

Zero, first, second and third conditionals; unless, as long as, provided/providing (that), in case; I wish/If only

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- If you eat too many sugary foods, you weight. (put on)
- When I any exercise, I feel lethargic. (not do)
- If he stopped smoking, he a lot healthier. (be)
- If I drink too much coffee, I sometimes heart palpitations. (get)
- If they less money on eating out, they would be able to afford a holiday. (spend)
- If we eat all these doughnuts, we any dinner later. (not eat)

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- As long as/In case you eat your ice cream slowly, you won't get brain freeze.
- Andrew can't eat any cakes in case/unless they are gluten free.
- She'll be alright providing/unless they get her to hospital quickly.
- I'm going to take something to eat in case/providing they have forgotten I'm vegetarian.
- You can take him home now in case/as long as you take him to the doctor for a check-up on Monday.
- I'll give you a prescription in case/provided your symptoms get worse over the weekend.

3 Find and correct the seven mistakes.

Yesterday was a horrible day and I keep thinking that I should had done things differently. I left my big sister alone in bed with flu while I went to buy her some medicine. While I was out she fell down the stairs and injured herself. If I would had left some water by her bed, she won't have got up to get a drink. If I had been at home, she would has called me. If I hadn't met my friend in the shop, I wouldn't have took so long to buy her medicine. If I had be quicker, she wouldn't have had to get out of bed. If I have found her sooner, she wouldn't have got so cold. It's all my fault she's in hospital now.

4 Circle the correct answer.

- I wish I harder for the race.
a have trained b had trained c trained
- If only they the train, they would be here now.
a didn't miss b haven't missed c hadn't missed
- He wishes he to ski when he was younger.
a had learnt b has learnt c learnt
- If only you free on Friday, you could come with me to the gym.
a was b were c are
- I wish you leave your gym kit on the floor.
a won't b didn't c wouldn't

5 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

are • could go back • doesn't produce •
don't ignore • had found out • hadn't eaten •
in case • won't go away

Facts about diabetes

There are two types of diabetes. Type 1 diabetes occurs if the body (1) any insulin. It usually occurs in people under 40. Type 2 diabetes occurs when not enough insulin is produced. It occurs in older people, although it is becoming more common in children nowadays. In fact, there has been a 60% rise in cases in the UK in the last decade. Some people say things like, 'If she (2) so many sweets, she wouldn't have become diabetic.' However, although a sugary diet doesn't help, it is not the cause of diabetes. In many cases, it is just bad luck. Others say, 'If only he (3) sooner, they could have prevented it.' Again, this is not strictly true. If you have diabetes, it (4), you can only control it. However, it is important to know that you can have a normal life, if you (5) diabetic. If you (6) the condition, you can manage it. One girl who was diagnosed with diabetes as a teenager said, 'I wish I (7) to the day I was diagnosed to tell myself that diabetes wouldn't be a problem. I wouldn't have worried so much then.' Two symptoms are continually feeling exhausted or being thirsty all the time. Remember this, (8) anyone in your family ever feels this way.

Grammar reference

Reported speech – statements

When the reporting verb (e.g. say, tell) is in the past, the tense of the verb in reported speech usually changes, going one tense 'back'. Some tenses cannot go any further back and so stay the same.

Could, would, should, might, the past perfect and infinitives and gerunds do not change from direct to reported speech.

When the reporting verb is in the present simple or present perfect, the tense of the verb in reported speech usually stays the same.

'I enjoy watching films.' → *He says he enjoys watching films.*

When the reporting verb is in the past but the statement is something which is still true, or is and will always be true, the tense of the verb in reported speech can stay the same.

'I'm American.' → *Hayden said he's American.*

'They make lots of films in India.' → *The guide told us that they make lots of films in India.*

In reported speech, pronouns and possessive adjectives also change.

'I love your smile.' → *Brad said he loved her smile.*

With **say** you do not need to use a personal object to say who the subject is talking to.

He said it was going to be a great film.

NOT He said me it was going to be a great film.

With **tell** you must use a personal object to say who the subject is talking to.

He told me it was going to be a great film.

NOT He told that it was going to be a great film.

Reported speech – questions

The same changes occur with tenses, pronouns and other words as with reported statements.

We do not use the auxiliary verb **do** in reported questions.

'Do you like rap music?' → *She asked me if I liked rap music.*

There is no inversion of subject and verb in reported questions.

'Where are you?' → *He asked me where I was.*

Reported questions are not real questions so they do not need question marks.

NOT She asked me what I needed?

When there is no question word (who, what, how, why, etc.), we use **if** or **whether**.

'Can you do it?' → *They asked me if I could do it.*

Reported speech – other reporting verbs

- add, admit, agree, announce, claim, complain, explain, promise

These work like **say** – you do not need to use a personal object with them. In the case of **promise** you can use a personal object if you want.

- remind, warn

These work like **tell** – you need to use a personal object with them.

Reported speech – other reporting structures

- verb + infinitive: agree, claim, offer, promise, refuse

He agreed to go with them.

- verb + object + infinitive: advise, ask, instruct, tell, order, invite, persuade, remind, warn

She advised him to buy tickets in advance.

- verb + gerund: admit, advise, deny, recommend, regret, suggest

They admitted stealing the watch.

- verb + preposition + gerund: apologise for, insist on, object to, confess to

We apologised for arriving late.

- verb + object + preposition + gerund: accuse somebody of, congratulate somebody on, criticise somebody for, warn somebody against

They accused him of cheating in the exam.

Vocabulary

1 Film, fiction and music genres

action • animation • crime • dance • electronic • folk • historical • horror • indie • metal • punk • R&B • rap • rom-com • sci-fi • soul • thriller

2 Words connected with music and film

album (n) • audience (n) • box office (n) • (main) character (n) • chart (n) • critic (n) • download (n, v) • (happy) ending (n) • gig (n) • hit (n) • live (adv) • lyrics (n) • make it (v) • performance (n) • plot (n) • record (v) • release (v, n) • screenplay (n) • sequel (n) • songwriter (n) • soundtrack (n) • stage (n) • star (v) • tour (n, v) • track (n) • villain (n) • vinyl (n)

3 Adjectives to use in reviews

amusing • clichéd • convincing • fast-moving • gripping • inspiring • intriguing • hilarious • moving • predictable • realistic • stunning • well-produced

4 Compound nouns

blockbuster • box office • breakthrough • cliffhanger • drawback • feedback • masterpiece • outcome • sell-out • soundtrack • turnout



Reported speech – statements, questions, other reporting verbs and other reporting structures

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- Mike said that the train had stopped/has stopped at Birmingham for an hour which was why he was late.
- They told us that the theatre wouldn't/won't open until 7.15 pm.
- I told him that I can't/couldn't go to the cinema because I was feeling a bit under the weather.
- You said that the book had been/was very good, but I found it very boring.
- We said that we were doing/will do our homework in the library.
- Becky told Ron that she was being/was busy because she didn't want to go to the cinema with him.

2 Complete the questions in reported speech.

- Tom:** 'Why don't you like reading very much?'
Tom asked me
reading very much.
- Tina:** 'Which streaming website is the film on?'
Tina asked him on.
- Pete:** 'Where was the music festival that you went to last weekend?'
Pete wanted to know
that we went to last weekend.
- Lisa:** 'Have you heard Taylor Swift's new single?'
Lisa wanted to know
Taylor Swift's new single.
- Andy:** 'Do you like hip-hop music?'
Andy asked me
hip-hop music.
- Ann:** 'Where will you stay when you go to the festival?'
Ann asked me
when I went to the festival.

3 Circle the correct answer.

- He with us that the play wasn't very good.
a admitted b agreed c promised
- They that the festival tickets were already sold out.
a agreed b refused c explained
- I about the cost of the tickets because the show was only 30 minutes long.
a complained b promised c announced
- The actor that he was retiring after his next film.
a agreed b announced c reminded
- The singer said he liked my songs. He that he wanted to record one.
a announced b promised c added

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.

The singer was very difficult to work with. First of all, he (1) (promise/sing) mainly songs from his first album. Then he changed his mind. He said his agent had spoken to him. She (2) (advise/sing) more songs from his new album. We (3) (suggest/perform) a mix of old and new songs, but he (4) (refuse/listen). He (5) (criticise/try) to tell him what to play. The show wasn't very successful. Afterwards, he (6) (apologise for/not listen) to us.

5 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

claimed • complained about • confessed to buying •
explained • invited me to go • it was • of taking up •
she had seen • told me that her •
which band she thought

- Rachel:** Have you ever been to Glastonbury?
Sara: No, I haven't. Have you?
Rachel: No. Katie has though. She went with Jackie. She said (1) brilliant. She (2) with her, but I was busy that weekend.
Sara: Katie likes rock music, doesn't she?
Rachel: Yes, she does. I asked her (3) was the best. She (4) favourite was Bastille. She said their gig was fantastic.
Sara: What else did she tell you?
Rachel: She said (5) lots of good bands. She (6) that she didn't always watch the groups on the main stage. She (7) she met Billie Eilish, too, but I don't know if I believe her!
Sara: What about the camping? Did she like sleeping in a tent?
Rachel: She (8) the mud, but she admitted enjoying it more than she thought. She accused Jackie (9) too much space in the tent, but I don't think it was really a problem!
Sara: I was going to go with my brother next year. He (10) tickets last weekend, just for him and his best friend though!
Rachel: That's a shame. It's sold out now, isn't it?
Sara: Yes, so I'll have to wait another year!

Grammar reference

The passive

subject + **be** + **past participle** (+ **by** + agent)

*Warnings **are given**.* (present simple)

*The hospital **has been built** by the government.*
(present perfect)

*This programme **is being watched** by millions
of people.* (present continuous)

*Volcanoes **weren't understood** in the middle
ages.* (past simple)

*New types of energy **will be used** in the future.*
(will)

We make the passive with the appropriate
tense and form of the verb **to be** and the
past participle of the verb.

To make questions in the passive, we put
the first auxiliary verb before the subject.

***Is the news being given** on TV?*

***Has the earthquake been shown** on TV?*

We use the preposition **by** to introduce the
agent, that is, the person or thing which
does the action.

We use the passive when:

- 1 we are more interested in the action
than the people who do the action.
***The city was destroyed** in 1755.*
- 2 we do not know who exactly does the
action.
Many objects have been stolen.
- 3 it is obvious or understood who did the
action.
The patient was cured.

The passive – verbs with two objects

Some verbs are followed by two objects, one usually a **thing** and
the other a **person**.

They told me the truth.

When this happens, we can make two different passive sentences.

I was told the truth.

The truth was told to me.

It is more common to make passive sentences with the **person or
people** as the subject.

Here is a list of common verbs which are followed by two objects:
*bring, buy, give, lend, offer, owe, pay, promise, refuse, send, show,
tell, teach*

The passive with **say, know, believe, etc.**

*It + be + past participle of **believe, know, think, say, expect, claim,
report** + **that***

We use the present of **to be** to talk about present beliefs and
thoughts.

It is said that dolphins can communicate.

We use the past of **to be** to talk about past beliefs and thoughts.

It was claimed that the president knew about the situation.

Instead of using the impersonal pronoun **it**, we can use this
structure:

subject + **be** + past participle of *believe, know, think, say, expect,
claim, report* + **to** + infinitive

With this structure, we use **to** + infinitive to talk about things in the
present, or things that are always true.

Dolphins are said to be able to communicate.

We use **to have** + past participle to talk about past events or
situations.

The president was claimed to have known about the situation.

We use these structures to talk about what people in general **say,
think or believe** about something.

Vocabulary

1 Natural disasters and extreme weather

avalanche • blizzard/snowstorm • downpour •
drought • dust storm • earthquake • epidemic •
flood/flash flood • forest fire/wildfire • gale •
gust (of wind) • hail • heatwave • hurricane •
landslide • thunderstorm • tornado • torrential rain •
tsunami • volcanic eruption

2 Words connected with natural disasters

aftershock (n) • aid (n) • ash (n) • casualty (n) •
collapse (v) • debris (n) • destruction (n) •
devastating (adj) • evacuate (v) • evacuee (n) •
molten lava (n) • put out (phrasal verb) •
relief worker (n) • spread through/across (phrasal verb) •
supply (n, v) • survivor (n) • sweep down (v) •
tremor (n) • victim (n)

3 Prepositional verbs

agree with • apologise for (something) • arrive at/in •
believe in • belong to • complain about • depend on •
dream of • listen to • protect (somebody/something)
from (somebody/something) • rely on • spend on •
think about/of • wait for



The passive; The passive – verbs with two objects; The passive with say, know, believe, etc.

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- In 2015, buildings in Western Mexico were destroyed/
are destroyed by the strongest hurricane ever recorded.
- In December, some towns in northern England were flooded/was flooded after heavy rain.
- California has been affected/was affected by drought since 2011.
- Heavy rain is predicted/are predicted to fall over the next few days due to a new area of low pressure.
- When a volcano starts producing lava and ash, the local residents should be evacuated/was evacuated for their own safety.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- The flood widespread damage to the town. (cause)
- The hurricane to hit the coast at 2 pm, but in the end, it changed direction. (forecast)
- The survivors eight hours after the avalanche occurred. (find)
- Forest fires rapidly when it hasn't rained for a long time. (spread)
- When a town is evacuated, the evacuees accommodation in special shelters. (give)

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence.

- Aid was promised to the refugees living in the mountains.
The refugees living in the mountains
- An award was given to Beyoncé for her charity work.
Beyoncé for her charity work.
- A special prize was awarded to the local firefighters for their hard work.
The local firefighters for their hard work.
- Temporary accommodation in a sports centre was given to the evacuees.
The evacuees in a sports centre.
- Money was lent to the survivors to help them rebuild their lives.
The survivors

4 Find and correct the mistakes.

- Global warming was believed to be one of the causes of the rise in extreme weather, but scientists are not sure.
- London is claim to be the most popular city for tourists to visit.
- Many people have be reported missing after the severe floods.
- It is not knew how many animals died in the disaster.
- The award for the most successful charity was presented for the Queen.

5 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

are also believed to be • It is said • is reported • should be explored • should be implemented • was being considered • was declared • were created • were granted • were introduced

Never-ending drought

Between 2011 and 2016, California experienced its longest-ever period of drought. In January 2015, a state of emergency (1) in California as the drought entered its fourth year. Assistance programs (2) to help residents facing water shortages. Some farms (3) government funds to help them continue working. In June, emergency conservation regulations (4) to make people reduce water use. In some cities, the problem became so serious that a water-shaming policy (5) This would have allowed the local authorities to name companies and house owners who used excessive quantities of water. Although the drought had officially ended by 2017, the years since have also been drier than normal. La Niña (6) to be at least partly to blame because it created a continuous high-pressure system close to the Californian coast. However, urban growth and farming crops that require a lot of water (7) causes. Lack of water is not the only problem during a drought. With large amounts of dead vegetation, the ground becomes drier and there was a high risk of forest fires. (8) that even if the dry period ends soon, it will take years for the land to recover. In the meantime, water efficiency methods (9) and ideas, such as desalination to make use of seawater (10)

Grammar reference

Defining relative clauses

William Gilbert was the first person who/that investigated electricity scientifically.

We use **who** and **that** for people, **which** and **that** for things, **whose** for possessions, **where** for places, **when** for times, and **why** for reasons.

In defining relative clauses we can omit **who**, **which** or **that** when followed immediately by a noun or pronoun.

That's the device that she invented. = That's the device she invented.

That's the device which I use the most. = That's the device I use the most.

but

That's the device that is popular.

NOT That's the device is popular.

That's the device that helps me the most.

NOT That's the device helps me the most.

Instead of **where** or **when** we can use **which/that ... in**.

That's the year when I was born.

That was the year which I was born in.

That's the city where I was born.

That's the city that I was born in.

We do not use commas in defining relative clauses.

We use defining relative clauses to give essential information about the person, thing, place, time or reason in the other half of the sentence.

Non-defining relative clauses

William Gilbert, who was born in 1544, investigated electricity scientifically.

We use **who** for people, **which** for things, **whose** for possessions, **where** for places, and **when** for times.

We do not use **that** in non-defining relative clauses.

In non-defining relative clauses we cannot omit the relative pronoun.

NOT That device, she invented ten years ago, is really useful.

We always use commas in non-defining relative clauses.

We can use **which** to refer back to the whole of the sentence.

People spend all their money on mobile phones, which I think is ridiculous.

We use non-defining relative clauses to give extra, non-essential information about the person, thing, place or time in the first half of the sentence. The commas work in a similar way to parentheses, showing that the information is not vital to the sentence.

Gerunds and infinitives 2

Some verbs go with the gerund or the infinitive and there is no difference in meaning.

She started to work there in 2014. = She started working there in 2014.

Other verbs: begin, can't bear, can't stand, continue, hate, love, prefer

Some verbs go with the gerund or the infinitive but there is an important difference in meaning, e.g.

stop to do: you stop one activity because you want or need to do another activity

stop doing: you are doing something and then you stop

remember to do: you remember you need to do something and then you do it

remember doing: you do something and then you remember it later

forget to do: you don't do something that you intended to do

forget doing: you did something but now you don't remember it

like to do: you do something because you think it's a good idea

like doing: you do something because you enjoy doing it

Vocabulary

1 Technology and IT

desktop • earphones • external hard drive •
headphones • pen-drive • remote control • satnav •
smart speaker • webcam • wireless charger •
wireless network

2 Adjectives to describe technology

bendy/flexible • brittle • chunky • cutting edge •
durable • eco-friendly • heavy-duty •
high-resolution • lightweight • metallic • rustproof •
tough • unbreakable • waterproof

3 Words connected with technology

battery charger (n) • bookmark (n, v) • clickbait (n) •
cloud (n) • download/upload (v) • drop-down menu (n) •
earbud (n) • firewall (n) • freeze (v) • landline (n) •
net (n) • operating system (n) • storage (n) •
stream (v) • touch screen (n) • tweet (v) • update (v) •
USB port (n) • virus (n)

4 Phrasal verbs connected with technology and computers

back up • go off • key in • log on • pick up •
pop up • run on • run out (of) • scroll up/down/across •
set up • zoom in



Relative clauses; Gerunds and infinitives – 2

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- This is the machine which/who he invented.
- That's the restaurant where/when we had the birthday party.
- My phone is the device which/where I couldn't live without.
- 2021 is the year where/when my brother was born.
- Robert Adler was the man which/who invented the TV remote control.
- Let's go to the hotel which/where we stayed in last time.

2 Complete the sentences with *who*, *whose*, *which*, *when* or *where*.

- Robert Adler, invented the remote control, didn't use his invention.
- Jack Thomson, pen-drive we found, is coming round later.
- I met Tom, is the drummer in the band, at the concert last night.
- You can use my phone, needs charging, if you like.
- I remember, I was about six, I used to love helping mum with the housework.
- This electronics shop, I bought my new laptop, has got a huge sale on.

3 Find and correct the mistakes.

- I bought the satnav which you recommended it.
- She's the girl whose helped me upgrade my computer.
- This is the webcam where I told you about.
- My computer which is over there keeps freezing when I try to download a file.
- I love the new smart speaker that which you gave me for my birthday.
- There's a laptop repair shop on North Street, that the post office is.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- Don't forget to the computer first thing in the morning. (log on)
- I remember my earphones in my bag last night, but they aren't there now. (put)
- She likes old-fashioned clothes. (collect)
- Start the dishwasher so that I can clean the kitchen table. (load up)
- Have you remembered the rubbish out? (put)
- I'll never forget for the first time. It was so exciting. (fly)

5 Choose the best answer to complete the text.

Smart inventions

Usually, I like (1) future developments in technology, but today let's stop (2) at a few of my favourite inventions from the last year or so. I'm not talking about major new technologies here, but fun things (3) you can use in your everyday life. The first invention, (4) costs less than \$60, is for people (5) want to take beautiful photos on their phones. It's a light (6) you can attach to your phone and adjust until your photo looks just right. The second idea is ideal for anyone (7) job allows them to work from anywhere. It's a mobile, solar-powered 'office pod', a place (8) you can work in comfort from any location. The third invention is for people who like (9) regularly but don't always enjoy it. It's a virtual reality app which lets you exercise in amazing locations, like a tropical island or even another planet! The app, (10) you use with your smartphone, is perfect for those days (11) you don't feel like going to the gym!

Will these inventions become popular? It's hard to tell. A long time ago, I remember (12) about smartphones and thinking 'People won't buy those.' I guess I was wrong about that one!

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 A predict | B predicting | C to predicting |
| 2 A to look | B looking | C looked |
| 3 A who | B where | C – |
| 4 A that | B – | C which |
| 5 A which | B who | C where |
| 6 A when | B who | C which |
| 7 A who | B whose | C that |
| 8 A when | B who | C where |
| 9 A exercise | B to exercise | C exercising |
| 10 A which | B – | C that |
| 11 A which | B whose | C when |
| 12 A reading | B read | C to read |

Grammar reference

Future in the past

I was going to speak to him but he walked away.

My American friend was arriving the next day.

I knew it would be a good day.

I was about to leave the house when my mum called.

The meeting was to take place on Tuesday.

They were in for some bad weather.

- Sometimes when we are talking about the past, we want to talk about something that was in the future at that time, something which had not happened then and perhaps didn't actually happen in the end.
- We use *was/were* to when there was an arrangement for something to happen. It is more formal than the other expressions.
- We use *was/were about to* for things that were going to happen very soon after.
- We use the past continuous for confirmed plans and arrangements in the past.
- We use *was/were in for* to talk about surprising, shocking and often unpleasant events.

Mixed conditionals

If + past simple, ... would/wouldn't have + past participle

If I wanted a coffee I would have asked for one.

If + past perfect, ... would/wouldn't + infinitive

If I had passed my driving test, I d drive to university.

Mixed conditionals are a mixture of the second and third conditional. They can describe an imaginary present situation and its past consequence.

If I liked that group I would have gone to see them in concert.

Or they can describe an imaginary past situation and its present consequence.

If I had had breakfast, I wouldn't be hungry now.

Indirect questions

I'd like to ask you where you are from.

I wonder if you could tell us what you thought of the show.

I wonder what you prefer.

Do you know whether they won?

In the second part of these sentences we do not put the verb before the subject because they are not direct questions.

We use question marks when the first part of the sentence is a question (e.g. *Do you know ...?*, *Can you tell me ...?*). Remember that the second part of these sentences are not direct questions. When there is no question word (*who*, *what*, etc.), we use *if/whether*.

I'd like to know whether you agree.

We use indirect questions in more formal situations and to be more polite. We can also use indirect questions to ask a big favour from someone we know well.

Dad, I was wondering if I could take the car tonight.

Question tags

I'm late, aren't I?

I'm not late, am I?

You like rock music, don't you?

You don't like classical music, do you?

She could do the exercise, couldn't she?

In question tags we use pronouns, not names or nouns.

We make question tags with auxiliary or modal verbs, not main verbs. If there is no auxiliary or modal verb in the first part of the sentence, we use the appropriate part of the auxiliary *do*.

In affirmative sentences, the question tag is usually negative. In negative sentences, the question tag is usually affirmative.

With *I am*, the question tag is *aren't I*?

With *everybody*, *nobody* and *somebody*, we use the pronoun *they*.

We reply to question tags using the auxiliary or modal verb, not the main verb.

You don't like classical music, do you? No, I don't./ Yes, I do.

We use question tags to change a statement into a question. The question is to confirm what we are saying.

Vocabulary

1 News sections

arts • business • columnists • digital archive • editor's blog • entertainment • environmental issues • features • gossip • have your say • health • life and style • money and finance • obituaries • science and tech • showbiz • sport • travel • trending topics • weather forecast • world news

2 Words frequently used in news headlines

aid (n) • axe (v) • back (v) • ban (n, v) • blast (v) • blaze (n) • boost (n, v) • boss/head (n) • clash (v) • drama (n) • hit (v) • key (adj) • link (n, v) • plea (n, v) • pledge (n, v) • PM (n) • probe (n, v) • quit (v) • riddle (n) • spark (v) • wed (v)

3 Collocations connected with the news

breaking news (n) • broadcast the news (v) • chief editor (n) • daily newspaper (n) • front-page news (n) • hold a press conference (v) • hot off the press (adj) • issue (n, v) • item of news/news item (n) • keep somebody informed (v) • make the headlines (v) • news broadcast (n) • news bulletin (n) • newflash (n) • newsreader (n) • sensationalist story (n) • take out a subscription (phrasal verb) • turn of events (n)



On-the-Go Practice

Future activities in the past; Mixed conditionals; Indirect questions; Question tags

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- We were/would going to go for a long walk, but it started raining, so we stayed inside.
- I was about to/was to leave for work when the postman arrived with a parcel.
- The broadcast was to/was about go out on Friday morning.
- He knew she wouldn't be/wasn't being at home, but he rang the bell anyway.
- I wanted to go to the party, but I was flying/would fly to London that morning.
- They were to/were about to join us at the theatre at 7.30.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- I much warmer if I had put on a coat before we left. (be)
- If the paper my story, I'd be famous now. (print)
- If the company more organised, they would have held the press conference last week. (be)
- If I the invitation, I wouldn't be at the party now. (not see)
- If she hadn't listened to all the gossip, she more confident. (be)
- They on that assignment now if they hadn't been up all night at a party last night. (not work)

3 Circle the correct alternative.

- Do you know/I'd like to know what you thought of the editor's blog.
- I wonder if/Do you know whether they forecast snow for tomorrow?
- Could you tell me/I'd like to know where the spokesperson is?
- I wonder if you/Do you know whether you could tell me exactly what you saw last night.
- Could you tell/Have you any idea what time they'll be back?
- I'd like to know whether/Could you tell me if you saw anything suspicious.

4 Choose the best answer to complete the questions.

- It was a fantastic publicity stunt,
a was it? b wasn't it? c weren't it?
- You don't like the paparazzi at all,
a did you? b don't you? c do you?
- I'm boring you,?
a am I? b aren't I? c isn't I

- He could write the feature story,
a couldn't he? b could he? c wouldn't he?
- They saw the news last night,
a did they? b aren't they? c didn't they?
- The film wasn't very good,
a was it? b wasn't it? c did it?

5 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

Could you tell me • Don't you • do you •
had happened • haven't you •
was about to get back on • was about to go •
was going • wouldn't be • would like to know

Lucy's blog

Someone watching over me?

I like to think someone is watching over me.

(1)? It helps me explain certain days when I feel very lucky. Let me tell you about an accident I had about ten years ago. You've got time to read this, (2)?

I (3) for a long ride on my horse, Savannah. We set off, but after about ten minutes, I got off to open a gate. I (4) when something scared the horse and she galloped off. I fell and hit my head. I (5) and find my horse, but a farmer appeared with her. He helped me back to the stable. Then I went home. My mother took me to the doctor who sent me to the hospital. After some X-rays, they told me I had fractured my neck and broken my jaw. I spent three months recovering, but now I'm fine. I'm not quite sure how. If something (6) on the way to the doctor or the hospital, it could be a very different story. If I hadn't received treatment so quickly, I (7) here today. I feel that someone was protecting me that day.

I (8) what you think. You don't think I'm being over-imaginative, (9)?

(10) if you've experienced anything similar? Please write and share your story.