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College of Science
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English Language 2022-2023

المرحلة الثانية - الدراساتين الصباحية والمسائية

الفصل الدراسي الاول

تدريسي المادة :

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Unit 1

T 1.1 Maurizio

My name's Maurizio Celi. I come from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I'm studying modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I can speak four languages. I'm enjoying the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course started three years ago.

I live at home with my parents and my sister. My brother went to work in the United States last year.

After I graduate, I'm going to work as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

T 1.2 Carly

Hi. My name's Carly and I come from Australia. But I live near London now with my husband Dave and our three children. I came to Britain fifteen years ago when I got married.

I'm a student with the Open University. This means I watch special programmes on the television and work at home. I send my work to my course teacher every week. I'm studying art and the course is really interesting. At the moment, I'm reading about Italian painters in Italian, which is difficult because I only speak a little Italian!

My course started a year ago and it's three years long. After I graduate, I'm going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

T 1.3

- 1 I'm reading a good book.
I booked a room at a hotel.
- 2 What kind of music do you like?
My mother's a very kind person.
- 3 Can you swim?
I'd like a can of Coke.
- 4 What does this mean?
Some people are very mean. They don't like spending their money.
- 5 I live in a flat.
Holland is a flat country.
- 6 Do you want to play football?
We saw a play at the theatre.
- 7 The train's coming.
Athletes have to train very hard.
- 8 The phone's ringing.
What a lovely ring you're wearing!

T 1.4 Mrs Snell

I've got a new neighbour. He moved in a few weeks ago. He's got a job, because I see him leaving the house every morning and then coming home in the evening. He's a builder, I think. He wears jeans and a T-shirt, so it can't be a very good job. Sometimes he comes home late.

I've never spoken to him. When he sees me, he says hello, but I don't answer back because nobody has introduced us. How can I speak to him?

His girlfriend is living with him. I know it's not unusual these days, but I still don't like it, boys and girls living together and not married.

It's such a small flat. I don't know how two people can live there.

He had a party last week. Forty people! The noise! It went on until two in the morning. He said sorry the next day, but it was a bit late by then. I didn't sleep all night.

Oh, there's the door. I can see him now. He's going out with his girlfriend. I wonder what they're doing tonight. Having a good time. Going to the pub, probably.

T 1.5 Steve

I moved into this flat a few weeks ago, and I'm really enjoying living here. There's only one bedroom, and at the moment my sister is staying with me because she's looking for a job.

I work in advertising. It's hard work, and the hours are really long, but I like it. And it's well paid. The office is really relaxed. No one wears a suit or a tie.

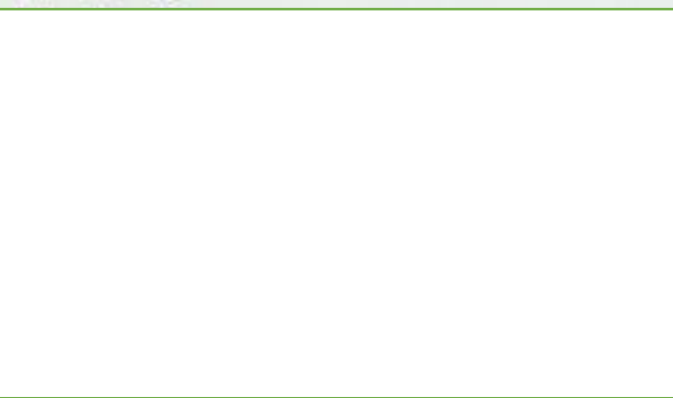
The only thing I don't like about this flat is one of the neighbours, Mrs Snell, I think her name is. She's really strange. She never speaks to anyone. I always say hello to her, and 'Are you all right?' and 'What a lovely day today!', but she never says a word. Maybe she doesn't like young people.

I had a party a few days ago. It really wasn't very noisy. About ten of us were here until 11.00 and then we went out to a club. When I saw Mrs Snell the next day, I said I hoped there wasn't too much noise, but as usual she didn't say anything. Funny lady.

This evening my sister and I are going to visit a friend of ours who's in hospital, and then we're going out for a Chinese meal.

T 1.6

- 1 'How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.'
- 2 'Hello, Jane!' 'Hi, Peter!'
- 3 'How do you do?' 'How do you do?'
- 4 'See you tomorrow!' 'Bye!'
- 5 'Good night!' 'Sleep well!'
- 6 'Good morning!' 'Good morning!'
- 7 'Hello, I'm Ela Paul.'
'Pleased to meet you, Ela.'
- 8 'Cheers!' 'Cheers!'
- 9 'Excuse me!' 'Yes. Can I help you?'
- 10 'Bless you!' 'Thanks.'
- 11 'Have a good weekend!' 'Same to you!'
- 12 'Thank you very much indeed.'
'Not at all. Don't mention it.'
- 13 'Make yourself at home.'
'That's very kind. Thank you.'



Starter

Answers

Where were you born?	In Thailand.
What do you do?	I'm a teacher.
Are you married?	No, I'm single.
Why are you learning English?	Because I need it for my job.
When did you start learning English?	A year ago.
How often do you have English classes?	Three times a week.

T 1.1

Answers and tapescript

My name's **Maurizio Celi**. I (1) **come** from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I (2) **'m studying** modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I (3) **can speak** four languages. I (4) **'m enjoying** the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course (5) **started** three years ago. I (6) **live** at home with my parents and my sister. My brother (7) **went** to work in the United States last year. After I graduate, I (8) **'m going to work** as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

Carly Robson

Answers

- 2 **Where does she live?**
- 3 **Who does she live with?**
- 4 **What is she studying?**
- 5 **Is she enjoying the course?**
- 6 **How many languages does she speak?**
- 7 **When did her course start?**
- 8 **What is she going to do after she graduates?**

T 1.2

Answers and tapescript

- 1 She comes from Australia.
- 2 She lives near London.
- 3 She lives with her husband and three children.
- 4 She's studying art.
- 5 Yes, she is.
- 6 Two.
- 7 A year ago.
- 8 She's going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

1.3

Answers

- 2 **Do you have** a job?
- 3 **What are you doing** at the moment?
- 4 **When did you come** to England?
- 5 **What's your husband's** name?
- 6 **What does your husband do?**

Grammar spot 1.3

Answers

- What ...? A sandwich.
Who ...? Jack.
Where ...? In New York.
When ...? Last night.
Why ...? Because I wanted to.
How many ...? Four.
How much ...? \$5.
How ...? By bus.
Whose ...? It's mine.
Which ...? The black one.

Practice Check it p8

Answers

- 1 **comes** (because this is a fact which is always true)
- 2 **speaks** (same reason)
- 3 **is wearing** (because this is happening now)
- 4 **Do you like** (because this is always true and *like* is a state verb)
- 5 **went** (because this is in the past)
- 6 **is going to study** (because this is in the future – an intention)

Vocabulary 1.2 p9

Answers

bread	<i>n</i>	never	<i>adv</i>
hot	<i>adj</i>	went	<i>pt</i>
write	<i>v</i>	on	<i>prep</i>
quickly	<i>adv</i>	came	<i>pt</i>
beautiful	<i>adj</i>	eat	<i>v</i>
in	<i>prep</i>	letter	<i>n</i>

Vocabulary 1.3 p9

Sample answers and tapescript

- 1 I'm reading a good **book**.
I **booked** a room at a hotel.
- 2 What **kind** of music do you like?
My mother's a very **kind** person.
- 3 **Can** you swim?
I'd like a **can** of Coke.
- 4 What does this **mean**?
Some people are very **mean**. They don't like spending their money.
- 5 I live in a **flat**.
Holland is a **flat** country.
- 6 Do you want to **play** football?
We saw a **play** at the theatre.
- 7 The **train's** coming.
Athletes have to **train** very hard.
- 8 The phone's **ringing**.
What a lovely **ring** you're wearing!

Reading p10-11

Some suggestions:

Using a phone

Writing and posting a letter

Sending an e-mail

Using the Internet

Sending a fax

TV and radio

Smoke signals

Sign language

Braille

Morse code

Answers

- Paragraph 1** How we communicate
Paragraph 2 Differences between people and animals
Paragraph 3 A history of communication
Paragraph 4 Communication today

Answers

- Picture a** Rome
Picture b Greece
Picture c 14th century Europe
Picture d Egypt

Answers

- 1 Bees/dance
Elephants/make sounds humans can't hear
Whales/sing songs
Monkeys/use their faces to show emotions
- 2 Humans have language. They can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, tell lies.
- 3 Radio, film, television, and the Internet.
- 4 **Good:** you can give and get information quickly
Bad: it is difficult to know what information is important

Listening and speaking p12

Answers

- 1 He moved in a few weeks ago.
- 2 No, it isn't.
- 3 She thinks he's a builder. In fact, he works in advertising. It is a good job.
- 4 Yes, he does.
- 5 He wears jeans and a T-shirt.
- 6 She thinks it's his girlfriend, but in fact it's his sister.
- 7 He says 11 o'clock. She says 2 o'clock.
- 8 He says about 10. She says forty.
- 9 She thinks he's going to the pub, but in fact he's going to see a friend in hospital, then he's going for a Chinese meal.
- 10 She finds it difficult to talk to someone without being introduced. Perhaps she's shy. She is certainly suspicious of young people.

Answers and tapescript

'How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.' (Two friends greeting each other informally.)

'Hello, Jane!' 'Hi, Peter!'

'How do you do?' 'How do you do?' (Formal. Said when you meet somebody for the first time, especially in a business situation.)

'See you tomorrow!' 'Bye!' (Neutral)

'Good night!' 'Sleep well!' (Said as people go to bed.)

'Good morning!' 'Good morning!' (Formal: said, for example, at work.)

'Hello, I'm Ela Paul.' 'Pleased to meet you, Ela.' (Informal. Said when you meet somebody for the first time.)

'Cheers!' 'Cheers!' (When you're having an alcoholic drink.)

'Excuse me!' 'Yes. Can I help you?' (In a shop, for example, to get someone's attention.)

'Bless you!' 'Thanks.' (When someone sneezes.)

'Have a good weekend!' 'Same to you!' (Said on a Friday afternoon or evening.)

'Thank you very much indeed.' 'Not at all. Don't mention it.' (Formal. Informally, we might say *That's OK.*)

'Make yourself at home.' 'That's very kind. Thank you.' (Said when a guest comes to your home.)

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

He **lives** with his parents.

She **speaks** three languages.

I'm **enjoying** the course.

They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

He **went** to America last year.

She **came** to England three years ago.

Future forms

I'm **going to work** as an interpreter.

What **are you doing** tonight?

1.2 Questions

Questions with question words

1 Questions can begin with a question word.

what	where	which	how
who	when	why	whose

Where's the station?

Why are you laughing?

Whose is this coat?

How does she go to work?

2 *What*, *which*, and *whose* can be followed by a noun.

What size do you take?

What sort of music do you like?

Which coat is yours?

Whose book is this?

3 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.

Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?

This rule is not always true.

What		newspaper do you read?
Which		

4 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

How big is his new car?

How fast does it go?

How can also be followed by *much* or *many*.

How much is this sandwich?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is *Yes* or *No*.

Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.

Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.

Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

Positive	Question
She is reading.	Is she reading?
They are watching a film.	What are they watching?
She can drive.	Can she drive?

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

They **live** in London.

He **arrived** yesterday.

Do/does/did is used in the question.

Do they live in London?

Where **does Bill come from**?

When did he arrive?

Unit 2

2.1 Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do.
Does she speak French?	No, she doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- a habit.
I **get up** at 7.30.
Cinda **smokes** too much.
- a fact which is always true.
Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
We **come** from Spain.
- a fact which is true for a long time.
I **live** in Oxford.
She **works** in a bank.

2.2 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are you going?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.	NOT Yes, I'm .
Is Anna working?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't.	Yes, she's .

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.
They're **playing** football in the garden.
She can't answer the phone because she's **washing** her hair.
- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.
She's **studying** maths at university.
I'm **reading** a good book by Henry James.
- a planned future arrangement.
I'm **meeting** Miss Boyd at ten o'clock tomorrow.
What are you **doing** this evening?

2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Look at the wrong sentences, and compare them with the correct sentences.

X	Hans is coming from Germany.
✓	Hans comes from Germany.
X	This is a great party. Everyone has a good time.
✓	This is a great party. Everyone is having a good time.
X	I read a good book at the moment.
✓	I'm reading a good book at the moment.

- There are some verbs that are usually used in the Present Simple only. They express a state, not an activity.

✓	I like Coke.
X	I'm liking Coke.

Other verbs like this are *think, agree, understand, love*.

2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

I	have	two sisters.
We	've got	
You They		
He	has	
She	's got	

Negative

I	don't have	any money.
We	haven't got	
You They		
He	doesn't have	
She	hasn't got	

Question

Do	I we you they	have a car?	Have	I we you they	got a car?
Does	he she		Has	he she	

Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.

I have a sister. NOT ~~I've~~ a sister.

Use

- Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?

The Prime Minister **has** a meeting with the President today.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have I've got	a new car. three children. blond hair.
She has She's got	
He has He's got	

- When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

✗	I've got a shower in the morning.
✓	I have a shower in the morning.
✗	What time have you got lunch?
✓	What time do you have lunch?
✗	He has never got milk in his coffee.
✓	He never has milk in his coffee.

- In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.

I **had** a bicycle when I was young.

My parents **had** a lot of books in the house.

Did you **have** a nice weekend?

I **didn't have** any money when I was a student.

Unit 3

3.1 Past Simple

Spelling

- 1 The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
worked started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
lived loved
 - 2 If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
 - 3 If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.
studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I		
He/She/It	finished	
We	arrived	yesterday.
You	went	
They		

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walk^{ed}.

He **didn't** walk^{ed}.

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

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finish^{ed}.

When **did** she finish^{ed}?

When did	she you they etc.	arrive?
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Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did it rain last night?	No, it didn't.

Use

- The Past Simple expresses a past action that is now finished.
We **played** tennis last Sunday.
I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.
John **left** two minutes ago.
- Notice the time expressions that are used with the Past Simple.

I did it	last year.
	last month.
	five years ago.
	yesterday morning.
	in 1985.

3.2 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + -ing
(present participle)

Positive and negative

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

Question

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answer

Were you working yesterday?	Yes, I was.
Was she studying when you arrived?	No, she wasn't.

Use

- The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.
I met her while I **was living** in Paris.
You **were making** a lot of noise last night.
What **were you doing**?
- The activity began *before* the action expressed by the Past Simple.
She **was making** coffee when we arrived.
When I phoned Simon he **was having** dinner.
- The Past Continuous expresses an activity in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.
When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.
What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.
I **did** my homework last night.
'What **did** you **do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'
- The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.
'What **were** you **doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'
I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.
- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing What did you do	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis. We went home.
--	--------------------------	--

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at Christmas at the weekend	in the morning/afternoon/evening in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time	today yesterday tomorrow the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday last night last week two weeks ago next month yesterday evening tomorrow evening this evening tonight
on on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18		

Unit 4

4.1 Expressions of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say *two waters, three musics, one money*. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.

This **cup** is full.

These **cups** are empty.

Uncount nouns can only be singular.

The **water** is cold.

The **weather** was terrible.

much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
How **much money** have you got?
There isn't **much milk** left.
- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.
How **many people** were at the party?
I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.
I'd like **some** sugar.
- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.
Is there **any** sugar in this tea?
Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?
We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.
I didn't buy **any** apples.
- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.
Can I have **some** cake?
Would you like **some** tea?
- 4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere*, etc.
I've got **something** for you.
Hello? Is **anybody** here?
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.
There are **a few cigarettes** left, but not many.
- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.
Can you give me **a little help**?

a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.
There's **a lot of butter**.
I've got **lots of friends**.
- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.
Are there **lots of tourists** in your country?
There isn't **a lot of butter**, but there's enough.

4.2 Articles – *a* and *the*

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.
We have **a cat and a dog**.
There's **a supermarket** in Adam Street.
- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.
We have a cat and a dog. **The cat** is old, but **the dog** is just a puppy.
I'm going to **the supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.
I'm **a teacher**.
She's **an architect**.
- 2 with some expressions of quantity.
a pair of a little a couple of a few
- 3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.
the Atlantic the British Museum
The Times the Ritz
- 2 if there is only one of something.
the sun the Queen the Government
- 3 with superlative adjectives.
He's **the richest man** in the world.
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
I like potatoes.
Milk is good for you.
- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.
I had lunch with John.
I bought *Cosmopolitan* at Paddington Station.
- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.

at home	in/to bed	at/to work	at/to school/university	
by bus	by plane	by car	by train	on foot

She goes to work by bus.
I was at home yesterday evening.
- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.
What beautiful weather!
What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.
I **went home** early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.

Unit Five

5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- 1 Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **want to buy** a new car.
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- 2 Verb + *-ing*
Everyone **loves going** to parties.
He **finished reading** his book.
- 3 Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning
It **began to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- 4 Verb + preposition + *-ing*
We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

VERB PATTERNS

Verb + *-ing*

like	
love	swimming
enjoy	
hate	cooking
finish	
stop	

Note

We often use the verb *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities.

I **go swimming** everyday.

I **go shopping** at the weekend.

Verb + *to* + infinitive

choose	
decide	
forget	
promise	to go
manage	
need	
help	
hope	
try	to work
want	
would like	
would love	

Verb + *-ing* or *to* + infinitive

begin	raining/to rain
start	

Verb + *sb* + infinitive without *to*

let	somebody	go
make		do

Modal auxiliary verbs

can	
could	go
shall	
will	arrive
would	

Unit 5

5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **want to buy** a new car.
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- Verb + *-ing*
Everyone **loves going** to parties.
He **finished reading** his book.
- Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning
It **began to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- Verb + preposition + *-ing*
We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

5.2 *like doing* and *would like to do*

- Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.
I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.
I **love dancing**. = This is one of my hobbies.
- Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.
I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.
Thank you. I'd **love to dance**. = We're at a disco. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question

Short answer

Would you like to dance?	Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Would you like to come for a walk?	Yes, I would./No, thank you.

Note

No, I *wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.

5.3 *will*

Form

will + infinitive without *to*

Will is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137 of the Grammar Reference. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	'll (will) won't	come. help you. invite Tom.
-------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------

Question

When will	he you they	help me?
-----------	-------------------	----------

Short answer

Will you help me?	Yes, I will.
-------------------	--------------

Note

No, I *won't* is not common because it is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'

A polite way of saying 'no' here is 'I'm afraid I can't.'

Use

Will is used:

- to express a future decision or intention made *at the moment of speaking*.
'It's Jane's birthday.' 'Is it? I'll **buy** her some flowers.'
I'll **give** you my phone number.
'Which do you want? The blue or the red?'
I'll **take** the red, thank you.'
- to express an offer.
I'll **carry** your suitcase.
We'll **do** the washing-up.

Other uses of *will* are covered in Unit 9.

going to

Form

am/is/are + *going to* + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	going to work.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

Short answer

Are they going to get married?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Use

Going to is used:

- to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.
How long **are they going to stay** in Rome?
She **isn't going to have** a birthday party.

Note

The Present Continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangement, particularly with the verbs *go* and *come*.
She's **coming** on Friday.

- when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.
Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.
Watch out! That box **is going to fall**.

will or *going to*?

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

- I'm **going to make** a chicken casserole for dinner.
(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)
What shall I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll **make** chicken casserole! That's a good idea!
(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

Unit 6

6.1 What ... like?

Form

what + to be + subject + like?

What	's (is) your teacher are his parents was your holiday were the beaches	like?	She's very patient. They're very kind. Wonderful. We swam a lot. OK, but some were dirty.
------	---	-------	--

Note

We don't use *like* in the answer.

She's patient. NOT ~~She's like patient.~~

Use

What ... like? means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about them. I don't know anything about them.'

Like in this question is a preposition, not a verb:

'What's Jim like?' 'He's intelligent and kind, and he's got lovely blue eyes.'

In the following sentences *like* is a verb:

'What does Jim like?' 'He likes motorbikes and playing tennis.'

Note

How's your mother? asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.

'How's your mother?' 'She's very well, thank you.'

6.2 Comparative and superlative adjectives

Form

1 Look at the chart.

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	cheap small *big	cheaper smaller bigger	cheapest smallest biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	funniest earliest heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	most careful most boring most expensive most interesting
Irregular adjectives	far good bad	further better worse	furthest best worst

* Short adjectives with one vowel + one consonant double the consonant:
hot/hotter/hottest, fat/fatter/fattest.

2 *Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

I'm **younger than** Barbara.

Barbara's **more intelligent than** Sarah.

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She's **much nicer than** her sister.

Is Tokyo **much more modern than** London?

3 *The* is used before superlative adjectives.

He's **the funniest** boy in the class.

Which is **the tallest** building in the world?

Use

1 We use comparatives to compare one thing, person, or action with another.

She's **taller** than me.

London's **more expensive** than Rome.

2 We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.

She's the **tallest** in the class.

It's the **most expensive** hotel in the world.

3 *As ... as* shows that something is the same or equal.

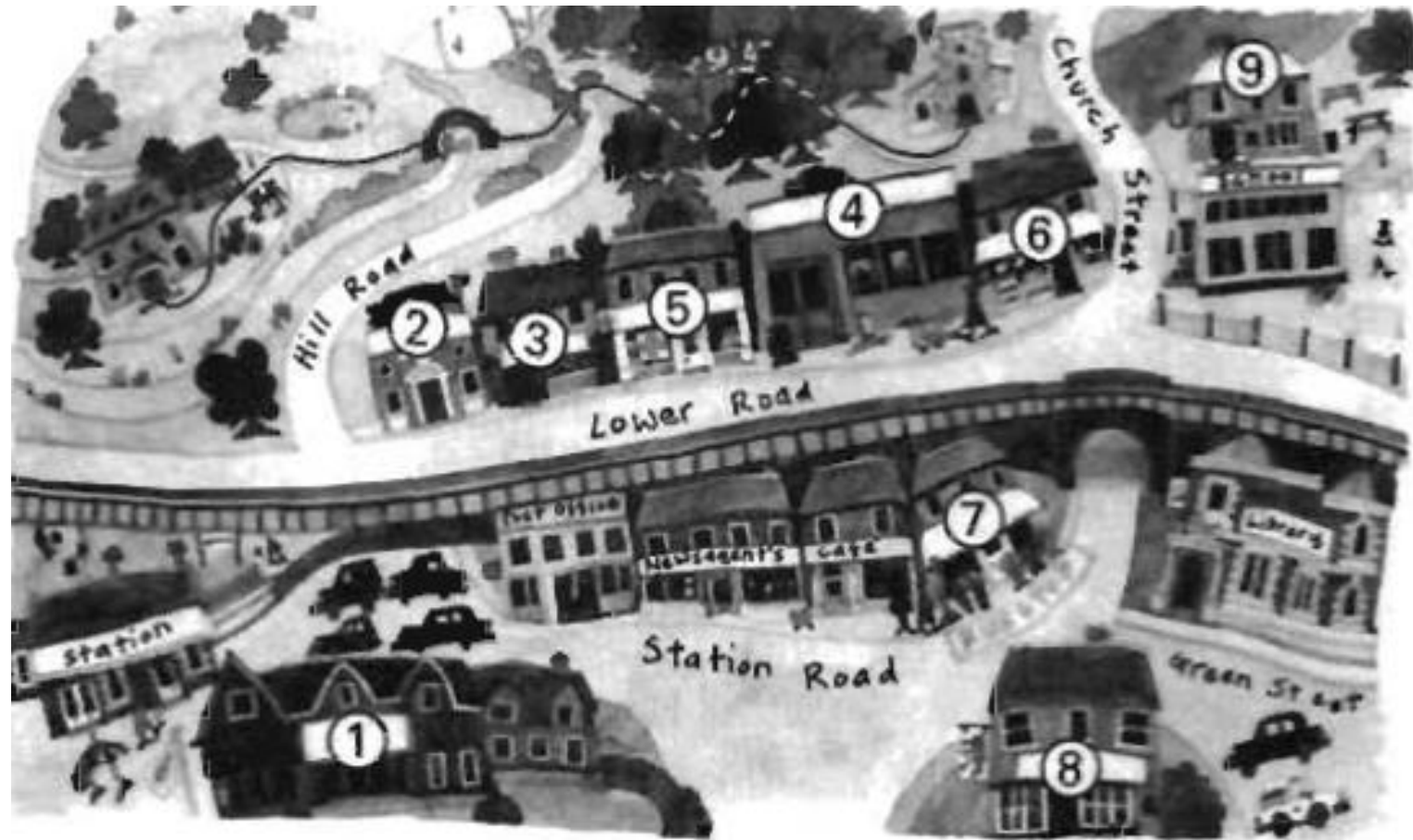
Jim's **as tall as** Peter.

I'm **as worried as** you are.

4 *Not as/so ... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.

She **isn't as tall as** her mother.

My car **wasn't so expensive as** yours.



Answers

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 hotel | 6 greengrocer's |
| 2 bank | 7 flower shop |
| 3 baker's | 8 The Red Lion |
| 4 supermarket | 9 The Old Shepherd |
| 5 chemist's | |

Paris (Île de France)

Founded	990	
Population	10,500,000	
Area	12,012 km ²	
Temperatures	Jan: 4°C	July: 20°C
Rainfall	Jan: 56 mm	July: 59 mm
Km from the sea	150	

Stockholm

Founded	1250	
Population	880,100	
Area	6,488 km ²	
Temperatures	Jan: -3°C	July: 18°C
Rainfall	Jan: 43 mm	July: 61 mm
Km from the sea	0	

Unit 7

7.1 Present Perfect

Form

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Positive and negative

I We/You/They	've (have) haven't	worked in a factory.
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

Question

Have	I we/you/they	been to the United States?
Has	he/she/it	

Short answer

Have you been to Egypt?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has she ever written poetry?	Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

Note

We cannot use *I've, they've, he's, etc.* in short answers.

Yes, I **have**. NOT ~~Yes, I've.~~

Yes, we **have**. NOT ~~Yes, we've.~~

Use

- The Present Perfect looks back from the present into the past, and expresses what has happened before now. The action happened at an indefinite time in the past.

I've **met** a lot of famous people. (before now)

She **has won** awards. (in her life)

She's **written** twenty books. (up to now)

The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.

She's **lived** here for twenty years. (she still lives here)

- The Present Perfect expresses an experience as part of someone's life.

I've **travelled** a lot in Africa.

They've **lived** all over the world.

Ever and *never* are common with this use.

Have you **ever** been in a car crash?

My mother has **never** flown in a plane.

- The Present Perfect expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

I've **known** Alice for six years.

How long **have** you **worked** as a teacher?

Note that the time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.

We've lived here **for** two years. (a period of time)

I've had a beard **since** I left the army. (a point in time)

Note

In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years.

NOT ~~Peter is a teacher for ten years.~~

- The Present Perfect expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

I've **lost** my wallet. (I haven't got it now.)

The taxi's **arrived**. (It's outside the door now.)

Has the postman **been**? (Are there any letters for me?)

The adverbs *just, already, and yet* are common with this use. *Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

She's **just** had some good news.

I've **already** had breakfast.

Has the postman **been yet**?

It's 11.00 and she hasn't got up **yet**.

7.2 Present Perfect and Past Simple

- Compare the Past Simple and Present Perfect.

Past Simple

- The Past Simple refers to an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

He **died** in 1882.

She **got** married when she was 22.

The action is finished.

I **lived** in Paris for a year (but not now).

- Time expressions + the Past Simple

in 1999.

last week.

I did it **two months ago**.

on March 22.

for two years.

Present Perfect

- The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

She **has won** awards.

She's **written** twenty books.

The action can continue to the present.

She's **lived** there for twenty years (and she still does.)

- Time expressions + the Present Perfect

I've worked here **for** twenty years.

I've worked here **since** 1995.

I've worked here **since** I left school.

We've **never** been to America.

- Compare these sentences.

✗	I've broken my leg last year.
✓	I broke my leg last year.
✗	He works as a musician all his life.
✓	He has worked as a musician all his life.
✗	When have you been to Greece?
✓	When did you go to Greece?
✗	How long do you have your car?
✓	How long have you had your car?

Unit 8

8.1 have to

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I We You They	have don't have	to	work hard.
He She It	has doesn't have		

Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

Short answer

Do you have to wear a uniform?	Yes, I do.
Does he have to go now?	No, he doesn't.

Note

- The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.
I **had to** get up early this morning.
Why **did** you **have to** work last weekend?
They liked the hotel because they **didn't have to** do any cooking.
- The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have to* + noun. See p131.

Use

- Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
You **have to** have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)
I **have to** start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)
The doctor says I **have to** do more exercise.
- Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).
You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	might	must
shall	should	will	would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*.
She **can** drive.
I **must get** my hair cut.

- There is no *do/does* in the question.
Can she sing?
Should I go home now?
 - The form is the same for all persons. There is no *-s* in the third person singular:
He **can dance** very well.
She **should try** harder.
It **will rain** soon.
 - To form the negative, add *n't*. There is no *don't/doesn't*.
I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.
You **mustn't** steal.
- Note**
will not = *won't*.
It **won't** rain tomorrow.
- Most modal verbs refer to the present and future. Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.
I **could** swim when I was three.

8.3 should

Form

should + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He We They	should do more exercise. shouldn't tell lies.
-----------------------	--

Question

Should	I she they	see a doctor?
Do you think	I he we	should see a doctor?

Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I **should** do more work. (This is my opinion.)
You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)
Do you think we **should** stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

Shouldn't expresses negative advice.

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Note

Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.

I **think** politicians **should** listen more.
I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.

Unit 9

Unit 9

9.1 Time clauses

- 1 Look at this sentence.

I'll give her a ring when I get home.

It consists of two clauses: a main clause *I'll give her a ring* and a secondary clause *when I get home*.

- 2 These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

when while as soon as after before until

They are not usually followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but we use a present tense.

When I get home, I'll ...

While we're away, ...

As soon as I hear from you, ...

Wait here **until** I get back.

9.2 will

Form

For the forms of *will*, see p134.

Use

- 1 *Will* expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.
Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.
- 2 It also expresses a future fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure to happen in the future'.
Manchester **will** win the cup.
Tomorrow's weather **will** be warm and sunny.
This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is predicting the future, without expressing an intention, plan, or personal judgement.

9.3 First conditional

Form

if + Present Simple, *will* + infinitive without *to*

Positive and negative

if	I work hard, I she has enough money, she we don't hurry up, we you're late, I	'll (will) won't	pass my exams. buy a new car. be late. wait for you.
-----------	--	---------------------	---

Question

What Where	will	you do she go	if	you don't go to university? she can't find a job?
---------------	------	------------------	-----------	--

Short answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
If we look after the planet, will we survive?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

Note

The condition clause *if ...* can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.

I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

Use

- 1 The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.

If my cheque **comes**, I'll **buy** us all a meal.

You'll **get** wet if you **don't take** an umbrella.

What'll **happen** to the environment if we **don't look after** it?

Note

- 1 English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it **rains** ... NOT If it ~~will rain~~ ...

If I **work** hard ... NOT If ~~I'll work~~ hard ...

- 2 *If* expresses a possibility that something will happen; *when* expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.

If I find your book, I'll send it to you.

When I get home, I'll have a bath.

Unit 10

Unit 10

10.1 Verb patterns 2

Verb patterns were first covered in Unit 5. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

1 Verb + *to* + infinitive

They **managed to escape**.

I **try to visit** somewhere new.

We **decided to go** abroad.

2 *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities

Let's **go skiing**.

We **went dancing**.

3 Verb + sb + infinitive without *to*

My teachers **made me work** hard.

My parents **let me go out** when I want.

10.2 *used to*

Form

used to + infinitive

Used to is the same in all persons.

Positive and negative

I		
She	used to	smoke.
We	didn't use to	like cooking.
They		

Question

What did you use to do?

Short answer

Did you use to smoke a lot? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Note

- 1 The question form is not often used. We ask a question in the Past Simple, and reply using *used to*.

Where **did you go** on holiday when you were young?

We **used to go** camping in France.

- 2 *Never* is often used.

I **never used to** watch TV.

- 3 Be careful not to confuse *to use* (e.g. *I use a knife to cut an apple.*) and *used to*.

The pronunciation is also different.

to use /ju:z/ *used to* /ju:stʊ:/ or /ju:stə/

Use

Used to is used:

- 1 to express a past habit.

He **used to** play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.

- 2 to express a past state.

They **used to** be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

10.3 *used to* and the Past Simple

- 1 The Past Simple can also be used to express a past habit or state.
He **played** football every Sunday when he **was** a boy.
They **were** happy together when they **were** first married.
- 2 Only the Past Simple can be used for actions which happened once in the past.
We **used to** go to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we **went** to Greece.
Last night I **drank** champagne.

Note

Used to has no equivalent in the present. The Present Simple is used for present habits and states.

She **lives** in New York.

She sometimes **comes** to London on business.

10.4 Infinitives

- 1 Infinitives are used to express purpose. They answer the question *Why ... ?* This use is very common in English.
I'm learning English **to get** a good job.
She's saving her money **to buy** a car.
I'm going to Scotland **to visit** my parents.

Note

Some languages express this idea of purpose with a translation of *for + infinitive*. English does not use *for*.

I came here **to learn** English.

NOT I came here ~~for to~~ learn English.

I came here ~~for~~ learn English.

- 2 Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

I'm	pleased surprised	to see you.
It's	hard important impossible	to learn Chinese.

- 3 Infinitives are used after the question words *who, what, where, how*, etc.
Can you tell me **how to get** to the station?
I don't know **who to speak to**.
Show me **what to do**.
- 4 Infinitives are used after the compounds *something, nothing, nowhere, anybody*, etc.
Have **something to eat**!
I've got **nothing to do**.
There's **nowhere to hide**.
Is there **anyone to talk to**?