

1

AGENDA

Grammar

- 1a Present simple and present continuous
- 1b Past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous
- 1c Past continuous, past perfect simple, past perfect continuous

Vocabulary

- 1d *for, since, during, yet, etc.*
- 1e Suffixes (1)

Entry test

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I *stay / am staying* at the Imperial Hotel until they get my flat ready.
- 2 The Amazon *flows / is flowing* into the Atlantic Ocean.
- 3 Buying a house *becomes / is becoming* more and more expensive nowadays.
- 4 We haven't decided yet but we *think / are thinking* of moving house.
- 5 Whether we play on Saturday *depends / is depending* on the weather.

SCORE / 5

Now look at **1a** on pages 14–17.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous of the verbs in the box.

already / win discuss not find originate try

- 6 Jazz in the US around 1900.
- 7 He's a brilliant actor. At the age of thirty, he several awards.
- 8 Even when we were children, our parents our family problems with us.
- 9 They to fix this pipe since this morning and it's still leaking.
- 10 Scientists still a cure for cancer.

SCORE / 5

Now look at **1b** on pages 18–20.

3 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

- 11 About 100 people outside the theatre for tickets when we got there.
A queue **B** queued **C** were queuing **D** have queued
- 12 This time last week I to London.
A drove **B** was driving **C** have driven **D** have been driving
- 13 By the time the teacher arrived, the classroom was empty. The students
A left **B** were leaving **C** have left **D** had left
- 14 The witness claimed he the man before.
A didn't see **B** wasn't seeing **C** hasn't seen **D** hadn't seen
- 15 I a shower when the phone rang.
A had **B** was having **C** have had **D** have been having

SCORE / 5

Now look at **1c** on pages 21-22.**4 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.**

- 16 She's changed a lot she left school.
A for **B** since **C** during **D** after
- 17 I've been waiting in the rain hours!
A for **B** since **C** during **D** from
- 18 I was coming home, I met my old English teacher.
A While **B** Since **C** During **D** Before
- 19 She was born in Yorkshire twenty-five years
A over **B** since **C** ago **D** before
- 20 I've seen the film – I don't want to see it again.
A still **B** already **C** yet **D** before

SCORE / 5

Now look at **1d** on pages 23-25.**5 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.**

- 21 How long have you been looking for?
A employ **B** employer **C** employee **D** employment
- 22 I need a tin to open this tin of peas.
A open **B** opening **C** opener **D** opened
- 23 You have to be a very good to get a job as a chef.
A cook **B** cooker **C** cookery **D** cooked
- 24 She's doing an evening course in
A photograph **B** photography **C** photographic **D** photographer
- 25 Passing the exam at such a young age was quite an
A achieve **B** achiever **C** achievement **D** achievable

SCORE / 5

Now look at **1e** on pages 26-27.

TOTAL SCORE / 25

Grammar

1a

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple	Present continuous
<p>Form</p> <p>Affirmative: <i>They live in Cambridge.</i></p> <p>Question: <i>Does he live in Brighton?</i></p> <p>Negative: <i>I don't live in London.</i></p>	<p>Affirmative: <i>She's waiting for Keith.</i></p> <p>Question: <i>Are they having a good time?</i></p> <p>Negative: <i>I'm not talking to you!</i></p>
<p>Use</p> <p>We use the present simple:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for permanent situations. <i>I live in a flat.</i> <i>She works for an insurance company.</i> • for repeated actions or habits: <i>I use my mobile phone every day.</i> <i>We usually have dinner at eight.</i> • for general truths: <i>The sun rises in the east.</i> <i>Water boils at 100°C.</i> • when we tell stories or summarise the plot of a film or book: <i>Our hero goes off to search for the treasure, which he eventually finds after many adventures.</i> 	<p>We use the present continuous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for temporary situations: <i>I'm staying with a friend at the moment.</i> • for situations that are changing: <i>The weather's getting hotter and hotter.</i> • for actions in progress at the moment of speaking: <i>I'm using John's mobile because I left mine at home.</i> <i>You're eating too fast!</i> • for annoying habits, often with <i>always</i>: <i>You're always borrowing money!</i>

- When we use *always* with the present simple, it means 'all the time' or 'every time':
*I **always complain** if the service is bad in restaurants.*
- When we use *always* with the present continuous, it means 'too often'. We use it to show that we find something annoying.
*You're **always complaining** that waiters are rude!*

State verbs

- We do not normally use certain verbs with the present continuous, or other continuous tenses. These verbs describe a state, not an activity. They are called state verbs and they include:
 - mental/thinking verbs: *agree, believe, disagree, doubt, expect, forget, imagine, know, notice, realise, remember, suppose, think, understand*

- attitude verbs: *dislike, hate, like, love, need, prefer, want, wish*
- sense/perception verbs: *hear, see, smell, taste*
- appearance, qualities: *appear, look, resemble, seem, sound*
- existence, being, possession: *be, belong to, come (from), exist, have, lack, own, possess*
- other verbs: *consist of, contain, cost, depend, fit, include, matter, mean, need, owe, suit, weigh*
- We can use some state verbs with continuous tenses but with a change in meaning. Here are some examples:

Present simple	Present continuous
He is friendly. (= It's one of his qualities/ characteristics.)	He is being friendly. (= behaving in a particular way)
She has (got) a car. (= owns)	She's having dinner . (= eating)
They think it's too expensive. (= believe)	They're thinking of buying a car. (= considering)
She looks sad. (= seems)	She's looking at you. (= turned her eyes in a particular direction)
He feels what we did was wrong. (= thinks)	He's feeling the baby's forehead. (= touching)
Do you see what I mean? (= understand)	I'm seeing Alex on Friday. (= meeting)
This juice tastes good. (= has a particular taste)	He's tasting the milk to see if it's OK. (= putting it in his mouth to check its quality)
It depends on the weather. (= The weather may change the situation.)	I'm depending on you. (= relying on)
She appears to be very upset. (= seems)	The Blues Band is appearing at the Odeon on Saturday. (= performing)

- We can use the verbs *feel*, *look*, *ache* and *hurt* in the simple or the present continuous form, with no change in meaning:

I **feel**/**'m feeling** sick.

You **look**/**'re looking** tired.

My feet **ache**/**are aching**.

My leg **hurts**/**is hurting**.

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct answer.

- We **rarely see** / 're rarely seeing each other now.
- I **sleep** / 'm sleeping on Nick's sofa until I find a place of my own.
- I **only work** / 'm only working there for a couple of months – I'm going abroad in the summer.
- If you **don't listen** / aren't listening to the radio, why don't you switch it off?
- His only bad habit is that he **talks** / is talking too loudly.
- So, in the first scene, we **see** / are seeing him getting up. Then he **goes out** / is going out and **meets** / is meeting a strange woman.
- You **make** / are making goulash with meat, vegetables and paprika.
- I never do anything I **feel** / 'm feeling is against my principles.
- He **appears** / 's appearing to be very friendly but I don't know him very well.
- There's nobody at the door. You **just hear** / 're just hearing things.
- So, what **do you think** / are you thinking? Is it a good idea?

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 Diane's father **owns** (own) that restaurant over there.
- 1 My sister (wait) patiently for her exam results.
- 2 We (not travel) by train very often.
- 3 I (consider) accepting that job offer in Cambridge.
- 4 The film (end) with a dramatic car chase.
- 5 I'm sorry, I (feel) too tired to go out this evening.
- 6 We (have) a great time here in London.
- 7 (you / see) much of your brother these days?
- 8 We (rely on) you to bring the keys with you.
- 9 I'm really sorry; I (wish) I could help you.
- 10 Who (you / think) you are, speaking to me like that!

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 We **always visit** (visit / always) my grandparents at weekends but Aunt Roberta **never comes** (come / never) with us.
- 1 I (use / never) my mobile phone if I (drive).
- 2 I (get) lots of emails every day but I (seem / never) to have the time to reply!
- 3 The heroine (prefer) to be with Paul because James (argue / always).
- 4 Maria (forget / always) what time the soap (start).
- 5 You (moan / always) about the state of the flat but you (help / never) me tidy it up!
- 6 She (criticise / always) people! That's why she (not have) any friends!
- 7 Whether he (go out) or not (depend / always) on how busy he is.
- 8 I (shop / never) here – they (be / always) so rude!
- 9 We (smell / always) food cooking when we (pass) her house.
- 10 He (borrow / always) money! And he (pay / never) me back!



4 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in the box.

cost depend go have look love make stay still / study taste write

Hi Rosa,

I ⁽⁰⁾ *'m writing* to you from an Internet café in the city centre. I ⁽¹⁾

in a cheap hotel near Plaza Catalunya. It ⁽²⁾ just forty euros a night – not bad!

Barcelona is a really exciting city and I ⁽³⁾ a wonderful time! This morning I visited the Sagrada Familia – a famous Catholic church in Barcelona. It's really weird – it ⁽⁴⁾ like a wedding cake! Later today I might go to the beach – it ⁽⁵⁾ on the weather.

The food's great. Crema Catalana is my favourite – I just ⁽⁶⁾ it! It's a dessert they ⁽⁷⁾ here with cold custard and sugar on top. It ⁽⁸⁾ absolutely delicious!

So, everything ⁽⁹⁾ well here. What about you? Is everything OK back in rainy Milan? ⁽¹⁰⁾ (you) for your exam next week?

See you soon!

Paola

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 0 It's usually getting very cold here in the winter.
It usually gets very cold here in the winter.
- 1 This week, the government holds a conference on nuclear energy.

- 2 Water is consisting of hydrogen and oxygen.

- 3 Things are get more and more expensive all the time. It really makes me angry!

- 4 I've got nowhere to live, so I stay with a friend for now.

- 5 Is this car belonging to you, sir?

- 6 You always moaning! Stop it!

- 7 In the novel, the story is taking place in Florence.

1_b

Past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous

Past simple	Present perfect simple
Form	
Affirmative: <i>They went out on Saturday.</i>	Affirmative: <i>I've seen this film.</i>
Question: <i>Did you like the film?</i>	Question: <i>Have you heard from Jim recently?</i>
Negative: <i>We didn't see Terry last night.</i>	Negative: <i>She hasn't phoned yet.</i>
Use	
<p>We use the past simple:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for past (finished) actions, often with time words like <i>a year ago, last Sunday, in 2010, yesterday, etc.:</i> <i>The first modern Olympics took place in Athens more than a hundred years ago. They arrived in Spain yesterday.</i> for past habits or states: <i>He always caught the same train. Long ago, they built most houses out of wood.</i> for past states, events or actions that lasted for a period of time in the past: <i>We were neighbours for twenty-five years.</i> 	<p>We use the present perfect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past: <i>They have arrived in Spain.</i> for past actions that have a result which is obvious or important in the present: <i>They have polluted the river. (= And now the fish are dead.)</i> <i>You've spilt the coffee all over my trousers! (= And now they're ruined.)</i> for recently completed actions, often with <i>just</i>: <i>The film's just started.</i> to refer to a period of time that has not finished yet. <i>We've built twenty schools this year. (= It is still this year.)</i> for general experiences, often with <i>before, ever</i> and <i>never</i>. <i>Have you ever seen an elephant?</i> <i>We've never been to Australia.</i> <i>She's never flown before.</i> for actions, events or situations that began in the past and continue in the present, often with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>: <i>They have lived here for six years. (= They still live here.)</i> <i>Mr Edwards has worked here since 2009. (= He still works here.)</i> with the following words: <i>already, yet, recently, often, still</i>: <i>The rain has already destroyed the crops.</i> <i>We still haven't discovered life on other planets.</i> <i>They haven't finished the project yet.</i>

For *for* and *since*, see also: 1d



Past simple or present perfect simple?

- To talk about a period of time that has finished, we use the past simple. To talk about a period of time that has not yet finished, we use the present perfect simple. Compare:
*I **had** two sandwiches this morning.*
(= It is now afternoon or evening.)
*I've **had** two sandwiches this morning.*
(= It is still morning.)
- The choice between the past simple and the present perfect simple depends on whether the action links the past with the present. Compare:
*He **did** a lot in his short life.*
(= He is dead.)
*He **has done** a lot in his short life.*
(= He is alive and young.)

Present perfect continuous

Form

Affirmative: *It **has been raining** since Monday.*

Question: *How long **have you been waiting**?*

Negative: *I **haven't been sleeping** well lately.*

Use

- We use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions that started in the past and continue up to the moment of speaking. We use it especially when we are interested in the duration of the action:
*I've **been waiting** for a whole hour!*
- Notice the difference between the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous:
*I've **read** this book.* (= I have finished it. The focus here is on the fact that the action is complete.)
*I've **been reading** a book about life on other planets.* (= I haven't finished it yet. The focus here is on the fact that the action is incomplete.)



PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the article. Use the past simple or present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

MACHU PICCHU

We ⁽⁰⁾ have known (know) about Machu Picchu for over a century now. Archaeologists ⁽¹⁾ (discover) this ancient Inca site in 1911. They ⁽²⁾ (write) books and newspaper articles about their discovery, so people all over the world ⁽³⁾ (read) about the site and ⁽⁴⁾ (want) to see it for themselves. The first tourists ⁽⁵⁾ (start) to arrive in the 1960s. Now, more than half a century later, millions of visitors ⁽⁶⁾ (be) to Machu Picchu. Tourists from all over the world ⁽⁷⁾ (see) this marvellous Inca city with their own eyes.

In recent years, Machu Picchu ⁽⁸⁾ (become) one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world. Luxury hotels have been built not far from the site, while in the late 1990s, the Peruvian government ⁽⁹⁾ (allow) the construction of a cable car for visitors. However, all this ⁽¹⁰⁾ (do) a lot of harm to the site. It ⁽¹¹⁾ (pollute) the atmosphere and caused noise pollution around the ancient city. In an effort to protect the site, UNESCO ⁽¹²⁾ (make) Machu Picchu a World Heritage site in 1983.

2 Read the sentences from a letter of application and choose the correct answer.

- 0 I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared / *has appeared* in *Career* online magazine on 3 December.
- 1 I *originally studied* / *have originally studied* Mechanical Engineering at university and I *graduated* / *have been graduating* with a first class degree.
- 2 I *now completed* / *have now completed* a postgraduate degree in Business and Administration.
- 3 I *have tried* / *have been trying* to find a permanent job for months.
- 4 I *worked* / *have worked* for several companies on a temporary basis till now.
- 5 In my first job, I *was* / *have been* responsible for marketing.
- 6 I *applied* / *have applied* for several posts this year.
- 7 However, I still *did not manage* / *have not managed* to find what I am looking for.
- 8 The last job I *applied* / *have applied* for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
- 9 I *started* / *have started* learning Spanish a few months ago but I *did not obtain* / *have not obtained* a qualification in it yet.
- 10 I *did not apply* / *have not applied* for a job with your company before.
- 11 I *hoped* / *have hoped* that you would consider my application favourably.
- 12 However, I *have waited* / *have been waiting* for a reply for several weeks and I still *did not receive* / *have not received* one from you.

3 Complete the text. Use the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

The Internet ⁽⁰⁾ *has changed* (change) our lives in so many ways. Most people say it ⁽¹⁾ (make) life better, and this is probably true. It ⁽²⁾ (have) some bad influence, too but I think it ⁽³⁾ (do) more good than harm.

First of all, it has made communication much easier and it ⁽⁴⁾ (bring) people around the world much closer. I have a friend in Mexico, who I ⁽⁵⁾ (write) to for years. First, I used to write her letters and I ⁽⁶⁾ (have to) wait for weeks before I ⁽⁷⁾ (get) a reply. It ⁽⁸⁾ (take) ages! Now we communicate by email. Already this week, I ⁽⁹⁾ (sent) her five emails – and I ⁽¹⁰⁾ (receive) a reply to all of them in just a few minutes!

What else? Well, for the last few days, my son ⁽¹¹⁾ (teach) me to make video calls so I can talk to friends and see them at the same time. It's amazing – and highly addictive, too! Already this morning, I ⁽¹²⁾ (sit) in front of the screen for three hours, and I ⁽¹³⁾ (not finish) half my emails yet!

'Flying? I've been to almost as many places as my luggage!' BOB HOPE

1c

Past continuous, past perfect simple, past perfect continuous

Past continuous

Form

Affirmative: *He was talking to you.*

Question: *Were you working at six?*

Negative: *Sorry, I wasn't listening.*

Use

We use the past continuous:

- for actions in progress at a particular time in the past:
I was watching TV at nine o'clock last night.
- for two or more actions happening at the same time in the past:
She was studying while I was watching.
- to set the scene or give background information in a story:
It was pouring with rain and she was wondering what to do.
- with the past simple, to say that something happened in the middle of something else:
I was sleeping when my friend called.

Past perfect simple

Form

Affirmative: *They had left at four o'clock.*

Question: *Had the party finished at eleven?*

Negative: *I hadn't seen him before.*

Use

- We use the past perfect simple to talk about a past action that happened before another past action:
When I had picked some fruit, I went back to the beach.
- We often use the past perfect simple with *when* and *after*:
After they had eaten, they cleared the table.
- Compare:
When I arrived at the party, Mary left.
(= I arrived and then Mary left.)
When I arrived at the party, Mary had left.
(= Mary left and then I arrived.)

Past perfect continuous

Form

Affirmative: *She had been working for hours.*

Question: *Had they been waiting long?*

Negative: *I hadn't been feeling well.*

Use

- We use the past perfect continuous to talk about something that started in the past and continued up until another time in the past:
They had been climbing for five hours before they reached the top.
- We often use the past perfect continuous to emphasise how long a past action, event or state lasted:
I had been feeling sleepy all day, so I went to bed.

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 0 Columbus discovered / was discovering America though at first he believed he had reached / had been reaching Asia.
- 1 Hillary and Tenzing were climbing / had been climbing for several days when they reached / had reached the summit.
- 2 Scott reached / was reaching the South Pole in 1912 but Amundsen had beaten / was beating him by a month.
- 3 Franklin flew / was flying a kite when he made / was making a very important discovery about electricity.
- 4 Before Columbus discovered / was discovering America, people were believing / had believed that the Earth was flat.
- 5 Newton made / was making his great discovery while he was sitting / had been sitting under an apple tree.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 0 They stayed in the tent because it **was raining** (rain).
- 1 The roads were wet because it (rain) all night.
- 2 He was broke. He (spend) all his money on clothes.
- 3 I (have) a nightmare when the alarm went off and woke me up.
- 4 His hands were covered in oil because he (try) to fix the car all morning.
- 5 When she opened the window, she was happy to see it (snow) lightly. In fact, it (snow) all night and snow (cover) all the rooftops.
- 6 When Mrs Morgan came into the classroom, the pupils (run) around and they (scream) at the top of their voices. They (knock) over chairs and desks and someone (draw) funny pictures on the board.
- 7 Although I (set off) early, I got there late and everyone (wait) for me to start the meeting. Mr Wilson told me they (wait) for a whole hour.
- 8 When we got back from our holiday, we discovered that someone (break into) our house. The burglars, however, (drop) a piece of paper with an address on it as they (climb) out of the window.

*Before John Kennedy became President in 1960, he **had said** that the state of the country was bad. When he became President, he said things were just as bad as he'd **been saying** they were.*

3 Complete the article. Use the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Mark Zuckerberg, creator of Facebook

The pre-Facebook years

By the time he ⁽⁰⁾ **began** (begin) classes at Harvard, Mark Zuckerberg ⁽¹⁾ (achieve) a reputation as a programming genius. Before the end of his second year at university, he ⁽²⁾ (already / design) *CourseMatch*, a program that helped students choose classes based on the choices other students ⁽³⁾ (make). At the time, Mark ⁽⁴⁾ (study) psychology and computer science.

A short time later, he created *Facemash*, a program that let students select the best-looking person from different photos. Until then, students ⁽⁵⁾ (use) books called 'Face Books', which included the names and photos of everyone who lived in the student dorms. *Facemash* went up over the weekend but by Monday morning, the college ⁽⁶⁾ (take) it down because its popularity ⁽⁷⁾ (flood) Harvard's server. Before *Facemash*, students ⁽⁸⁾ (ask) the university to develop a similar website for months. Mark ⁽⁹⁾ (work) on a very similar idea when he heard about these requests, so he decided to do something about them – and promised to build a better site than what the university ⁽¹⁰⁾ (plan).

Vocabulary



for, since, during, yet, etc.

for and since

- We use *for* to say how long something lasts:
*I'm tired. We've been walking **for** four hours!*
*I haven't seen Eva **for** ages.*
- We use *since* to indicate a starting point:
*They haven't met **since** the wedding.*
(since + noun)
*A lot has happened **since** I last wrote to you.*
(since + clause)
~~*I've been in London **since** four weeks.*~~ X
*I've been in London **for** four weeks.* ✓

over and during

- We can use *over* and *during* in the same way, to indicate the period of time in which something happens or develops:
***Over/During** the last eighteen months, there have been three tax increases.*
- Compare the use of *since*:
***Since** the middle of last year, there have been three tax increases.* (the middle of last year = the starting point)

from ... to/until/till

- We use *from ... to/until/till* to indicate when something starts and ends:
*Dinner is **from** eight o'clock **to** ten o'clock.*
*I waited **from** ten **till** two.*
- We can use *from* on its own if we do not say when something ends:
*I was training **from** ten o'clock.*

from and since

- Compare *from* and *since*:
*They were here **from** ten o'clock.* (= They came at ten o'clock.)
*They've been here **since** ten o'clock.* (= They're still here.)

for and during

- *For* answers the question *How long?* We use it with time expressions to talk about actions that last the whole of the period of time:
*He was with the company **for** forty years.* (= His time with the company was forty years.)
- We use *during* + *that week/your stay/the match/etc.* to say that one action happened inside a period of time:
***During that year,** he rose from deputy manager to managing director.*
- Here are some common words and phrases we use with *for* and *during*:
***for** two hours/a whole week/a long time/a couple of days/a minute*
***during** office hours/the day/the full ninety minutes/the twentieth century/the interval*

during and while

- *During* is a preposition. We use it before a noun/noun phrase. We do not use *during* with a clause:
*We didn't see anybody **during the holidays.*** (*the holidays* = noun)
- *While* is a conjunction. We use it with a clause:
*We didn't see anybody **while we were on holiday.*** (*we were on holiday* = clause)
~~***During** I was at home, a salesman called.*~~ X
***While** I was at home, a salesman called.* ✓

ago, already, before, still and yet

- *Ago* shows how long before the moment of speaking something happened. We use it with the past simple, not the present perfect. *Ago* comes after a time word or phrase.
I came to Rome exactly six months ago.
I'm writing in reply to your letter, which I received two days ago.
- We often use *already* to show surprise that something has happened sooner than expected. We also use it to say that something has been done and does not need to be repeated. We normally use it in affirmative sentences and questions. We often use *already* with perfect tenses. It can come in the mid or end position.
Is the taxi already here? Is the taxi here already?
I've already tried that. I've tried that already.
- We use *before* to mean 'earlier than a time in the past'.
I went to the airport last Monday to meet Sue. I hadn't been to the airport before.
(i.e. before last Monday)
- *Still* tells us that something is continuing and has not finished. It can suggest surprise that it continues longer than expected. We use it in mid position, and in negative sentences it comes before the negative word.
I've had fifty driving lessons and I still can't drive very well.
We've been waiting for over an hour but she still isn't here.
- We use *yet* in negative sentences, to show that something that we expected to happen has not happened. We also use it in questions to ask if something has happened. *Yet* comes at the end of the sentence.
I'm not ready yet. (= I expected to be ready by now.)
Aren't you ready yet? (= I expected you to be ready by now.)

See also: 6d

PRACTICE**1 Choose the correct answer.**

- 0 It must be a month *while* / *since* we last had a meal together.
- 1 We haven't had a meal together *for* / *since* about a month.
- 2 *Since* / *During* our meal, her phone rang six or seven times.
- 3 *During* / *While* her stay here, she made a lot of good friends.
- 4 *While* / *Since* she was staying here, she made a lot of good friends.
- 5 Keane was injured *during* / *while* the last minute of the match.
- 6 *For* / *Since* several seasons, Keane has not been seriously injured in a game.
- 7 *For* / *Since* 2009, Keane has only been badly injured once on the pitch.
- 8 You know, I had never been to Rome *from* / *before* our trip together.
- 9 I've *still* / *already* been to Rome twice this year.
- 10 If you visit Rome that often, do you *already* / *still* enjoy it?
- 11 I haven't been to Milan *already* / *yet*.
- 12 I went to Milan about a year *ago* / *before*.

2 Complete the story. Use the words in the box.

ago ago already already before
 during during for from since since
 since still until while yet

Flying home

A couple of months ⁽⁰⁾ ... **ago** ... , Charles was in Athens on his way back to the States from a business trip. It had been ages ⁽¹⁾ he had felt so angry. He had been at the airport ⁽²⁾ seven o'clock in the morning ⁽³⁾ the evening, waiting for a flight to New York. An announcement had ⁽⁴⁾ been made to say that the plane was delayed due to 'technical problems'. Half an hour ⁽⁵⁾ that, another announcement had said that there was going to be a delay because of air traffic congestion. Now the plane had been sitting on the runway ⁽⁶⁾ at least an hour and it was ⁽⁷⁾ not ready to board. ⁽⁸⁾ this delay, Charles tried to complete his report, which he hadn't finished ⁽⁹⁾ , even though his boss was expecting it on his return. There was a lot of noise going on around him ⁽¹⁰⁾ he was trying to put the finishing touches to his final paragraph, so in the end, he gave up. It had been years ⁽¹¹⁾ Charles had travelled by plane. He avoided flying if he could, ⁽¹²⁾ a particularly unpleasant flight some years ⁽¹³⁾ He ⁽¹⁴⁾ hated flying but ⁽¹⁵⁾ that flight, he was convinced that it was the worst way to get around.



3 Complete the sentences. Use one word in each gap.

- 0 **While**.. I was getting ready for bed, Sean called.
- 1 The accident happened ten years
- 2 Some animals hunt the day and sleep at night.
- 3 I know this place – I'm sure I've been here but I can't remember when.
- 4 I haven't heard from Jenny ages.
- 5 The museum is open 9.00 to 5.00.
- 6 I won't have a coffee, thanks. I've had one
- 7 I don't know the answer – I'll have to think about it. I'll let you know as soon as I can.
- 8 They haven't managed to find a solution to the problem.
- 9 Haven't you finished your shower?
- 10 I started learning English two years

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct position. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 0 I've asked her twice but she hasn't replied. (already, yet)
I've already asked her twice but she hasn't replied yet.
- 1 The design of the building is similar to others that have been built. (already)
- 2 I'm sorry, your dry cleaning isn't ready. (yet)
- 3 Lucy asked me to email the office in Vienna but I've done it. (already)
- 4 Do you need my help? (still)
- 5 I haven't told Sam about the accident. (still)
- 6 It's raining, so there's no point in going to the beach. (still, yet)
- 7 Has your uncle arrived? (yet)
- 8 I've waited a whole hour and he hasn't come. (already, yet)

1_e

Suffixes (1)

- We normally use suffixes to change a word to a different part of speech:
employ (verb) → *employment* (noun)
- Sometimes, the suffix does not change the part of speech but it changes the meaning:
neighbour (noun) → *neighbourhood* (noun)
- We use the following suffixes to make nouns:

Form/Suffix	Use	Example
verb + -er	forms a noun that describes sb's occupation or what sb does	<i>employ</i> → <i>employer</i> , <i>shop</i> → <i>shopper</i> , <i>teach</i> → <i>teacher</i> , <i>work</i> → <i>worker</i> , <i>write</i> → <i>writer</i>
	forms a noun that describes what sth does	<i>cook</i> → <i>cooker</i> , <i>grate</i> → <i>grater</i> , <i>dry hair</i> → <i>hair dryer</i> , <i>open tins</i> → <i>tin opener</i> , <i>sharpen pencils</i> → <i>pencil sharpener</i> , <i>wash dishes</i> → <i>dishwasher</i> , <i>wipe a windscreen</i> → <i>windscreen wiper</i>
verb + -or	forms a noun that describes sb's occupation or what sb does	<i>act</i> → <i>actor</i> , <i>invest</i> → <i>investor</i> , <i>operate</i> → <i>operator</i> , <i>sail</i> → <i>sailor</i> , <i>supervise</i> → <i>supervisor</i>
verb/noun + -ee	forms a noun that describes what sb does or who sb is	<i>employ</i> → <i>employee</i> , <i>pay</i> → <i>payee</i> , <i>interview</i> → <i>interviewee</i>
verb/noun + -ing	forms a noun that describes an example of something or an action	<i>draw</i> → <i>drawing</i> , <i>build</i> → <i>building</i> , <i>tube</i> → <i>tubing</i>
noun + -eer	forms a noun that says what activity sb does	<i>mountain</i> → <i>mountaineer</i>
verb/noun + -ist	forms a noun that expresses sb's belief or occupation	<i>type</i> → <i>typist</i> , <i>cycle</i> → <i>cyclist</i> , <i>art</i> → <i>artist</i> , <i>violin</i> → <i>violinist</i> , <i>anarchy</i> → <i>anarchist</i> , <i>Buddha</i> → <i>Buddhist</i>
adjective + -ity	forms an abstract noun	<i>equal</i> → <i>equality</i> , <i>flexible</i> → <i>flexibility</i>
adjective + -ness	forms an abstract noun	<i>good</i> → <i>goodness</i> , <i>great</i> → <i>greatness</i> , <i>happy</i> → <i>happiness</i> , <i>sad</i> → <i>sadness</i>
noun/adjective + -hood	forms an abstract noun	<i>brother</i> → <i>brotherhood</i> , <i>mother</i> → <i>motherhood</i> , <i>likely</i> → <i>likelihood</i>
noun + -ship	forms an abstract noun	<i>friend</i> → <i>friendship</i>
verb/adjective + -ance/-ence	forms an abstract noun	<i>admit</i> → <i>admittance</i> , <i>intelligent</i> → <i>intelligence</i>
verb + -ment	forms an abstract noun	<i>achieve</i> → <i>achievement</i> , <i>employ</i> → <i>employment</i> , <i>enjoy</i> → <i>enjoyment</i> , <i>excite</i> → <i>excitement</i>
verb + -tion/-ation/-ition/-sion	forms an abstract noun	<i>form</i> → <i>formation</i> , <i>alter</i> → <i>alteration</i> , <i>invent</i> → <i>invention</i> , <i>pollute</i> → <i>pollution</i> , <i>produce</i> → <i>production</i> , <i>complicate</i> → <i>complication</i> , <i>educate</i> → <i>education</i> , <i>occupy</i> → <i>occupation</i> , <i>qualify</i> → <i>qualification</i> , <i>oppose</i> → <i>opposition</i> , <i>omit</i> → <i>omission</i> , <i>profess</i> → <i>profession</i> , <i>revise</i> → <i>revision</i>

See also: [3e](#), [4e](#), [10e](#), [12e](#), [13e](#)

PRACTICE

1 Complete the table. The underlined words will help you.

Clue	Noun
0 the quality of being <u>patient</u>	<u>patience</u>
1 (s)he takes <u>photographs</u>
2 (s)he plays the <u>guitar</u>
3 it <u>washes dishes</u>
4 the state of being <u>able</u> to do something
5 the relationship you have with a <u>friend</u>
6 the act of <u>exploring</u> a place
7 something you <u>arrange</u>
8 he <u>acts</u> in films or plays
9 the thing we make when we <u>build</u>
10 the quality of being <u>important</u>
11 the period of time when you are a <u>child</u>
12 the feeling of being <u>excited</u>
13 the state of being <u>happy</u>
14 (s)he is being <u>trained</u> for something
15 the act of <u>dividing</u> something
16 the act of <u>performing</u> a play, concert, etc.
17 the thing we <u>open tins</u> with
18 (s)he is forced to seek <u>refuge</u> in a new country
19 the quality of being <u>kind</u>
20 the state or fact of being <u>great</u>

2 Complete the article. Use words formed from the words in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines.

A challenge for Europe

Although recently there has been a small ⁽⁰⁾ reduction in the number of people out of work in Europe, finding ⁽¹⁾ is still the biggest and most serious problem facing society today. The economic crisis that began in 2008 made the situation even worse, especially for women. ⁽²⁾ of opportunity between men and women is still a problem that ⁽³⁾ in many countries have still not solved. Thus, in a number of ⁽⁴⁾, women are still noticeable by their absence. Many ⁽⁵⁾ still pay women less than men, even when their work and ⁽⁶⁾ are the same as those of men. When women complain about unfair ⁽⁷⁾, they are usually ignored or even punished by, for example, not being offered ⁽⁸⁾ This is just not fair. It would be a great pity if the impressive ⁽⁹⁾ of the European Union did not include an ⁽¹⁰⁾ in the working conditions of women.

- REDUCE
- EMPLOY
- EQUAL
- POLITICS
- OCCUPY
- EMPLOY
- QUALIFY
- TREAT
- PROMOTE
- ACHIEVE
- IMPROVE

'The roots of education are bitter but the fruit is sweet.'
ARISTOTLE