

Key

A. INTRODUCTION: SENTENCES AND PUNCTUATION

1. Parts of speech

GUIDELINES

Part of speech	Example from the text
Adjective	big house, hot afternoon, wide cool veranda
Adverb	wound about
Conjunction	and
Determiner - article	an endless. . .
Determiner - possessives	its four sides, their morning plunge
Determiner - quantifier	a dozen grooms
Noun	house, place, road, artesian well, plunge, afternoon
Noun - proper	Buck, Judge Miller, Santa Clara Valley
Preposition	among the trees, in the hot afternoon
Pronoun - formal	There were great stables
Pronoun - relative	that ran around, where a dozen grooms held forth
Pronoun - subject	It stood back
Verb	lived, caught, took

PRACTICE

adjective **adverb** **conjunction** **determiner** **interjection** **noun** **preposition** **pronoun** **verb**

1. **The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.**
2. **There were a few clever students who quickly finished the test and received their scores almost immediately.**
3. **'Thanks!' she said, 'The recipe book that you lent me last week was really helpful.'**
4. **Each bee was immersed in RNA later, posted for overnight delivery and frozen at -80 °C upon receipt.**

2. Collocation

TUNING IN

VERB + exam	F, N	ADJECTIVE + exam	F, N
cheat in	F	difficult	F
do	N	driving	N
fail	F	easy	F
grade	F	end-of-term	F
make	N	expensive	N
mark	F	final	F
open	N	French	F
pass	F	funny	N
prepare for	F	hungry	N
revise for	F	important	F
set	F	mock	F
sit	F	oral	F
stand	N	practical	F
take	F	quick	N
walk	N	red	N
write	N	written	F

PRACTICE

1A Collocations

Find nouns from the text that collocate with the following words.

- school **closures**
- a positive **mindset**
- the **ability** to accept
- a learning **path**
- understanding a new **concept**
- a natural **desire**

1B Find verbs that collocate with the following words.

- to **struggle** with maths
- to **grapple** with topics and techniques
- to **tackle** teaching maths
- to **prepare** for and **support** your child
- to **tap** into your past experiences
- to **solve** problems

2A Collocations

Some suggestions, other collocations are possible

- a **best-selling** novel
- a **splitting** headache
- a **proper** job
- a **wonderful** time
- a **qualified** teacher
- a **mythical** beast
- ordinary** people
- close-knit** families
- expensive** jewellery
- sustainable** economy

2B Find verbs that collocate with these nouns.

- to **download** a file
- to **run** a company
- to **plan** a wedding
- to **elect** a leader
- to **become** a friend
- to **put forward** a plan
- to **housetrain** a puppy
- to **recycle** household waste
- to **make** noise
- to **commit** a crime

3. Sentence and clauses

TUNING IN

Fish fingers are one of the favourite lunches at school. On Tuesday, we had fish fingers in our dining hall, which is in the wing past the science corridor, opposite the library. The fish fingers had been made of soft, crumbly pollock and coated in crispy breadcrumbs and then deep fried. They came with a white, slightly peppery sauce, although most people used ketchup from the supply on the sideboard instead. To go with the fish fingers, the kitchen staff had served slightly lumpy but buttery mashed potatoes and had boiled some carrots as the vegetable side.

GUIDELINES

Look at the sentence below and label/colour as many parts of it as you can.

Use the linguistic elements in the table to help you.

On Tuesday, we had fish fingers in our dining hall, which is in the north wing past the science corridor, opposite the library.

Note: The relative pronoun 'which' is used as a substitute for 'the dining hall' and becomes the object in this clause.

What order do they come in?

På tisdagen hade vi fiskpinnar i vår matsal, som ligger i norra annexbyggnaden förbi vetenskapskorridoren, mitt emot biblioteket.

Ja, ordföljden är densamma.

PRACTICE

4 Create correct sentences out of the given words, use each word. Consider your punctuation.

- When she was a child, she believed in fairy tales.
- Everyone laughed when he fell down the stairs .
- The leaves were once used by Roman soldiers to ease blisters.
- Growing up without a cent to my name, I knew I would have to work hard to succeed.
- RuPaul is my favourite celebrity as he is glamorous and has a message.

5 Translate the sentences to English, then interview a friend.

- How many Bond films have you seen?
- Do you know anyone who knows Japanese?
- What did you do last weekend?
- Where do you usually shop for clothes?
- Which subject is more demanding, chemistry or physics?

4. Sentence structures: questions

PRACTICE

2 (Suggested questions.)

- What languages do you speak? What is your mother tongue?
- What is your favourite food?
- What is the weather like?
- Where does she work?
- What is she/he? What kind of person designs machines?
- Can you swim? Can't you swim?
- How do you spell your first name?
- What do you do in the summer? Where do you go in the summer?
- Whose (coat is that)?
- What kind of movie would you rather watch? Who wants to watch. . . . ?

3 Translations

- Where have you been?
- How many people are at the concert?
- Where is your brother going?
- Doesn't he like pop music?
- Is he going home?

4A Tags

- You're famous, aren't you?
- We think you're the best, don't we?
- Pineapple on pizza is disgusting, isn't it?
- The team never loses at home, do they?
- We're not late, are we?
- 'Low' doesn't rhyme with 'cow', does it?
- Nobody lives there, do they?

4B Tags - translations

- Du är berömd, eller hur?
- Vi tycker du är bäst, inte sant?
- Ananas på pizza är äckligt, eller hur?
- Laget förlorar aldrig hemma, eller hur?
- Vi är väl inte sena, eller hur?
- 'Low' rimmar väl inte med 'cow', eller hur?
- Ingen bor där, eller hur?

5 Write object and subject questions for these answers.

a. The pilot speaks Finnish, Swedish, English and French.

Object question: What languages does the pilot speak?

Subject question: Who speaks Finnish, Swedish, English and French?

b. We need more time to finish our project.

Object question: Why do you need more time?

Subject question: Who needs more time to finish their project?

c. Zoe's phone is under the table in the kitchen.

Object question: Where is Zoe's phone?

Subject question: What is under the table in the kitchen?

d. The documentary 'Free Solo' tells us about Alex Honnold's ascent of El Capitan in Yosemite.

Object question: What does the documentary tell us about?

Subject question: Which documentary tells us about Alex Honnold's ascent of El Capitan in Yosemite.

e. The coffee from the machine costs only €1.

Object question: How much does the coffee from the machine cost?

Subject question: What costs only €1?

8 Trick questions

A clock!

Its shadow!

No idea! (A no-eye deer!)

5. Participle sentences

PRACTICE

1

a. Made from maize flour, ugali is a perfect side dish for eating with stews and greens.

b. Making sure she had her keys and her phone, Gemma rushed out of the house.

c. Knowing very little about computers, Mark attempted to replace the battery in his laptop. Or In spite of not knowing much about computers, Mark attempted to replace the dead battery in his laptop.

d. Used by athletes to reduce muscle pain, these strips of elastic kinesiology tape (KT) have become a fashion statement.

e. Not looking where she was going, Jan crashed her scooter into a lamppost, fell and broke her wrist.

f. Being much taller than me, my brother can reach the cookie jar on the top shelf.

g. Not liking scary films as a child, I used to hide behind the couch.

2

Some suggested answers.

a. Having lost my phone, I realized that I had a genuine fear of missing out.

b. Not wanting to get in trouble, the kids denied they broke the window.

c. Having sold her bike, Ruth used the money to join a gym.

d. Not understanding the question, I had to guess the right answer.

e. Caught in the rain, we arrived at school soaked to the skin.

f. Read by millions, Harry Potter is one of the bestselling series of novels ever.

g. Having been told not to do any sport, I took up eating as a pastime instead.

h. Before writing your answers, underline the key words in the question.

i. Made in Finland, biotech products are exported all over the world.

j. Arriving at the party, Ben decided that he already wanted to leave.

6. Reported speech

TUNING IN

Slowly, she unraveled each word of the sentence:

“There are some who can live without wild things, and some who cannot.”

“Oh,” she said. “Oh.”

“You can read, Kya. There will never be a time again when you can’t read.”

“It ain’t just that.” She spoke almost in a whisper. “I wasn’t aware that words could hold so much. I didn’t know a sentence could be so full.”

He smiled. “That’s a very good sentence. Not all words hold that much.”

Kia’s words are in red; her friend’s words are in blue.

GUIDELINES

What is the function of the colon in the first sentence of the extract?

It introduces what Kya is reading aloud

What rule applies when there is a change of speaker?

Usually, when the speaker changes to a different person, the sentence starts on a new line.

The First Minister gave the keynote speech yesterday at the Annual General Debate of the United Nations General Assembly. The theme of her speech was the importance of education for women around the world. During her speech, Ms McCarthy highlighted the value of continuing to educate women in developing countries. She pointed out that women in countries such as Burkina Faso who have received even basic levels of education, have fewer children.

The First Minister also stressed that there is a need to ensure that women in developed countries do not fall behind their male counterparts in the education system. She said that there needs to be a concerted effort to keep young women interested in the sciences and to ensure that they have equal opportunities to enter typically male-dominated fields such as engineering and IT.

Her comments are reported in the present tense.

1

a. “I have marked the tests.”

b. “You have to consider the environmental impact of the plan “

c. “Do you know that our dog has gone missing?”

d. “I won’t be going swimming with you after school.”

e. “There has been an earthquake in South America.”

f. “Have any of you been working on your projects?”

2

Some suggested answers.

He said things had been a bit crazy.

He told me that he got / had got into the A-team about a year ago.

He says he has practice four times a week and plays in matches on weekends.

He said he would probably take a break because he’d been having knee problems

He asked me if I remember Hugh.

He had just found out that Hugh was moving to Canada last week, because he’s going to play for a team in Quebec.

He asked me if I had seen you and he wondered what you’ve/you’d been up to.

He suggested that we all meet up soon.

4

Rewrite the sentence twice. Punctuate it so that

1- the woman is crazy

2- the man is crazy

“That man said that woman is crazy.”

“That man,” said that woman, “is crazy.”

(In spoken English, the ambiguity is removed in the second sentence by using a quiet, deeper voice for *said that woman* to separate it from the actual words that were spoken.)

7. Punctuation – full stops, commas, colons, semicolons

TUNING IN

Answer:

The workers in the dairy who do the following are not entitled to overtime pay

- canning
- processing
- preserving
- freezing
- drying
- marketing
- storing
- packing (for shipment or distribution of the products)

But the law does not mention distribution as a separate activity, therefore the lorry drivers argued that they should be paid overtime.

PRACTICE

1. It was midday on Friday and Zac cruised through town on his bike, feeling the sun on his neck and the wind through his shirt. He hopped over curbs, zig-zagged between taxis and vans, and breathed in deep lungfuls of the exhaust-tainted air. He bombed down Long Hill towards the park where his friends Sally and Eric, who had a dog called Alan, were waiting. The pack on his back held a flask of cool water and foil-wrapped cheese-salad sandwiches. He was all set for an afternoon playing frisbee and sunbathing on the wide lawns under the trees. Zac loved the summer holidays.

Note: Who does the dog belong to?

where his friends Sally and Eric who had a dog called Alan, were waiting. (Eric's dog?)

where his friends Sally and Eric, who had a dog called Alan, were waiting. (Sally and Eric's dog?) When sentences become ambiguous, it is usually better to change the sentence rather than change the punctuation. For example, *where his friends Sally and Eric and their dog, Alan, were waiting*

2 Add commas where needed in the following sentences.

a. The bride wore a beautiful, vintage, ivory silk wedding gown.

If it is the ivory silk which is vintage rather than the gown, the second comma would not be needed.

b. This book was the most exciting, adventurous, intensely breath-taking sci-fi novel I have ever read.

The second comma could be replaced with 'and'.

c. Next year we are hoping to visit our grandparents in Sweden, my sister in Denmark and my cousin who lives in Spain.

Arguably, some people might add a second comma after *Denmark*. Another comma could, theoretically, come after *cousin* if the speaker has only one (and is just adding some extra information here).

d. My mum gave me a long list of things to do: tidy my room, feed the guinea pigs, call grandma and grandad, clean my shoes, and study.

A comma is needed after shoes if *study* is a verb.

Without a comma, it would mean he has to clean his shoes and his study (a *study* (noun) is a kind of home office). In long lists like this one, it is also possible to use semicolons to separate the items in the list.

Check out the section on adjectives for more guidelines on punctuating long noun phrases.

3 Highlight the differences in punctuation in these sentences. Draw a line through a sentence if you think it is incorrectly punctuated.

1a) The book was written by Dr. M. Smith and Prof. J. Jones.

1b) The book was written by Dr M. Smith and Prof. J. Jones.

Both are correct. a) is US Eng and b) is Br Eng. In Br Eng, there is no full stop after Dr because it is not required if the abbreviation includes the first and last letter of the word. Prof. needs a full stop because the abbreviation does not include the last letter of the word.

- 2a) The train leaves at 8.13 a.m..
2b) The train leaves at 8.13 a.m.

b) is correct. There is no need to add a second full stop after a.m. when it comes at the end of a sentence. However, if the sentence was a question, a question mark would need to be added after the final full stop: Does the train leave at 8:13 a.m.?

- 3a) Ron Weasley said: "When in doubt, go to the library."
3b) Ron Weasley said: "When in doubt, go to the library".

a) is correct. The full stop closes Ron's sentence. There is no need to add a second full stop after the quote marks. All punctuation marks (full stops, commas, question marks etc) are placed inside the quotation marks if they are part of the quotation.

- 4a) I like pizza, hot dogs, and fish and chips.
4b) I like pizza, hot dogs and fish and chips.

Neither is wrong but a) is better because it emphasizes the fact that fish and chips is one dish rather than two separate food items.

- 5a) Please teach me how to barbecue dad.
5b) Please teach me how to barbecue, dad.

b) is correct unless you intend to put your own father on the grill!

- 6a) I love my parents, Beyoncé and Bart Simpson.
6b) I love my parents, Beyoncé, and Bart Simpson.

b) is correct unless your parents really are called Beyoncé and Bart.

- 7a) If Jan is sick, let's cancel the party.
7b) If Jan is sick let's cancel the party.

a) A comma is needed after a conditional (if) clause in a complex sentence.

- 8a) You don't need a comma, when the main clause comes first.
8b) You don't need a comma when the main clause comes first.

b) A comma isn't needed when the main clause comes before the conditional clause.

- 9a) Last night my dog ate my homework.
9b) Last night, my dog ate my homework.

b) A comma is usually placed after a time clause at the beginning of a sentence. However, for short sentences like this one, the comma can be left out as long as the meaning is clear.

- 10a) My brother who is in 8th grade won the mathematics prize.
10b) My brother, who is in 8th grade, won the mathematics prize.

Both are correct but the meaning of the sentences changes depending on the punctuation. In a) the speaker probably has more than one brother but it is the one who is in 8th grade who got the prize. In b), the speaker is just giving us some extra information about the brother. The sentence would make sense without the information between the commas.

4 A colon is missing in each of the sentences. Where?

a. We will have three online lessons tomorrow: English, Swedish and history.

b. I agree with that quote from Adele: "When I have nothing to say, I'd rather just not talk."
(A comma could be used instead of the colon. Because the first part of the sentence makes sense without the quote, a colon can be used to introduce the quote.)

c. Finland is a great destination for many outdoor pursuits: trekking, orienteering, birdwatching and nature photography.

d. I can't visit my friend in the UK: I don't have a passport.
(The colon replaces the conjunction *because*.)

e. There are several ways to get into Helsinki from Espoo on public transport: bus, metro and train.

f. New Zealand is amazing: the scenery is breathtaking, the Maori culture is fascinating and the people are friendly and welcoming.

5 Semicolons are missing in each of these sentences. Where? There may be more than one in each sentence.

- a. Our school needs better wifi; better wifi is expensive.
(A comma could be used but the semicolon shows the two clauses are related.)
- b. The students representing the school at the national finals of the spelling bee include Jane and Zoe from class 10A; Tamara who is in 9C; and Lee and Kevin who are both in year 11.
(Semicolons are better separators than commas when the items in a list contain several words.)
- c. The men's team has a match at 4 p.m.; the women's team is playing at 5.30.
- d. Climate change is evident in Finland; for example, winter temperatures are milder.
- e. My mum works in a hospital; my dad is self-employed; and my brother is a student.
(Commas are also possible. The semicolon is stronger and more emphatic.)
- f. Our new school will have a library on the top floor; classrooms, a laboratory and a computer room on the first floor; a cafeteria and student lounge on the ground floor; and a gymnasium, showers and a music room in the basement.
(If the items in a list contain commas, then semicolons are used as separators.)

6 This sentence needs one colon and two semicolons.

There are three things you need to remember when you proofread your essays: check your spelling; check your punctuation; and always read the text aloud to yourself before you hand it in.

8. Punctuation – capital letters

GUIDELINES

Examples of differences between capitalisation in English and Swedish:

OBS! På svenska skriver vi enbart **egennamn** med stor bokstav.

- a. dagar och månader: tisdag, november
b. titlar: president **Mannerheim**, rektor **Johansson**
c. geografiska platser: **Finska viken**, **Aura å**, **Stilla oceanen**
d. religioner: islam, judendon, hinduism
e. högtider: påsk, midsommardagen
f. historiska perioder: andra världskriget, stenåldern, **Krimkriget**
g. språk och nationaliteter: irländska, japaner, sydamerikaner

PRACTICE

1

Capitalisation rule	Example from the text
Given names	Sherlock Holmes, Mortimer, James Arthur Conan Doyle
Job titles or ranks of people	Medical Officer Sir
Professional or academic qualifications	M.R.C.S.
The beginning of a sentence	As... From... There... etc
Personal pronoun - 1st person	I
Titles of books, newspapers or other publications	Medical Directory Jackson prize for Comparative Pathology 'Is Disease a Reversion?' 'Some Freaks of Atavism' 'Do We Progress?' Lancet Journal of Psychology
Place (town, county, region, country etc)	Grimpen, Dartmoor, Devon Thorsley, High Barrow
Names of buildings, monuments, landmarks	Charing Cross Hospital
Days of the week, months	March

2

Dear Desdemona,

How lovely it was to bump into you on Sunday by St Paul's cathedral in London. It really brought back memories of our student days in Newcastle upon Tyne. Do you remember our weekend in Wales when we climbed Mount Snowdon in the rain? Or that time we got lost in Ikea? I'd love to arrange to meet up for a day to catch up. By the way, did you ever finish reading *War and Peace* by Tolstoy or take the Orient Express to Vienna?

I'm travelling to the Netherlands for the next two weeks with my Irish friend, Jean, but will be back in the summer. Shall we meet in London at the end of June? My weekdays are busy but any Saturday is good. We could meet in Regent's Park and go to London Zoo. If I remember correctly, the open-air theatre is showing performances of the Rocky Horror Picture Show. Wouldn't that be fun?

I'm really looking forward to hearing back from you and arranging to meet.

All the best,

Fran

3 Translate the following sentences and pay special attention to the capitalisation

a. We had time to see both the Golden Gate Bridge and Yosemite National Park during our Easter week on the west coast.

b. WWII and Prime Minister Churchill are the only things my grandfather wants to talk about.

c. *War and Peace* is the best novel about the Russian Empire in the 19th century.

d. It is not true that I only drink cherry cola. (or Cherry Coke if it's a brand name)

e. They celebrate New Year's Eve with Czech beer and Belgian waffles.

B. VERBS

1. Verbs - introduction

TUNING IN

Some suggested answers

An architect is someone who **designs** buildings.

A bookkeeper is someone who **records** financial transactions like sales and expenses.

A butcher is someone who **prepares** and sells fresh meat products.

A data scientist is someone who **analyses** big data to solve problems.

An entrepreneur is someone who **launches** new businesses or runs their own business.

An estate agent is someone who **helps** people to buy, sell or rent buildings especially houses and apartments.

A farmer is someone who **cultivates** crops or raises cattle on a farm.

An interpreter is someone who **translates** what one person is saying so that another person can understand it.

A journalist is someone who **reports** the news by writing articles for the press (eg newspapers)

A lawyer is someone who **provides** legal advice and support to others.

A mechanic is someone who **repairs** and **maintains** machines.

A nurse is someone who **treats** people who are ill, usually in a hospital.

A plumber is someone who **installs** and **mends** pipes and equipment used for water.

A project manager is someone who **organises** a team of people who have a task to do.

A physiotherapist is someone who **helps** people to recover from injuries by using special physical exercises and massage.

A social worker is someone who **supports** families or individuals who have social problems.

PRACTICE

Put the facts about Max into chronological order.

1. (d)
2. (j)
3. (f)
4. (k)
5. (c)
6. (l)
7. (g)
8. (b)
9. (h)
10. (i)
11. (a)
12. (e)

Verb form	Usage	Example	Translation
<p>Present simple enkelt presens</p> <p>(-s or -es in the third person he/she/it +s)</p>	<p>- Used to talk about facts and truths</p> <p>- Used to talk about events that are scheduled to take place in the future.</p>	<p><i>Max is a high school student.</i></p> <p><i>His English exam is next February.</i></p>	<p><i>Max är gymnasiestuderande.</i></p> <p><i>Hans engelskaprov är i februari.</i></p>
<p>Present continuous Pågående presens</p> <p>(am/is/are + -ing form)</p>	<p>- Used to talk about events that are happening at the moment.</p> <p>- Used to talk about future intentions.</p>	<p><i>He's thinking about having another cup of coffee.</i></p> <p><i>Next autumn, he is going to Canada to study French</i></p>	<p><i>Han funderar på att ta en kopp kaffe till.</i></p> <p><i>I höst far han till Kanada för att studera franska.</i></p>
<p>Present perfect Enkelt perfekt</p> <p>(has/have + past participle)</p>	<p>- Used to talk about an action or event that began in the past but is still relevant to the present.</p> <p>- Used to talk about completing one event in the future before another (after: as soon as, when etc).</p>	<p><i>He's had three cups of coffee already today.</i></p> <p><i>As soon as he has finished his studies in Canada, he'll return to Finland.</i></p>	<p><i>Han har redan druckit tre koppar kaffe idag.</i></p> <p><i>Så fort han är klar med sina studier i Kanada, så återvänder han / kommer han återvända till Finland.</i></p>

<p>Past simple Enkelt preteritum</p> <p>(usually the verb takes an -ed ending)</p>	<p>Used to talk about an action or event that happened in the past.</p>	<p>Two years ago he spent a month in California during the summer break.</p> <p>He lived in England for about one year when he was a toddler.</p> <p>He started to learn English when he was in third grade.</p>	<p><i>För två år sedan tillbringade han en månad i Kalifornien under sommarlovet.</i></p> <p><i>Han bodde i England ungefär ett år när han var liten.</i></p> <p><i>Han började lära sig engelska i tredje klass.</i></p>
<p>Past contin- uous Pågående perfekt</p> <p>(was/were + -ing form)</p>	<p>Used to talk about a background event that was interrupted by another event.</p>	<p>His parents were living in Finland when he was born.</p>	<p><i>Hans föräldrar bodde i Finland när han föddes.</i></p>
<p>Past perfect Pluskvamperfekt</p> <p>(had + past participle)</p>	<p>Used to talk about an action or event that was completed before another, more recent, action in the past.</p>	<p>His family had spent six months living in Sweden when they moved to England.</p>	<p><i>Hans familj hade tillbringat sex månader i Sverige när de flyttade till England.</i></p>
<p>Future Futurum</p> <p>(will + infinitive)</p>	<p>Used to talk about an intention to do something in the future.</p>	<p>He will apply for a student loan just before he goes to Canada.</p>	<p><i>Han kommer att ansöka om ett studielån före han åker till Kanada.</i></p>
<p>Future continuous Futurum</p> <p>(will + be + -ing form)</p>	<p>Used to talk about actions or situations which are likely to occur in the future based on plans or predictions.</p>	<p>This time tomorrow, he will be taking his driving test.</p>	<p><i>Vid denna tid imorgon kommer han att göra sitt körprov.</i></p>

2. Irregular Verbs

TUNING IN

Monday	I had a headache when I woke up, so I stayed at home, drank some hot tea and ate some toast. I went back to bed and fell asleep. In the afternoon I still felt yucky so I made myself some soup and read a book. I phoned Betty and she came to visit me in the evening. We watched a film.
Tuesday	I felt better today so I went to school. I found out that I missed an important test yesterday. Betty lent me her notes from the history lesson. I lost my keys in school and I spent over half an hour looking for them. Luckily I found them in the dining hall. When I got home I did my homework and then I helped my brother with his.

GUIDELINES

Infinitive	Swedish	Past simple	Past participle
be	<i>vara</i>	<i>was, were</i>	<i>been</i>
become	<i>bli något</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>
begin	<i>börja</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>
break	<i>bryta; söndra; gå sönder</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>broken</i>
bring	<i>ta med</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>
buy	<i>köpa</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>
catch	<i>fånga</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>caught</i>
choose	<i>välja</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>
cost	<i>kosta</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>
dig	<i>gräva</i>	<i>dug</i>	<i>dug</i>
do	<i>göra</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>
draw	<i>rita; dra</i>	<i>drew</i>	<i>drawn</i>
dream	<i>drömma</i>	<i>dreamed/dreamt</i>	<i>dreamed/dreamt</i>

drink	<i>dricka</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>
drive	<i>köra</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>driven</i>
eat	<i>äta</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>
fall	<i>falla</i>	<i>fell</i>	<i>fallen</i>
feel	<i>känna sig</i>	<i>felt</i>	<i>felt</i>
fight	<i>kämpa; strida, slåss</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>fought</i>
find	<i>hitta, finna</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>
fly	<i>flyga</i>	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>
forget	<i>glömma</i>	<i>forgot</i>	<i>forgotten</i>
freeze	<i>frysa (till is)</i>	<i>froze</i>	<i>frozen</i>
get	<i>få</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>got (US: gotten)</i>
give	<i>ge</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>
go	<i>gå; fara</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>been</i>
grow	<i>växa; odla</i>	<i>grew</i>	<i>grown</i>
have	<i>ha</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>
hear	<i>höra</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>
keep	<i>hålla; bevara</i>	<i>kept</i>	<i>kept</i>
know	<i>veta; kunna</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
lay	<i>lägga</i>	<i>laid</i>	<i>laid</i>
learn	<i>lära sig; få veta</i>	<i>learned/learnt</i>	<i>learned/learnt</i>
leave	<i>lämna; fara iväg</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>left</i>
let	<i>(till)låta; hyra ut</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>

lie (down)	<i>ligga; vara belägen</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>lain</i>
lie (say something untrue)	<i>ljuga</i>	<i>lied (regular)</i>	<i>lied (regular)</i>
lose	<i>förlora; tappa</i>	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>
make	<i>göra, tillverka</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
mean	<i>mena; avse</i>	<i>meant</i>	<i>meant</i>
meet	<i>träffa, möta</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>
pay	<i>betala; löna sig</i>	<i>paid</i>	<i>paid</i>
put	<i>lägga, sätta, ställa</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>
read	<i>läsa</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>
ride	<i>rida; åka</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>
rise	<i>stiga upp</i>	<i>rose</i>	<i>risen</i>
run	<i>springa</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>run</i>
say	<i>säga</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>said</i>
see	<i>se; förstå</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>
sell	<i>sälja</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>sold</i>
send	<i>skicka, sända</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>
show	<i>visa</i>	<i>showed</i>	<i>shown</i>

shut	<i>stänga</i>	<i>shut</i>	<i>shut</i>
sing	<i>sjunga</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>
sink	<i>sjunka; sänka</i>	<i>sank</i>	<i>sunk</i>
sit	<i>sitta</i>	<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>
sleep	<i>sova</i>	<i>slept</i>	<i>slept</i>
speak	<i>prata, tala</i>	<i>spoke</i>	<i>spoken</i>
spread	<i>breda ut, sprida</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>
stand	<i>stå</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>stood</i>
steal	<i>stjäla</i>	<i>stole</i>	<i>stolen</i>
stick	<i>sticka; fästa; fastna</i>	<i>stuck</i>	<i>stuck</i>
swim	<i>simma</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>
take	<i>ta</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>
teach	<i>lära ut, undervisa</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>
tell	<i>berätta; säga åt</i>	<i>told</i>	<i>told</i>
think	<i>tänka; tro; tycka</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
understand	<i>förstå</i>	<i>understood</i>	<i>understood</i>
win	<i>vinna</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>
write	<i>skriva</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>

PRACTICE

1

- Which ship **sank** after it hit an iceberg in 1912?
- Who **said**, 'You know nothing, Jon Snow'?
- Who **taught** the Broom Flight Class at Hogwarts?
- Who **drove** Miss Daisy in the Oscar-winning film from 1989?
- Who **won** the first season of American 'Survivor'?
- Was it Brego or Shadowfax that Aragon **rode** into the battles of Middle-earth?
- Who **slept** in a glass box surrounded by seven dwarfs?
- Who **sang** 'Shape of You'?

3

- Have you ever **eaten** snails?
- Have you ever **ridden** an elephant?
- Have you ever **seen** the northern lights?
- Have you ever **read** The Lord of the Rings?
- Have you ever **spoken** English to a native speaker?
- Have you ever **forgotten** to do something important?
- Have you ever **bought** clothes on the internet?
- Have you ever **flown** in a helicopter?
- Have you ever **told** a lie?
- Have you ever **grown** your own food?

4 Correct the verbs in these sentences.

- I **bought** these shoes for myself on the internet.
- Have you ever **discussed** this with your parents?
- My granny **taught** me how to knit.
- I **wrote** this poem while I **was** on holiday in France.
- My dad **drove** over my phone and it **broke**.
- I **caught** the flu and it has **taken** me a long time to get better.
- The visiting team **won** the match 3-0.
- I **did** my homework yesterday but I **left** it at home.

3. Imperative

TUNING IN

The text is a recipe: it gives instructions on how to make risotto.

PRACTICE

1

Heat oven to 180C. **Toss** the squash in olive oil and **roast** in the oven for 20 mins until soft and golden. **Remove** half the squash and **mash** it up. Now, **soften** the onions and garlic in butter in a frying pan. **Add** the risotto rice to the pan and **stir** for 2 mins. **Pour** in the hot stock, a little at a time, stirring continuously. **Don't let** it burn. Once all the stock has been added, the rice should be tender and creamy. **Stir** in the mashed squash, then **season** with salt and pepper. **Serve** in bowls, with the feta cheese crumbled on top. **Enjoy!**

3

- Do not turn right
- Click here / Confirm
- Wear a face mask / Use a mask
- Do not drop litter / Use the bins
- Keep quiet
- Give way to oncoming vehicles
- Clean up after your dog / Do not allow your dog to foul the path

4

- 1/D
- 2/A
- 3/F
- 4/B
- 5/C
- 6/E
- 7/H
- 8/G

- Skärp dig!
- Sätt fart!
- Snabba på!
- Stig upp!/Upp med dig!
- Ge upp!
- In med dig!
- Krya på dig!
- Driver du med mig!

4. Present simple

TUNING IN

Hi everyone. I'm Xavier (pronounced Zav-e-ay) and I live in Limoges in France. I'm 17 and I'm a twin. I have a twin brother and he looks just like me. We are both very tall, I mean, really tall, like 1.97m! We are massive fans of CSP the local basketball team. The team plays in the national league and we watch every home match. My brother plays for the junior team but I prefer martial arts. I'm into savate (French kickboxing). Apart from sports, I spend a lot of time with my dog (he's a chocolate labrador) and I want to work with animals in the future. I hope to be a vet one day. But first, I need to pass my Baccaalaureat exam.

Look at the subject of the verb clause. Is the verb in a singular or a plural form?

I'm singular
I live singular
I have singular
he looks singular
We are plural
I mean singular
The team plays singular
we watch plural
My brother plays singular
I prefer singular
I spend singular
he's singular
I want singular
I hope singular
I need singular

(to work, to be and to pass are in the infinitive form because they follow the main verb)

GUIDELINES

From the Tuning in text, find a verb phrase that is an example of

(there are more examples in the text)

a fact, statement of truth I live in Limoges
a habit or a routine We watch every home match
a state of being I hope to be a vet one day.

Explain how the present simple is formed.

For regular verbs, singular and plural forms of the present simple are the same as the infinitive (dictionary form) of the verb except for the third person (he, she, it) which takes an -s.

The verb *to be* has an irregular present tense (I am, you are, he is, we are, you are, they are).

For verbs that end in consonant+y, the y becomes an i in the third person singular (*I study; she studies*). Also, note that *go* and *do* take -es for the third person singular (*she does yoga; he goes swimming on Fridays*)

The negative form of the present simple uses the auxiliary verb *do* + *not*. (*I don't like sushi; he doesn't walk to school*)

Modal verbs (*can, will, may, might, could, should, would*) don't take an -s in the third person singular.

PRACTICE

2 Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs, using the correct form.

- I like lemon-flavoured sorbet the most.
- The wind usually blows from the west across the hills.
- They play football every Saturday morning.
- I love you.
- Her train leaves at 6 p.m.
- He flies home tomorrow.
- It tastes sour, it's definitely not ripe.
- Fresh fruit is expensive; it also costs a lot of money.
- Some students think that mathematics is more useful than languages.
- Pandas eat shoots and leaves.

3 Write sentences using the words given. Make sure you put the verb in the correct form.

- I eat dinner at 5 p.m.
- It usually snows in January.
- We play badminton on Thursdays.
- You always forget your book.
- They live on the top floor.
- She has a beautiful horse.
- You are late again.

4

- I don't eat dinner at 5 p.m.
- It doesn't usually snow in January.
- We don't play badminton on Thursdays.
- You don't always forget your book.
- They don't live on the top floor.
- She doesn't have a beautiful horse.
- You aren't late again.

5 Translate the sentences into Swedish.

- Solen går ner i väst.
- Varför vet ingen vart hon gick?
- Richard försöker lära sig spanska.
- Vi spelar schack, ni spelar ishockey.
- De jobbar aldrig på söndagar.
- Godis innehåller mycket socker.

5. Present continuous

GUIDELINES

"And here is Clarke. He's getting ready to take this long-range penalty kick for New Zealand. He's standing seven yards inside the halfway line and I would say 12 yards from his right-hand touch line. He's placing the ball carefully and surely he's hoping that the wind won't pick up. He's having a word with his captain. We can only guess what they are saying. Clarke is walking back towards the halfway line. He turns and now he's running up towards the ball, he's kicking. . . and now the ball is flying long and high. It's a goal! The crowd are going wild because this match is coming to a close and there is very little the visitors can do to change the result now."

Who is speaking? What are they describing?

A sports commentator is speaking, probably on the radio because he is giving very detailed descriptions of what is happening. He is describing a penalty kick in a game of rugby. How do we know this is a rugby game?

Explain how the present continuous is formed.

The auxiliary verb be is used in the present tense and the main verb is in the participle form with the -ing ending.

Write a spelling rule for forming the present continuous of verbs that end with an e in the infinitive.

The -e is removed. Such as in hope -> hoping

Give some more examples of verbs that need a double consonant before the -ing ending.

get -> getting stop->stopping tap -> tapping sit -> sitting rob ->robbing begin ->beginning

PRACTICE

3 Complete these sentences using the verbs given in the present continuous.

- You **are eating** very slowly. (äta)
- They **are dancing** beautifully. (dansa)
- We **are getting/feeling** very cold out here. (bli/känna)
- It **is snowing** very hard now. (snöa)
- I **'m travelling** all over Europe next summer. (resa)
- Fred **is making** pizza this evening. (göra)
- The orchestra **is playing** Finlandia. (spela)
- The city **is spreading** in all directions. (utvidga)

4 Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the present continuous form.

- What are you **thinking** about?
- We **are not leaving** until 8 p.m.
- He **is enjoying** the ice cream.
- Are you **tidying** your room?
- She **is putting on** eyeliner.
- I **am not going to** the match this weekend.
- Are you **laughing** at me?
- Is he **taking** his driving test on Thursday?
- The car **is making** odd noises.
- The students **are not working** hard enough!

5 Choose the correct form of the verb for the sentence. Decide whether the verb should be in the present simple or the present continuous form.

- a. is living
- b. do not drive
- c. am living
- d. Are you visiting
- e. cries
- f. is talking.
- g. Do they belong
- h. am not enjoying

6. Past simple

GUIDELINES

Dear sir or madam,

I am writing to complain about the poor service I **received** in your store a couple of days ago. Last Monday, I **bought** some wireless noise-cancelling headphones which your staff member Su Wang **recommended**. They **cost** nearly €100 which was more than I **intended** to spend, but the sales assistant **convinced** me that they **were** excellent value for money. She also **informed** me that they have a two-year warranty.

When I **got** home, I **opened** the package and **tried** to pair the headphones with my laptop. However, I **got** an error message telling me 'device not **found**'. I **tried** again and again but I **kept** getting the same error message. I **put** the headphones back into the original packaging and I **returned** them to your store on Tuesday, less than 24 hours after purchasing them.

The assistant at the customer service desk, Mike Bukowski, **insisted** that I had broken the headphones and, therefore, the warranty **was** not valid. I **asked** to see the manager but the assistant **said** you **were** in a meeting. I **did** argue that all purchases come with a right of return, but he **denied** this. I **left** the store because I **had** to get to work but I **felt** really angry and frustrated that he **didn't believe** me.

I would like to receive a full refund for the headphones. Could you please advise me how to do this. I have attached a scanned copy of the receipt. You can contact me at this email address or phone me at the number below.

Best regards,
Pat Summers.

Past simple	Basic form (infinitive)
received	receive
bought	buy
recommended	recommend
cost	cost
intended	intend
convinced	convince
were	be
informed	inform
got	get
opened	open
tried	try
found	find
tried	try
kept	keep
put	put
returned	return
insisted	insist
asked	ask
said	say
did	do
denied	deny
left	leave
had	have
felt	feel

PRACTICE

1 Use one of the verbs from the box to complete the sentence in the past simple form.

- a. The drag queen **was** on the stage.
- b. We **started** the test on time.
- c. He **went** straight home after the match.
- d. The police **knew** who committed the crime.
- e. They **lived** in New York.
- f. She **bought** a bunch of roses for her mother.
- g. The clothes **dried** in the sun.
- h. He **dropped** his new phone in the toilet.
- i. I **cleaned** my apartment on Sunday.
- j. She **taught** Swedish and English last term.

2 Write the same sentences in the negative.

- The drag queen wasn't on the stage.*
- We didn't start the test on time.*
- He didn't go straight home after the match.*
- The police didn't know who committed the crime.*
- They didn't live in New York.*
- She didn't buy a bunch of roses for her mother.*
- The clothes didn't dry in the sun.*
- He didn't drop his new phone in the toilet.*
- I didn't clean my apartment on Sunday.*
- She didn't teach Swedish and English.*

3 Write the sentences as questions.

- Was the drag queen on the stage?*
- Did you start the test on time? Didn't you... ?*
- Did you go straight home after the match?*
- Did the police know who committed the crime?*
- Did they live in New York?*
- Did she buy a bunch of roses for her mother?*
- Did the clothes dry in the sun?*
- Did he drop his new phone in the toilet?*
- Did you/I clean my apartment on Sunday?*
- Did she teach Swedish and Finnish?*

4 Finish the sentences using the past simple.

Some suggested answers.

- This morning, I saw a moose in the field behind our home.
- Last night, I watched the Finland-Sweden game live on TV.
- Yesterday morning, I caught a massive pike in the bay.
- Last weekend, I found a vintage coat at the secondhand store.
- Last summer, I taught my little sister how to swim.
- For my birthday, I got tickets to the Ed Sheeran concert.
- In 2015, I won first prize at the spelling bee in our school.
- For my 10th birthday, I invited my best friends to a barbecue on the beach.

5

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
entered opened sowed	approached asked crashed developed established helped hoped passed researched shopped walked	appreciated expanded insisted printed quoted started

What observations can you make about the pronunciation of -ed endings on the past simple form of regular verbs?

- verbs that end in -ch, -sk, -sh, -p, -s, -k have a /t/ ending. These are all unvoiced consonant sounds and the /t/ is also unvoiced
- verbs that end in -d or -t have an /ɪd/ ending
- verbs that end in a voiced consonant sound have a voice /d/ ending

7. Past continuous

TUNING IN

- DI Moores Jill, why **were you sitting** in your car in the Ashbridge Retail Park car park in the early hours of this morning,
- Jill?
- Jill I dunno.
- DI Moores Can you tell me what **you were doing** in the Ashbridge Retail Park car park between 2.52 and 3.23 a.m.,
- Jill?
- Jill Nothin'.
- DI Moores **Were you waiting** for someone, Jill?
- Jill No. Comment.
- DI Moores So what **were you doing**, Jill?
- Were you listening** to Classic FM? (**Were you**) **Doing** a sudoku?
- Jill **I wasn't doing** nothin'.
- DI Moores The security guard who arrived in the area said two people **were walking** towards your car from the warehouse. Who were they, Jill?
- Jill How would I know!
- DI Moores CCTV footage shows that those two people **were carrying** goods possibly taken from the warehouse. Why **were they heading** towards your car, Jill?
- Jill Don't ask me.
- DI Moores Why **were you attempting** to leave the car park at high speed when our patrol cars arrived on the scene at 3.23 a.m.?
- Jill **I wasn't driving**. I was in the back.
- DI Moores Who **was driving**, Jill?
- Jill I dunno. I **was gettin'** some shuteye. Don't know nothin'.

GUIDELINES

Explain how the past continuous is formed.

The past continuous is formed with the auxiliary verb to be in the past tense and the -ing form of the main verb. The auxiliary verb must agree with the subject of the sentence.

PRACTICE

1 Match the clauses.

- Although I was making progress in Swedish,
e. I was still finding it difficult to understand everything.
- We moved to Finland because
a. my dad was working for working for Nokia.
- I stopped eating ice-cream because
b. the doctor told me dairy products were making my eczema worse.
- They were trying to leave the country but
h. their visa applications were being refused over and over again.
- I was planning to take a gap year but
f. I eventually decided to start my studies right away.
- Patsy witnessed so much human tragedy
g. while she was working for the United Nations.
- Even though people were being extremely kind and welcoming,
c. we were still struggling to adapt to the new culture.
- She was hiking in the Himalayas
d. when the earthquake struck.

2

- What did you do in the English class yesterday?
- We listened to some music.
- What happened in the afternoon?
- While we were finishing our science projects the fire alarm went off.
- Do you have any history homework?
- Yes, but I think the teacher gave us too much.
- Why was the Debate Club cancelled?
- Because they were repairing the sound system in the classroom.
- What happened after school?
- We had a burger in the mall.

3 Complete the sentences using either the past simple or the past continuous.

- I was eating a banana when a wasp stung me on the nose.
- It was starting to rain as I left the house to go to school.
- While I was doing my homework, my brother was practising on his drums.
- As we were leaving the party, I thanked Jenna for being a great host.
- We were having a lot of problems because the wifi connection was bad.
- I was planning to go to Greece but decided, in the end, to visit my sister in Spain.

4 My shift **started** at 11 p.m. I **walked** through the car park with my German shepherd, Stella, at around midnight and the area **was empty**. So I **went** to my office in the warehouse. While I **was** in the office, I **was watching** the CCTV most of the time. At about 2.45 a.m., I **noticed** that Stella **was getting** restless. I **was planning** to do another tour of the car park at about 3.30 but she **started** growling so I **checked** the CCTV again and I **saw** that a car **was parking** outside the back of the warehouse. I **decided** to wait and see what they **were** up to. Three people **were sitting** in the car. I couldn't see what they **were doing**. At around 2.55, two of them **left** the car and **ran** across the car park. The third person **was sitting** in the driver's seat, I guess he **was waiting** for the other two to come back. On the CCTV, I **watched** them break into the warehouse. So I **phoned** the police and **went** outside with the dog. The dog **was barking** like crazy: she **knew** there **was** something wrong. The thieves **heard** the dog and **tried** to get back to the car. Then the patrol car **arrived**.

5 Slang

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| I dunno. | <i>I don't know</i> |
| Nothin'. | <i>Nothing.</i> |
| Nah! | <i>No.</i> |
| I wasn't doin' nothing. | <i>I wasn't doing anything.</i> |
| I ain't drivin'. I'm in the back. | <i>I wasn't driving. I was in the back.</i> |
| I was gettin' some shut eye. | <i>I was sleeping.</i> |
| Don't know nothin' | <i>I don't know anything about it.</i> |

6 Swedish translation

- I **was ironing** my clothes and **packing** my bags when the phone **rang**.
- It **was** Thomas who **asked** what I **was doing**.
- I **told** him I **was packing** and **wondered** why he **was calling** so late.
- Thomas **asked** if I **was watching** the news.
- The authorities **cancelled** all flights due to the blizzard.
- I **wondered** if he **was making** fun of me.

8. Present perfect

GUIDELINES

BREAKING NEWS

Storm Hits Coastal Regions

A cold weather system has hit the coast bringing sub-zero temperatures, strong winds, snow and ice to many areas.

Difficult weather conditions **have brought** chaos to roads and at least five people **have died** in weather-related incidents. The country **has not experienced** such severe weather for over thirty years. Lifeboats **have rescued** the crew of a fishing vessel that lost power in heavy seas. Emergency services **have issued** stay-at-home orders telling people not to go outside. Chief Superintendent Hollings asked the public to remain calm and follow the advice given by the emergency services on social media. 'I **have** rarely **witnessed** such extreme conditions in this region,' he stated. 'We **have received** thousands of calls from people who are stranded in their vehicles on flooded roads.'

Meanwhile, a passenger flight into London **has broken** the record for the fastest-ever commercial trans-Atlantic flight, crossing the Atlantic in less than five hours due to the strong tailwinds experienced during the flight.

The present perfect is formed using the auxiliary verb 'have' in the present tense and the past participle of the main verb. The auxiliary verb must agree with the subject of the verb phrase.

PRACTICE

1

- The company **hasn't updated** its website.
- Ow! I think I've **broken** my ankle.
- You've **had** plenty of time to finish that assignment.
- Helena **hasn't been/gone** to football practice for two weeks.
- We **haven't eaten** anything all day.
- What's that you've **drawn**; a gorilla?
- Guess what! Mike's **found** my phone.
- I'll leave as soon as I've **drunk** my coffee.

2

Malaysia is a great tourist destination which has become increasingly popular in recent years but very few people I know have **ever** been there. I have been planning my own visit **since** I left school which was a couple of years ago. I have **just/already** bought my plane tickets but I haven't applied for my visa **yet**. I have an old school friend, Aishah, who has been living in Kuala Lumpur **for** about a year and she has **just/already** promised to let me stay in her flat during my trip. I have **never** travelled to Asia before so this will be quite an adventure. I have **always** dreamt of sitting under coconut palms, on a beach of white sand, watching the sun sink below the horizon. . .

3

- I **have lived** here for 15 years and I never want to leave.
- Last year I **got** my best grades in maths and science.
- I'm really enjoying my exchange year. I **have met** some really nice students here in the Netherlands.
- Do you have any painkillers; I've **had** a headache all day?
- Mark **started** his own company three years ago after he left school.
- Amazing! Finland **has beaten** Sweden 3-2 to become European champions in this very, very exciting game.
- Last year, the price of my gym membership **rose** by 20%.
- I'm sorry I **haven't written** to you recently, but I had to revise for my exams.
- I **have been reading** The Lord of the Rings but I'm not sure I will finish it before the end of the summer.
- I'll phone you back as soon as we **have found** the dog.

4 Suggested sentences; other questions might be possible.

- How long have you been learning Russian?**
I've been learning Russian for nearly two years.
- How long have you been looking for your keys?**
We've been looking for my keys since yesterday morning.
- What has he been doing all weekend?**
He's been trying to repair my bike all weekend.
- Where have they been working all summer? How long have they been...?**
They've been working in the store all summer.
- What have you been doing? Have you been watching the TV?**
We've been eating peanuts and watching the Mars landing.

9. Past perfect and past perfect continuous

TUNING IN

The soldiers knew it was extremely dangerous on the front line and wanted to protect her. They also believed that reporting about the conditions on the front lines was important. Even male journalists were not allowed to report from areas like Albert. When she was arrested, she was interrogated as a spy and also as a prostitute but no evidence was found to support either assumption.

PRACTICE

1

- In 1915, frustrated that she **had failed** to reach the Somme on her first attempt, she returned to Paris.
- The soldiers she **had met** in Paris **had stolen** a uniform so that she could disguise herself as a man.
- She **had managed** to obtain forged identity papers while she was in Paris.

d. She **had learnt** how to march like a soldier before she went to the front line.

e. She met Tom Dunn near Albert, after she **had cycled** from Paris to the Somme.

f. Lawrence **had been working** in the trenches when she fell ill.

g. She **had become** too ill to continue pretending to be a soldier so she revealed her true identity.

h. After the army **had arrested** her, she was held in a convent in France until the fighting was over.

2

a. We'd **just finished** lunch when the fire alarm **rang**.

b. They **had still not done/ still hadn't done** the dishes when I **got** home from work.

c. Nobody **knew** that it **had started** to snow.

d. I'd **been planning/ 'd planned** to go out tonight but then my neighbour **asked** me to babysit.

e. The teacher **told** us that she'd **not yet finished** grading all our homework.

f. The government **denied** that it **had been planning / had planned** to raise the school leaving age.

g. I really **didn't want** any more ice cream because I'd **already had** two by that time.

h. The dentist **explained** that I'd **not been brushing** my teeth properly.

i. My mum **admitted** that she'd **recently donated** my favourite jumper to a thrift shop.

j. We'd **never seen** the teacher wear jeans and trainers until we **went** on the field trip.

k. My laptop **had not been working** properly so I **took** it back to the store.

l. By the time I **had saved** enough cash to buy the phone, the device **was** obsolete.

10. Future

TUNING IN

English has several ways of expressing the future. Identify them in the text.

Using *will*

Jonna will be 19 next month.

Next year she will do her army service.

It will be the chance of a lifetime!

Using *be going to*

She is going to take a gap year

They are going to work at an elephant sanctuary.

Using the present continuous

Jonna and her friend Chris are leaving for Bali tomorrow.

Using the present simple

The flight leaves at 4.45 a.m.

PRACTICE

1 Use an appropriate form of the verb to complete these sentences which focus on the future.

a. The train **leaves** at 7.30 a.m.

b. Or maybe we **will take** the bus at 6.45 a.m. instead?

c. Don't worry! The bus **leaves** every 30 minutes.

d. Will you **be walking** to the station if the weather is nice?

e. I **am meeting** my girlfriend there.

f. My parents **will have gone to work** before I leave.

g. It **will be** a great day trip!

2 Choose the correct alternative

a. Please stay until the train **will arrive / arrives**.

b. **Are you doing / Will you do** anything Saturday evening?

c. **I am / I will be** meeting my girlfriend tomorrow.

d. **We plan / are planning** to see the new Star Wars film.

e. Don't call us at 8 pm, **we will be / are** at the movies.

3 Translate

- a. We're having a festive dinner on Christmas Day.
- b. Will you come?
- c. My mother will send you an invitation.
- d. Both turkey and ham are served every year.
- e. You are going to hear uncle Carl sing Christmas carols.
- f. Don't be shy, I will be by your side.

4 Songs that use future verb forms

A few examples:

Some day my prince will come from Snow White

I can go the distance from Hercules

I will always love you by Dolly Parton

I will survive by Gloria Gaynor

I'll be waiting by Adele

Santa Claus is coming to town by J. Fred Coots and Haven Gillespie.

11. Passive voice

TUNING IN

- a. We can assume that Smith was designated as lead detective by his boss/by whoever was in charge.
- b. We can assume that it was the murderer who had walked in the snow.
- c. We can assume that everyone/whoever that was in the mansion could hear the dogs.
- d. We can assume that Detective Smith and his colleagues will capture the murderer.

PRACTICE

1 Underline the passive structures and translate...

OBS! I och med att svenskan har tre olika sätt att uttrycka passiv finns det flera möjliga alternativ till översättningar.

- a. Roses were always planted in the garden. - *rosor planterades alltid*
- b. The tickets have been bought online. - *biljetterna har köpts*
- c. Why will all passengers be scanned before the flight? - *kommer alla passagerare att scannas*
- d. There is some business that needs to be taken

care of - *en del ärenden som måste uträttas*

e. All the tracks for the wedding had been put into a playlist - *alla bröllopsånger hade lagts till*

f. The baby was being put to bed when I left. - *barnet/bebisen nattades*

g. Samuel Becket's Waiting for Godot would have been put on at our school, but it was cancelled. - *Samuel Becket's I väntan på Godot skulle ha satts upp*

h. My brother's bike has been stolen from our home! - *Min brors cykel har blivit sluten*

2 Passive in different verb forms

Passiv
The front door is opened by/with the big key.
The dog is being taken for a walk by the children.
The money was found by Sarah.
Our house was being decorated by the painters yesterday.
The President has been elected by the people
The food had been made for us by my parents
The cards will be mailed by Harriet
If a storm comes, the tent could be blown away by the wind.

3 Translate the following sentences into English.

- a. A new Batman film will be/is going to be made.
- b. The poem had been written by a young poet.
- c. Music was played at the beginning of the wedding.
- d. The cars have been imported from Germany.
- e. Peace would be discussed during the summit meeting.

- f. It is important to be loved by someone.
- g. The school is cleaned every day.
- h. Hamilton the musical was written by Lin-Manuel Miranda.
- i. We would have been interviewed by reporters if we had stayed.

4 Complete the story

When a party **is organised**, it is important to remember that it is for the best if the responsibilities **are shared** by several people. If it is a surprise party, then the secret must **be kept** by everyone who is involved in the preparations. However, sometimes, the secret surprise **is kept** perhaps a little too well.

A surprise party **was arranged** on my behalf for my birthday last year. Decorations **had been put up** in my apartment, a cake **had been ordered** and, of course, all the guests **had been invited**.

When it was time for the party to start, a frustrated scream **was heard** from the kitchen. The scream **was produced** by my friend Mary, who suddenly realised that the birthday child herself **had not been told** to come home that evening. Panic **was felt** by my friends, could the problem **be solved** somehow?

Lucky for them, the door **was unlocked** a couple of minutes later and I entered the apartment. Mary breathed a sigh of relief and then ran to give me a hug and wish me a happy birthday.

5 Uninspirational quotes

Om man inte lyckas första gången borde man ge upp och testa någonting annat.
 Man måste alltid komma ihåg att man är unik. Precis som alla andra.
 Livet mäts inte i hur många andetag man tar, utan i hur många gillanden man får på sociala medier.
 Förr i tiden sade man att det var sann kärlek när två personer sänkte sin standard tillräckligt mycket.
 Man måste komma ihåg att det troligen alltid kan bli värre.
 Man säger att universum är fullt av intelligent liv. Det har bara varit för intelligent för att komma hit.

6 Complete the sentences

- a. One
- b. You
- c. People
- d. We
- e. They
- f. It is said
- g. Is said to

12. Modal verbs

TUNING IN

Global warming can be seen and felt in Finland. Since the mid-1800s, Finland's annual average temperature has increased by more than two degrees Celsius. The most significant warming has occurred in early winter. As climate change progresses,

- Temperatures **will** continue to rise in Finland
- Winter temperatures **will** increase most substantially
- Heatwaves are already becoming more common and last longer in the summer
- Rainfall **will** increase, particularly in the winter
- Heavy rains **may** increase in the summer
- Storm winds are expected to increase in sea areas and possibly also in inland areas
- Climate change **will** also result in a shorter duration of snow cover and cloudier winters.
- Exposure to pollen **will** increase
- New animal and plant species (invasive alien species) in the area **may** cause health hazards (e.g. giant hogweed)
- Forest fires could become more common in Finland and abroad. The health hazards caused by smoke emissions **may** increase
- The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare investigates how climate change **can** harm citizens' health and how the harmful impacts of climate change **can** be prevented. But what **should** we do, as individuals, to reduce the effects of climate change?

GUIDELINES

Modal verbs come before the main verb. **True**

Modal verbs are followed by the to-infinitive of the main verb. **False**

Modal verbs take an -s in the third person. **False**

Modal verbs are never put together in a sentence. **True**

Modal verbs do not have an -ing participle. **True**

Modal verbs come after the subject in questions. **False**

PRACTICE

2

- The thermometer says -20C: it **must** be freezing cold outside.
- I can't remember where I put my keys but they **might** be in my coat.
- I don't have an umbrella so if it rains, I **will** get wet.
- I have a terrible headache so **could** you drive the car?
- There's a dead mouse in the kitchen: the cat **must have** brought it in.

3 Life in Finland. Use an appropriate modal verb to complete these sentences. In Finland,

- You **can/may** pick wild berries anywhere you like in the countryside.
- You **must not** drink and drive.
- Young people **cannot** vote until they are 18.
- Adults **must/have to** get a permit if they want to go fishing.
- Foreigners over 18 **can/may** vote in municipal elections.
- You **might** see an elk if you walk in the forest.
- Cars **must/have to** have winter tyres when the roads are icy.
- Pedestrians **must/have to/should** wear reflectors when it's dark.
- Students **don't have to** wear uniforms in school.
- You **don't have to** pay to use a library.
- Stores **cannot/must not** sell cigarettes to anyone under 18.
- If you stay in Lapland long enough, you **will** see the northern lights.

4 What would you say in these situations?

Some suggestions

- Would you like me to help you reach the sardines?
- Mum, dad, could you lend me the car for the weekend? May I borrow the car this weekend? Would it be possible for me to have the car this weekend?
- You should sit down, close your eyes and try to remember where you left it. First you have to calm down and then we could ask some friends to help us search.
- I shouldn't have borrowed it without asking, sorry. I'll mend it for you, promise!
- You shouldn't drop litter. You ought to put it in the bins because it could attract rats or it might pollute the river.

5 The mystery of disappearing bees

Scientists **may/could/might have solved** the mystery of the disappearing bees. This is a curious phenomenon where beekeepers discover that their hives are almost completely empty and **are unable to /cannot explain** why. There are several things that **could/might have happened**. First of all, the bees **might/may/could have swarmed**; in other words, they **could/may/might have left** the hive with a new queen bee to establish a new colony elsewhere. In that case, the old queen **should/must** almost certainly still be in the hive because she cannot fly. However, many beekeepers claimed that the bees **could not have swarmed** without them noticing it! Another theory suggested that the bees **might/may/could have died** from disease while many apiarists suspected that pesticides **might/may/could have been affecting** the colonies. Scientists have discovered that pesticides **might/may/could have been causing** high levels of stress inside these bee colonies. Stress **can lead to** exhaustion and exhausted bees **are not able to/cannot bring** enough food back to the hive to sustain the life of the colony. If farmers continue **to be allowed to use** large quantities of toxic pesticides, bee colonies **will remain** at risk of collapse.

6 Use modals of probability to guess what might have happened in these situations.

Some suggested answers

- There might have been an accident, I can see a police car.
- It looks like the fire alarm might have gone off.
- It seems my phone may need a reboot.
- It must be Friday; I have run out of clean clothes.
- Ah! This might be the books I ordered online.

13. Conditional sentences

PRACTICE

1A

- Finland won't win the match
 - unless they change the goalkeeper.
 - If the life vest doesn't fit my dog,
 - will I be able to get a refund?
 - Where should we meet
 - in case I get lost?
 - If your wallet has been stolen,
 - you should tell the police.
 - Let's go running
 - when it stops raining.
 - You won't be allowed into the gym
 - unless you have a membership card.
 - If there's nothing gluten-free on the menu,
 - then we'll have to go somewhere else.
 - Provided you can sing in tune,
 - you may join our choir.
-
- Finland kommer inte att vinna matchen om de inte byter målvakt.
 - Om flytvästen inte passar min hund, kommer jag kunna få pengarna tillbaka?
 - Var ska vi träffas ifall jag tappar bort mig?
 - Om din plånbok har blivit stulen borde du berätta för polisen.
 - Låt oss ta en löptur när det slutar regna.
 - Du kommer inte att bli insläppt på gymmet om du inte har ett medlemskort.
 - Om det inte finns något glutenfritt på menyn måste vi gå någon annanstans.
 - Förutsatt att du kan hålla en ton får du gå med i vår kör.

2

- If I **told** you that I'm in love with you, what **would you say**?
- If the weather **got / were to get** warmer, we **would be able to /could go swimming**
- If I **didn't have** so much revision to do, I **would take you out for coffee**.
- If we **were able to** leave the country, we **could relax on a beach in the sun**.
- If you only **paid that much** for your coat, I **wouldn't expect it to be very warm**.
- If there **were** no cars in city centres, the levels of pollution **would fall dramatically**.

3A Finish these sentences by adding a result clause. (Suggestions)

- If it wasn't for the cold weather, I **would go for a swim**.
- If I couldn't read or write, I **wouldn't be able to get a job**.
- If we were allowed to bring pets to school, **there would be chaos in the classroom**.

Check that your answer includes a modal auxiliary (such as *would/wouldn't*) before the main verb in the result clause.

3B Finish these sentences by adding a condition clause. (Suggestions)

- I **wouldn't** have passed the English test if I **hadn't spent so much time revising**.
- We **wouldn't** have known about all the plastic in the oceans if **we hadn't watched that documentary**.
- They **would've** got to the concert on time if **they had taken the train**.

Check that your answer includes the past perfect form (*had/hadn't* + past participle) in the condition clause.

5 Based on the statements given, answer the questions with yes or no.

- Bottas could have won the race if he hadn't made an extra pitstop.
Did Bottas win the race? **No**
Did he make an extra pitstop? **Yes**

2. Amanda Gorman might not have become so famous if she hadn't read a poem at the inauguration ceremony.

Did Amanda Gorman become famous? **Yes**

Did she read a poem at the President's inauguration ceremony? **Yes**

3. That film wouldn't have won an Oscar, if it had been dubbed into English.

Did the film win an Oscar? **Yes**

Had it been dubbed? **No**

4. Maybe we could have avoided a national lockdown if all the borders had been closed.

Did we avoid a national lockdown? **No**

Were all the borders closed? **No**

14. Verb combinations

TUNING IN

I **remember growing** up in the countryside. I **remember skiing** to school in the long, dark, snowy winters. And I **remember being** scared that the wolves would find me. I **remember going** to my grandmother's after school and **eating** pancakes and **drinking** cocoa while I did my homework.

I **am planning to travel** through Europe next summer. I **hope to meet up** with a friend in Italy, he has **promised to take** me to Pompei. I've always **wanted to go** there. I've also **arranged to visit** some relatives who live on an island in Greece. They have **offered to let** me stay at their place. I **must remember to renew** my passport!

PRACTICE

2

- I'm hoping (*studera utomlands*) **to study abroad for a year**
- We have finished (*äta frukost*) **eating breakfast**.
- After lunch they began (*spela schack*) **to play / playing chess**.
- Sometimes we start (*gräla högljutt*) **to argue / arguing loudly**.
- A lot of people detest (*gå till tandläkaren*) **going to the dentist**.

f. Most young people expect **to find work**.

g. Why don't you try (*odla skägg*)? **to grow/growing a beard?**

h. Have you ever forgotten **to set your alarm?**

i. In Finland, many people enjoy (*plocka bär*) **picking berries**.

j. When I leave school, I plan (*studera filosofi*) **to study philosophy**.

3

a. My brother taught me to swim.

b. My mum persuaded me to take long maths.

c. The coach invited me to play in the A-team.

d. Our teacher reminded us to sign up.

e. The government asked everyone to stay at home.

4

a. My friend loves **to meet/meeting** new people, and she said she would be willing to **go out with** your brother.

b. Would you mind **waiting** a bit longer?

c. I don't mind **wasting** my time watching old movies.

d. Everyone enjoys **having** a chance to sit on the couch and relax.

15. Phrasal verbs

TUNING IN

Which verb can be used in all these sentences?

What time do you **get** up in the mornings?

He **gets** on with his sister like a house on fire.

It takes hard work to **get** on in life.

My aunt never **got** over her house burning down.

I'm so pleased you **got** back your wallet.

Did you manage to **get** out of the escape room in time?

PRACTICE

2 Complete each sentence using a verb from the first box and a preposition from the second. You can use each word more than once. You may need to change the form of the verb.

- a. My car **broke down** last night. I had to walk home.
- b. They **broke up** due to his gambling.
- c. They had to **call** the concert **off** as the lead singer broke his leg.
- d. He was **brought up** in California.
- e. Did you **hand** your assignment **in** on time?
- f. We had a job **handing out** fliers in the mall. It was great fun but poorly paid.
- g. The detective **looked into** the mysterious case of the missing hamster.
- h. I'm so bad at procrastinating, I always **put** things **off** to the last minute.
- i. The firefighter **put out** the fire and rescued the cat.
- j. She wants to travel the world. She won't **settle down** yet.
- k. He so **takes after** his mum. The apple never falls far from the tree as they say!
- l. The best way to make friends is to **take up** a hobby.

3 Complete the sentences with a preposition or adverb

- a. Did you see the episode of *Orange is the New Black* where they all broke **out** of prison for the day?
- b. Did you see the episode of *Orange is the New Black* where the two main protagonists broke **up**? It was so sad I cried.
- c. You need to hand **in** your assignment by Friday.
- d. Please hand **out** the corrected assignments to the class. Thank you.
- e. Oliver really stands **out** with his blue hair.
- f. Now, more than ever, it is important that we stand **up for** our rights.
- g. She says that her life has totally changed since she took **up** yoga.
- h. I had a crazy dream that aliens took **over** the Earth.

C. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1. Adjectives 1: describing

TUNING IN

A **brilliant** debut from this **prize-winning** author. The **complex** storyline **is** both **addictive** and **thought-provoking**. Jess, the **extraordinary main** character and narrator of this **thrilling** novel, has hyperthymesia --a condition where people are able to recall every **distant, minute** detail of their **past** experiences. This **intriguing** premise captivates the reader from the outset. The story **can be** quite **dark** at times but the suspense **is palpable** as the plot continues at an **astonishing** pace. Although Jess might **seem arrogant** and **unlikeable** in the beginning, she has a **witty** sense of humour and we gradually **feel** more **empathetic** towards her. There **is** definitely something **relatable, genuine** and very **real** about her personality in spite of her **uniqueness**. The plot has many **clever** twists and turns so the ending **is** totally **unguessable**. This is one of those **unputdownable** books that take you on an **emotional** rollercoaster from start to finish. The novel also raises some **fascinating** questions about memory and about **ethical** issues in **scientific** research.

GUIDELINES

y (beauty): The letter y is replaced with an i before adding the suffix *beautiful*

PRACTICE

1

- There were several **grammatical** errors in the article that she wrote for the magazine.
- The yeti is a **mythical** creature that lives in the Himalayas.
- Is it possible for **unmarried** couples to adopt children?
- The **smoky** air in the room made her eyes water and her throat sore.
- The musical that the primary school staged just before the end of term was **delightful**.
- The suspense at the end of the film was absolutely **unbearable**.
- The economic downturn is a source of **endless/neverending** worry for many people and businesses.

- It is **arguable** whether vegans are healthier than vegetarians.
- Nowadays it is important for companies to be **inclusive** in the way they advertise their products.
- I'm not exactly sure what you are asking for: could you be more **specific**, please?
- The **unfortunate** victims of the hackers will never get their money back.
- They were hurt by the **insensitive** comments that had been posted on social media.
- This highly **perceptive** author has written an insightful article on why young people feel strongly about climate change.
- Being able to influence decisions that affect people's lives is **empowering**.
- The speaker gave an **inspiring/inspirational** talk about starting her own company.

3

Last year I went to Canada on a student exchange trip. I stayed with a very kind family who made sure I was not totally **overwhelmed** by the culture shock. I made some good friends and had a really **exciting** time while I was there. Unfortunately, the classes were not very **motivating**: I was **surprised** to find that many of the lessons were too easy for me which was really **annoying** and I was utterly **bored** most of the time.

Overall, the trip was slightly **disappointing** from an educational perspective but that was partly my own fault. My parents have asked me if I want to go abroad again next year. I must admit I am not too **interested** but I certainly don't regret my year in Canada; it was a **fascinating** experience.

4

- We live in a **seven-storey building** on the outskirts of Helsinki.
- We went diving in the Caribbean and saw some **man-eating sharks**.
- In the exam you'll need to write a **250-word essay**.
- Lactose-free yoghurt** is easier to digest.
- Why would an **award-winning actor** accept such a terrible role?
- The buffet had the most **mouth-watering desserts** you've ever tasted.
- The best way to learn the language is to find an **English-speaking friend**.

- h. She said he's just not interested in a **long-term relationship**.
- i. She's a **well-behaved child** at home but naughty in school.
- j. He was wearing a bowler hat and a rather **old-fashioned suit**.

5

- a. The teacher gave a lesson on the history of France. It was challenging but I was quite interested.

The teacher gave a **challenging but interesting French-history** lesson.

- b. She's making a cake. You know, the chocolate one that makes your mouth water, it is so delicious.

She's making a **delicious, mouth-watering chocolate** cake.

- c. I want to buy a dress. Something that's vintage, colourful, made of cotton and not too expensive.

I want to buy an **inexpensive colourful vintage cotton** dress.

6

- a. I prefer wearing soft, hand-knitted woollen sweaters as they are more ecological than **cheap**, foreign-made, polyester clothes.

- b. Nowadays many young people follow a nutritional high-protein **vegan** diet.

- c. The crisis caused a **prolonged** global economic recession.

- d. The oceans are polluted with trillions upon trillions of tiny non-degradable **microplastic** particles.

- e. Some massively multiplayer **online** role-playing games have more than one million subscribers.

7

- a. The discovery of a vaccine will be **beneficial** to people of all ages. (benefit)
- b. Some people have very **hypocritical** views about social media. (hypocrite)
- c. The park is **accessible** to people who use wheelchairs. (access)

- d. Some of the lecturer's ideas on economics were very **progressive**. (progress)
- e. Pythagoras was a vegetarian mystical leader and a **mathematical genius**. (mathematics)
- f. That was a stupid, **mindless** unforgiveable thing to say. (mind)
- g. It's a **fortunate** coincidence that they both decided to study in Denmark. (fortune)
- h. Scientists remain **cautious** about the implications of this discovery. (caution)

8

dis	im	in
<i>disliked</i>	<i>immature impatient impersonal impolite improbable</i>	<i>inactive incomplete inconvenient incorrect inefficient inexpensive informal</i>
ir	mis	un
<i>irrelevant irresponsible</i>	<i>misunderstood</i>	<i>unable uncertain unconscious unethical unfriendly uninteresting unkind unliked unlucky unnecessary unsocial</i>

Observations

- un- is the most common prefix for forming antonyms
- adjectives that start with co- seem to take the prefix in-
- adjectives that start with a p- seem to take the prefix im-
- adjectives that start with re- seem to take the prefix ir-

2. Adjectives 2: comparison

TUNING IN

"I'm lactose intolerant so I avoid **dairy** products and look for **plant-based** alternatives instead. I love the taste of **oat** milk, especially in porridge and coffee. Oat milk is **thicker** than dairy milk and the **creamiest** of all the **vegan** options but it isn't **fatty**, which makes it more **digestible**. It tastes slightly **sweeter** than cows' milk but it isn't **more sugary**. Although it contains a **lower** amount of protein and a **higher** amount of carbohydrate, overall it is less **calorific** than dairy milk. I think oat milk is also the **best** choice for the environment because it has the **smallest** carbon footprint of all the dairy-milk substitutes. On the downside, it is way more **expensive** than dairy milk." - Sandra

Note: The words highlighted in orange are nouns that act rather like adjectives to create compound nouns eg dairy -> dairy products oat -> oat milk

GUIDELINES

What is the spelling rule for adjectives that end in -y?

The -y becomes an i and then the -est ending is added. For example, happy->happiest

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Swedish
bad	worse	worst	dålig
far	farther or further	farthest or furthest	avlägsen
good	better	best	bra
ill	worse (or, more ill)	worst (or, most ill)	sjuk
little	less, smaller	least, smallest	liten
old	older	oldest, eldest	gammal
well	better	best	frisk

PRACTICE

1

Adjective (dictionary form)	Comparative form	Superlative form
thick	thicker	thickest
creamy	creamier	creamiest
fatty	fattier	fattiest
digestible	more digestible	most digestible
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
sugary	more sugary	most sugary
low	lower	lowest
high	higher	highest
calorific	less calorific	least calorific
good	better	best
small	smaller	smallest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

2

Complete the sentences using the comparative form of an adjective from the box.

- I think kittens are **cuter** than puppies, but I guess not everyone would agree.
- There is something **more childish** about the way we pronounce animal sounds compared to the way we pronounce other words.
- It is **easier** to pronounce languages that don't have so many silent letters.
- Grammatical errors in newspaper articles are **more common** than you might think.
- Travelling to work by train is **quicker** but **more expensive** than commuting by car.
- It is **more appropriate** to use rising intonation rather than falling intonation when asking questions, especially if we want to sound polite.
- Is it **worse** to cheat or to lie about it?
- Nowadays, we are more aware of the language we use but in the past, people were possibly **less cautious** about what they would say.
- I'm not a massive fan of historical dramas but that TV series was **better** than I expected.

3 Fill the gaps in the sentences using the superlative form of an adjective from the box with the definite article.

- a. When the wind is still, remote deserts are **the quietest** places in the world.
- b. Understanding the city's metro system is **the most baffling problem** you will have to cope with in Paris.
- c. In my opinion, **the funniest / the best** stand-up comedians don't always tell **the best/the funniest** jokes.
- d. My three-month stay at their summer cabin in the archipelago was **the laziest** vacation I have ever had.
- e. A minimalistic lifestyle is probably one of **the most sustainable** ways of reducing your carbon footprint.
- f. Taking a gap year may be **the worst** decision you ever make if you don't plan very carefully what you will do.

4 Data analysis gap fill

According to the table, cow's milk is _____c._____ (1) and almond milk is _____b._____ (2).

Although cow's milk seems to be _____b._____ (3) product, this is the lactose that occurs naturally in dairy products.

Soja milk and almond milk have _____a._____ (4) calcium content.

The protein content of soy milk is _____c._____ (5) oat, hemp and almond milk.

Almond milk and oat milk are both _____b._____ (6) than soy milk.

5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives given in Swedish.

- a. I am an extremely **busy** person. I am **busier** than anyone I know. It is likely that I am **the busiest** person in the world!
- b. The new virus is **more serious** than scientists had expected. It could be **the most serious** virus ever discovered.
- c. The weather is **bad** today. This is **the worst** winter for ages.
- d. You managed to get this **far** on your own. Now, let us help you get **further**!
- e. His father was extremely **angry** when he heard about the accident. It is **the angriest** they had ever seen him.

6 Translate

- a. I have nothing against almond milk but I think cow's milk is better suited for cappuccino.
- b. Soy milk makes coffee watery. If you use almond milk it looks even more watery.
- c. Why is Sandra choosing the most expensive alternative?
- d. Drinking something containing lactose is bad for her stomach.
- e. It is almost the worst thing that could happen to Sandra.

3. Adverbs of manner, time, frequency, place, degree

PRACTICE

1

'Generation sensible'

According to recent data from the Office of National Statistics in the UK, the number of under 25s **regularly** drinking alcohol has been falling **gradually over the last 15 years**. **During the same time period**, the number of young people who smoke cigarettes has decreased **quite steadily**, while the number of under 25s who **rarely** or **occasionally** smoke has also

come down. Data **also** reveals that teenage pregnancies have dropped **significantly since 2007** and continue to fall **at the same rate**. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice reports that the number of police arrests of under 18s has **also** fallen **somewhat dramatically** in recent years. It comes as no surprise then, that today's generation of young people is **quickly** earning itself the nickname 'generation sensible'.

- a. adverb of frequency + participle: *regularly drinking*;
- b. verb + adverb of manner: *has been falling gradually*; *have dropped significantly*; *is quickly earning*
- c. adverbial expression of time: *over the last 15 years*; *During the same time period*; *since 2007*; *in recent years*
- d. adverb of degree + adverb of manner: *quite steadily*; *somewhat dramatically*
- e. adverb of frequency + verb: *rarely or occasionally smoke*
- f. verb + adverb particle: *come down*

2

- a. It's getting colder and temperatures are expected **to drop significantly**.
- b. Their wedding is in May and they **are planning it carefully**.
- c. My new dog **is growing / has grown quickly**; he's not a puppy anymore.
- d. I don't think you **take/are taking me seriously**.
- e. The disgruntled customer **shouted/was shouting angrily** at the shopkeeper.
- f. The doctor **told/has told me repeatedly** that I am going to be fine.
- g. Earthquakes **occur unexpectedly**; it is almost impossible to predict them.
- h. Finland **won convincingly** in last night's semi-final against Sweden.

3

- a. I **never** wear a hat in the winter.
- b. We haven't received our results **yet**.
or We haven't **yet** received our results.
- c. They **always** go swimming on Saturday mornings.
- d. Marcela is **still** waiting for her boyfriend to ask her out.
- e. Blackbirds **usually** stay in Finland during the winter months.
or **Usually**, blackbirds stay in Finland during the winter months.

- f. Have you **ever** visited St Petersburg?
- g. Has she **already** finished reading Lord of the Rings?
or Has she finished reading Lord of the Rings **already**?
- h. I **just** had my hair done this morning.
or I had my hair done **just** this morning.
- i. Johannes, Ed and **also** Omar are in my football team.
or Johannes, Ed and Omar are **also** in my football team.
or **Also**, Johannes, Ed and Omar are in my football team.

4

- a. The hole in his shirt was hardly noticeable.
- b. They have almost finished preparing the meal.
- c. Nobody ever studies Latin nowadays.
- d. Ivar has not quite finished marking the tests.
- e. He learnt to play the drums remarkably quickly.
- f. The band has also (recently) played in Stockholm (recently).

5

- a. I was **completely unaware** that the assignment was due today.
- b. He is an **extraordinarily hard-working** and loyal employee.
- c. Since I had Covid, I am **permanently exhausted**.
- d. This laptop was **remarkably cheap** on Black Friday.
- e. My parents are **terribly happy** because my sister is pregnant with their first grandchild.
- f. Their music is **totally different** from any of the mainstream metal stuff.
- g. I thought the last Green Day album was **utterly overrated**.
- h. She has been a **very successful** entrepreneur ever since she left school.

6

- a. I work **best** early in the morning and I concentrate **better** when I have my headphones on.
- b. I am **most** worried about Simon. He spends his time **mostly** in front of the computer.
- c. You'll have to try **harder** than ever. Our team has to swim **the fastest** this time.
- d. Nina did **badly** in her last exam, but Alfie did even **worse**.
- e. Cheap energy drinks are **easily** obtainable but they are getting **increasingly/ more and more expensive**.

7

- a. **First and foremost**, I would like to welcome you all here today.
- b. The wolves are back so we need to watch the sheep **around the clock**.
- c. I'll call you back **in a minute**, after I have finished my lunch.
- d. **Once in a while**, we go back to our old school to visit the teachers.
- e. We see our cousins **once in a blue moon** because they live so far away.
- f. I still think about my ex **from time to time**; it's a shame we split up.
- g. They listened to the same track **over and over again**.
- h. If everyone gets vaccinated, we can eliminate this disease **once and for all**.

8

- a. *My sister only eats vanilla ice cream.* She only eats ice cream, nothing else!
- b. *My sister eats only vanilla ice cream.* She eats vanilla ice cream but not the other flavours) Note: emphatic intonation helps to remove any ambiguity.

4. Linking words: Conjunctions and sentence adverbs

TUNING IN

The highlighted words make the text flow better. The relationships between the ideas are made clearer.

Which adverb indicates attitude in the Tuning In text?

Luckily

Which linking words were used to connect ideas in the text?

therefore, furthermore, as a result

PRACTICE

1 Match the clauses.

- a. Not only is psychology an interesting subject to study, it is also very relevant to working life. (6)
- b. I don't feel like I am making much progress, even though I practise karate three days a week. (1)

- c. Although hybrid vehicles have a lower carbon footprint, they still have a negative impact on the environment. (5)
- d. I spent hours doing research online; eventually, I found some reliable information on a government website. (8)
- e. The UK is a great place to study. However, the fees are excessive. (4)
- f. Sport helps people to keep physically fit. Furthermore, it contributes to an individual's mental well being. (3)
- g. Besides recycling, how else can we contribute to the circular economy? (2)
- h. Doomscrolling makes us feel terrible; yet, we all do it. (7)

Now translate the sentences into Swedish

- a. Psykologi är inte bara ett intressant ämne att studera, det är också mycket relevant för arbetslivet.
- b. Jag känner inte att jag gör stora framsteg, även om jag tränar karate tre dagar i veckan.
- c. Även om hybridfordon har ett lägre koldioxidavtryck har de fortfarande en negativ inverkan på miljön.
- d. Jag tillbringade timmar med att forska på nätet och slutligen hittade jag lite tillförlitlig information på en statlig webbplats.
- e. Storbritannien är ett bra ställe att studera. Avgifterna är dock orimliga.
- f. Sport hjälper människor att hålla sig i form. Dessutom bidrar det till individens mentala välbefinnande.
- g. På vilka sätt kan vi bidra till den cirkulära ekonomin förutom genom återvinning?
- h. Doomscrolling får oss att må dåligt. Ändå gör vi det alla.

2 Hackers and crackers

In short, a hacker is a person who works in the field of cybersecurity. **On the one hand**, hackers are the good guys who are tasked with helping companies to strengthen the security of their computer systems. **On the other hand**, the term is also used to refer to cybercriminals who try to break through security systems illegally. **However**, these villains are actually crackers rather than hackers.

In other words, hackers are not necessarily criminals. **In fact**, many so-called 'white hats' are highly skilled ethical hackers who are employed by companies to protect their data. **In contrast**, 'black hats' are the bad guys who are feared by public and private organisations nowadays. **Then** there are 'grey hats' who work in the cyber underground. They might hack into a system unlawfully but instead of stealing data, they will offer to fix the security system; **of course**, they will expect payment for that.

Additionally, there are elite hackers. These are experts who, **owing to** their exceptional skills are often hired by multinational corporations to build secure networks to protect sensitive data. **Furthermore**, the police also use hacking techniques to investigate crime and track criminal activity.

While hacking might not be a career you have considered, don't dismiss it entirely. **All in all**, it offers lucrative opportunities. Just try to keep on the right side of the law!

3 Translation.

a. Vi har inte möjlighet att servera varm mat idag p.g.a. strömavbrottet.

b. Min telefons batteri tog slut. Jag hade dock möjlighet att ladda den på tåget.

c. Det finns ingen hiss i vårt hus så jag får mycket motion.

d. På det hela var mina provresultat rätt bra. Jag önskar ändå att jag hade repeterat lite mera.

e. Följaktligen spreds viruset till alla datorerna i skolan.

f. Det slutade med att vi bestämde oss för att inte se en film och chattade bara på nätet istället.

g. Även om distansundervisning har varit jobbigt för alla så har det också haft några positiva följder.

h. Medan de flesta urbana områden har bra wifi nätverk, har en del dålig täckning.

4

a. **Admittedly**, she doesn't have the most powerful voice, but she is still my favourite singer.

b. **Understandably**, / **Predictably**, he'd rather not talk to reporters since that scandal appeared in the tabloids.

c. **Frankly**, if I don't get paid overtime this month, I am going to quit.

d. **Funnily enough**, / **Apparently**, I can remember all the vocabulary from last week's lesson but nothing from yesterday's!

e. **Fortunately**, the shipwrecked crew were rescued before they were eaten by sharks.

f. **Personally**, I don't agree that veganism will stop global warming.

g. **Predictably**, / **Fortunately**, the police arrived to stop the party after the neighbours complained about the noise.

h. **Apparently**, her phone must be out of battery because she's not answering my calls or my messages.

i. **Theoretically**, / **Fortunately**, the vaccine will prevent the disease from spreading so fast.

j. **Foolishly**, I posted that comment on social media and now I really regret it.

D. PREPOSITIONS

1. Prepositions

GUIDELINES

Time preposition	Both time and place	Place preposition
during for since	about after around at before between by from in into on over past to under	above across against among behind below beneath beside near off onto opposite upon with

Time and prepositions *in, at, on*

IN	AT	ON	No preposition
June the evening spring the summer holiday the 19th Century 2020 the morning the 1970s winter	midnight 3 p.m. night the weekend (UK) the end of the war Easter sunrise 5.30 a.m.	Friday Christmas Day 23rd April the weekend (US)	next week yesterday tomorrow last Saturday

Now work out the rules for when these prepositions are used.

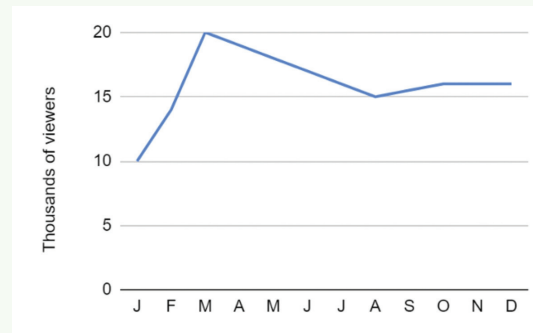
- Used for specific, definite times _____ **at** _____
- Used for longer periods of time _____ **in** _____
- Used for specific days and dates _____ **on** _____
- Used for most times of day _____ **in** _____
- Used for times of change _____ **at** _____

f. Used for some times of day and periods of a few days _____ **at** (although **on** is used for weekends in US English).

Which time phrases take no preposition? Why?

_____ **next week, yesterday, tomorrow, last Saturday.** These are words and phrases that already give us the information 'when'.

In the graph on the next page, draw the following changes showing the number of viewers of a YouTube channel



PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the text.

Singapore

Singapore was founded **in** 1299. **During** the 1300s, it grew in significance as a trading port. However, **at** the end of the 14th century, the settlement was abandoned and **for** the next few centuries there was little activity on the island.

On 28 January 1819, the British governor Stamford Raffles landed on the island and saw what an excellent location it would be to situate a port. **By** the 1820s, the island had become a part of the British Empire. **During** the first half of the 19th century, the population of Singapore increased **from** about 1000 people **to** over 80,000.

Raffles was right about the location and, **for** the past two hundred years, the Port of Singapore has continually grown in importance and size. Indeed, **from** the 1900s **to** 2010, it was the world's busiest container port. **Since** 2010, however, the Port of Shanghai has surpassed it in both the tonnage of cargo and volume of containers that pass through it **in** each calendar year.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition in, at, on

- a. The biology lab is **in** B wing, **on** the second floor.
- b. He always tries to sit **at** the back in class.
- c. I love to walk **in** the woods and listen to the trees.
- d. I had a blood test **at** the hospital yesterday.
- e. My uncle has been **in** hospital for a week.
- f. I was **on** the bus when it broke down **on** the steep hill **on** West Lane.
- g. My mum lives **in** the countryside and my dad lives **in** town. So I get the best of both worlds.
- i. They have a villa **on** the island of Ibiza and an apartment **in** Paris.
- j. My bike is parked **in** the street.
- k. What time will you be **at** the party tonight?
- l. Next summer we are going to the Alps. I look forward to climbing **in** the mountains.
- m. The accident was **on** the corner by the library.
- n. One star sparkled **in** the evening sky.
- o. Don't look up, there is a very large spider **on** the ceiling above your head!

2. Prepositions: dependent

1 Add the correct preposition for the sentence to make sense.

- a. I'm looking **after** my neighbour's cat while they're on holiday.
- b. Do you believe **in** love at first sight?
- c. The job entails waiting **on** customers at the bar.
- d. He would be a good candidate for the job, he has experience **in** customer service.
- e. What is the reason **for** all this mess?
- f. She is conducting research **on** how ants communicate.
- g. Yes, I am related **to** her, we are second cousins.
- h. Are you excited **about** the holiday?
- i. He was so afraid **of** snakes that he wouldn't go into the woods.
- j. Many diseases have developed a resistance **to** antibiotics.

2 Choose the correct preposition for the sentence.

- a. My father was very happy when I was accepted **into** medical school.
- b. I'm quite interested **in** studying photography after school.
- c. Are you familiar **with** the linux operating system?
- d. There is a real shortage **of** **qualified** nurses at present.
- e. The job requires experience **in** driving a forklift truck.
- f. They strongly object **to** the new school hours.
- g. You must believe **in** your own ability to succeed.
- h. We are all related **to** each other if you go far back enough.
- i. I was reading about some really interesting research **on** why wombats have cube-shaped faeces.
- j. Who will you vote **for** in the school council election?

E. NOUNS

1. Nouns

TUNING IN

The lyrics are from 'Set fire to the rain' by Adele (2011)

GUIDELINES

Which of the nouns in the word cloud could also be verbs?

Most of the nouns can also be verbs but the meaning might be quite different

to name someone

to side with someone (take their point of view)

to rain

to face someone

to fire someone

to game

to eye someone

to hand someone something

Jabberwocky

The highlighted words could be nouns.

Twas brillig, and the slithy toves

Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:

All mimsy were the borogoves,

And the mome raths outgrabe.

As a nonsense poem, the reader is free to use their imagination to decide what the words mean. The nonsense words that Lewis Carroll created for this poem were reused in his stories (Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There). In those stories, the reader can find more clues about their meaning. For example,

brillig - a time: about 4 o'clock in the afternoon

tove - a creature, possibly rather like a badger

wabe - a place, the side of a hill

borogove - a bird, with scruffy feathers

rath - a creature (turtle? pig?)

How do these definitions compare to what you guessed the words might mean?

PRACTICE

1

a. Passing the Swedish exam was an outstanding **achievement** as she had only been living here for a couple of years. (achieve)

b. I have a very small flat with no **storage** for my stuff. I need to get rid of a lot of my things. (store)

c. I have been offered a summer job but the employer is asking me for a **reference**. (refer)

d. A person's **appearance** shouldn't be an important factor in job interviews, even though it often is. (appear)

e. In her **application**, she forgot to mention that she speaks four languages fluently. (apply)

f. Society's **perception** of issues relating to equality and diversity is slowly changing. (perceive)

g. There has been a substantial **reduction** in the number of young people who smoke. (reduce)

h. Companies are looking for young people who are independent and able to use their own **initiative** to solve problems. (initiate)

i. What I value most in Mike is his **reliability**: I know I can trust him to get things done on time. (reliable)

j. One of the hardest things about learning Finnish is the **pronunciation** of very long words. (pronounce)

2

Across

3. removal
5. inspiration
7. reminder
10. delivery
11. usage
14. horror
15. awareness
17. celebration
18. expectation
20. amazement

Down

1. protection
2. training
4. laughter
6. management
8. exclusion
9. encouragement
10. decision
12. prayer
13. analysis
16. warning
19. injury

3 Add a few more nouns that name people according to their activity or occupation.

doctor (-or)	banker (-er)	dentist (-ist)	consultant (-ant)	magician (-ian)	referee (-ee)
sailor instructor mayor pastor author advisor	reporter lawyer farmer baker manager footballer	novelist stylist artist pianist chemist	truant tenant migrant inhabitant	musician politician beautician librarian	employee trainee

4

- a. She has many **unread novels** on the bookshelves in her flat.
- b. The **original version** of the film was in German.
- c. What was the **specific meaning** of 'concerted' in that paragraph?
- d. The exhibition is an **annual event** to celebrate the life and work of the artist.
- e. Obtaining a student visa for China can be a **complicated process**.
- f. Climate change is a **major theme** in many curricula nowadays.
- g. Thousands of internet users become **innocent victims** of cybercrime every day.
- h. Lentils and tofu are **healthy alternatives** to eating red meat.

5

- a. The pollution of oceans around the world with microplastics is a big environmental problem
Or, Microplastic pollution in oceans around the world is a big environmental problem.
- b. Our admiration of celebrities who give their opinions on social issues is interesting.
- c. The development of new cures for malaria and other diseases is a priority.

7

The noun 'mouse' was repurposed to refer to the computer device in the 1960s but more recently the frequency of the word has decreased, maybe because more people are using phones and tablets which don't have a mouse.

2. Nouns: singular and plural

GUIDELINES

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
hats shops laughs rocks	dogs tables eggs ideas umbrellas cities enemies hobbies skies essays toys knives leaves radios videos echoes pianos potatoes	crashes houses classes coaches splashes foxes

analysis	<i>analyses</i>
child	<i>children</i>
foot	<i>feet</i>
goose	<i>geese</i>
man	<i>men</i>
mouse	<i>mice</i>
oasis	<i>oases</i>
person	<i>people</i>
phenomenon	<i>phenomena</i>
quiz	<i>quizzes</i>
tooth	<i>teeth</i>
woman	<i>women</i>

PRACTICE

1

Uncountable nouns	Countable nouns
flour sugar oat milk honey peanut butter cat food some chicken falafel shampoo hair gel	tomatoes tea bags coffee filters tortillas a cucumber potatoes a (whole) chicken a deodorant batteries

Chicken can be countable but when we talk about meat we use the uncountable form (the countable form is used for live birds).

Things like shampoo and hair gel are used in the uncountable form (they are liquids) but deodorant can be used in both forms: a deodorant / some deodorant.

2

- a. How much **time** have you spent in Lapland?
- b. Several **speeches** were given by politicians about the state of the economy.
- c. My sister divorced and remarried so now she has two **mothers-in-law**.
- d. In Italy, there are three **volcanoes** that have erupted in the last one hundred years.
- e. I have quite a lot of **luggage**, I shouldn't have packed so many clothes.
- f. We have a horse and a couple of **ponies** on our farm.
- g. Henry VIII, King of England, had six **wives**.
- h. How many **salmon** have you caught in this river?
- i. The northern lights are an amazingly beautiful **phenomenon**.
- j. The government has said it will raise **taxes** next year.
- k. Our neighbour has a flock of about 200 **sheep**.
- l. Some people are persecuted due to their religious **beliefs**.

3

- a. Mathematics **has** always been my favourite subject.
- b. Your trousers **are** in the washing machine.
- c. Which **are** the most important criteria for hiring new employees?
- d. Progress **is** being made in the search for a vaccine.
- e. My swimming goggles **are** broken; I need a new pair.
- f. The air quality in the city centre **has** been really bad this spring.
- g. Travel insurance **is** a must if you are going outside the EU.
- h. Shorts **are** more comfortable than jeans in the summer.
- i. All my jewellery **has** been stolen.
- j. Which team **is/are** winning the championship?
- k. Nokia's headquarters **have** always been located in Finland.
- l. The teaching staff **are** going on a cruise.

4

- a. Farmers will be hoping for **rain** in the next few weeks.
- b. I have put **the money** I owe you into your bank account.
- c. No smoke without **fire**.
- d. To make **bread** you need flour, yeast and water.
- e. Nobody knows how **the fire** started.
- f. Considerable **research** is being done in the field of clean technology.
- g. **Money** is the root of all evil.
- h. **The bread** has gone stale and mouldy.
- i. Last night **the rain** was really heavy and it flooded the roads.
- j. Have you read **the research** published last week in Nature magazine?

5

- A bag of rice, sugar, trash*
- A bar of chocolate, soap*
- A bottle of wine, milk?*
- A box of wine (Note: a box of chocolates, not a box of chocolate)*
- A carton of milk*
- A coat of paint*
- A dollop of cream, ketchup (not slang but quite informal)*
- A drop of milk, rain, wine (= just a little, not much)*
- A pack of butter*

- A packet of coffee*
- A piece of advice, cake, furniture, news, paper, research*
- A pile of snow, trash*
- A sheet of music, paper, steel*
- A sip of coffee, milk, wine*
- A slab of chocolate, concrete*
- A slice of cake*
- A spoonful of sugar*
- A squeeze of toothpaste*
- A stick of butter (US)*
- A truckload of concrete, sand (US) (GB = a lorry load of...)*

6 Translation

- a. I guess the reason we are given homework is that it can actually help us to improve our knowledge and make progress in many subjects.
- b. Digital technology drives business these days: companies make money by collecting our personal information and selling it to other companies.

3. Genitive apostrophe ('s and of)

PRACTICE

1 Add the missing ' (apostrophe) or 's

Miley's sex-crazed "Wrecking Ball" video shatters records!

Miley **Cyrus's/Cyrus'** video for her new hit "Wrecking Ball" has caused heated debate in social media. Critics claim that the **song's** message is particularly bad for young girls. "As a parent, I am disturbed that both my **daughters'** favourite song is former child star Hanna **Montana's** lewd piece". The video, with over 400 million hits, is one of the most viewed in **YouTube's** history. The **artist's** father defended her saying: "The **song's [song is]** a smash. It wouldn't have mattered if Miley had worn jeans and a flannel shirt, a tux or a **nun's** habit - her performance vocally on the tune reflects her roots and sheer God-given talent".

2 Choose the correct translation

a3 b2 c3 d3 e1

3 Fill in the gap.

- a. the title/name of this book / the book's title/name
- b. the colour of the car
- c. Mandy and Mike's house
- d. the Crown Princess of Sweden
- e. The children's toys
- f. that girl's phone number
- g. the capital of Egypt / Egypt's capital

4 Matching

- a. the computer's memory
- b. New York's subway
- c. The Great Wall of China
- d. Nokia's headquarters
- e. the end of the story
- f. the future of the economy
- g. the candidates' CVs
- h. the princess's crown

F. ARTICLES, QUANTITY WORDS AND NUMERALS

1. Articles

TUNING IN

Once upon **a time**, there was **a boy** named Jason. Jason was **a totally ordinary boy** and lived **a totally ordinary life** in **an ordinary little grey house** that was almost exactly the same as **the other fourteen grey bungalows** in the **rather ordinary street** where it was located. **The modest three-bedroom house** in which Jason lived with his mum had **a small back garden**.

PRACTICE

1 Add two more phrases to each of the set phrases categories

Ordinals: the first, the second, the twentieth
the second, the thousandth

Superlatives: the biggest, the most beautiful, the hungriest
the most amazing, the cutest

Phrases with certain adjectives: the same, the other, the last
the next, the only

Quantity phrases: a bit, a lot, a few
a little, a couple

Genitive with 'of': the university of Helsinki, the time of my life
the language of the Dutch, the name of the game

2 Now look once more at the text that we started with.

Find an example of:

- The indefinite article for something that has not been mentioned before
an ordinary little grey house/ a small back garden
- The indefinite article for something that is not unique
a boy / a totally ordinary boy/ a totally ordinary life/ an ordinary little grey house
- The definite article for something that has been mentioned before
the modest three-bedroom house
- No article with a proper noun
Jason
- The definite article in a phrase containing an adjective
the same / the other 14 grey bungalows

3 Now look at the next paragraph in the text about Jason.

Fill in the gaps with the definite article, the indefinite article or no article.

At **the** end of **the** garden was an ancient, rickety fence which was largely held together by **a** tangled mass of - ivy and - brambles. **The** fifth plank in **the** fence was missing and without too much - effort, **a** small enough person or creature could crawl through to **the** other side. There, they would find themselves in **a** shivering, verdant wood full of - shadows, - whispers and - echoes. If they knew enough about these things, they would see - magic, glittering, just out of - sight.

Find examples of:

- The indefinite article for something that has not been mentioned before
an ancient, rickety fence, a tangled mass, a shivering, verdant wood
- The definite article for something that has been mentioned before
the garden, the fence
- The definite article before an ordinal
he fifth plank
- No article with a plural
shadows, whispers, echoes, brambles
- No article with an uncountable noun
ivy, effort, magic, sight
- The definite article before an adjective
the other side

4 Article quiz

Fill in the gaps in the quiz with either *a*, *an*, *the* or no article -

Then try to answer the quiz.

- Which is **the** driest place in **the** world?
 - the** Cango caves in - South Africa
 - the** Atacama desert in -Chile
 - Death Valley in **the** United States

b. When was **the** former president of **the** USA, J.F. Kennedy in power?

1. In **the 1950s**
2. In - 1960
3. In **the** late 1800s

c. In which African country would you find - Table Mountain, **the** Klein River and - Cape Town?

1. - Zimbabwe
2. - **South Africa**
3. **the** Democratic Republic of the Congo

d. Alohomora is:

1. **a** Hawaiian city
2. **a spell from the Harry Potter books**
3. **a** Greek word meaning hello

e. If you visit **the** Petersen Automotive Museum, - Venice Beach, and **the** Hollywood Sign, which city are you in?

1. - New York
2. - Washington DC
3. - **Los Angeles**

f. When do - Brazilians celebrate Carnival?

1. **At the beginning of Lent**
2. On - Easter Day
3. On **the** 1st of March

g. Lund is **a** city in which part of - Sweden?

1. In the Arctic Circle
2. On **the** west coast of - Sweden
3. **On the southernmost tip of - Sweden**

h. **The** Baltic Sea is...

1. **the smallest sea in the world**
2. **the** saltiest sea in **the** world
3. **the** shallowest sea in **the** world

i. Estonia's Carmen Kass is famous for being...

1. **a** singer in **the** Eurovision Song Contest
2. **the** youngest ever president of **a** European country
3. **a super model**

j. Fred Buljo, is...

1. **a Sámi rapper from - Norway**
2. **a** Sámi politician from - Finland
3. **a** Sámi environmental activist from **the** Russian Federation

5 Word order

Rearrange the words to make a sentence.

- a. Paris is such a wonderful city for a romantic holiday.
- b. She is quite an exceptional football player for her age.
- c. I have only saved half the amount I need to buy a new phone.
- d. We had quite a nice time at the farewell party.

2. Quantifiers

TUNING IN

A healthy beehive can be home to **around 80,000 bees** at the peak of the foraging season in summer. There is **just one queen bee, a few hundred male bees** (drones) and **the rest of the colony** is made up of female worker bees.

Nowadays we have **much more knowledge** about the life cycle of a honeybee hive. For example, we know that **most of the drones** live very short lives. They don't have **much work** to do in the hive: their **one and only purpose** is to mate with the queen. **Each worker bee**, on the other hand, has a specific task; for example, cleaning, feeding, foraging, defending, and so on.

The lower box of a typical hive contains the brood --the cells where the eggs develop into larvae and, eventually, into young bees (drones and workers). **Many beekeepers** remove the drone cells because they tend to attract **a lot of parasites**, which are bad for the health of the hive. **Some cells** contain food in the form of pollen and also **a little nectar or honey**, but **much more food** is stored in the boxes at the top of the hive. Making honey requires a **lot of effort** and **huge amounts of energy**. That is why **so many bees** are needed to produce **just a few kilos of it**.

While **most beekeepers** harvest **as much honey as** they can at the end of the flowering season, others choose to leave **a little** for the bees. There are **fewer bees** in the hive during the winter months and they will need **less food** because they are inactive most of the time. **Many bees** die during the winter but **a few do** survive. As soon as spring comes, **all the bees** will be hungry again.

PRACTICE

1

- a. *Their one and only purpose is to mate with the queen.*
- b. *Most of the brood/eggs are in the lower box with a little food. Most of the honey is in the upper boxes.*
- c. *A few bees live in the hive all winter and they need some food in order to survive.*

Quantifier with a singular countable noun	<i>just one queen bee one and only purpose each worker bee</i>
Quantifier with a plural countable noun	<i>around 80,000 bees (Note: 80,000 is a numeral: numerals are also quantifiers) a few drones most of the drones many beekeepers a lot of parasites some cells most beekeepers fewer bees many bees all the bees</i>
Quantifier with an uncountable noun	<i>much more knowledge much work a little nectar or honey nearly all the food a lot of effort huge amounts of energy as much honey as less food</i>

2 Fill the gaps in these sentences with the word *number* or *amount*.

- a. A **number** of students have had their bicycles stolen this year.
- b. The **amount** of salt that is added to processed food is very unhealthy.
- c. I have a huge **number** of photos on my phone.
- d. The **number** of people who telecommute has grown significantly.

- e. Burnout can be due to a high **amount** of stress.
- f. What's the right **amount** of flour for making pancakes?
- g. The **number** of second-hand shops in the city has grown.
- h. Why is there such a large **amount** of litter by the lake?

3 Fill the gaps with *many* or *much*

- a. It seems that **many** people are buying electric cars these days.
- b. The sales assistant didn't give me **much** advice.
- c. There wasn't **much** bread left in the store.
- d. Have you travelled to **many** different countries?
- e. We didn't have **many** customers on Sunday.
- f. There is so **much** noise, I can't concentrate.
- g. I'm sorry but we don't have **much** time.
- h. Do you have **many** new players on the team?

4 Fill the gaps in these sentences using *some*, *any*, *no*, or *none*.

- a. Do you have **any/some** information about the new SUV?
- b. Unfortunately, there were **no** tickets left for the concert.
- c. **Some** students have already managed to get summer jobs.
- d. I didn't know **any** of the people at the party.
- e. **None** of these chargers fits my phone.
- f. Are there **any** new series worth watching on TV?
- g. I will need **some** new trainers before the next practice.
- h. I've decided I am not going to eat **any** fast food this week.
- i. There is **no** point getting angry.
- j. We went to Levi but **none** of the downhill ski slopes were open.

5 Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- a. Actually, **a. every** time we go to watch our team play, they lose!
- b. Did you have **b. any** problems understanding the instructions?
- c. Next week, **c. all** students should work online unless they have an exam.
- d. It seems that **b. most** of the apartments in that building have mould.

- e. Apparently, **a. few** foreigners learn to speak Finnish well enough to get a job.
- f. **b. Fewer** people turned up for the all-night gaming event than expected.
- g. The band gave **a. no** reason for cancelling the concert.
- h. You know the saying: **c. a little** knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- i. There were **a. very few** people at the concert.
- j. Unfortunately, **b. most** of my friends live quite far away.
- k. There weren't **a. any** goals so the match was a 0-0 draw.
- l. We played video games for **b. a couple of** hours and then went out.

6 Translate to English

- a. He got the job even though he has **little experience**.
- b. Much/a lot of **energy** is needed if you want to succeed.
- c. Benjamin likes his new job **a lot**.
- d. He worked overtime quite **a few times** last week.
- e. Next week he will spend **some** money on a new suit.
- f. He has seen **quite a few** that would suit him.

7A

- a. There is **no** place like home. (Home is the best place to be.)
- b. **Less** haste; more speed. (The more you hurry, the less progress you will make.)
- c. **Every** cloud has a silver lining. (Every sad situation usually has a positive side to it.)
- d. **Many** hands make light work. (A difficult job is made easier if lots of people help.)
- e. **No** man is an island. (Human beings need to be part of a community in order to thrive.)
- f. A **little** kindness goes a long way. (Kind actions and words can have a far-reaching impact.)
- g. Too **many** cooks in the kitchen. (Too many people trying to work on the same project can result in chaos.)
- h. Jack of **all** trades; master of **none**. (A person who can do many things but is not an expert in any of them.)
- i. There is **no** time like the present. (The best time to do something is now.)
- j. **Every** dog has its day. (Everyone will have some good luck or success at some point in their life.)

7B

Is there a similar idiom in Swedish?

- a. Borta bra men hemma bäst.
- b. Skynda långsamt.
- g. Ju fler kockar desto sämre soppa.

3. Numerals

TUNING IN

Read the text in pairs. Identify and translate the numerals in it.

N numeral	Translation
A303	A303
93 miles long	93 mil lång
49CE	49 e.kr
early 19th century	tidigt 1800-tal
1840s	1840-talet
mid-1900s	mitten av 1900-talet
first sight	första anblick
25-ton stones	25 ton stenar
ninety or so	ungefär nittio
5000 years ago	5000 år sedan
3000 BCE	3000 f.kr
hundreds of thousands of	hundra tusentals
70mph	70 engelska mil per timme
£20 entrance fee	20 pounds entréavgift
dozens of metres	tiotals meter
26 km ²	26 kvadratkilometer
150	ett hundra femtio

GUIDELINES

Numbers

Pronunciation

Say this:

We say 183 in Britain, why do you say 183 in the States?

We say one hundred and eighty-three in Britain, why do you say one hundred eighty-three in the States?

Punctuation

Say this:

- 3.141592% - three point one four one five nine two percent
- 3,141,592 - three million, one hundred and forty-one thousand, five hundred and ninety-two
- 31,415.92 euros - thirty-one thousand, four hundred and fifteen euros, ninety-two cents

Ordinals

Say this:

- That is the 36th red car I have seen today. - thirty-sixth red car
- This must be the 762nd time I have said no, I don't want a cup of tea! - seven hundred and sixty-second time

Fractions

Say this:

- If we share what is left of the cake between us we will have five sixteenths each. Or is that ten thirty-seconds?

Mathematical symbols

Write down in words the following equations.

- $58 + 65 - 18 = 105$ fifty-eight plus sixty-five minus eighteen equals one hundred and five
- $10 \times 2 = 20$ ten times two equals twenty
- $20 \div 5 = 4$ twenty divided by five equals four
- $\sqrt{144} = 12$ the square root of one hundred and forty-four is twelve
- $a^2 - b^3 = c$ a squared minus b cubed equals c

Time

Say this:

- The school was built in 1981. It was renovated in 1992 and expanded in 1994. It burnt down in 2020 but will be rebuilt by 2025. The school was built in nineteen eighty-one. It was renovated in nineteen ninety-two and expanded in nineteen ninety-four. It burnt down in twenty twenty but will be rebuilt by twenty twenty-five.

Specifying periods in time (note the prepositions)

Translate the following into Swedish

English phrase	Swedish phrase
at the turn of the twentieth century	i början av 1900-talet
at the beginning of the spring	i början av våren
at the end of the war	i slutet av kriget
at the weekend (on the weekend = US English)	under veckoslutet
during the Great Depression	under depressionen
I have been here since 1982	jag har varit här sedan 1982
I have been here for forty-seven years	jag har varit här i fyrtiosju år
after the holidays	efter semestern
at midnight	vid midnatt
in the morning	på morgonen
in the Middle Ages	på medeltiden
at night	på natten
in the mid twenty-first century	i mitten av tjugoförsta århundradet
a fortnight ago	för två veckor sedan
in six months' time	om sex månader
in the early 1960s	i början av 1960-talet

nought, zero, oh, nil, love

Say this:

- Call James on 023 008 03 07, and tell him that the meeting is in room 009. He'll need to catch the 102 bus. Call James on oh two three, double-oh eight, oh three oh seven, and tell him that the meeting is in room double-oh nine. He'll need to catch the one oh two bus.

Approximations

English	Swedish
tens of	tiotal
dozens of	dussintals/tiotal
hundreds of	hundra
thousands of	tusentals
tens of thousands of	tiotusentals
about forty	ungefär fyrtio
forty-odd	ett fyrtiotal
some	lite
a few	några
a fair few	ganska många
a couple	ett par
a number of	ett antal

Weights, lengths, liquid measures

Find an online metric converter, what are these weights in Imperial measurements?

63 kg - 9 stone thirteen ounces/ 138 pounds, fourteen ounces

1.5 kg - 3 lbs 5 oz

100g - 3.52 oz

PRACTICE

1 Numbers

1. My phone number is eight one five four double-one five three four double-oh eight.
2. three quarters of all students
3. one/a billion Instagram followers
4. the third-biggest city
5. one point five to two point three percent of the population
6. You are number two oh two in the queue.
7. an eight-year-old boy
8. The book is from the twelfth or thirteenth century.
9. nine times more than before
10. tens of thousands of euros
11. forty-eight hours/ two days
12. We will meet at three a.m./in the morning on the twenty-fifth of June, nineteen thirty-six.

2 Sutton Hoo Dig

The amazing archaeological finds, made in 1939 at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, rewrote early English history.

Right before the outbreak of WWII landowner Edith Pretty decided to excavate a number of mounds on her property.

Mrs. Pretty was a widow with a nine-year-old son. She employed Basil Brown, a local expert on soil and excavation.

Despite having been disturbed by looters in the 16th century the burial graves were relatively untouched.

The Roman coins found help archaeologists date the burial to 624 CE.

The most famous of the finds is the Sutton Hoo helmet. A replica has been pieced together from hundreds of metal fragments.

The Dig is a Netflix movie about the Sutton Hoo excavations premiered in 2021.

3 Idioms with numbers Swedish equivalents

- a. slog två flugor i en smäll
- b. i sjunde himlen
- c. klädd till tänderna
- d. femte hjulet under vagnen
- e. tredje gången gillt

G. PRONOUNS

1. Personal pronouns

PRACTICE

1 Fill in the gaps with pronouns, (suggested answers).

I think **you** are mistaken, it was **them*** who ate the cake. No, not **us** two, we got here late and **it** was already just crumbs. I saw **her** walk away from the table and **he** was there too. **She** looked guilty and so did **he**. **You** do believe **us**, I hope? Yes, not **us**, **them**, **him** and **her**, **they** are standing over there.

*Note: Grammar experts will argue that *they* (subject form) is correct here, but most native speakers would use *them* in spoken English as it sounds more natural and less formal.

2 Fill the gaps with either *me* or *I*.

- My brother and **I** were both late to school this morning.
- The teacher asked Matt, Sam and **me** to move the tables and chairs.
- There's a big difference between you and **me**: I hate social media.
- The shopkeeper helped mum and **me** to find the avocados.
- The taxi took Paula and **me** to the station.
- Matt is older than Sam but younger than **I***

*Note: Grammar experts will argue that *I* (subject form) is correct here, but most native speakers would use *me* in spoken English as it sounds more natural and less formal.

3 Translate the following sentences into English.

- She says that I am a good friend.
- He carries the blanket everywhere. It has to be washed when he is asleep.
- They are moving next week. We are all invited to a house-warming party.
- I like sweet things; you like savoury things. We are a great pair.
- When they split up it put me in an awkward position as I am friends with them both.

- What a sweet puppy, how old is it?
- She told us that we could leave early.
- I don't know if it was him or her who made the mess in the kitchen.*

* Note: Grammatically speaking, some people would argue that the subject form should be used here (he or she) but in idiomatic spoken English, the object form is used. Using the subject form (*It is I who made the mess,*) sounds very formal.

2. Possessive pronouns

PRACTICE

1 Translate the following sentences into English

- A friend of mine asked me why you coloured your hair blue.
- It was his fault, not yours.
- This room here is ours and the one across the d. corridor is yours.
- You've got my cup.
- When you come into my house, please hang up your g. coats and take off your shoes.

2 Underline the correct word

- Excuse me, is this **your/yours** wallet?
- Excuse me, is this wallet **your/yours**?
- The room through here is **hers/her** office.
- The office through here is **hers/her**.
- It is not **your/yours** decision to make.
- All I want is a dog of **mine/my** own.
- They put **their/theirs** dirty shoes on **my/mine** sofa.
- He looked up **her/hers** phone number on **our/ours** computer.
- No, it is not **our/ours** mess, it is their/ **theirs**.
- I'm so sorry, was he a friend of **your/yours**?

3. The formal subject

TUNING IN

Good morning listeners, **it's 5 a.m.** here in Somerset and **it's raining heavily** out there. Don't worry though, **it's likely to clear up** later and there's a good chance of sunshine. **There may even be** temperatures of up to 15 degrees by this afternoon. **It's going to be** a beautiful day!

A quick traffic news flash, **there's been** an accident on the A303. **There's** a ten-mile traffic jam that's growing all the time while emergency services try to move a double decker bus that has driven into a low bridge. According to reports, **there are** no injured passengers but the bus is jammed in tight so there may be quite a wait.

Now, **there has never before been** a song that has been so requested as the one I'm going to start with this morning. **It is said** that this is the most popular rock song of all time. It was released in 1978...

Find an example of each of the uses of the formal subject:

- Time **it's 5 a.m.**
- Weather **it's raining heavily**
- Distance **there's a ten-mile**
- Opinion **it is said**
- There is/are* to show something exists **there are no injured passengers**
- To emphasise something **there has never before**

PRACTICE

1 Add **it** or **there** and the correct form of the verb to **be** to complete the sentences.

- It's been** such a hot summer. There's almost no water left in the reservoir.
- It's** 4 o'clock. Please finish your sentences and submit your tests.
There are people who like to dress up as animals. It's known as furry culture.
- There are** only two cakes left! Who ate the rest?
- It's** a long way to Timbuktu.

- A man went into a pub. **There was** a bear sitting in the corner drinking a beer.
- Is there** a phone charger I can borrow?
- It was** midnight and the dogs began to howl.
- It's** going to snow all weekend.

2 Complete the sentences using the clues in Swedish to help.

- It is important to** listen to what people are saying.
- If it's not pouring with rain** tomorrow, I will go for a run.
- The car won't start, **it is time** to buy a new one.
- There are one and a half billion** people in India.
- If only the two sides had listened to each other, **there would never have been** a war.
- What time was it** when you saw the incident?
- There used to be** a park here. **Now it's just another** block of flats.
- Sorry I'm late, **there was a lot of** traffic.

4. Reflexive pronouns

PRACTICE

1 Translate the following sentences into English

- She only ever thinks of herself.
- Please take off your coat and lie down on the examination table.
- Help yourselves to coffee and make yourselves at home.
- If you don't love yourself, how will you ever love someone else?
- The bear raised himself to his great height and roared.
- Little Benny stood up all by himself.
- Ideally, a robot should be able to fix itself if it breaks.
- It takes practice to learn how to balance oneself on a bicycle.

2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box, in the correct form, and a reflexive pronoun.

- a. The little girl **threw herself** to the ground and began to scream.
- b. In the first lesson we had **to introduce ourselves** to the class.
- c. You need to **ask yourself** if you are truly happy.
- d. I hope the kids **behave themselves** while we are away.
- e. One must be able **to defend oneself**.
- f. Have you ever watched a cat **wash itself**?
- g. She mentally **prepared herself** for the ordeal which lay ahead.
- h. He has been **teaching himself** Russian for six months now.
- i. Young people nowadays find it so hard **to amuse themselves** without technology.
- j. The student **helped herself** to a huge pile of sushi from the buffet.

5. Relative pronouns

GUIDELINES

Who lives where? Work out the nationality of the student living in each room.

- Room 1: Finnish
- Room 2: New Zealand
- Room 3: Ugandan
- Room 4: Swiss
- Room 5: Honduran

Look at the relative pronouns in the eight 'clues' sentences::

- g. Which relative pronoun is only used for people?
___**who**_____
- h. Which relative pronoun is only used for things?
___**which**_____
- i. Which relative pronoun is used for a person who is the object of the verb in a sentence? ___**whom**___
- j. Which relative pronoun can be used for people and things? ___**that**_____
- k. Which relative pronoun is used to show possession? ___**whose**_____

PRACTICE

1 Finish the definitions.

Choose the correct definition and then write a complete sentence using a relative pronoun.

- A widower is a man whose spouse has died.
- An alma mater is the school or university where one studied.
- An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- A blizzard is a storm which/that has snow and high winds.
- A cemetery is a place where people are buried.
- Gout is an inflammation that/which usually affects the big toe.
- A campervan is a large motor vehicle that/which has living accommodation.
- A plumber is someone who fits and repairs pipes.

2 Take the information and write full sentences, they may contain either defining or non-defining relative clauses.

These answers are suggestions, others may be possible.

- a. There is an old woman. She lives upstairs from me. She has a cat.
The old woman who lives upstairs from me has a cat.
- b. I have a cousin called Fred. He lives in Ghana. He is an engineer.
My cousin Fred, who lives in Ghana, is an engineer.

c. I was looking for my favourite pair of socks this morning. I've found them now.

I've found my favourite pair of socks that I was looking for this morning.

d. Sara has a new job. She's enjoying it very much.

Sara has a new job which she is enjoying very much.

e. A bus goes past the school. It leaves every ten minutes.

The bus which goes past school leaves every ten minutes.

f. Karis is a small town. I grew up there.

Karis is the small town where I grew up.

g. I can't remember the name of the man. I borrowed his car.

I can't remember the name of the man from whom I borrowed a car.

h. They rented a campervan. It had six beds and a shower in the back.

They rented a campervan which had reclining seats in the back.

3 Translate the following into English.

- An atheist is someone who doesn't believe in God.
- What happened to the donkey that was in the field?
- Sam Tonks, who works on a farm in Kentucky, is seventeen.
- The teacher, whose main subject was biology, also taught geography.
- There were only five people in the queue, one of whom he knew.
- Are these the books which you were looking for?
- There were a lot of people at the party, some of whom I knew.
- I'm doing my homework exercises, most of which are quite easy.

6. Indefinite pronouns

TUNING IN

Was the job done on time? **No**

What might be the message in this short story?

The message might be that teams are not effective if individual team members don't take responsibility for getting things done because each person thinks that someone else will do it.

PRACTICE

1 Reword these questions using an indefinite pronoun and *else* so that you get more information in reply.

- Would you like a sandwich **or something else**?
- Were you with Sofia **or someone else**?
- Did you stay at The Ritz in London **or somewhere else**?
- Do you need some fresh air **or something else**?
- Do you just have a rash **or anything else**?

2 Answer the questions using **no one, nobody, nothing**

- What are you doing? **Nothing**
- Who was that? **No one/Nobody**
- How much did it cost? **Nothing**
- Who have you told? **No one/Nobody**
- What did you learn today? **Nothing**

Now answer the same questions in full sentences using **anyone, anybody or anything**.

- I'm not doing anything.
- That wasn't anyone.
- It didn't cost anything.
- I haven't told anybody.
- I didn't learn anything today.

3 Complete these sentences with indefinite pronouns

- I don't want **anything** to eat. I'm not hungry.
- The plane was completely empty, there was **nobody** on it.
- Where did **everyone** go? They were all here a moment ago.
- The school is just the same as when I was there, **nothing** has changed.
- When he walked into the room there was complete silence. **No one** said **anything**.
- I had a great weekend. I did **nothing** at all.
- He thinks that he knows **everything** there is to know about Formula 1.
- My grandfather is totally deaf. He can't hear **anything**.
- You must say the truth, the whole truth and **nothing** but the truth.
- I'm not interested in the films. **Neither/none** of them interest me.

4 Translate these sentences into English.

- Everything that could have gone wrong did go wrong today.
- There was nothing else we could have done. We tried everything.
- Hello. Is there anyone home?
- Could someone help me please? Something is wrong with my computer.
- Does anyone want anything from the shop?
- Are there any left? No, there are none.

7. Interrogative pronouns

PRACTICE

2 What's the question? (Suggested answers)

- Which city is at the foot of Table Mountain in South Africa?
- Who lives in the White House?
- Where is Myanmar?
- Who painted the Mona Lisa?
- How long is a fortnight?
- What is the most famous play by William Shakespeare/Who was in love with Ophelia?
- What gas do we need to survive?
- Who was the Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher in the Harry Potter books?
- What is the largest mammal in the world?
- How many seasons are there?

3 Translate

- Whose idea was this?
- Which of these films do you want to watch?
- What is the new Star Wars film like ?
- With whom are you going to Ibiza?
- What were all those people doing?
- How far did you run today?
- Who were you with when it happened?

8. Demonstrative pronouns

TUNING IN

Complete the rules for demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns are: This, That, These, Those

They contrast depending on whether they are:

Singular - *this, that*

Plural - *these, those*

Near - *this, these*

Far - *that, those*

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the correct demonstrative pronoun

- This* here is my house, on the left.
- Those* are my children over there in the park.
- That* is her car over there.
- These* here are my students.
- That* bike over there is mine.
- Do you know *those* people over there?
- Can I take *this* book here?
- These* biscuits here are the ones I told you about.

2 Complete the sentences with either *this, that, these or those*.

- We didn't enjoy living in *that* neighbourhood, so we moved here.
- Turn up the volume, will you? *This* is my favourite track on the album.
- What were *those* people protesting about outside Parliament yesterday?
- The match is just starting. Have you watched *these* teams play each other before?
- What are *these* muddy boots doing in my kitchen? Get them out of here!
- I think she was rather upset by *those* comments you posted online last week.
- I have *this* new idea: I'm going to cycle through Central Europe next summer.
- Do you think *these* shoes are OK with my outfit or would *those* be better?

3 Translate

- Those who are interested in volunteering, please put up your hands.
- That is just what I thought, those tiles are the wrong colour.
- Put that away. It is not the right time to be looking at your phone.
- No, these bags are ours, not those ones.

H ECHOES

1 Revise the grammatical terms used to talk about verbs.

aspect of a verb	e	This gives more information about the timing of the verb phrase and relates to whether the action of the verb is continuing or complete.
auxiliary verb	g	These are help verbs which have special functions in a verb phrase such as showing the timing of the action; creating questions; or expressing ability, possibility & obligation.
infinitive of a verb	f	This is the base form, or dictionary form, of a verb.
intransitive verbs	d	These are verbs that do not need to be followed by a direct object.
linking verbs	k	These are verbs that are used to connect the subject of a sentence and more information about the subject (they are not 'action' verbs).
main verb	a	This is the verb that carries the most meaning in a verb phrase: it relates to an action or a state of being.
participles of verbs	b	These are created by adding a suffix to the base form of a verb such as -ed or -ing. They are used to create tenses and aspects in verb phrases.

phrasal verbs	j	These are multi-word verbs that have their own dictionary definition and are similar to idioms.
tense of a verb	c	This relates to the timing of the verb phrase: the past, present or future.
transitive verbs	i	These are verbs that have to have a direct object.
voice of a verb	h	This depends on whether the subject of the verb is active (doing) or passive (receiving).

2 For the following sentences choose which term applies to the verb forms used.

1 The tomatoes were grown in a heated greenhouse.
b. passive voice

2 They all turned up late to the party.
a. phrasal verb

3 Melanie looks happy.
b. linking verb

4 He's sleeping.
b. intransitive verb

5 To be or not to be.
c. infinitive

6 They have just arrived.
a. perfect aspect

7 He put his bike in the shed.
b. past tense

8 Help!
a main verb

9 They enjoyed the concert.
a. transitive verb

10. They might visit us this weekend.
auxiliary verb

3 I walked the perimeter of Britain by Quintin Lake

Covering almost 7,000 miles of coast over a period of five years, with only a tent and meagre rations, photographer Quintin Lake 1. **set out** to capture the beauty of our island nation through 2. **all** the seasons.

'I walked an average of 15 miles a day, in 3. **which** I allowed for three hours of photography. I 4. **sustained** this rhythm for five years through all seasons, which made the photography more diverse. I 5. **mostly** slept in a tent to save money but also because I felt that sleeping on the 6. **soil** connected me to the landscape and meant I could be best positioned for 7. **dawn** and dusk photography. I carried a pack of up to 20kg on my back and was self-sufficient in terms of food, fuel and power for five days 8. **at** a time. On the fifth day, I would stay in a B&B or 9. **someone** would put me 10. **up**: I had sent ahead ration packs of dehydrated food.'

4 Fiskars heritage.

In 1822 the apothecary Johan Jacob Julin (later, von Julin) from Turku bought Fiskars ironworks and village. In his time, the ironworks were actively developed and production focused 1. **on** processing iron. With the 1832 founding in Fiskars of Finland's first cutlery mill the production range increased from knives to include 2. **forks and scissors**. In 1837 Fiskars saw another first in Finland, when 3. **its** machine workshop was founded in the village. In the 1830s, Finland's first steam engine was manufactured at the workshop. The Fiskars tradition 4. **of** implementing reform and innovation 5. **has** its roots in this period. Many social reforms also 6. **took place** during Julin's ownership, during 7. **which** the ironworks village got its own school and hospital. Farming in the village was greatly improved. Fiskars had a significant influence on the development of Finnish 8. **agriculture**, and in its day the Fiskars plough workshop manufactured more than a million ploughs. Under Julin's leadership, Fiskars 9. **became known** for its farm and household implements, and the Fiskars name became synonymous 10. **with** high quality.

5 Fossil Collecting

Fossil collecting can be an exciting activity to try - who doesn't want to find 1. **their** own piece of 2. **Earth's** history? Successful fossil hunters are 3. **patient** and always prepare before they head out. Here are our suggestions for anyone wanting to give fossil hunting a try on the Jurassic Coast.

Where to Go Fossil Hunting

Fossils can come from almost anywhere 4. **along** the Jurassic Coast, but they are mostly quite hard to find and in some places fossil collecting 5. **is** not allowed without permission. For any beginner, the beaches 6. **between** Charmouth and Lyme Regis are the best places to try fossil hunting.

When to Go

Winter is by far the best season to try fossil hunting on the Jurassic Coast - the beaches are quieter and the fossils are more 7. **plentiful**. This is due to 8. **rough weather** causing more erosion. When you are planning a fossil hunt, always check the tides. A falling tide is the safest and best time to spend time on the beach.

What to Take

9. **Unless** you plan to make fossil hunting a regular hobby, 10. **taking** a hammer is a waste of time. It can take months to learn how to find fossils that are inside rocks. Here's the good news - many fossils simply 11. **lie** exposed amongst the beach pebbles, just waiting to be spotted. Your most important tool? Your eyes. Our top tip? Be patient. Fossil hunting is mostly 12. **about** luck. The more time spent searching the more chance of finding something. Don't forget - wear the right clothes for the weather, 13. **especially** if it's cold. Fossil hunting often involves moving slowly along the shore, so it can be hard to stay warm. Take some small bags or tubs to carry 14. **any** fossils you find. If you do choose to use a hammer, always wear eye protection.

6 The story of an hour

She could see in the open square 1. **before** her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares. The notes of a distant song which someone 2. **was singing** reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above 3. **the other** in the west facing her window.

She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried 4. **itself** to sleep continues to sob in 5. **its** dreams.

She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, 6. **whose** gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

There was something coming to her and she 7. **was waiting** for it, fearfully. What was it? She 8. **did not know**; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she 9. **felt** it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled 10. **the** air.

7 Tove Jansson and the Moomin Family

1. internationally
2. undoubtedly
3. of
4. ninth
5. was published in
6. recurring
7. throughout
8. preparing oneself for
9. return to sleep; go back to sleep
10. during

8 The first exam

1. has arrived/arrived
2. Although/even though
3. For
4. just as
5. their
6. anxiously
7. calmed her
8. The beginning; The start
9. much more complicated; difficult; intricate;
10. By
11. an exam; a test
12. would have to

9 Spirit in Motion

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

1. in achieving/achieve/**to achieve**
2. **the/a/-**
3. next/**second-largest**/smallest
4. **have introduced**/has introduced/was introduced
5. dozens of people/**millions of people**/many people
6. all people/everybody/**general public**
7. **impact**/impacts/impacting
8. is behaving/would behave/**behaves**
9. who/whom/**which**
10. **on**/at/about
11. will/**would**/should
12. **of**/by/from
13. What/**What's**/What've
14. have encouraged/were encouraged/**are encouraged**
15. reaching/reach/**to reach**

10 New words in English

1. a/**an**/the
2. on/**in**/at
3. **could introduce**/should introduce/will introduce
4. for/at/**to**
5. writing/wrote/**write**
6. **woke**/waked/woken
7. anyone/**no-one**/nothing
8. should/would/**can**
9. **have gained**/gain/have been gaining
10. **is estimated**/estimates/estimated
11. to/for/**as**
12. your/**you**/yours

