


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

 10.6

- 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



+ 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.

B Neither **did** I.

A I was very tired.

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. \_\_\_\_\_

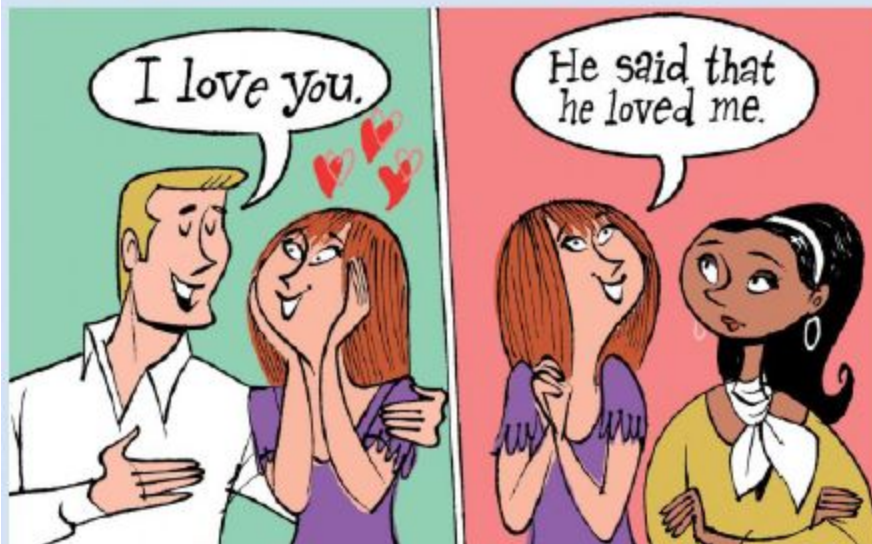
5 **A** I don't have any pets. \_\_\_\_\_

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 <b>can</b> help you.' (present simple)	He said (that) he <b>could</b> help me. (past simple)
'I'm <b>driving</b> .' (present continuous)	She said (that) she <b>was driving</b> . (past continuous)
'I'll call you.' (will)	He told me (that) he <b>would</b> call me. (would)
'I <b>met</b> a girl at a party.' (past simple)	John told me (that) he <b>had met</b> a girl at a party. (past perfect)
'I've <b>broken</b> my arm.' (present perfect)	Sara said (that) she <b>had broken</b> 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.'
- She said that she was studying German.  
She said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
  - Tony told me that his car had broken down.  
Tony said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
  - Paul said that he would send me an email.  
Paul said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
  - Wanda and Jack said they were in a hurry.  
Wanda and Jack said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
  - He said he hadn't finished his essay yet.  
He said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
  - She told us that she wouldn't arrive on time.  
She said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
  - 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	<i>the most honest people?</i>
How many people	live	<i>near the school?</i>
Who	wants	<i>a cup of coffee?</i>

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?
- What *happened* / *did happen* to you?
  - What *means this word* / *does this word mean*?
  - How many people *came* / *did come* to the meeting?
  - Which bus *goes* / *does go* to the city centre?
  - Which film *won* / *did win* the most Oscars this year?
  - What *said the teacher* / *did the teacher say*?
  - 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)
- When \_\_\_\_\_ president of the USA?  
(Barack Obama / become)
  - Which US state \_\_\_\_\_ with the letter 'H'? (start)
  - Which books \_\_\_\_\_? (George R.R. Martin / write)
  - Who \_\_\_\_\_ the football World Cup in Russia in 2018? (win)
  - Which sport \_\_\_\_\_ the lightest ball? (use)
  - Where \_\_\_\_\_? (the 2016 Olympics / take place)
  - Which company \_\_\_\_\_? (Steve Jobs / start)