



extra@

Workbook 1

The English language comedy with
Bridget, Nick, Annie, and Hector

Ken Wilson

1 The present continuous tense

A What do these examples tell you about the spelling of *-ing* words?

sit > *sitting*; read > *reading*;
open > *opening*; dance > *dancing*

B Find the spellings of the other *-ing* verbs in the table.

I am (I'm)	riding a bicycle
I'm not	sitting on the sofa
You are (You're)	dancing
You aren't	reading a letter
He is (He's)	writing an email
He isn't	shopping
She is (She's)	learning English
She isn't	speaking Spanish
We are (We're)	opening the door
We aren't	listening to music
You are (You're)	having a shower
You aren't	watching television
They are (They're)	eating a sandwich
They aren't	drinking a cup of coffee

C Complete the questions and answers in the table.

Are you learning English?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is Hector _____ the exercise bicycle?	Yes, _____. No, he isn't.
Is Annie _____ an email?	Yes, _____. No, _____. _____.
Are we _____ on the sofa?	Yes, we are. No, _____. _____.
Are they _____ TV?	Yes, _____. No, _____. _____.
_____ Hector and Bridget _____ shopping?	Yes, _____. No, _____. _____.

D Now answer these questions about yourself.

What are you doing now?

- Are you watching television? _____
- Are you studying English? _____
- Are you listening to music? _____
- Are you sitting in a classroom? _____
- Are you eating a sandwich? _____
- Are you drinking a cup of coffee? _____

2 The present simple tense

I / you / we / they

- I speak English. **Yes, I do.**
- I don't speak Spanish. **No, I don't.**
- Do you speak Spanish?

He / she

- He speaks Spanish. **Yes, he does.**
- He doesn't speak English. **No, he doesn't.**
- Does he speak English?

A Complete these sentences, using the verb in brackets.

- (live) Annie and Bridget _____ in London.
- (live) They _____ in Argentina.
- (watch) Annie _____ TV every day.
- (fancy) Nick _____ Bridget.
- (speak) Hector _____ English very well.

B Complete these sentences so they are true for you. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

live speak study work understand

- I _____ in Europe.
- My best friend _____ Italian fluently.
- I _____ Russian as well as English.
- My cousin _____ for an oil company.
- I _____ Spanish very well.



1 Can and can't

We can use **can** and **can't** to indicate ability or lack of ability.

- I **can** teach Hector how to exercise.
- I **can't** play the guitar.
- **Can** you cook like my mother?

A Complete the following information about yourself and people you know.

- 1 I _____ play the guitar.
- 2 I _____ speak English well.
- 3 I don't know if I can _____
– I've never tried it!
- 4 I can't _____
at all – I'm really bad at it.
- 5 My mother / father can _____
- 6 My sister / brother / cousin can't _____
- 7 No one in my family can _____
- 8 I don't know if anyone in my family can _____
- 9 My best friend can _____
- 10 I know someone who can _____

We can also use **can** / **can't** to show that it is possible or not possible to do something, often in the near future.

- I **can** meet you in the evening.
- I **can't** meet you tonight – I have to do my homework.
- **Can** you meet me today?

B Complete this chat room conversation with someone. You don't want to meet this person. Give excuses.

- Chris: Hi, this is Chris. Remember me?
 You: Oh, yes ...
 Chris: I'd really like to meet you. Can you meet me tonight?
 You: No, I'm sorry _____
 Chris: OK, _____
 tomorrow night?

You: _____
 Chris: Oh. What about the weekend?

You: _____

2 Questions with would

Would is commonly used in polite requests and invitations.

- **Would** you do my washing for me?
- **Would** you mind doing my washing for me?

Note that the answer to a question beginning **would you mind** begins with **no**.

- No, not at all.
- No problem.

For invitations, we often use **would you like (to) ... ?**

- **Would you like** some water?
- **Would you like to have** some water?

Note that the positive answer to these questions is **yes**.

Complete these requests and invitations.

- 1 Would you _____
to the cinema with me tonight?
- 2 Would you _____
dinner with me?
- 3 Would you _____
for a walk in the park?
- 4 Would you _____
a little more quietly? I'm trying to sleep.
- 5 Would you _____
a cup of coffee for me?
- 6 Would you _____
outside for a few minutes? I'm rather busy.
- 7 Would you _____
the window for me?
- 8 Would you _____
a drink?



The present continuous with future meaning

We use the present continuous to talk about things which are happening now.

- *What are you doing?*
- *I'm watching a DVD.*

We can also use the present continuous to talk about immediate future plans:

- *I'm seeing my friends tonight.*
- *Are you meeting Nick later?*

Are these sentences about now or the future?

- 1 What on earth are you doing? Are you crazy?
- 2 I got the job on the internet. I'm waiting for confirmation.
- 3 What are you doing on our computer anyway?
- 4 Is he meeting her alone?
- 5 How's it going?
- 6 My boss is coming to dinner!



The going to future

We use *going to* to talk about our future intentions.

- *I'm going to look for a job.*
- *I'm not going to study Russian.*
- *Are you going to make some coffee?*

It's possible to say:

- *I'm going to go to the cinema.*

But you can also say it more simply:

- *I'm going to the cinema.*

Answer these questions about your immediate future plans.

- 1 What are you going to do this evening?
- 2 What are you going to do at the weekend?
- 3 What are you going to do on your next birthday?
- 4 Where are you going (to go) for your next holiday?
- 5 What are you going to study next year?



The will future

The *will* future has lots of meanings! Look at these two examples.

- *Hector and I will prepare and serve a good dinner this evening.*
- *We will help you get your promotion.*

Nick is talking about a definite future event. He is making a promise about something he will do in the future.

A Choose the best future tense to complete these sentences. More than one answer is possible in some cases.

- 1 I _____ visit my aunt this weekend
a) am going to b) will
- 2 I _____ a coffee with my friends after the lesson.
a) will have b) am having
- 3 The plane to London _____ at 6pm on Friday.
a) will leave b) is going to leave
- 4 It _____ at Milan on the way.
a) is landing b) will land
- 5 I'm not _____ English next year.
a) going to study b) studying

B Is the future meaning in the sentences in A, an intention, an immediate future event or a definite future event?

In Episode 4, we talked about some of the uses of *will*. Here is some more information.

1 Definite events in the future

We use *will* to talk about definite events in the future.

- *My face will be on your television every night at 6 o'clock in front of a huge audience.*

And also for forecasting the weather.

- *It will be hot in the south.*

A Tick ✓ these sentences if they refer to things that will definitely happen (or NOT happen) in the future.

- 1 Hilary Clinton will be the next president of the United States.
- 2 I will do well at university.
- 3 The European Cup Final will take place in May next year.
- 4 Prince Charles will be the next King of England.
- 5 After Beijing, the next Olympic Games will take place in London.
- 6 It will be warm and sunny in Italy this summer.
- 7 Russell Crowe will win an Oscar next year.
- 8 It will rain every day next month in London.

B Can you replace *will* with *may* in any of the above sentences?

2 Offers

We also use *will* to make offers, especially when you make an instant decision to do something.

- *It's very hot in here.*
- *I'll open the window.*

Complete these conversations by offering to do something.

- 1 It's very cold in here.

- 2 There's someone at the door.

- 3 I'm feeling hungry.

- 4 I'm thirsty.

- 5 I'd like to read a newspaper.

- 6 I'm late for school.

3 Predictions

We can use *will* to predict something in the future. It is commonly used in advertising.

- *This chocolate is so smooth it will melt a beautiful lady's heart.*

Match the advertising slogans on the left with a future prediction on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 These pizzas are so delicious | a) you will fall asleep on it! |
| 2 This sofa is so comfortable | b) you will want to eat two! |
| 3 This train is so fast | c) your hair will feel like silk! |
| 4 These plane tickets are so cheap | d) you will arrive in half the time! |
| 5 This shampoo is so smooth | e) you will want to take a friend! |



The present perfect tense

We use the present perfect to talk about things that took place in the past, where the action itself is more important than when it happened. The actions can be quite dramatic!

- I've won the lottery!
- My lottery ticket has disappeared!
- I've lost your ticket, Bridget.

Complete the following conversation, using the words in brackets.

Annie: Bridget, you look terrible! What's the matter?

Bridget: (I / win / lottery)
_____!

Annie: So why are you looking sad?

Bridget: (My ticket / disappear)
_____!

Annie: Oh no! What's happened to it?

Bridget: (Hector / take / it / instead of / dry-cleaning ticket)
_____!

Annie: That's terrible. Where is he?

Bridget: (I don't know. I / not / see / him)
_____!



The present perfect with just

We use the present perfect with just to talk about things which happened very recently.

- I've just been to see Bridget.
- I've just found the ticket on Nick's bed.

Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Why are you looking so pleased? | a) I've just eaten it, sorry. |
| 2 Why are you looking so shocked? | b) I've just arrived. |
| 3 Where's the chocolate that was on the table? | c) I've just seen an accident. |
| 4 How long have you been here? | d) He's just gone out. |
| 5 Have you seen Hector? | e) I've just been out with my girlfriend |



The present perfect with ever and never

We use the present perfect with ever and never to explain things that we have or haven't done in our whole lives.

- Have you ever won a prize?
- I've never heard of it.

Note the following answers to a Have you ever ... question. Note that the extra information in the yes answer is in the past tense.

- Have you ever won a prize?
■ No, I haven't.
- Yes, I have. I won a trip to London when I was 17.

Answer these questions with Yes or No answers.

- Have you ever been to London?

- Have your parents ever been to London?

- Have you ever met a film star?

- Have you ever driven a sports car?

- Have you ever eaten Thai food?

Reporting statements

You can use **say**, **tell** and **ask** to report what someone says. Note how the tense changes. Also note that after **tell** you need to mention who was told.

'My mother **is** my best friend.'

She **said** that her mother **was** her best friend.

'My mother **treats** me like a baby.'

She **told me** that her mother **treated** her like a baby.

'How was your flight?'

Bridget **asked** Chrissy how her flight was.

'Would you like a drink?'

Nick **asked** Chrissy **if** she would like a drink.

A Read these lines from the episode and report what the characters said

- 1 Bridget: My mother doesn't understand me.
Bridget said

- 2 Nick: Hector, you have good reflexes.
Nick told Hector

- 3 Annie: You are just in time to see my new magic trick.
Annie told Nick and Hector

- 4 Chrissy: Bridget, do you have some clothes I could borrow?

- 5 Annie: Nick looks so handsome in his doctor's coat.

- 6 Hector: Annie, I have something to ask you.

B What did these people actually say?

- 1 Bridget said her mother was her best friend.
'My _____'
- 2 Bridget said that she liked doctors.
'I _____'
- 3 Annie wondered why Nick always talked about Bridget.
'I _____'
- 4 Hector said that he was confused.
'I _____'
- 5 Nick said that he had to practise being a doctor.
'I _____'

Reporting requests and commands: asking and telling people to do things

Request:

She **asked me to** move her bike.

Command:

She **told me to** put it back again.

Put these requests and commands into reported speech.

- 1 Would you move this exercise bike to give me more space?

- 2 Move it back again!

- 3 Hector, think of a card.

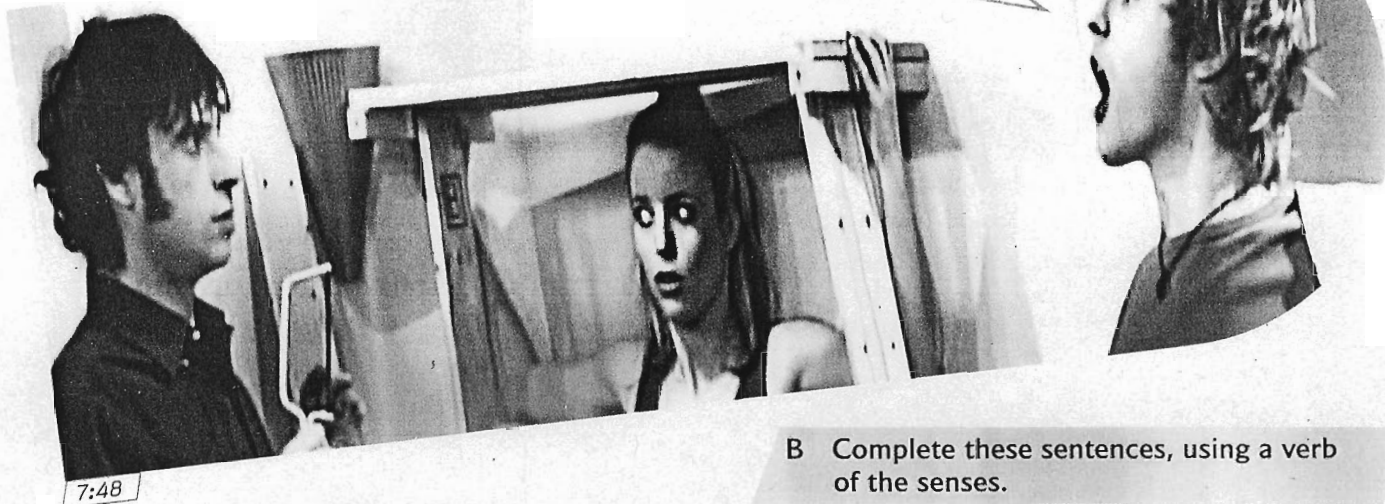
- 4 Can you lend me some money?

- 5 Could you possibly call me back?

- 6 Please wait in the queue.

★ Verbs of the senses

sound, smell, look, feel, taste, seem



Verbs of the senses are followed by adjectives, not adverbs.

- It'll look **fantastic**.
- She sounds **awful**.
- These flowers smell **beautiful**.

A Complete these sentences with a suitable adjective from this list.

awful comfortable delicious
professional soft unhappy

- 1 This soup is wonderful! It tastes _____!
- 2 Turn off the music! It sounds _____!
- 3 Thank you so much! The pullover feels very _____.
- 4 What's wrong with Sam? He looks really _____.
- 5 I like this material very much. It feels very _____.
- 6 I like this teacher. She seems very _____.

The verbs of the senses are usually in the present simple tense, not the present continuous tense.

- The soup **tastes** delicious.
- She **seems** very nice.

B Complete these sentences, using a verb of the senses.

- 1 There's a man in the street. He _____ suspicious.
- 2 I'm eating a hamburger. It _____ awful!
- 3 We're listening to a band called the Scissor Sisters. They _____ great.
- 4 What are you cooking? It _____ wonderful!
- 5 I want to know what's in this package. It _____ unusual.
- 6 I'm talking to Bob on the phone. He _____ unhappy.

Use **like** when the verbs are followed by a noun use **as if** when they are followed by a clause

- He looks **like** a pop star.
- It sounds **as if** there's been an accident.

C Complete these sentences using an expression with **like** or **as if**.

- 1 What's happened in the kitchen? It smells _____.
- 2 I've just been listening to the news on the radio. It sounds _____.
- 3 Look at that guy in the street. He's covered in snow! He looks _____.
- 4 What's in this parcel? It feels _____.
- 5 What's in this sandwich? It tastes _____.
- 6 When Tom and Sarah left the room they were both very angry. It seems _____.

★ Abstract nouns

The following abstract nouns are used in the programme.

- We talked about **fashion**.
- Let's do some **research**.
- Hamlet is about **love, madness and murder**.
- You don't need **talent**.

Complete these sentences with a suitable abstract noun from this list.

anger confidence disappointment fame
love stress success sympathy

- 1 You have all my _____ after your terrible news.
- 2 I was sure I was going to pass the exam, so I felt a lot of _____ when I failed.
- 3 My life is full of _____ and I feel anxious all the time.
- 4 Your family is so nice – I can feel there is a lot of _____ in your house.
- 5 After he shouted at his employees, he agreed to see a doctor about his _____ problem.
- 6 You need a lot of _____ to speak in front of a lot of people.
- 7 The only reason why people go on TV is because they enjoy _____.
- 8 He hasn't had any _____ as an actor – he's never got a part.

★ The will future – various examples

The following examples of the *will* future appear in this episode.

- *I'll be sweet when I'm famous.*
- *Buy me another pair of tights or you will have an accident.*
- *I've got an idea - I'll teach you to be a TV reporter.*
- *He won't get the job because he was ridiculous!*
- *Whatever happens, we will always be together.*

Complete these examples of the *will* future.

- 1 I'll be _____ when I'm older.
- 2 _____ for me or I will be really unhappy.
- 3 I've got an idea – I'll show you how to _____.
- 4 She won't pass the exam because _____.
- 5 Whatever happens, you and I _____ always _____.
- 6 When I finish school, _____.
- 7 Make me a cup of coffee and _____.
- 8 I've got an idea – I'll _____.

★ too ... to

Complete the second sentence in each pair with a similar expression.

I thought you were too angry to speak to me.

- 1 When David Beckham walked in, I was amazed. I was too _____ to speak.
- 2 Jack wants to be a soldier but he's only 15 – he's _____ to join the army.
- 3 Don't give her the keys! She drank three glasses of wine. She's _____ to drive!
- 4 I'm 14. Can I get a driving licence? No, you're _____.
- 5 I can't open the window. The lock is too high. I'm _____ to open it.
- 6 This English story is full of complicated words. It's _____ to translate.
- 7 I'm exhausted! I'm _____ any more exercise.
- 8 Please don't buy those jeans. You're _____ to wear them!

1 I want you to do something

I want you to go straight to Garrier's Cosmetics Factory.

Eunice wants me to go straight back.

She wants Channel 9 to fight against animal cruelty.

These verbs can be used in the same way:

advise allow ask help invite order tell

Choose a verb from the list to complete these sentences.

- 'Don't speak!' The head teacher didn't _____ us to speak in class.
- The neighbours were nice. They _____ me to move my furniture into the house.
- Can I _____ you to have dinner with me tonight?
- 'Leave the building immediately!' The policeman _____ us to leave the building.
- 'If I were you, I'd buy that car.' He _____ me to buy the car.

2 Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb has more than one word: an ordinary verb, plus one or two other words. These other words are usually prepositions like *up*, and *off*, but are called 'particles'.

An intransitive verb doesn't have a direct object.

- *They've **split up**.*
- *The plane **took off**.*

A Complete the sentences with a suitable phrasal verb from this list.

*break down come in go out
grow up sit down wake up*

- They had a problem when their car _____.
- She lives in Oxford but she _____ in London.
- I was very tired so I had to _____.
- I have to _____, I need some fresh air.
- He didn't _____ until midday.

Transitive phrasal verbs take direct objects. In these examples, you can't separate the two words of the verb.

- ***Look after** my babies. (NOT *Look my babies after*.
The guinea pig is **laughing at** us.*

B Check the meanings of the inseparable phrasal verbs in this list. Then write a short conversation using at least three of them.

*catch up with get rid of look at
look forward to run out of*

With other phrasal verbs, you can separate the two words.

- *I need to **look up** a word in my dictionary.*
- *I need to **look** a word **up** in my dictionary.*

If the object of the verb is a pronoun (eg *it*), you must separate the two parts of the verb. *I need to **look it up.* (NOT *I need to look up it*.)**

C Rewrite these sentences. Change the underlined words to a pronoun (*it, her, them*) and put it in the correct position.

- I had to fill in a form before they allowed me to enter the country.

- Yesterday, I picked up my sister at the airport.

- I wanted to try the jeans on in the shop.

- It was hot so I took off my jacket.

- Will you please turn off the lights?

1 Adjectives

Adjectives ending in *-ed* describe people's feelings or reactions to things.

- I'm completely **exhausted**.
- I'm not **interested** in soccer.
- She **was amazed** by the design of the building.
- I was **frightened** by a dog when I was a child.

A Make *-ed* adjectives from these words.

- 1 amusement _____ 2 disappointment _____
3 pleasure _____ 4 surprise _____ 5 terror _____

B Now complete the sentences with the adjectives you made and the ones in the box.

- 1 He makes me laugh. I am always _____ by his stories.
- 2 The horror film was very realistic. I was absolutely _____ by the aliens.
- 3 I was _____ not to receive a birthday card from you.
- 4 She was obviously _____ to meet Sam again.
- 5 I was _____ to see her – I thought she was in America.

Adjectives ending in *-ing* usually describe things but can also describe people. They describe the effect that something or someone has on you.

- My job is **exhausting**.
- Football isn't **interesting** to me.
- The lesson was **boring**.
- The design of the building is **amazing**.
- The dog was very **frightening**.

C Decide which adjective is correct in these sentences.

- 1 The movie was really *frightened* / *frightening*.
- 2 We were all *frightened* / *frightening* during the hurricane.
- 3 He's a really *interested* / *interesting* person.
- 4 They tried to sell me a car but I wasn't *interested* / *interesting*.
- 5 The result of the soccer game was *disappointed* / *disappointing*.
- 6 It's a very *pleased* / *pleasing* result.
- 7 Were you *pleased* / *pleasing* by the election result?

2 Can, be able to and be allowed to

Can is used in the present to talk about ability, possibility and permission.

- I **can** swim.
- When **can** we go on holiday?
- You **can** use my computer now.

If we want to talk about an ability or possibility (or lack of it) in the future, we can also use *will / won't be able to*.

- The girls **won't be able** to resist Nick!
- We'll **be able to** visit the museum when it opens.

To show permission (or lack of it) in the future, we can also use *will / won't be allowed to*.

- I **won't be allowed to** use his computer tomorrow.

Complete these sentences, using *will/won't be able to* or *will be allowed to*.

- 1 Remember, when you drive in France, you _____ to drive on the left!
- 2 I'm confident that I _____ to remember all these facts when I do the exam.
- 3 _____ you _____ give me a lift in your car to the airport tomorrow?
- 4 We're very lucky because when we visit the Parliament building, we _____ to enter the Prime Minister's office!
- 5 I _____ speak my own language in class when the new teacher comes next year.

Answer to the Speaking activity 1 on page 48.
The Spanish word for eyes is 'ojos.' The Spanish word for flat is 'piso.' And the Spanish word for to drink is 'beber.'

1 Question tags

Question tags are short questions at the end of sentences. If the main part of the sentence is affirmative, the question tag is negative. If the sentence is negative, then the question tag is affirmative.

- Argentina beat England, **didn't they?**
- You're English, **aren't you?**
- She doesn't smoke, **does she?**
- You didn't borrow my pen, **did you?**
- He'll come with us, **won't he?**

A Complete these sentences with the appropriate question tag.

- 1 Maria is Italian, _____?
- 2 Your parents aren't here, _____?
- 3 You like spaghetti, _____?
- 4 William and Kate will be here soon, _____?
- 5 Sandra can't drive, _____?
- 6 They aren't coming to the show, _____?
- 7 You didn't do your homework, _____?
- 8 You can get five in your car, _____?

Intonation: If it's a 'real' question and you don't know the answer, your voice rises on the question tag:

- Have you ever heard of Kurt Vonnegut?
- I'm not sure. He's a writer, isn't **↑** he?

If you are sure of the answer and are only asking for agreement, your voice falls on the question tag:

- I remember you! We've met before, haven't **↓** we?

B Complete the sentences, then put a **↑** if you think it is a genuine question, and a **↓** if you think the speaker is asking for agreement.

- 1 This food is wonderful, _____?
- 2 Ulan Bator? Er ... that's in Mongolia, _____?
- 3 Of course I know Arthur! We were at school together, _____?
- 4 Oh no! Please tell me! The policeman didn't see me, _____?

- 5 You've used one of these computers before, _____?
- 6 What was that noise? It was a knock at the door, _____?
- 7 Have you heard the weather forecast? It'll be sunny again tomorrow, _____?

2 Relative pronouns: who, which and that

who refers to people, not things; **which** refers to things, not people; **that** refers to things, and can also refer to people.

- There are some people **who / that** think that football is a matter of life and death.
- I need a hairstyle **that / which** a Spanish football fan will adore.
- Miguel is a man **who / that** lives in Barcelona.

You can't use that in sentences like these:

- Nick, **who** wants to be an actor, went to Birmingham for an audition.
- The car, **which** was stolen in London, belonged to Bridget.

In sentences like these, you can use a relative pronoun, but you don't need to.

- Miguel is the man (**who/that**) Bridget met in Spain.
- I lost the pen (**that/which**) I borrowed from Annie.

Complete these sentences using **who, which** or **that**. Write two answers if two answers are possible. Don't write anything if you don't need to use a relative pronoun.

- 1 She's the woman _____ works in Bar Gordo.
- 2 Channel 9, _____ is where Bridget works, is an independent TV company.
- 3 This is the present _____ I bought for Annie.
- 4 Hector; _____ comes from Argentina, is very rich.
- 5 This is the champagne _____ Eunice likes drinking.
- 6 The champagne, _____ is French, is very expensive.
- 7 Annie is the woman _____ Hector wants to marry.

1 The present perfect (2) with already and yet

See Episode 6 for examples of the present perfect with **just**, **ever** and **never**.

I've just found the ticket (= a few moments ago)

Have you ever been to Paris? (= in your life)

I've never been to Rome (= in my life)

In this episode there is an example of the present perfect with **yet**.

- *Have you booked Westminster Abbey **yet**?*

You use **yet** in questions or negative statements to show that you are expecting something to happen and you want to know if it **HAS** happened.

- *Have you done your homework **yet**?*
- *Have you cleaned your room **yet**?*

You use **yet** in negative sentences to show that something has **not happened until now**.

- *I **haven't** done my homework **yet**.*
- *She **hasn't** cleaned her room **yet**.*

A Complete these questions with **ever** or **yet**. Fill in one of the gaps only.

- 1 Have you _____ heard Britney Spears' latest song _____?
- 2 Have your parents _____ given you this week's allowance _____?
- 3 Have you _____ found your keys _____?
- 4 Has your brother _____ had long hair _____?
- 5 Have you _____ driven a Ferrari Testarossa _____?
- 6 Have you _____ been to a wedding at Westminster Abbey _____?
- 7 Have you _____ met a Hollywood movie star _____?
- 8 Has Annie _____ written to her friend about the wedding _____?

Already can refer to an action that was planned and has happened.

- *What about the tickets?*
- *Don't worry, I've **already** bought them.*

It can emphasise a past action that doesn't need to be repeated.

- *My goodness! I've **already** drunk three cups of coffee today!*

B Complete these conversations, using the words in brackets.

- 1 A: We need to buy some flowers!
B: It's alright – I (*already buy*)

- 2 A: Where's your homework?
B: Sorry! I (*not do yet*)

- 3 A: Annie and Hector aren't going to get married.
B: I know. Hector (*already tell*)
_____ me.
- 4 A: Can I read your newspaper?
B: No, sorry. I (*not read yet*)

- 5 A: Do you want another cup of coffee?
B: No, thank you. I (*already drink*)
_____ three!
- 6 A: When are you going to clean your room?
B: What do you mean? (*already clean*)
_____!
- 7 A: Have you got your allowance for this week?
B: No, My parents (*not give yet*)

- 8 A: What did you think of Brad Pitt's new film?
B: I don't know. I (*not see yet*)

1 Conditional sentences with if

There are many different forms of conditional sentences using **if**. In zero conditional sentences, all the verbs are in the present tense.

- *If your name's not on the guest list, you can't come in.*
- *If he doesn't get me on the guest list, he is in big trouble!*

First conditional sentences refer to the future. The verb in the **if** clause is in the present tense.

- *I'll have one if you have one.*

A Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 If it rains tomorrow | a) if I see him. |
| 2 I'll give Robert the message | b) we'll be late for school. |
| 3 If there isn't any pasta | c) we won't go to the beach. |
| 4 If the bus doesn't arrive soon, | d) if you aren't a member. |
| 5 You can't go into the club | e) I can't cook dinner. |

Second conditional sentences refer to things which are not possible or which are not likely to happen.

- *If I were you, I wouldn't do that. (=This is not possible.)*
- *If your granny came to Ice and caused trouble, I would have to ask her to leave. (=This is not likely to happen.)*

B Complete the missing part of the sentences.

- I haven't got any money. If _____, I would buy a new iPod.
- I'm not very tall. If _____, I would play basketball.
- My sister doesn't speak English. If _____, she would get a better job.
- I don't like cooking. If _____, I would make dinner for you.

2 Must be and must have been

Look at the two possible answers to the question and read the explanations.

- *Who's the man in the black suit?*
- *He's the bouncer. (=You know this is the answer.)*
- *He **must be** the bouncer. (=You think this is the answer because nothing else seems possible.)*
- *Where's your friend?*
- *She's doing her make-up.*
- *She **must be** doing her make-up.*

In the past tense use **must have** + the past participle.

- *Where are the sandwiches?*
- *I **left** them behind. (=You know this is the answer.)*
- *I **must have left** them behind. (=You think this is the answer because nothing else seems possible.)*

A Rewrite the answers to the questions using **must be** or **must have** + the past participle.

- Where's your sister?
She's on the dance floor. _____
- Why is Tony late?
He missed the bus. _____
- Who are those people over there?
They're friends of my father's. _____
- Where are your keys?
I left them in the car! _____

B Now complete the answers using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- Where's the way out?
It must _____ (be) downstairs.
- I don't think we have met before.
You must _____ (be) Angela's friend.
- Why does everyone look so unhappy?
AC Milan must _____ (lose) the match.
- Why isn't Alex here?
He must _____ (forget) about the party.

1 Verbs which are followed by to

When verbs like *want* are followed by another verb, they are usually followed by *to*.

I want to see your chest.

It began to rain.

Nick is pretending to be someone different.

These verbs are also usually followed by to:

agree continue decide expect start
forget hope intend remember try

Complete the sentences, using one of the verbs.

- (agree / try) Hector didn't _____ marry the girl from Argentina.
- (pretend / hope) Nick is _____ be Bridget's perfect boyfriend.
- (want / expect) Bridget _____ change Nick completely.
- (pretend / begin) Annie is _____ be the perfect girlfriend.
- (try / decide) Nick is always _____ work on television.
- (remember / forget) Annie _____ take an umbrella and got wet.
- (start / decide) When his mother arrived, Hector _____ cook a meal.
- (continue / intend) During the meal, Mrs Romero _____ ignore Annie.

2 Verbs which are followed by an object + to

This is common after verbs such as *want*, *invite* and *tell*.

- *My father wants me to marry her.*
- *Can we invite her to have dinner with us?*
- *He told us to go away.*

We can use these verbs in the same way:

advise allow ask encourage
expect forbid remind teach

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then answer the questions.

- girl marry does Argentina Hector want to the from
_____?
- Annie forbidden Hector to marry has Hector's family
_____?
- to did tell Annie leave and Ziggy the farmer the field
_____?
- clothes Annie to did Bridget advise buy some new
_____?

3 So am I/so is she

So *am I* is a simple way to show that

- you agree with something or
- a situation is the same for two people.

- *This girl is from a good family.*
- *So is Annie.*
- *I am going out now.*
- *So am I.*

Match the comments on the left with the responses on the right.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Bridget lives in the flat. | a) So will Annie. |
| 2 | The girl from Argentina can cook. | b) So does Bridget. |
| 3 | She will make a good wife. | c) So did Annie. |
| 4 | She went to a good school. | d) So does Ziggy. |
| 5 | Nick lives in the flat next door. | e) So does Hector. |
| 6 | Hector works for Channel 9. | f) So can Annie. |
| 7 | Annie loves animals. | g) So does Annie. |

Numbers refer to the episode in which each word is first used.

A

- a cowboy/designer look** *expression*
a cowboy/designer style of clothes 2
- a matter of life and death** *expression*
extremely important 12
- act** *verb*
to perform in a play, film or on TV 13
- acting agency** *noun*
a place where actors go to get work 1
- acupuncture** *noun*
a form of Chinese medicine using needles 14
- adorable** *adjective*
very attractive and easy to love 5
- adore** *verb*
to love very much 9
- advert** *noun*
a short film on TV that tells people to buy something 5
- aftershave** *noun*
perfume men use after they shave 3
- agent** *noun*
someone who helps an actor get a job 5
- alien** *noun*
a creature from another planet 9
- anger** *noun*
a feeling of being angry 14
- answerphone** *noun*
a machine that records telephone calls when you are out 6
- apricot** *noun*
a small, soft orange fruit 14
- arrest** *verb*
to take someone to the police station because they may have committed a crime 14
- arrogant** *adjective*
having too high an opinion of yourself 3
- assistant** *noun*
someone who helps you in your job 4
- attitude** *noun*
the way you think about something 15
- audience** *noun*
people watching a show, play or film 5
- audition** *noun*
a chance for an actor to get a part in a play 9
- awful** *adjective*
very bad 1

B

- baby** *noun*
someone who is frightened for no reason 15
- bad hair day** *expression*
(spoken) a day when you feel your hair doesn't look nice 12

- bandanna** *noun*
a type of scarf 2
- beat up** *verb*
to fight someone 15
- beauty** *noun*
the quality of being beautiful 4
- beef casserole** *noun*
a dish with meat and vegetables, cooked slowly 4
- best man** *noun*
a good friend who helps a man at his wedding 13
- big** *adjective*
(spoken) very popular 5
- biker** *noun*
someone who loves riding a motorcycle 2
- bill** *noun*
a piece of paper telling you the price of something 4
- blonde** *adjective*
yellow hair 3
- blusher** *noun*
make-up that makes your cheeks pink 10
- bouncer** *noun*
a man who decides which people can go into a nightclub and stops fights 15
- bridesmaid** *noun*
a girl who helps a bride at her wedding 13
- brilliant** *adjective*
very clever, exciting or interesting 12
- build** *verb*
to make something using wood, stone, etc 8
- butler** *noun*
an important servant 1

C

- cancel** *verb*
to stop something from happening 13
- career** *noun*
the type of job that someone does 6
- catastrophe** *noun*
something very bad 12
- celebrate** *verb*
to go out somewhere nice or have a party because something good has happened 3
- chaperone** *noun*
someone who goes out with a woman to make sure she is safe 11
- charity** *noun*
money you give to help other people 6
- chase** *verb*
to try and catch someone by following them quickly 5
- chat up** *verb*
to talk to a man or woman because you find them attractive 15
- cheeky** *adjective*
talking in a disrespectful but funny way 9

chest *noun*
the upper part of a man's body 2

chickpea *noun*
a small round yellow bean 4

chicks
(slang) girls *noun* 1

childish *adjective*
behaving like a child 12

claim *verb*
to ask for a prize you have won 6

co-ordinator *noun*
someone who organises an event 10

co-star *verb*
to be one of the main actors in a film or play 5

comfort *verb*
to make someone feel better when they are upset 7

comfortable *adjective*
making you feel relaxed 7

confidential *adjective*
secret 15

confirmation *noun*
a letter saying you have got a job 4

confused *adjective*
not sure what is happening, not understanding something 7

cool *adjective*
(spoken) very good 2

cosmetics factory *noun*
a place that produces make-up 10

costume *noun*
special clothes worn for a part in a play 9

course *noun*
one of the dishes you eat during a meal 4

crazy about someone *expression*
(spoken) to like a boy or girl very much 6

creep *noun*
someone who says nice things to you in order to make you like them 4

cross *adjective*
slightly angry 12

curry *noun*
a dish of spicy food, usually Indian 13

cushion *noun*
a soft type of pillow 1

cut off *expression*
disconnect 5

cute *adjective*
(slang) attractive 7

cybercafé *noun*
a café where you can use the internet 3

D

date *expression*
if you have a date, you go somewhere with a boyfriend or girlfriend 11

decent *adjective*
kind and honest 13

defence *noun*
the way a football team keeps the ball on their side 12

delicious *adjective*
tasting very good 5

denim *noun*
blue material that jeans are made from 2

depart *verb*
to leave in a plane or train 9

designer clothes *expression*
expensive clothes made by a famous shop 5

dessert *noun*
a sweet course you eat at the end of a meal 5

destination *noun*
the place you are going 11

disaster *noun*
something terrible that happens 9

discover *verb*
to find 9

distance *noun*
the measurement between two points 8

divine *adjective*
(spoken) very beautiful 4

dozen *noun*
twelve of something 2

drama *noun*
acting and the theatre 12

dreadful *adjective*
very bad 10

dream *noun*
a story you see in your mind when you are sleeping 9

dream date *expression*
the perfect boyfriend or girlfriend 3

dress up as *verb*
wear special clothes 13

dressed in *adjective*
wearing particular clothes 15

dressroom *noun*
a room where actors change their clothes 11

driving me mad *expression*
making me angry 13

drum roll *noun*
the sound of drums played at the beginning of a show 7

dry-cleaner's *noun*
a shop which cleans clothes using special chemicals 6

dustman *noun*
a man who take rubbish away 6

E

editor *noun*
someone whose job is preparing a book or TV programme 9

emergency services *expression*
the police, fire service or ambulance service 13

escape *verb*
to run away 14

evaporate *verb*
to turn from water to steam 15

event *noun*
something that happens 11

exclusive *adjective*
only available for important people 15

executive *noun*
an important businessman 5

exercise *verb*
to take part in a sport in order to keep you healthy 3

exhausted *adjective*
extremely tired 8

exhausting *adjective*
making you feel extremely tired 5

exit *noun*
the door you use to leave a building, or the way an actor leaves the stage 5

exotic *adjective*
in a country far away 6

experience *noun*
something that happens in your life 9

experiment *noun*
to test in order to find out if something works or is safe 10

exquisite *adjective*
very beautiful 4

F

factory *noun*
a place that produces a lot of a particular thing 10

fake *expression*
not real 15

fan *noun*
someone who loves a sport or pop group 12

fancy *verb*
to find someone sexually attractive 1

fancy dress *expression*
clothes you wear for a special occasion 2

fantastic *adjective*
(spoken) extremely good 2

fascinating *adjective*
very interesting 4

fed up *adjective*
(spoken) bored or unhappy 11

field *noun*
an area of land where animals live 14

fight *verb*
to physically hurt someone 15

filthy *adjective*
very dirty 14

final *noun*
the last game in sports that decides the winner 12

fire *verb*
to tell someone they must leave their job 10

flames *noun*
very hot orange, red or yellow parts of a fire 13

flatmate *noun*
someone you share a flat with 8

flight *noun*
a journey by plane 7

fool *noun*
a silly or stupid person 9

foot *noun*
a British and American unit of measurement = 30 centimetres 3

fox *noun*
an animal with a big tail that likes to chase chickens

frying pan *noun*
a flat pan for cooking things quickly 5

furious *adjective*
very angry 11

G

genetically modified *adjective*
using a kind of technology that changes how plants and animals grow 14

gentle *adjective*
kind 11

gentleman *noun*
a man from a good family who behaves well 14

get rid of someone *verb*
to send someone away 8

Get the message? *expression*
Do you understand? 8

give me a hand *expression*
please help me 11

glue *verb*
to stick something with a special liquid 3

go clubbing *expression*
to go out to nightclubs 4

go on *verb*
to continue 15

good looks *expression*
attractive 4

good reflexes *noun*
the ability to do something quickly 7

good-looking *adjective*
attractive, handsome 4

gorgeous *adjective*
(spoken) sexually attractive 3

granny *noun*
a short word for grandmother 15

guess *verb*
to try and find out 10

guest *noun*
someone who is invited somewhere 14

guest list *noun*
a list of people who are allowed to go into a nightclub 15

guinea pig *noun*

someone who is used as an experiment 10

guy *noun*

(spoken) a man 4

gym *noun*

a place where you exercise 3

H

hair dye *noun*

colour for your hair 10

hair mousse *noun*

a thick liquid for styling your hair 11

hairband *noun*

a piece of material that keeps your hair in place 14

hairstyle *noun*

the way your hair is cut 9

handsome *adjective*

attractive 1

hang on *expression*

please wait 11

hard boiled eggs *noun*

a whole egg cooked in boiling water 4

hard-working *adjective*

not lazy 13

Have I missed something? *expression*

there something I didn't see? 12

hippie *noun*

someone who copies the style of the 1960s in their clothes and taste in music 10

honey *noun*

(spoken) a friendly name for a boyfriend or girlfriend 14

honeymoon *noun*

a holiday after you get married 13

horrid *adjective*

not very nice; bad 10

hospitality *noun*

kindness you show other people 11

hot dog *noun*

a sausage served inside a bread roll 4

How dare you? *expression*

Why did you do that? (used when you are angry) 9

hunk *noun*

(slang) a very attractive man 13

hunt *noun*

a group of people who ride horses to chase animals, especially foxes, especially in Britain 14

hurt *adjective*

feeling pain 3

I

I can't bear it *expression*

I hate it. 12

I thought so. *expression*

This is what I thought and I was right. 9

I want a word with you. *expression*

I want to speak to you about something important. 15

I'm off *expression*

I'm leaving. 3

identical *adjective*

exactly the same 7

idiot *noun*

a stupid person 4

imagine *verb*

to think of something that might happen 9

impress *verb*

to try and make someone have a good opinion of you 9

impressed *adjective*

having a good opinion of someone 9

in a good / bad mood *expression*

feeling happy/unhappy 7

in a strange mood *expression*

behaving in a strange way 7

in charge *expression*

the person in charge is the boss 8

in private *expression*

without anyone else listening 8

in trouble *expression*

having a problem because you have done something wrong 8

in your blood *expression*

something you were born to do 9

In your dreams! *expression*

this will never happen except in your dreams! 9

incredible *adjective*

very surprising or exciting 7

injection *noun*

liquid medicine given to someone using a special needle 7

inner calm *noun*

peaceful feelings inside you 14

interfere *verb*

to try and stop someone doing something 9

interrupt *verb*

to start to talk when someone else is talking 7

invite *verb*

to ask someone to do something with you 4

irresistible *adjective*

when you can't refuse 6

it was nice while it lasted *expression*

it was nice but it only lasted a short time 9

it'll do *expression*

it's good enough 12

it's a deal *expression*

I accept 15

it's worth it *expression*

it's a good idea 10

it's your fault *expression*

you are to blame 6

K

karaoke *noun*

singing to songs on a tape 8