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“CUADERNO DE EJERCICIOS DE INGLÉS 7”

LICENCIATURA EN INFORMÁTICA ADMINISTRATIVA

ELABORADO POR:

L.E.L.I. Mario Alejandro Aguirre Hernández

L.E.L.I. Ma. Del Carmen Ortega Roldán

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Introduction

This current work is a useful guide for the English 7 course. The guide contains all themes to be taught during the course. They are presented with a complete explanation which pretends to clarify the possible doubts that can exist in the learning process.

Most students see grammar as the basis of the language they are learning. The use of this guide is highly recommendable and should be included in any degree course due to acquiring specific grammar knowledge could be a difficult process for the students.

The guide includes a series of grammar exercises which have been strategically chosen by English teachers. The main objective is to provide the necessary practice which helps students achieve the knowledge the course demands. These exercises are presented in a logical order which makes easier the comprehension, practice, and development of the skills by applying the rule in the correct way.

Finally, this guide is presented with exercises that ensure comprehension of the grammar in real contexts in the present world that elicit the target language. Each grammar lesson activates the students' learning potential and reinforces the point to get the accurate knowledge acquisition.

USE OF ENGLISH

UNIT 1

1. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Present Progressive

I'm working
Are you working?
They aren't working

He's sleeping
Is she sleeping?
It isn't sleeping

The Present Progressive is used:

- to describe actions happening now.
Robert is talking to his boss right now.
- to describe temporary situations.
I'm staying with my aunt at the moment.
- to talk about annoying habits (with the adverbs of frequency always, constantly).
You're always interrupting me!
- to talk about future arrangements.
I'm visiting some friends at the weekend.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, at present, at the moment, today, tonight, etc.

1.1. EXERCISE



Choose the correct word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Your flight ___ at 3 o'clock in the morning.

a. is departing

b. is departed

c. departs

d. depart

2. John is usually very well-behaved but today he ___ very naughty.

a. is being

b. being

c. is to be

d. is been

3. What time ___ to bed at night?

a. are you usually going

b. do you usually go

c. you usually go

d. you do usually go

4. I can't stand it any more! Jane ___ my things without asking for my permission.

a. takes constantly

b. is always taking

c. never takes

d. is forever taken

5. The manager can't see you; he ___ lunch at the moment.

a. has

b. is having

c. doesn't have

d. is being

1.2. EXERCISE

 **Complete the sentences using the *Present Simple* or the *Present Progressive* of the verbs below.**

sound do depart turn come decide see go think stay

1. My sister abroad next month.
2. What all those people outside the shop?
3. The train at 2:15 pm.
4. you to my party?
5. Let me know as soon as you what to do.
6. When water boils, it into steam.
7. I about leaving university.
8. Mary at her sister's at the moment.
9. Thanks for the invitation, but I can't come.
I Jane tonight.
10. Going to Italy this summer like an excellent idea.

1.3. EXERCISE

Listen and read

Diana considers herself fortunate because she works from home and doesn't have to commute to an office every day. She likes getting up late and having a light breakfast before the start of her day's work.

After she showers and dresses, Diana switches on her laptop. She checks all her e-mails and answers the important ones. Right now, she is preparing a report for her boss.

Usually around twelve, she stops to have lunch and calls her boyfriend Cal. Cal works as a real estate agent and is often busy showing clients around, but Diana is always able to reach him on his mobile phone.

No matter what Cal might be doing at the moment, he never misses a chance to speak to Diana and discuss their plans for the evening.

At the end of a long workday at home, Diana likes to curl up on the sofa and relax by reading a book.

 Choose true (✓) or false (X).

1. When she wakes up, Diana immediately starts working.
2. Diana doesn't answer all her e-mails.
3. Diana doesn't take a break from work during the day.
4. Sometimes Diana cannot contact Cal.
5. Cal always looks forward to Diana's phone calls.

2. TAG QUESTIONS

Question Tags

Question tags are short questions placed at the end of a statement. They are formed with the auxiliary verb and a personal pronoun. We use them when we are not sure of something or when we ask for confirmation.

- If the statement is positive, then the question tag is negative.
You spoke to Tom yesterday, didn't you?
- If the statement is negative, then the question tag is positive.
You aren't coming to school tomorrow, are you?

The following question tags often cause problems.

- *I am your best friend, aren't I?*
- *Let's do something together tonight, shall we?*
- *Open the window, will/can/could you?*
Don't forget to call me, will you?
- *Somebody is at the door, aren't they?*
Nobody is home, are they?

2.1. EXERCISE

Complete using the correct question tag for each sentence.

1. Darren was at home last night, ?
2. Mark has gone out, ?
3. Mary isn't studying hard, ?
4. Peter, you're coming with us, ?
5. Stop making that noise, ?
6. You know that you have to work on Saturday, ?
7. Let's go out tonight, ?
8. I'm always right, ?
9. You remembered to close the door, ?
10. You could help me with the washing-up, ?

3. PAST

Past habits

Past habits are expressed with:

- Past Simple and adverbs of frequency.
We often went to the cinema on Sundays.
- **would + base form.**
I would always have a large breakfast when I was on holiday.
- **used to + base form.**
He used to travel abroad on business.

Used to + base form

I used to work
Did you use to work?
They didn't use to work

He used to sleep
Did she use to sleep?
It didn't use to sleep

Used to + base form is used:

- to describe permanent past states.
I used to be fat when I was younger.
- to describe past habits.
My father used to drive to work, but now he walks.
- to describe repeated actions in the past.
We used to go out every day, but we don't any more.

3.1. EXERCISE

Put in order.

1. play / Bill / when / football / was / he / used to / a teenager / .
2. your father / work / Did / as a reporter / use to / ?
3. ten / Computers / years / more / much / ago / used to / be / expensive / .
4. Lorna / a lot / was / a child / when / didn't / use to / she / read / .
5. do / I / seafood / use to / now / but / like / didn't / I / .

3.2. EXERCISE

Complete using *used to*, *didn't use to* and the verbs in parentheses.

A: I didn't know you liked classical music.

B: Yeah, I (**hate**) it when I was younger, but now I love it.

A: I guess people change. I (**like**) watching football, but now I never miss a game.

A: Do you have a smartphone?

B: I (**have**) one, but now I don't.

A: What happened to it?

B: I threw it away! I was surfing the Net and I found a site which described the dangers of smartphones.

A: Hey, Jack, look at that woman.

B: Who is she?

A: Don't you remember? She (**teach**) us Geography in High School.

A: No, she (**teach**) Geography. I think she was a Math teacher.

3.3. EXERCISE

Would + base form

I would work
Would you work?
They wouldn't work

He would sleep
Would she sleep?
It wouldn't sleep

Would + base form is used:

- to describe past habits.
My grandmother would always wake up at 6 o'clock in the morning
- to describe typical behaviour in the past.
Every night, Linda would turn on the radio, sit down

Choose.

1. When I was little, I ___ shopping with my grandmother.

a. was going to go

b. used to go

c. used to going

2. Barbara ___ ready for school when the earthquake struck.

a. was getting

b. got

c. would get

3. After three months I ___ in my new neighbourhood.

a. was used to live

b. was getting used to live

c. got used to living

4. I ___ you but something came up.

a. would phone

b. was going to phone

c. phoned

5. He ___ like a very respectable man.

a. was looking

b. looked

c. would look

6. He is a very good boy. He ___ anything.

a. never stole

b. would never steal

c. didn't use to steal

7. ___ what time it was?

a. Did you notice

b. Were you noticing

c. Would you notice

8. My father ___ a petrol station.

a. would own

b. was owning

c. used to own

9. I ___ a bath when the phone rang.

a. was having

b. had

c. would have

10. I ___ my job when my boss gave me a rise.

a. would quit

b. was about to quit

c. quit

UNIT 2

1. ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONAL

Time Clauses

Time clauses are introduced with *as soon as*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *until*, *as* and *while*. We never use future forms in time clauses.

When I see George, I'll tell him that you've been looking for him.

Zero Conditional

If-clause

Main clause

If/When + Present Simple → Present Simple

The Zero Conditional is used to talk about general truths.

If/When you press the button, the machine starts.

Conditional Sentences Type 1

If-clause

Main clause

If + Present Simple → Future Will/modal verbs

(can/could/may/might/

must/should) + base

form or Imperative

Conditional Sentences Type 1 are used to describe something that is likely to happen in the present or future.

If you study hard, you'll pass the exam.

If you ask Richard, he might tell you what happened yesterday.

If you go out, take an umbrella.


NOTES

- **Unless** can be used instead of **if ... not ...** in conditional sentences.

You can't come with us unless you pay for your ticket (= if you don't pay for your ticket).

- Conditional sentences can also be introduced with **provided (that)**, **providing (that)**, and **as long as**.

1.1. EXERCISE

 Choose the correct word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Until you ___ doing your homework, I do not want you to come out of your room.

a. will finish

b. finish

c. finished

d. are going to finish

2. If you see Terry tomorrow, ___ him I need my Geography book back.

a. tell

b. will tell

c. must you tell

d. cannot you tell

3. Jane told me that when I ___ Mathew I must remind him about her birthday party.

a. am seeing

b. am going to see

c. will see

d. see

4. We are going on an excursion tomorrow ___ it rains.

a. provided

b. unless

c. as long as

d. if

5. If you ___ that antique vase, Mum will get angry with you.

a. will break

b. are breaking

c. break

d. are to break

6. Before you ___, remember to switch off the computer.

a. leave

b. will leave

c. leaving

d. have left

2. SECOND CONDITIONAL & WISHES IN THE PRESENT

Conditional Sentences Type 2

If-clause

Main clause

If + Past Simple → would/could/might + base form

Conditional Sentences Type 2 are used to talk about highly unlikely, unreal or imaginary situations in the present or future.

If I didn't believe you, I wouldn't be here right now.

If I had more money, I could buy a car.

NOTES

- In Conditional Sentences Type 2 *were* is often used instead of *was* in the if-clause.
If I were a millionaire, I wouldn't have to work.
- Conditional Sentences Type 2 are also used to express an opinion or to give advice.
If I were you, I'd take their offer.

Wishes (Present)

We use:

- **wish + Past Simple** to make a wish about something we would like to be different in the present or future.
I wish you didn't have to go tomorrow. (= But you have to).
I wish I had a bigger house. (= But I don't).
- **wish + could + base form** to make a wish about something we cannot do at present.
I wish I could speak Japanese.
I wish I could come with you on Friday.
- **wish + would + base form** to express annoyance or dissatisfaction about something. (the subject of would must be different from the subject of wish).
I wish my neighbour would stop playing loud music every night.
If only it would stop raining.

2.1. EXERCISE

 **Expand the prompts below to make sentences.**

1. If / he / stop / smoking / health / be / much / better

2. I / wish / you / can / come / us / Greek / islands / this year

3. what / you / do / if / you / win / lottery

4. If only / he / not be / this mess

5. I / wish / you / not make / much noise

6. If / she / exercise / more often / she / not need / go / diet

3. THIRD CONDITIONAL & WISHES IN PAST

Conditional Sentences Type 3

If-clause Main clause
If + Past Perfect → would/could/might + have + past
participle

Conditional Sentences Type 3 are used:

- to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past.
If I had realised that Hans was lying, I would have told you.
- to express regret.
If I hadn't gone to bed so late last night, I would have woken up on time this morning.
- to criticise somebody/something.
If you had completed your degree, you might have found a better job.

Wishes (Past)

- **wish + Past Perfect** to express regret about something that happened or didn't happen in the past.
I wish I had taken a torch with me. I can't see a thing.

NOTES

If **only** can be used instead of **wish** to make wishes. It is more emphatic.
If only I hadn't spoken to my sister like that.

3.1. EXERCISE

 **Expand the notes into sentences referring to the past.**

1. If / you / not eat / so many / sweets / you / not be / sick

2. I / wish / I / listen / your / advice

3. If / I / take out / private / medical / insurance / I / be able / go / better / hospital

4. If only / Mary / drive / more / carefully

5. You / not end up / hospital / if / you / pay / more / attention / your / health

6. I / wish / I / come / your / party / but / I / be / away / business

UNIT 3

1. PRESENT PERFECT

Present Perfect Simple

I have worked
Have you worked?
They haven't worked

He has slept
Has she slept?
It hasn't slept

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

- to talk about an action which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.
I've already done that.
- to talk about a state which started in the past and continues up to the present.
Mary has had her dog since September.
- to talk about an action that was completed recently.
I've just finished my project.
- with the superlative form of adjectives.
This is the best holiday I've ever had!

TIME EXPRESSIONS

1.1. EXERCISE

 Complete using the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in parentheses.

A: (you/see) my keys?

I (lose) them.

B: I'm sure they're somewhere in the house.

A: I (look) everywhere!

B: Maybe Sophie (take) them.

A: (you/start) taking driving lessons yet?

B: No, I'm starting next week. But I'm a bit scared.

A: Why?

B: Well, I (never drive) before!

A: (you/see) the new Brad Pitt movie?

B: No, I haven't. But I (see) all his other movies, and I think they're great.

A: I (not see) it either, but I (hear) that it's very good. Why don't we go on Saturday?

Present Perfect Simple (How long...? for, since)

We often use the **Present Perfect Simple** with **how long**, **for** and **since** for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.

I have had this computer for six months.

(= I still have it.)

I have lived in Mexico City since 2000.

(= I still live in Mexico City.)

NOTE: **For** indicates the period of time for which an action lasts. **Since** indicates the moment in time when an action started.

I haven't seen Gary for three months.

I haven't seen Gary since last May.

1.2. EXERCISE



Choose.

A: How long / for this company?

B: I / here for five years but I'm going to stop next month.

A: Why? Don't you like it?

B: I do, but I'm planning on starting my own business.

A: Let's go to the swimming pool!

B: I can't, I just woke up and I / breakfast yet.

A: But it's noon! What time / to bed last night?

B: Very late.

A: Would you like to go skiing this weekend?

B: I don't know.

You see, I / some skiing when I was younger, but

I / for years.

A: Don't worry. There are slopes for beginners, too.

2. PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Present Perfect Progressive

I have been working
Have you been working?
They haven't been working

He has been sleeping
Has she been sleeping?
It hasn't been sleeping

The Present Perfect Progressive is used:

- to emphasise the duration of a state or action which started in the past and continues up to the present.
I've been learning English for 6 years.
- to talk about an action which happened over a period of time in the past and may have finished, but the results are obvious in the present.
We've been walking around all day. That's why we're so tired.
- to show annoyance resulting from a recent action.
My sister has been trying on my clothes again!

TIME EXPRESSIONS

for, since, how long, all day/week, etc.

2.1. EXERCISE

NOTES

- **for** + a period of time
- **since** + a point in time
I've been living here for six years / since 1997.
- **have been to** = have visited and come back
- **have gone to** = have not returned yet
I've been to the cinema twice this week.
John isn't here; he's gone to the cinema.

 **Complete using the Present Perfect Progressive of the verbs in parentheses.**

A: Finally, you're here! I **(wait)** for you for an hour.

B: I'm sorry. I was helping my mother cook. She **(prepare)** dinner all afternoon.

A: Are you having a party?

B: No, we just have some friends coming over.

A: Has the 179 bus passed by?

B: I haven't seen it. I **(stand)** at the bus stop for half an hour.

A: Then it should pass by any minute now.

B: How do you know that?

A: I **(take)** this bus for the past year. It passes every 30 minutes.

A: How long **(you/live)** in this neighborhood?

B: Four years.

A: Is it safe?

B: Of course it is. The neighbors are very friendly, too.

3. COMPARATIVES

Comparative

We use the **comparative form** of adjectives or adverbs when we compare two people, animals, things or situations. Adjectives and adverbs in the **comparative form** are followed by **than**.

Peter is taller than James.

Formation of the **comparative form**:

- **All one-syllable** and **most two-syllable adjectives** and **adverbs** form the **comparative form** with the ending **-er**.
cold - colder
near - nearer
- **One-syllable adjectives** ending in **-e** take **-r** only.
safe - safer
- **Adjectives** and **adverbs** with **three or more syllables** and **some two-syllable adjectives** and **adverbs** form the **comparative form** with **more + adjective / adverb**.
interesting - more interesting
carefully - more carefully
- **One-syllable adjectives** ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the **consonant** before the **-er**.
hot - hotter
- **Adjectives** ending in a **consonant + -y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ier**.
happy - happier

3.1. EXERCISE



Choose.

1. The college pool is **bigger** / **the biggest** than the one at the mall.
2. Simon got the job because he was **more experienced** / **experienced** than Martin.
3. Gary never studies.
He's **lazier** / **the laziest** student I've ever seen!
4. In my opinion, Paris is **more beautiful** / **the most beautiful** city in Europe.
5. Pam's daughter is **taller** / **the tallest** than her son.
6. Jerry got **better** / **the best** grades than Mark on the final exam.
7. The cheetah is **faster** / **the fastest** land animal in the world.
8. The day Heather gave birth to her son was **happier** / **the happiest** day of her life.

Superlative

We use the **superlative form** of adjectives and adverbs when we compare one person, animal, thing or situation with several others of the same kind. Adjectives and adverbs in the **superlative form** are preceded by **the** and are usually followed by **of** or **in**.

Peter is the tallest boy in the class.

Formation of the **superlative form**:

- **All one-syllable** and **most two-syllable adjectives** and **adverbs** form the **superlative form** with the ending **-est**.
cold - coldest
near - nearest
- **One-syllable adjectives** ending in **-e** take **-st** only.
safe - safest
- **Adjectives** and **adverbs** with **three or more syllables** and **some two-syllable adjectives** and **adverbs** form the **superlative form** with **most + adjective / adverb**.
interesting - most interesting
carefully - most carefully
- **One-syllable adjectives** ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the **consonant** before the **-est**.
hot - hottest
- **Adjectives** ending in a **consonant + -y**, drop the **-y** and take **-iest**.
happy - happiest

4.1. EXERCISE

Complete using the comparative or the superlative of the adjectives in parentheses.

A: Which river is (**long**), the Nile or the Amazon?

B: That's an easy one. The Nile is (**long**) river in the world.

A: Do you want to go shopping with me?

B: Yeah! Let's go to that new mall that just opened up.

A: No, there are too many people there. Let's go downtown where it is (**crowded**).

B: I don't think so. It's Saturday morning, so downtown is going to be much (**crowded**) than the mall.

A: Do you feel like watching a movie tonight?

B: Sure, but only if you let me decide what to see because you have (**bad**) taste in movies.

You always pick (**boring**) films to watch.

UNIT 4

1. MODALS EXPRESSING OBLIGATION/ PROHIBITION/NECESSITY

Modal Verbs / Expressing obligation

Present and Future

- **must + base form** expresses personal obligation in the present or future.
I must finish this by tonight. (= I say so)
- **have to + base form** expresses external obligation in the present or future.
You have to drive on the left when you're in England. (= It's the law)
- **mustn't + base form** expresses prohibition in the present or future.
You mustn't park here. (= You aren't allowed to)

Past

- **had to + base form** expresses general obligation in the past.
When I was at school, I had to wake up at 7 o'clock every morning.

Expressing necessity/absence of necessity

Present and Future

- **need to + base form** expresses necessity in the present or future.
I need to know how many people will be at the party.
- **don't have to/don't need to/needn't + base form** express absence of necessity in the present or future.
You don't have to call us again. (= It isn't necessary)
She doesn't need to send her CV again.
You needn't worry. Everything is under control.

Past

- **needed to + base form** expresses necessity in the past.
We needed to buy some more soft drinks, so we went to the supermarket.

1.1. EXERCISE

 **Choose.**

1. My flight is at 2.30 pm and I ___ be late.

a. needn't

b. don't have to

c. mustn't

2. Students who also have part time jobs ___ to attend classes.

a. don't have

b. mustn't

c. can't

3. I ___ possibly leave without telling you.

a. couldn't

b. mustn't

c. don't have to

4. I have a terrible toothache. I ___ to see a dentist.

a. may

b. need

c. must

5. I felt awful about what I did but I had no other option.

I ___ inform the police.

a. might

b. must

c. had to

6. You ___ your trip because he's not coming after all.

a. had to cancel

b. needn't have cancelled

c. couldn't have cancelled

7. Why are you so careless? You ___ have killed yourself!

a. must

b. could

c. may

8. ___ you remind me all the time that I got this job thanks to you?

a. Can

b. Need

c. May

2. MODALS EXPRESING POSIBILITY & DEDUCTIONS

Expressing possibility

Present and Future

- **can / could / may / might + base form** express possibility in the present or future.

He could / may / might be at home now.

She can be very rude sometimes.

Past

- **could / may / might + have + past participle** express possibility in the past.

I could / may / might have seen the film, but I'm not sure.

Making Deductions


Present and Future

- **must + base form** means that we are almost sure that something is true.
My parents must be at work now.
- **can't + base form** expresses belief that something is impossible.
You can't be serious.

Past

- **must + have + past participle** means that we are almost sure that something happened in the past.
I must have left my wallet at home.
- **can't/couldn't + have + past participle** means that we are almost sure that something didn't happen.
You can't/couldn't have met their parents. They live in the US.

2.1. EXERCISE

 **Read and complete using the modal verbs *must, can, can't, could, need, must have, can't have* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Detective: So, Mr Brown let's go over this one more time. Where were you at 11 o' clock last night? And (you/be) more specific this time?

Suspect: For the fifth time, I'm telling you that I (commit) the crime because I was in bed at 11 o'clock. I came back from work late in the afternoon - it (be) around half past five. I had dinner at six and then sat in front of the telly with my wife until about half ten. Then I took the dog out for a walk and went to bed. You (ask) my wife. She'll tell you I was home all night.

Detective: I'm afraid that's not good enough, Mr Brown. For all we know, your wife (be) lying.

Suspect: That's ridiculous! You won't believe my wife simply because she's my wife. You (come up) with something better than that.

Detective: Did anyone see you walk the dog? A neighbour, perhaps?

Suspect: I'm not sure. Listen, detective, I've had enough. You (keep) me here without a charge. So, I suggest you either charge me or let me go!

Detective: Well, Mr Brown, your fingerprints have been found on the murder weapon. I charge you with the murder of Pamela Andrews. Anything you say can and will be used against you in the...

2.2. EXERCISE

 **Complete the sentences using *can, should, would, mustn't, have to* or *don't have to*.**

1. You smoke during take off.
2. you like some more tea?
3. I'm afraid we cancel our skiing trip.
4. I get you a drink?
5. You do any cooking as I've already prepared something.
6. You have told her the truth earlier. She wouldn't have been so angry.
7. I was a very good student and I always do my homework.
8. We go swimming if you like. It's warm today.

 **Complete the sentences using can, should, would, mustn't, have to or don't have to.**

1. **Mary:** The children / new sports shoes, but I don't have time to go shopping.
Gary: I / take them shopping if you want.
2. You / have been driving so carelessly! You could have killed someone.
3. **Mike:** Bill likes computer games. He / sit in front of his computer for hours.
Lucy: Yes, but you / encourage him to take up other activities as well.
4. **Tom:** I / hurry. I don't want to miss the bus and keep Sally waiting.
Jack: You / go by bus. I / drive you there if you like.
5. **Debbie:** / we buy him a silk tie?
Steve: No, he doesn't wear ties. We / always get him a nice shirt, though.
6. All the employees in this company / work overtime every day next week.
7. With a temperature like that, you / be in bed. You / be playing outside!

UNIT 5

1. FUTURE

Future *Will*

I'll work
Will you work?
They won't work

He'll sleep
Will she sleep?
It won't sleep

The Future *Will* is used:

- to make predictions about the future.
She'll probably be here tomorrow.
- to talk about on-the-spot decisions.
We've run out of milk; I'll go and buy some.
- for promises.
I'll be on time, don't worry!
- for offers.
I'll do the washing-up after dinner.
- for threats.
I won't speak to you again!

Future *Going to*

I'm going to work
Are you going to work?
They aren't going to work

He's going to sleep
Is she going to sleep?
It isn't going to sleep

The Future *Going to* is used:

- to make predictions based on evidence.
Look out! You're going to trip over that chair.
- to talk about future plans.
My brother is going to study biology.

 **Choose.**

1. **Tony:** We / on an excursion tomorrow. / me your camera?
- Brian:** I / you my camera as long as you / to bring it back tomorrow evening. And Tony, whatever you / , don't lose it!
2. Don't panic, Sir. The doctor / due to arrive any minute. You see, he / here earlier but something came up at the hospital and he had to stay longer than usual. But don't worry. He / you as soon as he / here...
Now, / you a glass of orange juice?
3. By the time the train / , we / here for more than half an hour.
I hope the children / tired.

4. She / the phone
no matter who / her.

She / to speak to
anyone.

5. The furniture company Comfort

/ some
extra staff next week.

6. I / on
my guitar for an hour and then we can leave.

Don't interrupt me, otherwise

I /

to the ball game with you.

7. **Sam:** Hello, Mrs Kingston. Could I speak to
Sally, please?

Mrs Kingston: Sorry Sam. She can't come to the phone
right now. She / about to leave
for her dancing lesson. It /
at 7:00 p.m. on Thursdays.

Sam: OK Mrs Kingston.

I / her at 10:00
p.m. tonight. Could you please tell her?

Doctor: You / able to see much better
with these new glasses. They have stronger
lenses. They look really good on you.

Anne: You know, I /
contact lenses but I think that glasses suit me.

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

1. A, 2. A, 3. B, 4. B, 5. B,
1. Is going, 2. Are/doing, 3. Departs, 4. Are/coming, 5. Decide, 6. Turns, 7. Am thinking, 8. Is staying, 9. Am seeing, 10. Sounds
1. no, 2. Si, 3. No, 4. No, 5. Si
1. Wasn't he, 2. Hasn't he, 3. Is she, 4. Aren't you, 5. Will you, 6. Don't you, 7. Shall we, 8. Aren't I, 9. Didn't you, 10. Couldn't you.
- Bill used to play football when she was a teenager, 2. Did your father use to work as a reporter, 3. Computers used to be much more expensive ten years ago, 4. Lonna didn't use to read a lot when she was a child. 5. I didn't use to like seafood, but now I do.
1. Used to hate, 2. Didn't use to like, used to have, used to teach, didn't use to teach.
1. b, 2. C, 3. B, 4. B, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. C, 9. A, 10. A

UNIT 2

1. B, 2. A, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. A.
1. If he stops smoking, his health will be much better, 2. I wish you could come with us to the Greek, 3. What would you do if you won the lottery?, 4. If only he wasn't in this mess, 5. I wish you wouldn't make so much noise, 6. If she exercised more often, she wouldn't need to go on a diet.
1. If you hadn't eaten so many sweets, you wouldn't have, 2. I wish I'd listened to your advice, 3. If I'd taken out private medical insurance I would have been at a better hospital, 4. If only Mary had driven more carefully, 5. You wouldn't have ended up in hospital if you'd paid more attention to your health, 6. I wish I had come to your party but was away on business.

UNIT 3

1. Have you seen, 2. 've lost, 3. 've looked, 4. Has taken, 5. Have you started, 6. 've never driven, 7. Have you seen, 've never drives, 8. 've seen, 9. Haven't seen. 10. 've heard.
1. Have you worked, 2. Have worked, 3. Haven't had, 4. Did you go, 5. Did, 6. Haven't skied.
1. 've been waiting, 2. 's been preparing, 3. 've been standing, 4. 've been taking, 5. Have you been living.
1. Bigger, 2. More experienced, 3. The laziest, 4. The most beautiful, 5. Taller, 6. Better, the fastest, 7. The happiest.
1. Longer, 2. The longest, 3. Less crowded, 4. More crowded, 5. The worst, 6. The most boring.

UNIT 4

1. C, 2. A, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. B, 7. B, 8. B
1. Can you be, 2. Can't have committed, 3. Must have been, 4. Can ask, 5. Could be, 6. Must come up, 7. Can't keep, 8. Must be.
1. Mustn't, 2. Would, 3. Have to, 4. Can, 5. Don't have to, 6. Should, 7. Would, 8. Can.
1. Need/will, 2. Shouldn't, 3. Will/ought to, 4. Must/needn't / could, 5. Why don't /can, 6. Must, 7. Should/shouldn't.

UNIT 5

1. Are going/Will lend/promise/do, 2. Is/wasgoing to be/Will examine/gets, 3. Arrives/Will have/been waiting, 4. Won't answer/calls/doesn't want, 5. Is going to employ, 6. Am going to practise/won't come, 7. Is/starts/wil call, 8. Wiil be/was goiing to buy.

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