


b In pairs, circle the correct word or phrase for each sentence. Say why the other one is wrong.

- 1 How *much* / *many* cups of coffee do you drink a day?
- 2 I don't drink *much* / *many* water.
- 3 I drink a *lot of* / *many* milk.
- 4 Drinking a *few* / *a little* red wine can be good for you.
- 5 I only have a *few* / *a little* cans of Coke a week.
- 6 My parents don't drink a *lot* / *a lot of*.


5C quantifiers

too much, too many, too

- 1 I'm very stressed today. I have **too much** work.  5.17
My boss talks **too much**.
- 2 My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cakes and sweets.
- 3 I don't want to go out tonight. I'm **too** tired.

- We use *too much, too many, too* to say 'more than is good'.
 - 1 Use *too much* + uncountable noun (e.g. *coffee, time*) or after a verb.
 - 2 Use *too many* + countable noun (e.g. *cakes, people*).
 - 3 Use *too* + an adjective **NOT** *I'm too much tired*.

(not) enough

- 1 Do you eat **enough** vegetables?  5.18
I don't drink **enough** water.
- 2 Jane doesn't sleep **enough**. She's always tired.
- 3 Our fridge isn't big **enough** for a family of five.
I don't go to bed early **enough** during the week.

- 1 Use *enough* before a noun to mean 'all that is necessary'.
- 2 Use *enough* after a verb with no object.
- 3 Use *enough* after an adjective or adverb.

7C have to, don't have to, must, mustn't

have to, don't have to

7.13

- + I **have to** speak English at work.
She **has to** get up at seven every day.
- We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school.
He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.
- ? **Do I have to** buy a grammar book?
What time **does** she **have to** get up in the morning?

- We use *have to* + verb (infinitive) to talk about rules and obligations.
- We use *don't have to* + verb (infinitive) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- We use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? **NOT** ~~*Have I to go?*~~
- We don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. **NOT** ~~*I've to go.*~~

must / mustn't

7.14

- + You **must** do your homework tonight.
She **must** tidy her room before she goes out.
- You **mustn't** leave your bags here. (**mustn't** = **must not**)
I **mustn't** forget to call her tonight.
- ? **Must** I go to bed now?
When **must** we decide about the party?

- We use *must* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to talk about rules and obligations.

- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons.
- We use *mustn't* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to say something is prohibited.

must and have to

Must and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a **general** obligation (a rule at work / school or a law) e.g. *We have to start work at seven.* We normally use *must* for a **personal** obligation (one that the speaker imposes), e.g. a parent to a child: *You must go to bed now!* But often we can use either *must* or *have to*.

mustn't and don't have to

Mustn't and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You **mustn't** go. = It's prohibited. Don't go.
You **don't have to** go. = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

Impersonal you

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* (*you* = people in general), e.g.
You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car.
You **mustn't** take photos in the museum.

MODAL	EXAMPLES	USES
CAN	He can find any street in London. You can take a taxi. Can you take me to Victoria Station?	Ability Suggestion Request
BE ABLE TO	He is able to find any street in London.	Ability
CAN'T	That story can't be true.	Certainty that something is impossible
COULD	I could play tennis when I was younger. Could you take me to Victoria Station? You could take a taxi.	Ability Request Suggestion
MAY	It may be quicker to travel by train. May I come in?	Possibility Formal request/ Permission
MIGHT	It might be quicker to travel by train.	Possibility
MUST	You must be back at 10 o'clock. Look at the snow. It must be cold outside.	Obligation Certainty that something is true.
HAVE TO	You have to be back at 10 o'clock.	Obligation
NEED TO	You need to study a lot.	Obligation.
NEEDN'T	You needn't have a university degree.	Lack of obligation.
MUSN'T	You mustn't drive without a license.	Prohibition
DON'T HAVE TO	You don't have to call a taxi.	Lack of obligation
SHOULD	You should drive more carefully.	Opinion/Advice
OUGHT TO	You ought to drive more carefully.	Opinion/Advice

7C

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

I don't have to go to school on Saturdays.

- 1 Janice _____ study very hard – she has exams soon.
- 2 You _____ buy a ticket before you get on the bus. It costs £4 and the machine is over there.
- 3 _____ your sister _____ go to London for her job interview?
- 4 Mike _____ wear a really ugly uniform at his new school. He hates it.
- 5 We _____ get up early tomorrow. Our flight leaves at 6.30.
- 6 Harry _____ work today – he has a day off.
- 7 Can you wait a moment? I _____ make a phone call.
- 8 _____ we _____ go to bed? It's only ten o'clock!

b Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

We don't have to / *mustn't* go to school next week.
It's the holiday.

- 1 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* cross the road when the traffic lights are red.
- 2 What *do I have to* / *must I* do when I finish this exercise?
- 3 The concert is free. You *don't have to* / *mustn't* pay.
- 4 We're late for the meeting. We *have to* / *must* go now.
- 5 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* leave the door open – the dog will get out.
- 6 I *have to* / *must* pay Jane back the money she lent me.
- 7 In Britain you *have to* / *must* drive on the left.
- 8 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* be tall to be good at football.

8B first conditional: *if* + present, *will* / *won't* + infinitive



- 1 If we **get** to the airport early, the flight **will be** delayed. 🎧 8.12
If you **tell** her the truth, she **won't believe** you.
What **will** you **do** if you **don't find** a job?
- 2 If you **don't go**, she **won't be** very pleased.
She **won't be** very pleased **if** you **don't go**.
- 3 If you **miss** the last bus, **get** a taxi.
If you **miss** the last bus, you **can get** a taxi.

- 1 We use *if* + present to talk about a possible situation and *will* / *won't* + infinitive to talk about the consequence.
- 2 The *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use the imperative or *can* + infinitive instead of *will* + infinitive in the other clause.

8B

a Match the sentence halves.

If you leave now, **C**

- 1 The hotel will be cheaper **■**
 - 2 If you don't hear from me this afternoon, **■**
 - 3 You'll learn more quickly **■**
 - 4 If you get that new job, **■**
 - 5 You won't pass your driving test **■**
 - 6 If I lend you this book, **■**
- A if you don't have enough lessons.
B will you remember to give it back?
C you'll catch the 8.00 train.
D if you book it early.
E if you come to every class.
F will you earn more money?
G call me this evening.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If we start walking, the bus will come. (start, come)

- 1 If you _____ me what really happened, I _____ anybody else. (tell, not tell)
- 2 If I _____ it down, I _____ it. (not write, not remember)
- 3 _____ you _____ me if you _____ any news? (call, get)
- 4 She _____ you if you _____ her nicely. (help, ask)
- 5 I _____ you if I _____ from Alex. (phone, hear)
- 6 You _____ your friends if you _____ to Paris. (miss, move)
- 7 If you _____ carefully, you _____ everything. (listen, understand)
- 8 Your boss _____ pleased if you _____ late for work today. (not be, be)
- 9 I _____ you home if you _____ me directions. (drive, give)
- 10 If you _____ an umbrella, it _____! (not take, rain)

8C possessive pronouns

Whose coat is it? It's my coat. It's **mine**.



Whose jacket is it? It's your jacket. It's **yours**.

Whose phone is it? It's his phone. It's **his**.

Whose bag is it? It's her bag. It's **hers**.

Whose dog is it? It's our dog. It's **ours**.

Whose house is it? It's their house. It's **theirs**.

- We use possessive pronouns to talk about possession.
Is it yours? Yes, it's mine.
- We use *Whose* to ask about possession.
Whose book is it? Whose is that bag?
- We don't use possessive pronouns with a noun.
NOT *It's mine book.*
- We don't use *the* with possessive pronouns, e.g.
Is this yours? NOT Is this the yours?

pronouns and possessive adjectives overview

subject pronouns		object pronouns		possessive adjectives			possessive pronouns	
I	can come.	She loves	me.	This is	my	seat.	It's	mine.
You			you.		your			yours.
He			him.		his			his.
She			her.		her			hers.
It			it.		its			its.
We			us.		our			ours.
They			them.		their			theirs.

8C

a Circle the correct form.

Whose car is that? It's *her* / *hers*.

- 1 This isn't *my* / *mine* pen, it's Susan's.
- 2 I think this book is *your* / *yours*.
- 3 This isn't your suitcase, it's *ours* / *our*.
- 4 Where's Mary? I think these are *her* / *hers* gloves.
- 5 These keys are *mine* / *the mine*.
- 6 They showed us all *theirs* / *their* holiday photographs.
- 7 These seats are *theirs* / *their*, not ours.
- 8 Is this *yours* / *your* bag?
- 9 This isn't my jacket. It's *her* / *hers*.

b Complete the sentences with a pronoun or a possessive adjective.

This isn't my coffee, it's yours. Where's *mine* ?

- 1 **A** Is that Sue's car?
B No, it's her boyfriend's. _____ is a white Peugeot.
- 2 Maya has a new boyfriend, but I haven't met _____ yet.
- 3 Look. Here's a photo of Alex and Kim with _____ new baby.
- 4 We've finished paying for our house, so it's _____ now.
- 5 These are your tickets. Can you give Maria and Marta _____?
- 6 We're lost. Can you tell _____ how to get to the station?
- 7 Would you like to see _____ garden? We've got some beautiful flowers.
- 8 London is famous for _____ beautiful parks.

9A second conditional: *if* + past, *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive

- 1 If a cow **attacked** me, I'd **run** away. 9.5
If she **didn't have** a dog, she **wouldn't do** any exercise.
Would you **go** for a swim **if** there **were** sharks in the sea?
- 2 If I **had** more time, I'd **do** more exercise.
I'd **do** more exercise **if** I **had** more time.
- 3 If we **went** by car, we **could stop** at places on the way.

- 1 We use *if* + past to talk about an imaginary or hypothetical future situation and *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive to talk about the consequence.
- *would* + infinitive is sometimes known as the conditional tense. We also use it without an *if*-clause to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations e.g. *I'd never have a cat as a pet. They'd be happier in a bigger house.*
 - *would* / *wouldn't* = is the same for all persons. Contractions: 'd = *would* (*I'd, you'd, he'd, etc.*); *wouldn't* = *would not*.
- 2 In a second conditional the *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use *could* + infinitive instead of *would* + infinitive in the other clause.

be in second conditionals

With the verb *be* we can use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I / he / she / it*, e.g.

*If Jack **was** / **were** here, he'd know what to do.*

Use *were* (not *was*) in the expression *If I were you,...*

We often use this expression for advice, e.g.

*If I **were** you, I wouldn't take that job.*

first or second conditional?

Compare the first and second conditionals:

- We use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.
*If I **don't have to** work tomorrow, I'll **help** you.*
(= It's a possibility. Maybe I will help you.)
- We use the **second conditional** for **imaginary or hypothetical** situations.
*If I **didn't have to** work tomorrow, I'd **help** you.*
(= It's a hypothetical situation. I have to work, so I can't help you.)

9A

a Match the sentence halves.

You'd feel much better **A**

- 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more **B**
- 2 If you didn't have to study for your exams, **C**
- 3 Would you really wear a suit **D**
- 4 If we took a taxi, **E**
- 5 I wouldn't work **F**
- 6 If I went to live in London, **G**

~~A if you did some exercise.~~

B would you come to visit me?

C if I bought one for you?

D we could go out tonight.

E if I didn't have to work on Saturday.

F we would get there sooner.


G if I didn't need the money.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to make second conditional sentences.

If I found a good job, I 'd move to the USA. (find, move)

- 1 We _____ a dog if we _____ a garden. (get, have)
- 2 If you _____ Indian food, I'm sure you _____ it. (try, like)
- 3 I _____ it if I _____ it. (not buy, not like)
- 4 If we _____ a car, we _____ drive to the mountains. (hire, can)
- 5 We _____ our children more often if they _____ nearer. (see, live)
- 6 I _____ to that restaurant if I _____ you – it's very expensive. (not go, be)
- 7 You _____ more if you _____ more homework. (learn, do)
- 8 I _____ to work if the traffic _____ so bad. (cycle, not be)
- 9 _____ you _____ abroad if you _____ a well-paid job? (work, find)
- 10 I love living here. I _____ happy if I _____ leave. (not be, have to)

10B word order of phrasal verbs

- 1 What time do you **get up**?
I don't usually **go out** during the week.  10.6
- 2 **Put on** your coat. **Put** your coat **on**. **Put** it **on**!
Turn off the TV. **Turn** the TV **off**. **Turn** it **off**.
- 3 I'm **looking for** my glasses.
A Have you found your glasses?
B No, I'm still **looking for** them.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb), e.g. *get up, go out, turn on, look for*.
 - 1 Some phrasal verbs don't have an object, e.g. *get up, go out*.
 - 2 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable.
With these phrasal verbs we can put the particle (*on, off, etc.*) before or after the object.
- When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him, etc.*) it always goes between the verb and particle.
Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT Put-on-it.
- 3 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable, e.g. *look for*. With these phrasal verbs the verb (e.g. *look*) and the particle (e.g. *for*) are never separated.
I'm looking for my glasses. NOT I'm looking my glasses for.
- See **Phrasal verbs** p.163.

10B

a Circle the correct form. If both are correct, tick (✓) the box.

Turn off your mobile / Turn your mobile off before the film starts. ✓

- 1 Tonight I have to look my little sister after / look after my little sister.
- 2 Let's go out this evening / go this evening out.
- 3 I'll drop off the children / drop the children off at school.
- 4 My brother is looking for a new job / looking a new job for.
- 5 You should throw away those old jeans / throw those old jeans away.
- 6 I don't like shopping for clothes online – I prefer to try them on / try on them before I buy them.
- 7 Take off your shoes / Take your shoes off before you come in.
- 8 We're meeting my mother tomorrow – I think you'll really get on with her / get on her with.
- 9 If the jacket doesn't fit, take back it / take it back to the shop.
- 10 What time do you get up in the morning / get in the morning up?

b Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a word from the list.

back in on (x2) up (x2)

I can't hear the radio. Turn it up.

- 1 Your clothes are all over the floor.
Pick _____.
- 2 Here's your coat. Put _____.
- 3 A What does this word mean?
B Look _____.
- 4 To get your passport there are three forms.
Please fill _____ now.
- 5 You remember that money I lent you?
When can you give _____?
- 6 A Is the match on TV?
B I don't know. Turn _____ and see.

check in (for a flight)

come on

get up

go away (for the weekend)

go back (to work)

go out (at night)

sit down

stand up

wake up

call back (later)

drop off (somebody at the airport)

give back (something you've borrowed)

pay back (money you've borrowed)

pick up (something on the floor, somebody from the airport)

put away (e.g. clothes in a cupboard)

send back (something you don't want)

take back (something to a shop)

take out (the rubbish)

try on (clothes)

turn off (the TV)

turn on (the TV)

write down (the words)

go on (doing something)

get on / off (a bus)

get on with (a person)

look for (something you've lost)

look round (a shop, city, museum)

run out of (petrol, printer ink)

Type 1 = no object

The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

I get up at 7.30.

Type 2 = + object

The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) can be separated.

Turn the TV on. OR Turn on the TV.

Type 3 = + object

The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

Look for your keys. NOT ~~Look your keys for.~~

10C the passive: *be* + past participle

Present: *am / is / are* + past participle

10.14

+ 20 billion pieces of Lego **are produced** every year.

- CDs **aren't used** very much nowadays.

? **Is** Spanish **spoken** in New Mexico?

Past: *was / were* + past participle

+ The hot-air balloon **was invented** by two Frenchmen.

- Stamps **weren't invented** until 1840.

? When **was** the watch **invented**?

- We can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
*Alfred Nobel **invented** dynamite. (active)*
*Dynamite **was invented** by Alfred Nobel. (passive)*
- In the **active** sentence, the focus is more on **Alfred Nobel**.
- In the **passive** sentence the focus is more on **dynamite**.
- We often use the passive when it isn't known or isn't important who does or did the action.
*My car **was stolen** last week.*
*Volvo cars **are made** in Sweden.*
- We use *by* to say who did the action.
*The Lord of the Rings was written **by** Tolkien.*

10C

a Complete with the present or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower *was completed* in 1889. (complete)

- 1 Many of the things we use every day _____ by women. (invent)
- 2 In the UK most children _____ in state schools. (educate)
- 3 DNA _____ by Watson and Crick in 1953. (discover)
- 4 This morning I _____ by the neighbour's dog. (wake up)
- 5 Cricket _____ in the summer in the UK. (play)
- 6 The songs on this album _____ last year. (write)
- 7 Millions of toys _____ in China every year. (make)
- 8 Carols are songs which _____ at Christmas. (sing)
- 9 These birds _____ in northern Europe. (not usually see)
- 10 The London Eye _____ on 31 December 1999 to celebrate the new millennium. (open)


b Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the highlighted words.

Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet* in 1603.

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.

- 1 Christopher Wren designed *St Paul's Cathedral*.
- 2 A small Italian company produces *this olive oil*.
- 3 The Russians discovered *Antarctica* in 1820.
- 4 Spielberg didn't direct *the Star Wars films*.
- 5 Van Gogh painted *Sunflowers* in 1888.
- 6 The Chinese didn't invent *glass*.
- 7 J.K. Rowling wrote *the Harry Potter books*.
- 8 They make *Skoda cars* in the Czech Republic.

11C *so, neither* + auxiliaries

- 1 A I love classical music.  11.19
B **So do I.**
A I went to a classical concert last night.
B **So did I.**
- 2 A I'm not married.
B **Neither am I.**
A I don't want to get married.
B **Neither do I.**

- We use *So do I*, *Neither do I*, etc. to say that we have something in common with somebody.
 - 1 Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to positive sentences.
 - 2 Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary we use after *So...* and *Neither...* depends on the tense of the verb that the other speaker uses.

present simple	A I don't like classical music.	B Neither do I.
present continuous:	A I'm having a great time.	B So am I.
can / can't	A I can swim.	B So can I.
past simple	A I didn't like the film. A I was very tired.	B Neither did I. B So was I.
would / wouldn't	A I wouldn't like to go there.	B Neither would I.
present perfect	A I've been to Brazil.	B So have I.

! Be careful with the word order.
So do I / Neither do I. **NOT** ~~*So I do / Neither I do.*~~

neither and nor

We can also use *nor* instead of *neither*, e.g.

A *I didn't like the film.* **B** **Nor / Neither** *did I.*

Neither is usually pronounced /ˈnaɪðə/, but can also be pronounced /ˈniːðə/.

11C

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I love chocolate ice cream. B So do I.

1 A I'm really thirsty. B So _____ I.

2 A I didn't go out last night. B Neither _____ I.

3 A I was born in Rome. B So _____ I.

4 A I don't eat meat. B Neither _____ I.

5 A I've been to Moscow. B So _____ I.

6 A I can't sing. B Neither _____ I.

7 A I'd like to go to Bali. B So _____ I.

8 A I saw a great film last week. B So _____ I.

9 A I wouldn't like to be famous. B Neither _____ I.

10 A I can play rugby. B So _____ I.

b Respond to A. Say you are the same. Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*.

A I don't like Indian food. Neither do I.

1 A I live near the football stadium. _____

2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. _____

3 A I went to bed late last night. _____

4 A I haven't been to Canada. _____

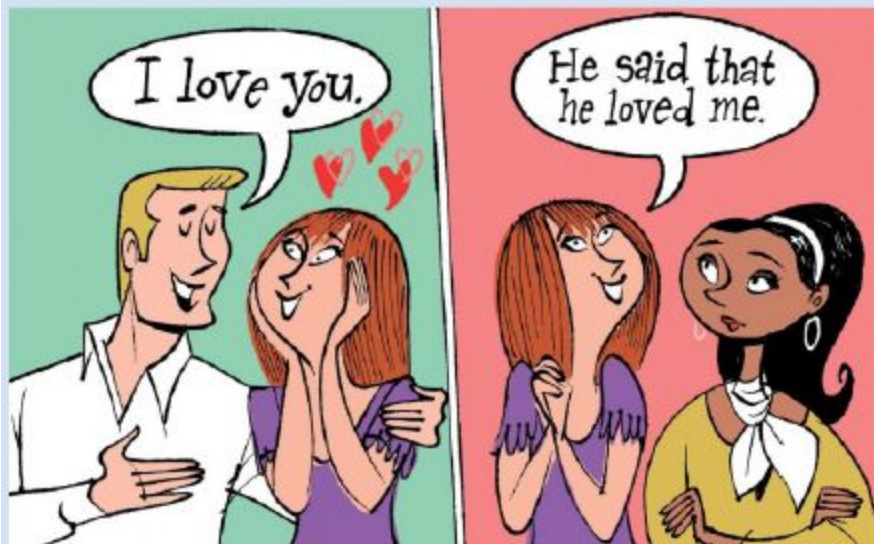
5 A I don't have any pets. _____

6 A I can speak three languages. _____

7 A I'll have the chicken with rice. _____

8 A I'm waiting for Maria. _____

12B reported (or indirect) speech



direct speech

'I love you.'
'I've just arrived.'
'We'll come at eight.'
'I don't want to go to the party.'

reported speech

He said (that) **he loved me**.
She said (that) **she had just arrived**.
He told me (that) **they would come** at eight.
Jack told Anna (that) **he didn't want** to go to the party.

12.5

- We use reported speech to tell somebody what another person said.
- We often introduce reported speech with *said* or *told* (+ person).
- After *said* or *told* **that** is optional, e.g. *He said (that) he loved me*.

- Pronouns often change in reported speech, e.g. *I* changes to *he* or *she*.
'I'm tired.' **She** told me (that) she was tired.
- Verb tenses change like this:

direct speech	reported speech
'I can help you.' (present simple)	He said (that) he could help me. (past simple)
'I'm driving.' (present continuous)	She said (that) she was driving . (past continuous)
'I'll call you.' (will)	He told me (that) he would call me. (would)
'I met a girl at a party.' (past simple)	John told me (that) he had met a girl at a party. (past perfect)
'I've broken my arm.' (present perfect)	Sara said (that) she had broken her arm. (past perfect)

say or tell?

We use *say* or *tell* in reported speech. They mean the same thing, but they are used differently.

We use *say* without an object or pronoun.

He said (that) he loved me.

NOT *He said me (that) he loved me.*

We use *tell* with an object or pronoun.

He told me (that) he loved me

NOT *He told (that) he loved me.*

12B

a Write the sentences in reported speech.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 'I love you.' | He told her that he <u>loved her</u> . |
| 1 'I'm hungry.' | Ana said that she _____. |
| 2 'I'll call the doctor.' | He said he _____. |
| 3 'I've bought a new phone.' | Paul told us that he _____. |
| 4 'I live in the city centre.' | She said that she _____. |
| 5 'We can't do it!' | They said that they _____. |
| 6 'I saw a great film at the cinema.' | Julie said that she _____. |
| 7 'I don't like dogs.' | Ben told her he _____. |



b Write the sentences in direct speech.

- He told her that he was a doctor.
He said: 'I'm a doctor'.
- 1 She said that she was studying German.
She said: '_____.'
 - 2 Tony told me that his car had broken down.
Tony said: '_____.'
 - 3 Paul said that he would send me an email.
Paul said: '_____.'
 - 4 Wanda and Jack said they were in a hurry.
Wanda and Jack said: '_____.'
 - 5 He said he hadn't finished his essay yet.
He said: '_____.'
 - 6 She told us that she wouldn't arrive on time.
She said: '_____.'
 - 7 David said he had just arrived in London.
David said: '_____.'

12C questions without auxiliaries

subject	verb	
Who	Painted	<i>The Milkmaid?</i>
Which city	has	the most honest people?
How many people	live	near the school?
Who	wants	a cup of coffee?

12.9

- When the question word (*Who?*, *What?*, *Which?*, *How many?*, etc.) is the subject of the verb in the question, we don't use an auxiliary verb (*do / does / did*).
Who painted *The Milkmaid*? NOT ~~Who did paint...~~?
- In most other questions in the present and past simple we use the auxiliary verb *do / does / did* + the infinitive.
What music do you like? **NOT ~~What music you like?~~**
- See 1A p.126.

12C

a Circle the correct question form.

- What you *did* / did you do last night?
- 1 What *happened* / *did happen* to you?
 - 2 What *means this word* / *does this word mean*?
 - 3 How many people *came* / *did come* to the meeting?
 - 4 Which bus *goes* / *does go* to the city centre?
 - 5 Which film *won* / *did win* the most Oscars this year?
 - 6 What *said the teacher* / *did the teacher say*?
 - 7 Who *made* / *did make* this cake? It's delicious!

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

- How many Formula 1 championships
did Michael Schumacher win? (Michael Schumacher / win)
- 1 When _____ president of the USA?
(Barack Obama / become)
 - 2 Which US state _____ with the letter 'H'? (start)
 - 3 Which books _____? (George R.R. Martin / write)
 - 4 Who _____ the football World Cup in Russia in 2018? (win)
 - 5 Which sport _____ the lightest ball? (use)
 - 6 Where _____? (the 2016 Olympics / take place)
 - 7 Which company _____? (Steve Jobs / start)