Contents

Introduction Entry test	vii ix
1 Present tenses	
present simple; present continuous; state verbs Test practice: Listening Part 1	. 1
2 Past tenses 1	
past simple; past continuous; <i>used to</i> ; <i>would</i> Test practice: Academic Reading	. 8 14
3 Present perfect	
	18 25
4 Past tenses 2	
	27 34
5 Future 1	
	38 44
6 Future 2	
	46 52
7 Countable and uncountable nouns	
	53 58
8 Referring to nouns	
articles; other determiners (demonstratives, possessives, inclusives: <i>each</i> , <i>every</i> , <i>both</i> , <i>all</i> etc.) Test practice: Listening Part 4	60 67
9 Pronouns and referencing	
personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns; avoiding repetition Test practice: Academic Writing Task 2	
10 Adjectives and adverbs	
describing things; adding information about manner, place, time, frequency and intensity Test practice: General Training Reading	

11 Comparing things	
comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs; other ways of comparing Test practice: Academic Writing Task 1	86 93
12 The noun phrase	
noun + prepositional phrase; noun + participle clause; noun + <i>to</i> -infinitive clause Test practice: Academic Reading	94 99
13 Modals 1	
ability; possibility; alternatives to modals Test practice: Listening Part 4	103 109
14 Modals 2	
obligation and necessity; suggestions and advice; adverbs Test practice: General Training Reading Part 2	111 117
15 Reported speech	
tense changes; time references; reporting questions; reporting verbs Test practice: Listening Part 3	120 128
16 Verb + verb patterns	
verb + <i>to</i> -infinitive; verb + <i>-ing</i> ; verb + preposition + <i>-ing</i> ; verb + infinitive without <i>to</i> Test practice: Academic Reading	130 137
17 Likelihood based on conditions 1	
zero, first and second conditionals; other ways to introduce a condition Test practice: Academic Reading	
18 Likelihood based on conditions 2	
third conditional; mixed conditionals; wishes and regrets; should(n't) have Test practice: Academic Reading	151 157
19 Prepositions	
	161 168
20 Relative clauses	
	170 177

21 Ways of organising texts	
Subject choice; introductory <i>it</i> ; ellipsis; organising information; <i>it-</i> and <i>what-</i> clauses Test practice: Academic Writing Task 2	. 181 . 187
22 The passive	
the passive; reporting with passive verbs; <i>have something done</i> ; <i>need</i> + - <i>ing</i> Test practice: Academic Writing Task 1	
23 Linking ideas	
Conjunctions, adverbials and prepositions; linking expressions Test practice: Academic Reading	. 195 . 203
24 Showing your position in a text	
pronouns; adverbs; verbs; adjectives Test practice: Academic Writing Task 2	207
25 Nominalisation in written English	
Forming nouns from other parts of speech (verbs, adjectives and linking words) Fest practice: Academic Writing Task 1 Key Recording scripts Appendix 1: Irregular verbs Appendix 2: Phrasal verbs Iracklist	253 254

A Context listening

You are going to hear a woman interviewing a student for a survey about what people do in their free time. Before you listen, look at the pictures. Which activities do you think the student does in his free time?



- 2 1a Listen and check if you were right.
- Listen again and decide if the following statements are true or false. If a statement is false, write the correction.
 - 1 Peter is waiting for his friends.
 - 2 He isn't studying much this month.
 - 3 His parents own a shop.
 - 4 He practises the guitar most mornings.
 - 5 He frequently uses his phone to stay in touch with friends.
 - 6 His cousin is living in Thailand at the moment.
 - 7 Peter doesn't support any football teams.
- 4 Look at your answers to Exercise 3 and answer these questions.
 - 1 Which sentences are about a situation that is permanent or a fact?
 - 2 Which sentences are about everyday habits?
 - 3 Which sentence is about an action happening at the moment of speaking?
 - 4 Which sentences are about a temporary situation?

B Grammar

1 Present simple

+ verb/verb + (e)s He **plays** tennis.

do/does not + verb She doesn't play tennis.

? do/does ... + verb? Do you play tennis?

We use the present simple

to talk about regular habits or repeated actions:

I get up really early and practise for an hour or so most days.

I use my phone just about every day.

Words that describe how often or when are often used (e.g. always, generally, normally, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day, every evening).

• to talk about permanent situations:

My parents own a restaurant.

⚠ We use the present perfect, not the present simple, to say how long something has continued: *I have worked there since I was 15.* (**not** *I work there since I was 15.* : see Unit 3)

• to talk about facts or generally accepted truths:

Students don't generally have much money.

If you heat water to 100°C, it boils. (see Unit 17)

The following words are often used: generally, mainly, normally, usually, traditionally.

to give instructions and directions:

You **go** down to the traffic lights, then you **turn** left. To start the program, first you **click** on the **t**eon on the desktop.

to tell stories and talk about films, books and plays:

In the film, the tea lady falls in love with the Prime Minister.

2 Present continuous

+ am/is/are + verb + -ing

He's living in Thailand.

- am/is/are not + verb + -ing

I'm not living in Thailand.

? am/is/are ... + verb - ing? Are they living in Thailand?

We use the present continuous

to talk about temporary situations:

I'm studying really hard for my exams.

My cousin **is living** *in Thailand* **at the moment**. (= he doesn't normally live there) Words like at the moment, currently, now, this week/month/year are often used.

• to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking: *I'm waiting* for my friends.