

Grammar & Vocabulary **Booster**

Jenny Dooley

STUDENT'S BOOK

B2



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Present simple

- permanent situations or states
*She **works** in a bank.*
- repeated/habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: *often, usually, always*, etc)
*He **always goes** to bed at 11 o'clock.* (Here "always" means every day.)
- general truths or laws of nature
*The sun **rises** in the east.*
- reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narrative
*Smythe **serves** the ball and Lanyon **misses** it ...*
- timetables/programmes (future reference)
*The train **leaves** at 8.00.*
- in exclamatory sentences
*There **goes** the bus!*



Time expressions

every day/week/month/year, usually, sometimes, always, rarely, never, often, in the morning/evening/afternoon, at night, on Mondays, etc

Present continuous

- actions happening at or around the moment of speaking
*The sun **is shining** now.*
*He **is studying** for the exams.*
- temporary situations
*He **is spending** the week with his mother.*
- changing or developing situations
*She **is getting** better and better at playing the piano.*
- frequently repeated actions with *always, constantly, continually*, expressing annoyance or criticism
*He's **always getting** into trouble.* (Here "always" means constantly.)
- fixed arrangements in the near future
*I'm **going** to the theatre this evening.*



Time expressions

now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still, etc

Present perfect

- action that started in the past and continues to the present
*He **has been** here since May.*
- recently completed actions
*She **has dyed** her hair black.* (The action is complete – her hair is now dyed black – evidence in the present)
- complete past actions connected to the present with stated or unstated time reference
*He **has bought** a house.* (Now he owns a house.)
*He **has just returned** from Paris.* (stated time reference)
- personal experiences/changes which have happened
*I **have lost** weight recently.*
- emphasis on number
*He **has seen** three films this week.*
*She **has had** four cups of coffee since she woke up.*

Present perfect continuous

- actions that started in the past and continue to the present
*She **has been doing** her homework for an hour.* (She started an hour ago and she's still doing it.)
- actions that have just finished with visible results or effects in the present
*He **has been running.** That's why he's out of breath.*
- to express anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism
*She **has been using** my laptop!* (annoyance)
- to put emphasis on duration, usually with *for, since* or *how long*
*He **has been feeling** unwell for days.*



Time expressions

just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions), *always, how long, so far, recently, since* (= from a starting point in the past), *for* (= over a period of time), *today, this week/month, etc*
For and **since** are usually used with Present perfect continuous to emphasise the duration of an action.

Adverbs of frequency (*always, sometimes, usually, often, etc*) go before the main verb, but after the verb *to be*.

have been to: have gone somewhere and come back

have gone to/been in: have gone somewhere, but not back yet

Stative verbs

Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and are not used in the continuous forms. These are: **verbs of the senses** used to express involuntary actions (*feel, hear, see, smell, taste, etc.*), **verbs of feelings and emotions** (*adore, detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like, etc.*), **verbs of opinion** (*agree, believe, suppose, understand, etc.*) and **other verbs** (*belong, concern, depend, know, mean, own, possess, need, prefer, want, etc.*).
I see someone coming. She hates pop music. I don't agree with you. He knows a lot about computers.

Some **stative verbs** (*be, love, see, smell, taste, think, etc.*) have continuous forms, but there is a difference in meaning.

feel and *hurt* can be used in either continuous or simple forms.

She feels/is feeling better.

Look, watch and *listen* express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms.

He is listening to some records.

State	Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I see them coming towards us. (= I have the ability) These flowers smell nice. (= they have a nice smell) This soup tastes delicious. (= its flavour is good) It feels like velvet. (= it has the texture of) He has a house. (= he possesses) Do you like his new car? (= Is it nice?) I think he has left. (= I suppose, I believe) Ann is polite. (= her character is) It looks as if it's going to snow. (= it appears) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's seeing her doctor today. (= she's visiting) Why are you smelling the food? Has it gone off? (= why are you checking the smell of) She's tasting the soup. (= she's testing the flavour) He's feeling the cloth. (= he's touching the cloth) We're having a nice time. (= we're enjoying ourselves) How are they liking the party? (= are they enjoying) I'm thinking about his suggestion. (= I'm considering) Tom is being very impolite. (= he is behaving impolitely) They are looking at the statue. (= they're viewing it)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present simple* or the *Present continuous*.

- A: I _____ (see) there's a great film on at the cinema tonight. Would you like to go?
B: No, I _____ (see) the dentist about my toothache.
- A: _____ (you/think) about going on a picnic this afternoon?
B: Not really. I _____ (think) I need to study.
- A: Is John OK? He _____ (look) very red in the face.
B: Yes, I know. I _____ (look) for the doctor's telephone number now.
- A: How _____ (you/like) your stay in Budapest?
B: I am really _____ (enjoy) myself. I particularly _____ (like) the Hungarian food.
- A: Why _____ (you/taste) the stew?
B: I think you _____ (need) to add some spices; it _____ (taste) a bit bland.
- A: Why _____ (you/feel) the radiator, Dad?
B: I _____ (not/think) it's working; it _____ (feel) very cold in here.
- A: Tom _____ (be) usually a very quiet boy.
B: Yes, but he _____ (be) very noisy today.
- A: _____ (you/have) a car?
B: Yes, but I _____ (have) some problems with it, so it's at the garage.
- A: Why _____ (you/smell) the roses?
B: They always _____ (smell) so wonderful at this time of year.

2 Choose the correct option.

- We **have been walking**/have walked since 3:00.
- How long **has she spoken**/has she **been speaking** to that customer?
- Paul **has bought**/has **been buying** three shirts.
- They **haven't explored**/haven't **been exploring** the market all day.
- Have you been knowing**/Have you **known** Alex since you started school?

3 Fill in *has/have been to/in, has/have gone to*.

- Bertha's not here. She _____ the library.
- I _____ Madrid, but I only spent a few days there.
- "How long _____ you _____ Birmingham?" "For nearly two years."
- Tom is alone because his parents _____ the seaside.
- Julia _____ the supermarket – she'll be back in about an hour.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tenses.

New message

Hi John,
 First of all, sorry I 1) _____ (not/write) for so long, but I was on holiday. 2) _____ (you/get) your exam results yet? I'm sure you 3) _____ (pass) them all since you always 4) _____ (study) so hard. I 5) _____ (wait) for mine at the moment, and I 6) _____ (try) not to worry! Well, I 7) _____ (write) from my new flat. Yes, I 8) _____ (move) house! Now, we 9) _____ (paint) and 10) _____ (clean) the place to make it look nice. When it's finished, I want to have a party and, because I 11) _____ (not/see) you for weeks, I 12) _____ (want) you to come. Write soon and let me know if I'll see you there.
 Talk soon,
 Mary

Send Save Cancel

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tenses.

- Alan _____ (fly) to Barcelona tonight. He _____ (already/pack) his suitcase, but he _____ (not/call) a taxi yet. His plane _____ (leave) at 8 pm.
- Ann and Sally _____ (be) flatmates. They sometimes _____ (argue) because Sally _____ (always/make) a mess in the kitchen.
- "Look over there! It's John Cooper."
 "Oh yes! But he _____ (look) so different! He _____ (put on) at least 15 kilos, and I _____ (think) he _____ (wear) a police uniform."
- Ever since the accident, Susan _____ (be) afraid to drive. Next week, she _____ (see) a psychologist who _____ (specialise) in that sort of problem.
- "What a great match! Johnson _____ (pass) the ball to Green, who _____ (shoot) and _____ (score)!"
- "What on earth _____ (you/do)? Your clothes are all dirty!" "Well, I _____ (work) in the garden all day. Look! I _____ (already/plant) a lot of flowers. I _____ (plan) to cut the grass now."

6 Choose the correct option.

- James _____ to my email yet. Maybe he's on holiday.
 A doesn't reply B isn't replying
 C hasn't replied
- Mike always _____ up early on weekdays.
 A gets B is getting C has got
- Your French _____ all the time, Sally.
 A improves B is improving
 C has improved
- I _____ a cake; that's why the kitchen is such a mess.
 A make B making
 C have been making
- The plane _____ at 9:30 tomorrow morning.
 A arrives B is arriving C has arrived
- Alice _____ for a job at the moment.
 A looks B is looking C has looked
- This soup _____ delicious. What did you put in it?
 A smells B is smelling C has smelt
- Their baby _____ to walk.
 A just starts B has just started
 C has just been starting
- We _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
 A have B are having C have had
- I _____ for an hour and the bus still hasn't come.
 A am waiting B have waited
 C have been waiting
- I _____ this film three times already.
 A see B am seeing C have seen
- Melanie _____ at her father's shop every day this week.
 A works B is working C has worked
- I can't get in the house. I _____ my keys.
 A lose B am losing C have lost
- There _____ Luke on his new bicycle!
 A goes B is going C has gone
- I _____ the book you lent me. I'm really enjoying it.
 A read B have read
 C have been reading
- _____ you ever been to Lyon?
 A Do B Are C Have

Past simple

- complete action or event which happened at a stated past time
*She **sold** her car last week.* ("When?" "Last week." – stated past time)
- past actions which happened one immediately after the other
*She **woke up, got out of bed and made** a cup of tea.*
- past habit or state
*He **rode** his bike to school every day as a child.*
- complete past actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied time reference
*Shakespeare **wrote** at least 36 plays.* (Shakespeare is dead – he won't write any more.)

**Time expressions**

yesterday, last week, etc, (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 2021, etc

Past perfect

- past action which happened before another action or before a stated past time
*By his second day at camp he **had made** several friends.*
- complete past action which had visible results in the past
*She felt much safer after she **had locked** all the doors.*

**Time expressions**

for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time, etc

Past continuous

- action in progress at a stated past time
*This time last week I **was travelling** across Africa.*
- past action in progress interrupted by another past action. The longer action is in the Past continuous, the shorter action is in the Past simple.
*I **was taking** a shower when I **heard** the telephone ring.*
- two or more simultaneous past actions in progress
*I **was washing up** while he **was drying** the dishes.*
- background description to events in a story/narration
*The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.*

**Time expressions**

while, as, the moment that, etc

Past perfect continuous

- action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past
*She **had been saving** for a whole year before she bought her ticket to Australia.*
- past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past
*He **had been shouting** so loudly that he had a sore throat.*

**Time expressions**

for, since, before, etc

7 Choose the correct option.

Last year, Tom and Fiona 1) **decided/were deciding** to buy a house. They 2) **had saved up/had been saving up** for ages, and by the end of May, they 3) **put by/had put by** enough for the deposit on a house. They 4) **lived/were living** in a tiny flat at the time. They 5) **had searched/had been searching** for only a few days when they found exactly what they 6) **were looking/had looked** for – a two-bedroomed house with nearly an acre of garden. Unfortunately, the owner 7) **was asking/had been asking** much more than they could afford, and when they 8) **looked/had looked** more closely at the interior, they 9) **saw/had seen** that whoever 10) **was living/had been living** there before 11) **made/had made** an absolute mess of the walls and floors. Still, Fiona 12) **liked/was liking** the location of the house and convinced Tom that, despite the price, it was the perfect house for them.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms.

- Last summer, we 1) _____ (arrange) to go camping. We 2) _____ (look) forward to it for weeks when finally the date of departure 3) _____ (arrive). We 4) _____ (load) the car with our luggage and 5) _____ (set off) early in the morning. The sun 6) _____ (shine) brightly. There 7) _____ (not/be) a cloud in the sky! While we 8) _____ (travel) along the motorway, we 9) _____ (notice) that the car 10) _____ (make) a strange noise. Pete 11) _____ (stop) the car, 12) _____ (get out) and 13) _____ (go) round to the back of it. To his surprise, the boot was wide open – whoever 14) _____ (load) the luggage 15) _____ (not/close) it properly, and everything 16) _____ (fall out)!

Present perfect

- *He has left.* (unstated time; we don't know when he left)
- *She has been in Rome for two months.* (she's still in Rome – action connected to the present)
- *He's been to the cinema five times this month.* (it's still the same month – action connected to the present)
- *I've seen Matt Dillon.* (action connected to the present – he's still alive)
- *The King has decided to give up the throne.* (announcing news)

Past simple

- *He left a minute ago.* (stated time – When? A minute ago.)
- *She was in Rome for two months.* (she isn't in Rome any more – action not connected to the present)
- *He went to the cinema five times last month.* (action not connected to the present – it's the following month now)
- *I saw Sir Lawrence Olivier.* (action not connected to the present – he's dead)
- *She announced her decision this morning.* (giving details of the news – stated time in the past)

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present perfect* or the *Past simple*.

- 1 A: Is Paul there, please?
B: Sorry, he 1) _____ (leave) about 10 minutes ago. I think he 2) _____ (go) to the library.
- 2 A: I 1) _____ (live) in Lisbon for two years now.
B: Really? What a coincidence! I 2) _____ (live) there for a year before moving to America.
- 3 A: I 1) _____ (bump) into Peter at the supermarket last week.
B: Oh, really! I 2) _____ (not/see) him since last summer. How is he?
- 4 A: 1) _____ (you/write) to Becky?
B: Yes, I have. I 2) _____ (write) a long letter yesterday, but I 3) _____ (not/post) it yet.
- 5 A: The chairman 1) _____ (decide) to retire.
B: Yes, actually he 2) _____ (inform) the managing director of his decision this morning.
- 6 A: 1) _____ (you/ever/taste) sushi?
B: Yes, I 2) _____ (eat) sushi at least five times. I 3) _____ (try) it for the first time on my dad's 50th birthday. He 4) _____ (invite) the whole family to a Japanese restaurant.
- 7 A: Hi, Carol! How are you?
B: Great, thanks. We 1) _____ (just/come) back from Spain. We 2) _____ (stay) in Barcelona for two weeks.
A: Oh, I 3) _____ (never/be) to Spain, but I'd love to go. 4) _____ (you/have) a good time?
B: Yes, we did. The weather 5) _____ (be) fantastic and we 6) _____ (spend) every day on the beach.
A: Lucky you!

used to – be/get used to – would – was going to

- **used to** expresses past habits and permanent states. (Note that stative verbs are not used with "would")
When I was young, I used to go climbing once a month. (also: would go) *He used to live in Paris.* (NOT: would – state)
- **be/get used to** (+ -ing form/noun/pronoun) means "be/get accustomed to", "be/get in the habit of".
She got used to living in London.
- **would** expresses past repeated actions and routines – not states.
When I was a child, I would go to the cinema every Sunday. (also: I used to go.../I went...)
- **was going to** expresses actions one intended to do, but didn't do.
He was going to buy a house in New York, but then he decided to move to Los Angeles.

10 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- Sally went to ballet classes three times a week.
GO Sally _____
ballet classes three times a week.
- It was my intention to phone you last night, but I forgot.
GOING I _____
_____ you last night, but I forgot.
- Lying on the beach all day is an unusual experience for me.
USED I _____
_____ on the beach all day.
- When I was young, I used to visit my grandmother every day after school.
WOULD When I was young, _____
_____ every day
after school.
- Tom didn't like the idea of living in a village, but soon he changed his mind.
GOT Tom _____
_____ in a village.

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate past tenses.

- Last Friday, I _____ (walk) to work when I _____ (see) an old friend. I _____ (not/see) for a long time. I _____ (throw) my arms around him. He _____ (stare) at me with an open mouth. To my horror, I _____ (realise) I _____ (mistake) a stranger for my friend!
- By the time Paul and Thomas got back to their car, it _____ (get) dark and a cold wind _____ (blow) in their faces. They _____ (walk) for more than three hours and they felt exhausted. It had all begun when they _____ (go) hiking in the forest. Everything _____ (go) well until it _____ (start) to rain heavily. Unfortunately, they had lost their map as they _____ (cross) a river, but after a couple of hours they finally _____ (find) their way back. They _____ (be) glad to get in the car and drive home.

Time words

- ago:** back in time from now (used with Past simple)
Ann left an hour ago.
- before:** back in time from then
Tony told me that Ann had left an hour before.
before is also used with present or past forms to show that an action preceded another.
He'll arrive before you leave. He had cooked dinner before she came home.
- still** is used in statements and questions after the auxiliary verb or before the main verb.
She can still dance well.
still comes before the auxiliary verb in negations.
She still hasn't replied to my letter.
- yet** is used with perfect tenses in negative sentences after a contracted auxiliary verb or at the end of the sentence.
He hasn't yet called. He hasn't called yet.
It can also be used at the end of questions.
Have they arrived yet?
- already** is used with perfect tenses in mid or end position in statements or questions.
He had already fixed the tap when the plumber arrived.
Have you got dressed already?
- just + present/past perfect**
She has just finished studying.
just now + past simple
She finished studying just now.

12 Choose the correct option.

- I haven't finished the washing-up **already/yet**.
- I don't think I've ever met her **yet/before**.
- He's **still/yet** got a good memory despite his age.
- I used to live here six years **before/ago**.
- He's lived in Rome all his life and he **yet/still** lives there.
- I've **before/already** read this book. It's really good.
- The last time I fed the goldfish was two days **before/ago**.
- I can't believe I've been here nearly a year **yet/already**.
- I'm afraid the plumber hasn't arrived **still/yet**.
- He can **still/already** speak and he's only one year old.
- He has **just/still** left the house.
- Clean up that mess **already/before** your father sees it.
- We **still/yet** haven't called Jasmine to see how she is.
- He came in **already/just now**.

Future simple

- decisions taken at the moment of speaking (on-the-spot decisions)
I'm hungry. I'll cook something to eat.
- hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments, etc with: *expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably.*
I promise I'll be on time.
- predictions based on what we think
He'll probably pass his driving test.
- actions which will inevitably happen
Summer will be here soon.

be going to

- planned actions or intentions
Now that she's passed her exams, she's going to train to be a solicitor.
- evidence that something will definitely happen in the near future
Those dark clouds mean it's going to rain soon.



Time expressions

tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, in two/three, etc days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week/month, etc

Future continuous

- actions in progress at a stated future time
This time next year, she'll be running her own business.
- actions which are the result of a routine (instead of the Present continuous)
I'll be playing tennis on Sunday. (I play tennis every Sunday – it's part of my routine.)
- when we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them
Will you be going shopping at the supermarket today?
Can you buy me some milk?

Future perfect

- actions that will be finished before a stated future time
They will have emigrated to Canada by Christmas.
- actions which will have lasted up to a point in the future
He will have worked for us for two years next May.

Note: *by* or *not ... until/till* are used with the Future perfect. *Until/till* are normally used with the Future perfect only in negative sentences.

He will have completed his studies by the end of the year. (NOT: ~~till/until~~) *He won't have arrived until tonight.*



Time expressions

before, by, by then, by the time, until/till

Future perfect continuous

duration of an action that started in the past and will continue up to a certain time in the future

By May, he will have been teaching for 35 years.



Time expressions

by ... for

Present simple (future meaning)

timetables/programmes

The play begins at 7 o'clock this evening.

Present continuous (future meaning)

fixed arrangement in the near future

She's meeting her aunt this weekend.

• We can also use these expressions to refer to the future: *be on the verge of ... , be about to ... , be on the point of ... , be due to*

• We never use future forms after: *as long as, as soon as, after, before, by the time, if* (conditional), *unless, in case, until/till, when* (time conjunction), *whenever, while, once, suppose/supposing, on condition that*, etc.
Let's buy some extra food in case they call round.
(NOT: ~~in case they will call round~~)

• **when** used as a question word and **if** meaning "whether" (especially after *I don't know, I doubt, I wonder*, etc) can be used with future forms.
When will he bring the books back? We don't know if he will be appointed to the post or not. (= whether)

13 Choose the correct option.

- This time next week, we _____ to New York.
A will fly B will be flying
C will have been flying
- By the time we get there, the shop _____.
A will close B is closing
C will have closed
- There's someone at the door. I _____ see who it is.
A will go B going C will be going
- I doubt if Paul _____ by midnight.
A returns B will return C is returning
- The train _____ at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
A leaves B will leave C will have left
- We _____ a film later – want to join us?
A will watch B will have watched
C are going to watch
- Take an umbrella with you in case it _____.
A rains B will rain
C will be raining
- Ask Helen if you can use her laptop. I'm sure she _____.
A won't mind B doesn't mind
C won't have minded
- By September, I _____ English for five years.
A will be studying B will have studied
C will have been studying
- "Will you _____ to the concert tonight?"
"Yes – do you want a lift?"
A be going B gone
C have been going
- We've just bought Emily this watch. Do you think she _____ it?
A will wear B is wearing
C will have worn
- He's playing really badly. There's no way _____ this match.
A he's winning B he'll be winning
C he's going to win
- Wendy and I _____ married in the summer. We've already agreed on the date.
A are getting B will be getting
C will have been getting
- The company is _____ closing down.
A is due to B is about to
C on the verge of

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future continuous, Future perfect or the Future perfect continuous.

- The guests are coming at 8 pm. I _____
_____ (finish) cooking by then.
- Don't call after 11 o'clock because she
_____ (sleep) then.
- By Christmas, I _____
(live) in London for three years.
- He _____ (not/paint)
all the doors till Tuesday.
- I _____ (play) basketball
with my friends on Sunday, as usual.
- By five o'clock, they _____
(lie) on the beach for four hours.
- "_____ (you/use) the car
tonight?" "No, you can take it."
- Do you think she _____
(see) the doctor by four o'clock?
- By next April, he _____
(teach) for twelve years.
- _____ (you/wait) for her
when her plane arrives?

15 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future tense.

A < 6:30 AM 100%

Hi, Bill. It's 6 am and I've just got to the office. I
1) _____ (call) our partner in Hong Kong at
7 am. Then I 2) _____ (meet) three new
clients. Today I 3) _____ (finish) work at 3
and after that I 4) _____ (play) golf with
the boss, as usual on a Wednesday afternoon. But
first, I'm about to have a video conference with our
Dubai office. I doubt if I 5) _____ (have)
time to send you those files you need today.

B < Amy

Hi Amy. I still can't believe it! This time tomorrow,
I 1) _____ (shop) in Vienna!
I 2) _____
(stay) with Hilda and her family for three days, and by
Tuesday I 3) _____ (visit) every museum
in the city. Then we 4) _____ (probably/
spend) a week skiing in Innsbruck, and if we have time, we
5) _____ (go) to Salzburg as well. I'm sure we
6) _____ (have) a wonderful time. By the end of my
trip, I 7) _____ (travel) around
Austria for nine days. Well, I must go now. My plane
8) _____ (leave) in a few hours. I 9) _____
(call) you as soon as I 10) _____ (get) back. Bye!

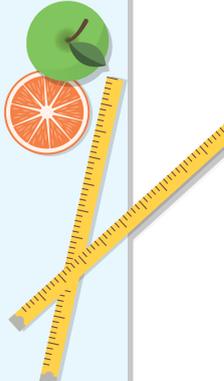
16 Choose the correct option.

- This time next week, we ____ in Italy.
A are skiing C will have skied
B will have been skiing D will be skiing
- Robert ____ to Manchester next month.
A will have been moving C moves
B is moving D will have moved
- Sandra fears she ____ everything by the time her guests arrive.
A won't have prepared C won't prepare
B won't be preparing D isn't preparing
- Peter ____ football practice on Mondays at 7 pm.
A is having C will have
B will be having D has
- My little brother ____ six next month.
A is being C will be
B is D will have been
- It's hot in here. I ____ the window.
A open C 'll be opening
B 'll open D 'll have opened
- ____ this book by the end of the week?
A Are you going to read
B Will you have been reading
C Will you have read
D Are you reading
- We ____ at a French restaurant tonight. We've already booked the table.
A will have eaten C are eating
B will have been eating D eat
- By April, Mr Johnson ____ in this company for twenty years.
A is working C will be working
B works D will have been working
- The band ____ at the same time next Saturday.
A will be performing
B will have been performing
C will have performed
D performs
- I'm not sure if the festival ____ ahead as it might rain.
A goes C will have been going
B will go D will have gone
- ____ your cousin this weekend?
A Don't you visit C Aren't you visiting
B Won't you be visiting D Won't you have visited

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate future tense.

A Kenwhite's one-day sale 1) _____ (**start**) this Monday. The store 2) _____ (**open**) at 8 am and early morning shoppers 3) _____ (**be able to**) enjoy shopping in peace and quiet before the crowds 4) _____ (**arrive**). We 5) _____ (**offer**) substantial discounts on ladieswear and you 6) _____ (**come across**) some real bargains in our menswear range. By the end of the day, we are sure that all of our customers 7) _____ (**find**) what they are looking for.

B Anne Mayton's latest book *The S-Plan Diet* 1) _____ (**be**) available in bookshops soon. The new S-plan diet 2) _____ (**help**) you lose weight safely and quickly. You 3) _____ (**not/need**) to miss meals and you 4) _____ (**not/have to**) spend hours measuring out portions of food. By the end of the diet, the author guarantees you 5) _____ (**lose**) at least 7 kilos.



18 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words, including the word in bold.

- Jenny has arranged to meet Mark in front of the cinema.
GOING Jenny and Mark _____ in front of the cinema.
- The teacher will not tolerate any disobedience in class.
PUT The teacher _____ any disobedience in class.
- The play starts at 7:00, but we won't get to the theatre before 7:15.
HAVE The play _____ by the time we get to the theatre.
- Next month, Chris will be celebrating ten years in the field of psychology.
WORKING Next month, Chris _____ as a psychologist for ten years.
- Sarah turned down Alex and Jessica's invitation to their wedding.
NOT Sarah _____ Alex and Jessica's wedding.

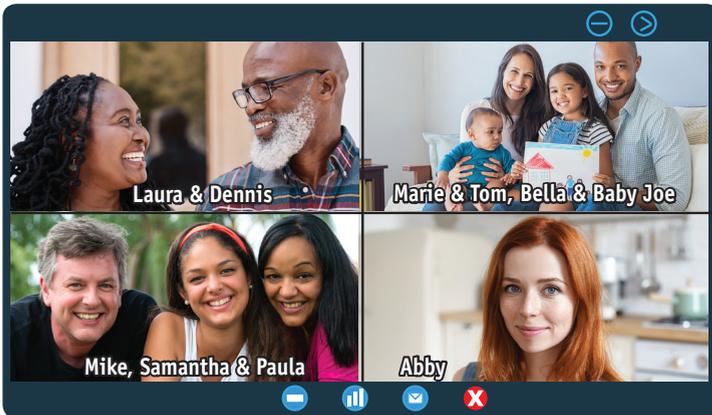
19 Choose the correct option.

- 1 I can't see you tonight because I always ____ to the gym on Mondays.
A am going C went
B have gone D go
- 2 Simon looks happy – he ____ his maths test.
A will pass C was passing
B has passed D had passed
- 3 I'm sorry, Mum can't come to the phone because she ____ at the moment.
A cooks C will be cooking
B is cooking D has cooked
- 4 I wonder where Jim is; I haven't seen him ____ this morning.
A already C for
B since D just
- 5 By the time we arrived at the restaurant, they ____ eating.
A had been starting C will be starting
B have started D had started
- 6 You ____ on weight every day – you really should go on a diet.
A will be putting C had been putting
B were putting D are putting
- 7 Tim ____ while Pam was watching TV.
A is sleeping C was sleeping
B has slept D has been sleeping
- 8 By the end of next year, he ____ in Madrid for three years.
A will be C will have been
B is going to be D had been
- 9 She ____ in Liverpool for ten years before she came to London.
A was living C had been living
B has been living D will be living
- 10 Ann locked up the house, ____ in her car and drove away.
A get C was getting
B got D had got
- 11 She's angry with her son because he ____ to her.
A used to lie C was lying
B has lied D had lied
- 12 I promise I'll pay you back as soon as I ____ paid.
A will have got C will get
B has got D get
- 13 I wish they'd be quiet – they ____ for hours.
A have been talking C were talking
B have talked D had talked
- 14 By this time next week, we ____ in Lisbon.
A will arrive C are arriving
B will have arrived D will be arriving
- 15 He hasn't finished the work ____, but he will have finished by this evening.
A yet C before
B still D just
- 16 Before you ____ answering the questions, make sure you read the passage carefully.
A will start C are starting
B start D have started
- 17 The president ____ Ohio in a week's time.
A has visited C is visiting
B visits D would visit
- 18 She ____ on the project for two days before she finished it.
A was working C used to work
B had been working D worked
- 19 He ____ out with Sam when they were at university.
A goes C was going
B had been going D used to go
- 20 He hasn't driven a car since he ____ that accident.
A had C was having
B has had D had had
- 21 Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow because the bus ____ for you.
A isn't waiting C didn't wait
B hasn't waited D won't wait
- 22 Now that I've finished everything I had to do, I ____ a little rest.
A was taking C will be taking
B have taken D am going to take

FAMILY

1 Look at the pictures and complete the text with the words in the list.

- grandfather • brother • cousins • straight
- curly • uncle • beard • sister • aunt • serious
- thin • grandmother • easy-going



My dad, Mike, is tall and well-built and he's got thick, wavy hair. He's cheerful and 1) _____. Paula is of medium height and she's got 2) _____ hair. She's quiet and 3) _____. I've got a half-4) _____, too. Her name is Abby and she's 23 years old. She's 5) _____ with blue eyes, red hair and freckles. She's shy and introverted. My mum, Paula, has got a 6) _____. His name is Tom and he's my 7) _____. He's in his thirties and he's got a shaved head. He's polite and very kind. His wife is Marie and she's my 8) _____. She's slim with long hair. She's friendly and extroverted. Tom and Marie have got two children. They are my 9) _____. Bella is five years old and Joe is a baby. He's very cute! Our grandparents are Laura and Dennis. Laura is our 10) _____ and Dennis is our 11) _____. Laura has got 12) _____ hair and Dennis has got a 13) _____.

APPEARANCE

2 Write the words under the correct headings in your notebook. Use them to describe yourself and your classmates.

- short • glasses • fair • mid-thirties • well-built
- ugly • green • dark • expressive • plump • slim
- late/early teens • freckles • curly • tall • bald
- of medium height • blue • wrinkles
- good-looking • middle-aged • teenager
- shoulder-length • handsome • elegant • skinny
- beard • straight • moustache • of medium build

Age	Height	Build	Hair	Eyes	Special features	General
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3 Find the odd word out.

- 1 narrow – pretty – small – energetic *nose*
- 2 thin – full – serious – gorgeous *lips*
- 3 bushy – tall – thin – thick *eyebrows*
- 4 large – thin – small – friendly *mouth*
- 5 clear – straight – pale – tanned *complexion*
- 6 curly – plump – fair – wavy *hair*

PERSONALITY

4 Choose words from the list to fill in the gaps.

- impatient • optimistic • dishonest • modest
- talkative • hard-working • disorganised
- gentle • rude • mean • organised • patient
- quiet • arrogant • pessimistic • generous
- polite • honest • aggressive • lazy

- 1 _____ people always see the bright side of things.
- 2 _____ people think they are more important or more talented than others.
- 3 _____ people always tell the truth.
- 4 _____ people like to chat a lot.
- 5 _____ people don't like sharing money with others.
- 6 _____ people have very good manners.
- 7 _____ people don't mind waiting for things.
- 8 _____ people can't keep things in order.
- 9 _____ people don't like to work.
- 10 _____ people don't like talking about their achievements.

5 Put the adjectives in the right column.

- easy-going • bad-tempered • enthusiastic
- caring • spoilt • friendly • loving • energetic
- popular • selfish • helpful • calm • indifferent
- creative • outgoing • ambitious • responsible
- cheerful • chatty • immature • reserved
- bossy

Positive	Negative

Use the adjectives to describe your friends' personalities.

PHRASAL VERBS

- be about to:** be on the point of
be after: go after; chase
be against: be opposed to
be away: be absent
be back: return; come back
be in: be at home/in one's office, etc
be in for: be about to experience (usually sth bad)
be on: be shown in cinemas, theatres, etc
be over: be finished
be up to: 1) be equal to, 2) depend on
- break down:** 1) (of machinery) stop working, 2) (of a person) lose control of feelings
break in: 1) (intr) enter by force, 2) interrupt, 3) (horses etc) train
break into: 1) (tr) enter by force, 2) burst into (song, laughter, etc)
break off: 1) stop temporarily, 2) (tr) end a relationship
break out: 1) begin suddenly (war, disease, fire, etc), 2) escape from a place
break up: 1) (intr) separate; split up, 2) stop for holidays (schools etc)

6 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- It's _____ you to decide what to do.
- I thought the match would be _____ by now.
- I'm afraid we're _____ a bumpy flight.
- Your work isn't _____ your normal standard.
- She broke _____ their engagement because she realised she didn't love him.
- School breaks _____ for the holidays on 23rd December.
- He broke _____ when he heard the sad news.
- Someone broke _____ our house yesterday.
- Their marriage broke _____ after five years.
- Sam broke _____ the interview to answer the phone.

PREPOSITIONS

7 Fill in the correct preposition. Check in Appendix 1.

- Catherine was absent _____ school yesterday.
- He is very attached _____ his parents.
- She isn't accustomed _____ working late.
- Doctors don't approve _____ smoking.
- He argues _____ his brother _____ everything.
- He was angry _____ Ann _____ being late.
- We were very anxious _____ him to arrive safely.
- The film is based _____ the life of Kobe Bryant.
- I can see no basis _____ changing our plans now.
- You shouldn't bet _____ the horses.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

Expressions with "Do"

one's best/worst, business with sb, a crossword, damage to, one's duty, an exercise, an experiment, sb a favour, good, one's hair, harm, homework, housework, a job, lessons, sth for a living, miracles (for), research, right/wrong, a service, the shopping, a good turn, a translation, the washing-up, wonders, work, etc

Expressions with "Make"

allowances for, an appointment, an acquaintance, amends for, an arrangement, a bargain, the beds, the best of, a cake, certain, changes, coffee, a deal with sb, a decision, a difference, a discovery, an effort, an enemy of, ends meet, an excuse, friends with, a fuss, a fortune, haste, fun of, a fool of sb, an agreement, an impression, improvements, a joke, a mess, a mistake, money, a note, a nuisance, a noise, an offer, peace, preparations, a profit, progress, sure, a translation, trouble, war, a will, etc

8 Fill in *do* or *make* in the correct form.

- Have you _____ the washing-up yet?
- Will you _____ me a favour?
- She tried to _____ a soufflé, but it was a complete failure.
- Don't _____ such a fuss about unimportant things.
- She _____ a very good impression at the interview yesterday.
- They've already _____ all the preparations for the party.
- I promise I'll _____ my best to make it work.
- I don't think this _____ any sense.
- Don't take so many pills. They won't _____ you any good.
- I'm not feeling well. I'd better _____ an appointment with the doctor.
- My aunt _____ a fortune selling cosmetics.
- After eight years of war, both countries agreed to _____ peace.
- My cousin _____ a very good job of mending my roof.
- I can't believe this is my old house. You _____ wonders with it!
- The oil-producing companies _____ an agreement to keep the prices low this year.

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

- I've never met such a charming girl.
She's the most charming girl I've ever met.
- It's been a long time since she wrote to me.
She hasn't written to me for a long time.
- She started learning French two years ago.
She's been learning French for two years.
- When did he buy the flat?
How long ago did he buy the flat?
How long is it since he bought the flat?
- I've never seen this film before.
It's the first time I've ever seen this film.
- She came to London a year ago.
She has been in London for a year.
- The last time I went out was a month ago.
I haven't been out for a month.
- He called me as soon as she left.
He didn't call me until she had left.
He called me when she had left.
He waited until she had left before he called me.

1 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- It's been a week since I last saw him.
SEEN I _____ a week.
- When did she move to France?
SINCE How long _____
to France?
- He has never met her before.
EVER It's the first time _____ her.
- The last time we visited her was a week ago.
FOR We _____ a week.
- They started eating as soon as the last guests arrived.
HAD They waited until the _____
_____ they started eating.
- They started learning computing two months ago.
BEEN They _____
_____ two months.
- It's the fastest car I've ever driven.
NEVER I _____ fast car.
- The last time I went out was a week ago.
BEEN I _____ a week.
- How long is it since he broke his leg?
BREAK When _____ his leg?
- It's the first time he's ever seen a skyscraper.
NEVER He _____
_____ before.

WORD FORMATION

FORMING ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

We use these endings to form adjectives from nouns.

-ous	<i>danger – dangerous</i>
-al	<i>critic – critical</i>
-ic	<i>enthusiast – enthusiastic</i>
-ical	<i>autobiography – autobiographical</i>
-ish	<i>child – childish</i>
-ive	<i>effect – effective</i>

2 Complete the gaps with the correct words derived from the words in bold.



- It's an _____ restaurant, but it's very popular. **EXPENSE**
- Jamie can play any sport because he's very _____. **ATHLETE**
- Laura was feeling very _____ before her driving test. **NERVE**
- I felt so _____ when I realised what I had done. **FOOL**
- The discovery of a cure for the disease was quite _____. **ACCIDENT**
- He made a list of the students' names in _____ order. **ALPHABET**
- Liam was being very _____ about where he was going. **MYSTERY**
- Her teacher thinks that she shows real _____ talent. **ARTIST**
- We only use _____ ingredients in our products. **NATURE**
- It was _____ of Melanie to leave all the work to you. **SELF**

OPEN CLOZE

- 3 Think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

TEGLA LOROUPE PEACE FOUNDATION

Tegla Loroupe was born in 1973 in western Kenya. She (0) **grew** up in an area where many tribes depend on raising cattle 1) _____ a living.

At the age of seven, Loroupe started school and had to run 10 kilometres to and from school every day. It was at school that she became aware 2) _____ her talent for running and, with the support of her mother, she decided to pursue a career 3) _____ a runner. Initially, the Kenyan athletics federation were not too impressed with Loroupe, believing her to be too small and thin. This changed after she won a prestigious cross-country race in 1988. She began to train for international events and, in 1994, she became the first African woman 4) _____ history to win the New York City Marathon. She then went on to win many major marathons around the world.

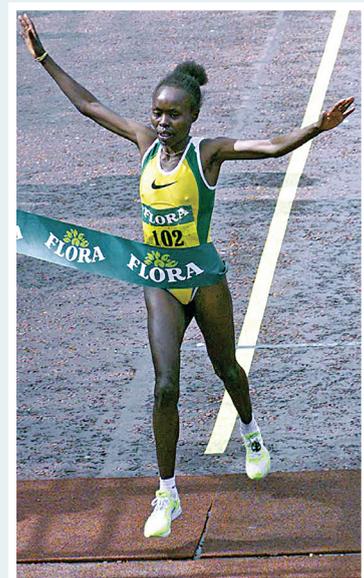
After retiring from professional running, Loroupe founded the Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation in Nairobi, Kenya, which aims to promote peace through sport. She wanted to 5) _____ an end to the conflict between the tribes in Kenya and across Africa. Her foundation created the Tegla Loroupe Peace Race, an annual 10-kilometre running event that brings together runners from rival African tribes. The race encourages them to lay down their weapons and build stronger relations with 6) _____ other. Loroupe says that the Peace Race had a significant impact 7) _____ reducing violence in the region within just a few years. The foundation has also built a school 8) _____ offers children access to sports in addition to protection and education.

Read the text once to get the gist of it.

Read the text and pay attention to the words before and after each gap.

Identify what part of speech is missing (noun, verb, preposition, etc.)

Once you have completed the text, read it again to see if it makes sense.



MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 4 Read the sentences, then the options. Decide if the sentences focus on grammar or lexis. Choose the option that best completes each gap.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 He ___ no effort to help us.
A did B had C made | 6 Martyn is quite a ___ person.
A decisive B decision C decided |
| 2 They ___ up after ten years of marriage.
A made B were C broke | 7 How long is it since she ___ to the library?
A go B went C gone |
| 3 Ann could hardly make ___ meet, so she searched for a second job.
A changes B ends C wonders | 8 He came to our school a month ____ .
A ago B before C still |
| 4 His shop wasn't making a ___ so he decided to close it.
A profit B service C progress | 9 We ___ talked to Bill for a week.
A didn't B won't C haven't |
| 5 It was ___ of him to behave so rudely.
A fooling B fool C foolish | 10 Bob is a very ___ young man.
A enthusiasm B enthusiastically C enthusiastic |

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be /bi:/	was /wɒz/	been /bi:n/	learn /lɜ:n/	learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/	learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/
bear /beə/	bore /bɔ:/	born(e) /bɔ:n/	leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tən/	lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/	lie (= to be in a flat position) /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtən/	light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt (burned) /bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)/	burnt (burned) /bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	(been able to /bɪn 'eɪbəl tə/)	ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdən/
catch /kæʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /tʃəʊzən/	rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /'rɪzən/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
deal /di:l/	dealt /delt/	dealt /delt/	sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	sew /səʊ/	sewed /səʊd/	sewn /səʊn/
dream /dri:m/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (dri:md)/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (dri:md)/	shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /drɪvən/	shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:tən/	show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	smell /smel/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
forbid /fə'brɪd/	forbade /fə'beɪd/	forbidden /fə'brɪdən/	spell /spel/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtən/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
forgive /fə'grɪv/	forgave /fə'grɪv/	forgiven /fə'grɪvən/	stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /'frəʊzən/	steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/	sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	swear /swɛə/	swore /swɔ:/	sworn /swɔ:n/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
hang (= to suspend) /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	take /teɪk/	took /tu:k/	taken /teɪkən/
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdən/	tear /teə/	tore /tɔ:/	torn /tɔ:n/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	understand /,ʌndə'stænd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊkən/
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
			write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtən/



Grammar & Vocabulary Booster

Grammar & Vocabulary Booster B2 is intended for learners at CEFR level B2. It consists of 14 units and it aims to help learners understand and use English grammar and vocabulary at B2 level through structurally graded material, realistic texts and full-colour pictures.

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- Condensed presentation of grammar structures followed by a variety of exercises and a revision section at the end of each unit
- B2 vocabulary presentation and practice by topic as well as practice on phrasal verbs, prepositions and words often confused
- English in Use sections consisting of key word transformations, word formation, open cloze texts and multiple choice cloze texts and sentences
- Regular review sections that revise the grammar and vocabulary of the preceding units
- Appendices on prepositions and prepositional phrases in alphabetical order

Components

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