our friends (sometimes) We sometimes cook for our friends.
- b She / her homework (always)
- c They / tennis at the weekend (often)
- d I / on holiday in June (usually)
- e He / coffee for breakfast (always)
- f You / up early in the morning (never)
- g She / TV before dinner (sometimes)
- h We / jeans at the weekend (usually)
- i It / in the summer (sometimes)

## present simple (2)

### FORM

We use *do not / does not* + bare infinitive to make the negative form of present simple.

I / You / We / They	<b>do not</b> (don't)	<b>work.</b>
He / She / It	<b>does not</b> (doesn't)	<b>work.</b> (not works)

*I **don't** understand this.*

*Argon is an inert gas; it **doesn't** react with anything.*

We use *do / does* + subject + bare infinitive in present simple questions.

<b>Do</b>	I / you / we / they	<b>work?</b>
<b>Does</b>	he / she / it	<b>work?</b> (not works?)

We also use *do / does* and *do not / does not* in short answers.

Yes,	I / you / we / they	do.	No,	I / you / we / they	do not (don't).
	he / she / it	does.		he / she / it	does not (doesn't).

*Do girls study more than boys? Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.*

*Does your school provide lunch? Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.*

### USE

We use present simple questions to ask about

- facts. *Does water **contain** hydrogen and oxygen? Yes, it **does**.*
- habits or routines. *Do you usually **go** to bed at eleven o'clock? No, I **don't**.*

Negatives are used in the same way.

*The Sun **doesn't travel** round the Earth. The Earth **travels** round the Sun.*

*I **don't usually play** computer games during the week.*



1 Look at Mark's timetable. Complete the sentence with the affirmative form of the verb in brackets.

	Mon	Tue	Thu		Wed	Fri
09.00-10.00	Geography	French	German	08.00-08.55	German	Maths
10.00-11.00	Music	Maths	Religion	08.55-09.50	Maths	Physics
11.30-12.30	Maths	Sport	Physics	09.50-10.45	English	IT
12.30-13.30	Biology	Sport	Geography	11.15-12.10	Biology	English
15.00-16.00	Religion	English	Maths	12.10-13.05	French	German
16.00-17.00	Art	German	French	13.05-14.00	Geography	Biology

- a Mark goes to school five days a week. (go)
- b He to school every day. (go)
- c On Mondays the classes at 09.00. (start)
- d On Thursdays Mark school at 17.00. (finish)
- e On Tuesday between 11.30 and 13.30 Mark's class sport. (do)
- f Mark a maths class every day of the week. (have)
- g Mark three different languages – English, French and German. (study)
- h At Mark's school the pupils IT. (study)

2 Complete the sentence with the negative form of the verb in brackets.

- a Mark doesn't go to school at the weekend. (go)
- b He to school on Wednesday or Friday afternoon. (go)
- c On Wednesday the classes at 09.00. (start)
- d On Fridays Mark school at 17.00. (finish)
- e Mark's class sport Monday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. (do)
- f Mark an English class on Thursday. (have)
- g Mark Chinese. (study)
- h At Mark's school the pupils Chemistry. (study)

3 Complete the question with Do or Does. Then write short answers.

- a Does Mark have an art lesson on Monday? Yes, he does.
- b classes start at 08.00 on Tuesday?
- c the students study IT at Mark's school?
- d Mark go to school on Friday afternoon?
- e they have any time for sport?
- f you study religion at your school?
- g your school have a similar timetable?
- h you study more subjects than Mark?

science

4 Use the prompts to write questions.

a Water boils at 100°C. And oil?

Does oil boil at 100°C ?

No, most oils boil at 200-300°C.

b Iron reacts with oxygen (to form rust). And gold?

..... ?

No, pure gold does not react with oxygen.

c Elements in the same group have similar properties. And in the same period?

..... ?

Yes, they have some similar properties.

d Oxygen reacts with hydrogen (to form water). And argon (Ar)?

..... ?

Argon does not react with oxygen, or water.

e Marie Curie made important scientific discoveries.

And Albert Einstein?

..... ?

Yes, he discovered the theory of relativity,  
E=mc<sup>2</sup>.

f Chemists work in laboratories.

And physicists?

..... ?

Yes, they do.



5 Put the words in order.

a for children often a computer school work use

Children often use a computer for school work.

b don't chat rooms most 11 to 18 year-olds often visit

Most 11 to 18 year-olds .....

c computer at home school pupils have often a

School pupils .....

d play computer teenagers a sometimes CDs on

Teenagers .....

e are schools in UK there computers in usually the

There .....

f are to the Internet some connected computers always

Some computers .....

g prefer for games people often PlayStation® playing

People .....

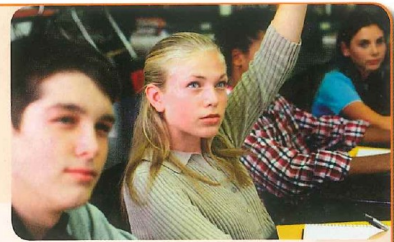
h never these people send days most letters

Most people .....

social studies

6 Read the text about differences between boys and girls at school. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

exist like score reach explain punish believe



Are girls better students than boys?

Most people think that girls are better students than boys. In England, girls a score higher marks in tests in most subjects and at most ages. At the age of seven, 88% of girls b the expected level for their age, but only 80% of boys do. By the age of 11, the difference is 80% to 69%, and the gap is wider at 14 years old. A similar situation c in the USA and many other countries.

However, two American researchers, William Draves and Julie Coates, d that it is not the boys who are the problem, but the schools. Their book, Nine Shift: Work, life, and education in the 21st century e that in fact boys are better prepared for the future. Boys are more interested in computers and the Internet. They f taking risks, and thinking about ways of making money and teamwork – things that are important for success at work.

The problem is that schools g boys for this behaviour because they are bad at listening and following instructions.



7 Make the underlined verbs negative.

- a Boys study more than girls at school. Boys don't study more than girls at school.
b The average boy scores higher marks in tests.
c At seven, 12 % of girls reach the expected level.
d The researchers say that boys do badly at school because they are less intelligent.
e Most schools give prizes to boys for their behaviour.
f Some boys listen well to their teachers.
g William Draves thinks boys are the problem.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Translate these sentences into your own language.

- a I go to school at 08.00 every morning.
b We don't have IT classes at our school.
c I don't like maths and physics.
d He doesn't often use the computer.
e Do you play any sports?

# present continuous (1)

## FORM

### affirmative

I	am ('m)	
You / We / They	are ('re)	<b>working.</b>
He / She / It	is ('s)	

## spelling rules

Most verbs: add *-ing*.

Verbs ending in *-e*: remove the *-e* and add *-ing*.

Verbs ending in one vowel followed by one consonant:  
double the consonant and add *-ing*.

*work* → *working*   *buy* → *buying*  
*take* → *taking*   *write* → *writing*

*get* → *getting*   *run* → *running*  
(but *open* → *opening*)

Note: *die* → *dying*   *lie* → *lying*

## USE

We use the present continuous to talk about

- things happening now.

*Where's John? In his room. He's **doing** his homework.*

*You're **speaking** too fast for me.*

- temporary activities.

*We're **learning** about trees this week.*

*My brother **is staying** with friends in London until he finds somewhere to live.*

- situations of change.

*The hole in the ozone layer **is getting** bigger.   The number of pupils in the school **is falling**.*

- future arrangements.

*We're **flying** to Spain on a school trip next month.   I'm **seeing** the head teacher after class.*

## present continuous or present simple?

*It **rains** a lot in Scotland. (habitual situation)*

*Put on an anorak. It's **raining**. (now)*

*Scientists **do** experiments to test their theories. (always true)*

*Scientists **are doing** experiments to see if there is life on Mars. (currently)*

*She **speaks** French and German. (She can speak these languages.)*

*Wait a minute, she's **speaking** to someone on her mobile. (now)*

We do not usually use these verbs in the present continuous: *believe, like, hate, prefer, want, depend, love, know, remember, forget, mean, need* and *understand*.

*She **doesn't understand** the formula. NOT ~~She **isn't understanding** this formula.~~*

*Excuse me, what does this mean? NOT ~~What **is this meaning**?~~*

1 Write the -ing form of the verb.

- a enjoy enjoying
- b hit
- c shoot
- d smoke
- e play
- f heat
- g organize
- h use
- i stop
- j shut
- k buy
- l tidy

2 Use the prompts to write full sentences.

- a I / eat dinner I am eating dinner.
- b You / do your homework
- c She / go to the park
- d John and Sven / buy new trainers
- e My parents / talk to my teacher
- f We / listen to CDs
- g He / write a book
- h It / rain today
- i I / work hard

3 Underline the correct form.

- a I'm happy today. Everything goes / is going well.
- b Just a minute, I can't hear you. I'm listening / I listen to the radio. Let me turn it off.
- c A lot of people speak / are speaking Spanish in the USA.
- d On this space shuttle mission they study / are studying the effects of gravity in space.
- e He is doing / He does his homework now.
- f I'm liking / I like the new sports hall. Do you?
- g Wake up! The teacher is asking / asks you a question.
- h You know / You are knowing my friend Cindy.
- i That's the book I'm reading / I read at the moment.

4 Use the prompts and a verb from the box to write either present simple or present continuous sentences.

stay do look watch listen know understand

- a I / this question I understand this question.
- b She / to music now
- c They / maths homework now
- d You / a lot about computers
- e Manuela and Sam / TV at the moment
- f We / in a hotel near the beach
- g I / for Jack. Do you know where he is?

# present continuous (2)

## FORM

### negative

I	<b>am not</b> ('m not)	
You / We / They	<b>are not</b> ('re not / aren't)	<b>coming.</b>
He / She / It	<b>is not</b> ('s not / isn't)	

### questions

<b>Am</b>	I	
<b>Are</b>	you / we / they	<b>getting</b> fat?
<b>Is</b>	he / she / it	

### short answers

	I	am. (not Yes, I'm.)
Yes,	you / we / they	are. (not Yes, you're.)
	he / she / it	is.
	I	'm not.
No,	you / we / they	aren't / 're not.
	he / she / it	isn't / 's not.

## USE

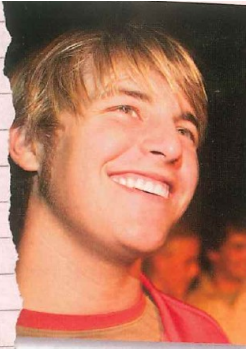
We use present continuous questions to ask about

- things happening now.  
*Are you **going** to the cinema? What **are** your parents **doing**?*
- temporary activities.  
*What **are** you **studying** in class now? **Are** you **staying** in a hotel?*
- situations of change.  
***Is** the weather in your country **getting** hotter? **Are** people **living** longer?*
- future arrangements.  
***Are** you **going** to the party on Friday? **Are** we **having** a test next lesson?*

We use the negative form of present continuous in the same ways.

- I'm **not listening** to music, I'm **playing** a computer game.*
- She's **not staying** in a hotel, she's **staying** with a friend.*
- Computers **aren't getting** more expensive, they're **getting** cheaper.*
- We're **not going** to the party on Friday.*

07.00	get up
07.05	have a shower
07.30	have breakfast
07.45	go to school
08.30	arrive at school
09.00	start classes
12.30	have lunch
16.00	go to football training
19.00	arrive home and have dinner
19.30	start homework
21.00	relax and watch some TV
22.00	go to bed



**1** What is John doing now? Look at the information and use the prompts to write present continuous sentences.

a 07.03 / John / get up

..... It's 7.03 and John is getting up.

b 07.10 / he / shower

.....

c 07.35 / he / have / breakfast

.....

d 08.00 / John / go / school

.....

e 09.15 / John and his friends / sit / in class

.....

f 12.45 / he and his friends / have / lunch

.....

g 16.10 / he / play / football

.....

h 22.45 / he / sleep

.....

**2** Now write negative sentences using the prompts.

a 07.05 / he / sleep

..... It's 07.05. He isn't sleeping.

b 08.45 / he / go to school

.....

c 10.00 / John and his friends / do / their homework

.....

d 12.35 / he / have / breakfast

.....

e 15.00 / his team / playing football

.....

f 18.45 / he / have / lunch

.....

g 20.00 / he / watch / TV

.....

h 23.00 / he / do / homework

.....

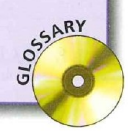
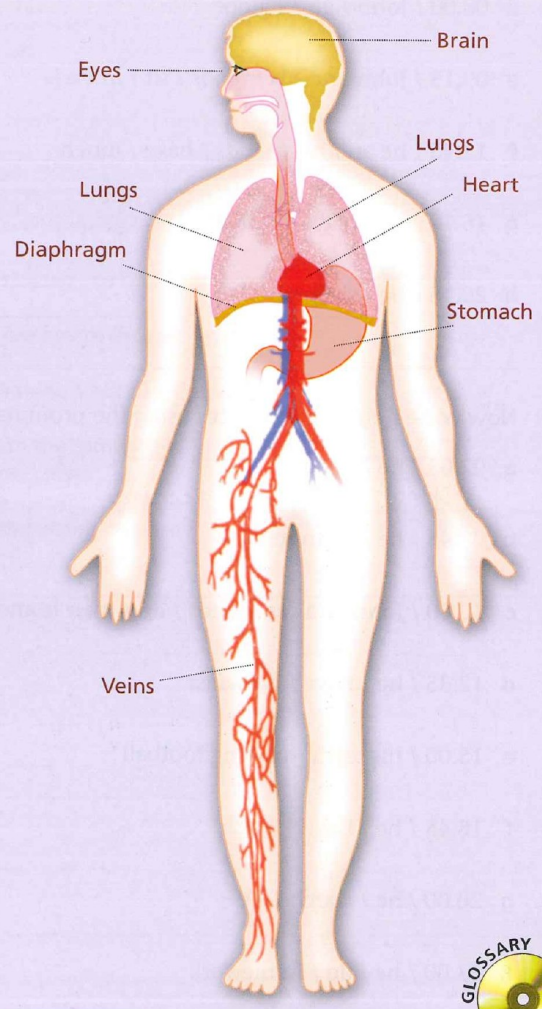
3 Use the prompts to make a question. Then write a short answer.

- a 07.05 / John / having breakfast ?  
It's 07.05. Is John having breakfast? No, he isn't.
- b 08.00 / he / go to school ?
- c 09.30 / he / sit / class ?
- d 12.00 / John and his friends / play / football ?
- e 12.45 / you / have / lunch ?
- f 19.15 / John and his family / have / breakfast ?
- g 21.15 / he / relax ?
- h 22.30 / you and your family / watch / TV ?

science

4 What's happening in your body right now? Use the prompts to write sentences.

- a blood / circulate / around my body  
Blood is circulating around my body.
- b my heart / pump / blood
- c my lungs / absorb / oxygen
- d my diaphragm / move / up and down
- e my heart / beat
- f my lungs / produce / carbon dioxide
- g my stomach / digest / food
- h chemical reactions / happen / my cells
- i my eyes / send / messages to my brain





5 How is society changing? Put the words in order to make questions. Then write a short answer.

- a are taller people getting  
*Are people getting taller? Yes, they are.*
- b is getting life expensive more
- c more we energy using are
- d people going to more university are
- e older getting population is the
- f getting fewer are people married
- g longer are we living

geography

6 Complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

cut get increase cause change melt rise have

Global warming

Power stations, cars and factories produce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Trees and plants change it back to oxygen, but we **a** *are cutting* down trees in the Amazon rainforests, so the amount of carbon dioxide in the air **b** . The carbon dioxide allows radiation from the sun to enter the atmosphere but not to leave it. This **c** the atmosphere to heat up.

Scientists think that the polar ice caps and glaciers around the world **d** . This is creating more water and the level of the sea **e** . In many parts of the world there is a possibility of floods on land near the coast. In general, the world's climate **f** . This means warm areas **g** colder winters, and previously cold areas **h** warmer.



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

- a Write five sentences about things that you are doing at the moment.
- b Write five sentences about things that are changing in your country.



**1** Match questions a to h with answers 1 to 8.

- |   |                           |   |                  |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| a | What's the time?          | 1 | 675867564        |
| b | How old is your sister?   | 2 | In India.        |
| c | Where's the Taj Mahal?    | 3 | Pedro.           |
| d | What's your name?         | 4 | About €300.      |
| e | Where are the books?      | 5 | Fine, thanks.    |
| f | What's your phone number? | 6 | She's 18.        |
| g | How much is an i-pod?     | 7 | Ten past five.   |
| h | How are you?              | 8 | In the cupboard. |

**2** Write questions for the answers.

- |   |                            |   |                                    |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| a | <u>Where are you</u> ..... | ? | Me? I'm at school.                 |
| b | .....                      | ? | Me? I'm 15.                        |
| c | .....                      | ? | His mobile number? It's 687958475. |
| d | .....                      | ? | My mother? She's fine.             |
| e | .....                      | ? | Your pen? It's on the table.       |
| f | .....                      | ? | A Coke? About €1.30.               |
| g | .....                      | ? | The time? It's five to six.        |
| h | .....                      | ? | The date? It's 10th May.           |

**3** Put the words in order to form questions.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| a | he where study does ? <u>Where does he study</u> ..... | ? |
| b | time you do what start school ? .....                  | ? |
| c | take long school how does it to get to ? .....         | ? |
| d | people many know how you do here ? .....               | ? |
| e | month you doing this in what are class ? .....         | ? |
| f | think of what the new do you teacher ? .....           | ? |
| g | where holiday the do in go on they summer ? .....      | ? |
| h | do accident about you the know ? .....                 | ? |
| i | are enjoying the you party ? .....                     | ? |

**4** Write questions about the things underlined in the statements.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| a | Sam sees <u>Joe</u> every day at school. <u>Who does Sam see every day at school</u> ..... | ? |
| b | Sam sees Joe every day <u>at school</u> . .....  | ? |
| c | <u>Sam</u> sees Joe every day at school. .....   | ? |
| d | He is playing for <u>Manchester United</u> this season. .....                              | ? |
| e | His school has <u>four</u> different sites. .....  | ? |
| f | <u>Over 2,000 students</u> take the exam. .....  | ? |
| g | The school employs <u>over 20 teachers</u> . .....   | ? |
| h | He's studying <u>photography</u> in the evenings. .....                                    | ? |
| i | He is working <u>in a factory</u> this summer. .....                                       | ? |

geography

5 Put the words in order to form questions. Then underline the correct answer.

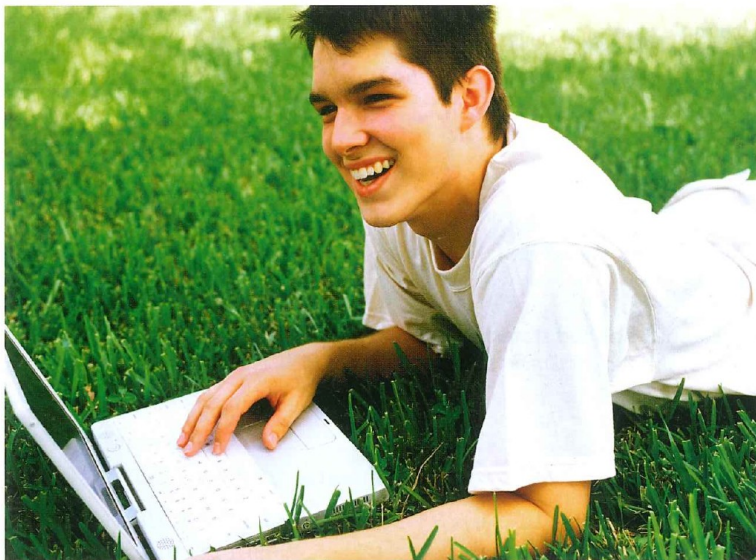
- a **capital** what of the Iran is ? ..... *What is the capital of Iran* ..... ?  
 Tabriz Esfahan Kabul Tehran
- b Atlas Mountains where the are ? ..... ?  
 Mexico Morocco Ethiopia Argentina
- c Negev is Desert the where ? ..... ?  
 Israel Jordan Egypt Iran
- d Africa highest which the mountain in is ? ..... ?  
 Everest Kilimanjaro Mount Kenya Annapurna
- e Cape Horn is where ? ..... ?  
 USA South Africa Canada Chile
- f Islands are the Balearic where ? ..... ?  
 In the Atlantic In the Pacific In the Caspian Sea In the Mediterranean
- g longest where the world's river is ? ..... ?  
 In America In Africa In Asia In Australia
- h where K2 is ? ..... ?  
 In the Himalayas In the Andes In the Rockies In the Alps
- i the is what Yucatan? ..... ?  
 a **mountain** a river a peninsula an island



The Negev Desert

**6** Use the prompts to write questions and complete the dialogue.

- A:** **a** (how often / use / a computer) *How often do you use a computer* .....
- B:** A lot. I like computers.
- A:** **b** (where / use / them) .....
- B:** At home and at school.
- A:** **c** (what / do / on your computer) .....
- B:** At home? I do my homework on it and use MS Messenger for chatting.
- A:** **d** (play / games / it) .....
- B:** No, I don't. I play games on my PlayStation – it's better.
- A:** **e** (surf / Internet) .....
- B:** Yeah, sometimes I look at stuff about football.
- A:** **f** (how long / spend / on the computer each day) .....
- B:** I don't know. One or two hours.
- A:** **g** (learn / computers / school) .....
- B:** A bit. We have an IT lesson on Fridays.
- A:** **h** (interesting) .....
- B:** Well, sometimes it is.
- A:** **i** (who / fix / the computer / if it goes wrong) .....
- B:** My dad. He knows a lot about them.



**EXTENSION ACTIVITY**

Write ten questions you would like to ask your favourite famous person.

# past simple (1)

## FORM

The past of regular verbs is formed using the ending *-ed*.

I / You / We / They  
He / She / It      **opened / lived / tried.**

## spelling rules

Most verbs: add *-ed*.

Verbs ending in *-e*: add *-d*.

Verbs ending in a consonant followed by *-y*: change the *-y* to *-ied*.

Verbs ending in a single vowel followed by a single consonant:  
double the consonant and add *-ed*.

*wish* → **wished**      *fill* → **filled**  
*date* → **dated**      *close* → **closed**  
*carry* → **carried**      *study* → **studied**

*fit* → **fitted**      *tap* → **tapped**

## irregular verbs

Many common verbs have irregular past forms.

*go* → **went**    *have* → **had**    *take* → **took**

I / You / We / They  
He / She / It      **went** to the cinema.

The verb *to be* has two past simple forms.

I / He / She / It      **was**  
You / We / They      **were**      at school yesterday.

See the List of irregular verbs on page 207.

## USE

We use the past simple to talk about finished states, events and actions in the past.

*Last year we **studied** the lives of the ancient Greeks in History. Then in the summer we **visited** Athens and **saw** the Acropolis. It **was** very interesting.*

*Neil Armstrong **was** the first man to land on the moon. On July 20, 1969, he **walked** on the surface of the moon for two and a half hours.*

**1** Read the sentences and underline all the examples of the past simple.

- a I usually go to school by bus but today I walked.
- b I liked the film, it was so exciting!
- c He went shopping yesterday.
- d They stayed at home at the weekend because they were ill.
- e I don't like the theatre but I saw the play anyway.
- f He studied hard and passed the exam.
- g I did the washing up today and yesterday. You never do it.
- h I thought the lesson was fun and our teacher is very nice.
- i He had a bike accident at the weekend.
- j He bought two bars of chocolate and gave one to his friend.

**2** Write the past simple of these regular verbs.

- |                      |               |              |               |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| a talk <u>talked</u> | e open .....  | i pick ..... | m use .....   |
| b wait .....         | f close ..... | j like ..... | n rest .....  |
| c stop .....         | g walk .....  | k shop ..... | o print ..... |
| d want .....         | h drop .....  | l chat ..... | p play .....  |

**3** Write the past simple form of these irregular verbs.

- |                    |             |               |               |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| a make <u>made</u> | e is .....  | i buy .....   | m leave ..... |
| b take .....       | f eat ..... | j go .....    | n feel .....  |
| c come .....       | g see ..... | k think ..... | o give .....  |
| d have .....       | h put ..... | l bring ..... | p do .....    |

**4** Use the prompts to write sentences.

- a He / go / swimming yesterday He went swimming yesterday.
- b They / see / a film last night .....
- c I / do / my homework .....
- d You / wait / for an hour .....
- e Michael / have / a cold .....
- f The teacher / be / late .....
- g Sue and Juan / walk / to school today .....
- h I / take / my dog for a walk .....
- i She / talk / to her friends .....
- j We / give / him the answers .....
- k Marcella / come / to the party .....
- l The dog / eat / my breakfast! .....

## past simple (2)

### FORM

To form negatives, questions and short answers in the past simple, we use the auxiliary *did* + bare infinitive.

#### negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **did not** (didn't) work yesterday.

#### questions

**Did** I / you / we / they work?  
he / she / it

#### short answers

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did.  
No, didn't.

NOTE / **didn't work**. ~~+didn't worked~~.

**Did he arrive** on time? ~~Did he arrived~~ on time?

### was and were

The verb *to be* follows a different pattern. We do not use *did* to form questions and negatives.

#### negative

I / She / He / It **was not** (wasn't) there.  
You / We / They **were not** (weren't)

#### questions

**Was** I / she / he / it there?  
**Were** you / we / they

She **wasn't** at school yesterday.

They **weren't** very nice to me.

**Was** I late?

**Were** you at the party?

### USE

We use the past simple to talk about finished states, events and actions in the past.

A: Madame Curie **lived** in Paris and **discovered** radiation. We **studied** this last year.

B: She **didn't discover** radiation in fact. That **was** Bacquerel.

A: So why **did** she **win** the Nobel Prize?

B: She **won** it twice. In 1903 she and her husband **shared** the Nobel for physics with Bacquerel for discovering radium and polonium. Then she **got** the Nobel for chemistry in 1911.



1 Write the negative past simple form of these verbs.

- |                       |        |         |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| a do <i>didn't do</i> | e eat  | i study |
| b see                 | f walk | j drink |
| c be                  | g buy  | k go    |
| d have                | h read | l use   |

2 Use the prompts and a verb from the box to write past simple questions.

read walk pay give eat buy win go study play

- a you / swimming yesterday? *Did you go swimming yesterday* ?
- b she / pizza last night? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- c they / tennis? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- d your teacher / you a test? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- e you / for the exam? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- f we / the bill? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- g your sister / you a present? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- h you / that book? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- i they / the game? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- j he / to the library? \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3 Look at the diary of Joanna, a student who went on a school trip to London. Complete the gaps with the past form of the verbs in the box. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

meet go have see visit leave arrive stop do

**Tuesday**

- a *Met* ..... at school.
- b ..... for London in bus.
- c ..... to have packed lunch on journey.
- d ..... the Science Museum
- e ..... at youth hostel.
- After dinner, f ..... to cinema. g ..... new James Bond film.

**Wednesday**

- h ..... breakfast.
- i ..... to Madame Tussaud's and the Planetarium.
- j ..... on Thames River Cruise. Lunch on boat.
- k ..... St Paul's Cathedral.
- After dinner l ..... to a theatre – m ..... the Lion King.

**Thursday**

- After breakfast, n ..... HMS Belfast.
- o ..... some shopping.
- After lunch, p ..... London.
- q ..... home in evening.

**4** Correct these statements about Joanna's trip.

On Tuesday ....

- a They went to London by train. *No, they didn't go by train. They went by bus.*
- b Joanna visited a zoo. ....
- c They went to the theatre. ....

On Wednesday ....

- d They had lunch at the Planetarium. ....
- e Joanna saw the new James Bond film. ....
- f They visited HMS Belfast. ....

On Thursday ....

- g They did an exam. ....
- h They arrived in London. ....

science

**5** Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the boxes. They are all regular verbs.

**Sir Isaac Newton:** *scientist and mathematician*

die change provide

Isaac Newton was born on December 25, 1642 in Woolsthorpe, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, England. He was born in the same year that Galileo **a** *died* ..... Newton is probably the most important scientist in history. His work on mathematics and physics

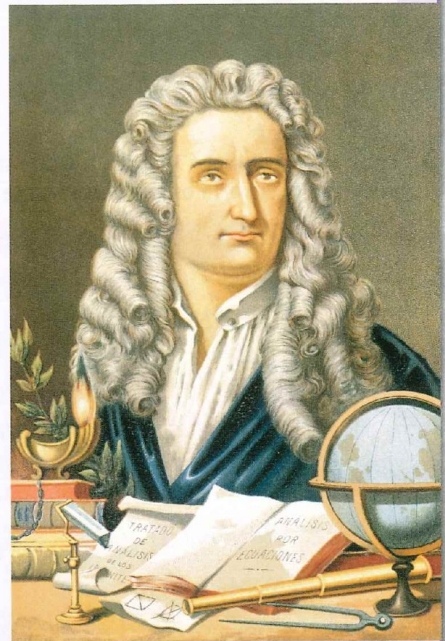
- b** ..... a **basis** for **modern** science, and his ideas
- c** ..... the world.

design use publish

Newton **d** ..... his work in two books, *Opticks* and *Principia*. These contain his laws of **motion** and gravity. He **e** ..... these laws to **predict** the movements of the stars, and the planets around the Sun. He also **f** ..... and built the world's first **reflecting** telescope.

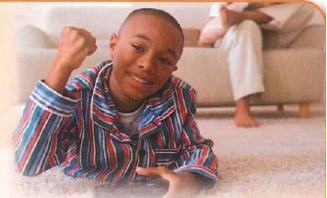
produce live study move

Newton **g** ..... at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1661 to 1696. In this period, he **h** ..... most of his important work. Then, in 1696, he **i** ..... to London, where he **j** ..... until his death on March 20, 1727.



6 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

get spend play ~~conclude~~ stimulate compare look find



### Video games

Ten years ago, studies **a** *concluded* that players of video games were very intelligent and **motivated** people. They **b** good results at school and at work. In those days, video games were quite simple, so what about the more **complex** games of today?

Many children start to play video games at seven. For most of them this is not a problem, but some of them become **addicts**. A recent study of children aged 13 and 14 **c** that almost a third played video games daily. Seven per cent **d** at least 30 hours playing every week. Addiction to games can lead to other problems such as stealing money to buy new games, failing to do homework or not going to school.

In another study, scientists at Japan's Tohoku University **e** at the **brain** activity of hundreds of students as they **f** a Nintendo game. They **g** this with the brain activity of other students doing maths. The results were surprising. The computer game only **h** those parts of the brain related to **vision** and **movement**, but not parts of the brain which are important for behaviour, **memory**, and learning.



7 Complete the dialogue using the affirmative, negative and question past simple forms of the verbs in the box.

buy download pass have (not) play spend have finish get fail do

- A: I'm doing a survey about video games. Do you play them? Can I ask some questions?  
 B: Yeah, I play them. Go on then.  
 A: **a** *Did* you *spend* any time playing video games last week?  
 B: Yeah, I did. I **b** a new game last Saturday. It's called *Need for Speed Underground*.  
 A: Oh yes, I know it. Is it good?  
 B: Yes, it's great.  
 A: **c** you it?  
 B: No, I **d** it from the Internet.  
 A: **e** you with it yesterday?  
 B: No, not yesterday. I had football training.  
 A: Okay, so **f** you time for your homework?  
 B: Yeah, we **g** much. I **h** it on the bus on the way home.  
 A: Do you think playing games affects your school work?  
 B: No, I don't think so.  
 A: How **i** you in the last exams?  
 B: Okay.  
 A: So you **j** all of them.  
 B: No, not all of them. I **k** Maths.

#### EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Translate these sentences into your own language.

- a I saw the film last night but I didn't like it.
- b Last summer we went to Spain on holiday.
- c Newton was born in the same year that Galileo died.
- d Did you have lunch at school yesterday?
- e I didn't answer all the questions in the exam.

# present perfect simple

## FORM

### affirmative

I / You     **have** ('ve)  
 We / They                     **finished.**

He / She     **has** ('s)  
 It

### negative

I / You     **have not** (haven't)  
 We / They                     **finished.**

He / She     **has not** (hasn't)  
 It

### questions

**Have**     I / you  
                  we / they     **finished?**

**Has**     he / she / it

Has Jane done\* the homework?

### short answers

Yes I have. / No, I haven't.  
 Yes, we / they have. / No, we / they haven't.  
 Yes, he / she / it has. / No, he / she / it hasn't.

\* The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the past simple, but with many common irregular verbs it is different. See page 208 for a list of irregular verbs.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
go	went	<b>gone</b>
come	came	<b>come</b>

## USE

We use the present perfect

- to talk about life experiences. *John **has travelled** all over the world.*  
*I've never **stayed** overnight in a hospital. **Have** you ever **seen** an eclipse?*
- to talk about change over a period of time, contrasting the past with the present.  
*They **have made** the exams more difficult. The climate **has got** warmer.*
- to talk about achievements.  
*Man **has walked** on the moon. Scientists **have identified** all the genes in human DNA.*
- to talk about multiple actions repeated at different times.  
*We've **won** six matches this season. I've **seen** this film three times.*

### present perfect or past simple?

All the examples above refer to things that happened at some unspecified time in the past. The exact time the action happened is not important – the important thing is that it is before now. To 'fix' things in the past (eg stages in our life, events in history, events in a narrative) we use an expression of time in the past, and the past simple tense.

*Newton **studied** at Cambridge from 1661 to 1665.*  
*Britain and France **declared** war when Germany invaded Poland.*

Sometimes the time expression you choose determines which tense you must use. We use the past simple with 'finished' time expressions.

*I **went** to the doctor **yesterday**. We **didn't have** a maths class **last week**.*  
*He **spoke** to me **ten minutes ago**.*

With 'unfinished' time expressions we use the present perfect.

*I've **had** four exams **this week**. There **haven't been** any problems **until now**.*  
*She's **lived** in five different countries **in her life**.*

1 Write the past participle of these verbs. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- |                   |              |               |               |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| a see <u>seen</u> | e find ..... | i write ..... | m fall .....  |
| b buy .....       | f come ..... | j break ..... | n rise .....  |
| c sell .....      | g put .....  | k set .....   | o meet .....  |
| d do .....        | h take ..... | l read .....  | p think ..... |

2 Use the prompts to write a sentence.

- a The teacher / arrive The teacher has arrived.
- b The students / leave .....
- c The exams / finish .....
- d Danny / break / leg .....
- e I / sent / you / e-mail .....
- f She / see / this film / before .....
- g Dave and Joe / win / a scholarship .....
- h There / be / accident .....

3 Write the negative form of the sentences in Exercise 2.

- a The teacher hasn't arrived.
- b .....
- c .....
- d .....
- e .....
- f .....
- g .....
- h .....

4 Put the words in order to make a question. Then write a short answer.

- a you have school finished ?  
Have you finished school? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- b rained has today it ?  
.....
- c done this you exercise have before ?  
.....
- d got better has for life people ?  
.....
- e have world's risen temperatures the ?  
.....
- f gone petrol the price up has of ?  
.....
- g at you have seen a the play theatre ?  
.....
- h season football has the begun ?  
.....

5 Match the questions a to g with the answers 1 to 7.

- a Where is my pen?
- b Why are you looking so pleased with yourself?
- c How is the maths going?
- d Why are you buying a new mobile?
- e Is it sunny outside?
- f Why are you looking so fed up?
- g Where's Jeremy?

- 1 No. It's started to rain.
- 2 I've passed all my exams.
- 3 Because someone has stolen my old one.
- 4 I've had a really bad day.
- 5 Not very well. It's got much more difficult this term.
- 6 Haven't you heard? He's had an accident. He's in hospital.
- 7 I don't know. I haven't seen it.



6 Complete the sentence with a verb from the box in the present perfect and any other necessary information

do stop rise get lose arrive change leave

- a Half an hour ago it was raining and now it isn't.  
It has stopped raining.
- b John is at school. His homework is at home.  
..... at home.
- c Ten minutes ago you ordered a pizza by phone. The doorbell is now ringing.  
Great. My pizza .....
- d Last year the school had 540 pupils. This year there are 600.  
The number of pupils ..... by 60.
- e You can't find your revision notes.  
..... notes.
- f You're doing an experiment. You did the same experiment last week and the week before.  
This is the third time .....
- g Philip Jones goes to your school. Last year he went to a different school.  
..... schools.
- h Last year your school work was easy. Now it's not.  
The school work ..... more difficult this year.

No text on this page

## asking questions - past

### yes / no questions

#### was / were + subject + etc

Was	he	at the party?	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
Were	they	on time?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

#### was / were + subject + verb + etc

Was	she	waiting for you?	Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
Were	they	working?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

#### did + subject + verb + etc

Did	it	rain on your holiday?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Did	you	see the film?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

#### have / has + subject + verb + etc

Have	you	been here before?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has	Jane	phoned?	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

### questions with what, why, when, where, how, who

#### question word + was / were + subject + etc

When	was	she	at school?	She was at school ten years ago.
Where	were	the boys	yesterday?	They were at home.

#### question word + was / were + subject + etc

What	was	she	doing there?	She was watching a tennis match.
Where	were	the boys	going at 18.00?	They were going to the park.

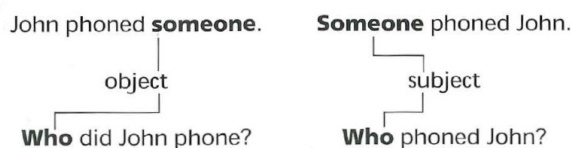
#### question word + did + subject + verb + etc

What time	did	John	leave the class?	He left at 10.00.
Why	did	he	say that?	He said it because he was angry.
What	did	you	tell them?	I told them it was unacceptable.

#### question word + has / have + subject + verb + etc

Which train	has	she	taken?	She's taken the 08.00 train.
Who	have	you	seen?	I haven't seen anyone.
What	has	he	done this time?	He's had an accident.

Sometimes we need to ask questions where the question word is the subject.



In this type of question you cannot use *did*.

Who helped you? NOT ~~Who did help you?~~

How many people came? NOT ~~How many people did come?~~

Which computer went wrong? NOT ~~Which computer did go wrong?~~



**1** Put the words in order to make a question.

- a last where for your go did you holiday ?  
*Where did you go for your last holiday* .....
- b long you were holiday for how on ?  
 .....
- c travel how did there you ?  
 .....
- d for who paid holiday the ?  
 .....
- e it to how long did get there take ?  
 .....
- f you did have meals your where ?  
 .....
- g at who did the you meet airport ?  
 .....
- h the what did hotel think you of ?  
 .....
- i you do the what did evenings in ?  
 .....

**2** Write questions with *How long* using the present perfect simple.

- a you / play / for the football team *How long have you played for the football team* .....
- b he / know / about this problem .....
- c she / be / student / at the college .....
- d you / want / change subjects .....
- e he / be / interested / in religion .....
- f he / have / a motorbike .....

**3** Use the prompts to write present perfect questions for the answers.

- a what / do / your hair  
*What have you done to your hair* ..... ? I've had it cut.
- b what / he / do / leg  
 ..... ? He had an accident and broke it.
- c what / happen / bus  
 ..... ? I don't know. It's very late.
- d who / you / invite / party  
 ..... ? Just a few friends.
- e where / I / leave / my MP3 player  
 ..... ? It's over there.
- f why / you / change / computer settings  
 ..... ? It's easier to use.
- g how much / homework / you / do  
 ..... ? About half of it.

# the future: making predictions

## FORM

### will

#### affirmative

I / You / We / They **will** work.  
He / She / It

#### negative

I / You / We / They **will not** (won't) work.  
He / She / It

#### questions

**Will** I / you / we / they be okay?  
he / she / it have a good time?

#### short answers

Yes, I / you / we / they will.  
he / she / it  
No, I / you / we / they will not (won't).  
he / she / it

## USE

We can use **will** + bare infinitive to express predictions or beliefs about the future.

*World temperatures **will** rise.*

*I'm sorry, but things **won't get** any better.*

We often introduce predictions with **I think** .....

***I think** the DVD **will disappear** in ten years.*

***I think** the exam **will be** difficult.*

We avoid saying **I think ... won't ...**

We say **I don't think ... will ...**

***I don't think** money **will become** obsolete.*

NOT ***I think** money **won't become** obsolete.*

***I don't think** it **will rain** this morning.*

NOT ***I think** it **won't rain** this morning*

We can use **will probably** / **possibly** / **definitely** or **probably** / **possibly** / **definitely won't** (notice the difference in word order) to show how certain we are that things will happen.

*The teacher thinks **we'll definitely** /*

***we definitely won't** pass the exam.*

*Scientists **will probably** / **probably won't** find a solution to global warming.*

## FORM

### going to

#### affirmative

I **am**  
You / We / They **are going to** work.  
He / She / It **is**

#### negative

I **am not**  
You / We / They **aren't going to** work.  
He / She / It **isn't**

#### questions

**Am** I  
**Are** you / we / they **going to** start?  
**Is** he / she / it

#### short answers

Yes, I am. No, I'm not.  
Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't / 's not.  
Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they aren't / 're not.

## USE

We can also use **to be + going to + bare infinitive** to make predictions.

*World temperatures **are going to** rise.*

*I'm sorry, but things **aren't going to get** any better.*

*No, there **isn't going to be** a war.*

In situations where we are sure about the future because of something we see in the present, we use **going to** to make predictions, not **will**.

*She's pregnant – she's **going to have** a baby.*

NOT *She **will have** a baby.*

*Look at those big black clouds! There's **going to be** a storm.* NOT *There **will be** a storm.*

*And Beckham passes to Owen. He's **going to score**.*

*Goal! NOT He **will score**.*

1 Use the prompts to write a sentence with *will*. Use short forms where possible.

- a you / have / time / finish / homework *You'll have time to finish your homework.*
- b they / select / you / for the football team .....
- c they / increase / taxes / next year .....
- d prices / not come down .....
- e I / not be / very long .....
- f it / not snow / this weekend .....
- g the football team / win / next match .....
- h he / not be / school / tomorrow .....

2 Use the prompts to write questions with *will*. Then write short answers.

- a it / rain / today  
*Will it rain today* ? No, *it won't.*
- b the polar ice-caps / melt  
..... ? Yes, .....
- c Jack / be rich  
..... ? Yes, .....
- d they / win / match  
..... ? No, .....
- e Isabel / finish / race  
..... ? No, .....
- f the police / catch / criminals  
..... ? Yes, .....
- g the machine / work  
..... ? No, .....
- h there / be / any help for us  
..... ? Yes, .....

3 Use the prompts to write sentences with *going to*. Use short forms where possible.

- a It's 08.30. Claire is still in bed. (miss / bus)  
*She's going to miss the bus.*
- b John has the ball. There are no defenders near. The goalkeeper is in a bad position. (score / goal)  
.....
- c Dave is exhausted. There are still 10 km to run. (not / finish / race)  
.....
- d We are the home team. The score is 3-0. There are three minutes left. (win / match)  
.....
- e They haven't studied. They're bad at maths. The exam is tomorrow. (not / pass)  
.....
- f It's 10.00. The train leaves at 10.03. I'm 5 km from the station. (not / catch)  
.....
- g There's a bright blue sky with no clouds. (be / nice day)  
.....
- h It's very hot and humid. You can see big black clouds and lightning. (there / be / thunderstorm)  
.....

**4** Use the prompts to write questions with *going to*. Then write a short answer.

- a it / rain  
 ..... *Is it going to rain* ..... ? No, *it isn't*.
- b the bus / arrive on time  
 ..... ? Yes, .....
- c there / be / enough time  
 ..... ? No, .....
- d they / have / a good time  
 ..... ? Yes, .....
- e his plan / work  
 ..... ? Yes, .....
- f Sue / pass / exam  
 ..... ? No, .....
- g Kevin / earn / a lot of money  
 ..... ? No, .....
- h the students / learn / English  
 ..... ? Yes, .....

**5** What is your opinion? Use the prompts to write sentences with *will* or *won't*, and *possibly*, *probably* or *definitely*.

- a new medicines / cure Alzheimer's *Genetics will probably cure Alzheimer's.*
- b a computer / recognize the human voice .....
- c cars / use water / fuel .....
- d computers / still be necessary .....
- e we / use coins and notes .....
- f people / want robots to check their health .....
- g GPS / help fight crime .....
- h anti-wrinkle creams / work .....
- i men / stop going bald .....

**6** Write the negative of each sentence.

- a I think that life is going to get better.  
 ..... *I don't think that life is going to get better.*
- b We will run out of oil soon.  
 .....
- c We are going to have economic problems.  
 .....
- d I think they will invent intelligent robots.  
 .....
- e I think I am going to pass all my exams.  
 .....
- f An asteroid will probably hit the Earth in the next hundred years.  
 .....
- g The population of the world is going to decrease.  
 .....
- h I think we're going to have a good time tonight.  
 .....
- i In 20 years' time, people will use CDs.  
 .....
- j My football team is going to win.  
 .....