

## used to, be used to, get used to

## used to / didn't use to + infinitive

- 1 I **used to sleep** for eight hours every night, but now I only sleep for six. **6.3**  
I hardly recognized Alan. He **didn't use to have** a beard.
- 2 When I lived in France as a child, we **used to have** croissants for breakfast. We **would buy** them every morning from the local baker.

- 1 We use *used to / didn't use to* + infinitive to talk about past habits or repeated actions or situations / states which have changed.
- *used to* doesn't exist in the present tense. For present habits, use *usually* + the present simple, e.g. *I usually walk to work.* **NOT** *I use to walk to work.*
- 2 We can also use *would* (instead of *used to*) to refer to repeated actions in the past with action verbs (e.g. *run, listen, study, cook, etc.*). However, we can only use *used to*, not *would*, for non-action verbs (e.g. *be, need, know, like, etc.*). *Alan didn't use to be so thin.* **NOT** *Alan wouldn't be so thin.*
- With *would*, you must use a past time expression, or it must be already clear that you are talking about the past.
  - We can use the past simple, often with an adverb of frequency, in the same way as *used to* and *would* to talk about repeated past actions, e.g. *I often got up / used to get up / would get up early when I lived in Africa, to watch the sun rise.*

## be used to / get used to + gerund



- 1 I'm **used to sleeping** with the curtains open. I've never slept with them closed. **6.4**  
Carlos has just moved to London. He **isn't used to driving** on the left.
- 2 A I can't **get used to working** at night. I feel tired all the time.  
B Don't worry, you'll soon **get used to it**.

- 1 Use *be used to* + gerund to talk about things you are accustomed to doing, or a new situation which is **now** familiar or less strange.
- 2 Use *get used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is **becoming** familiar or less strange.

The difference between *be used to* and *get used to* is exactly the same as the difference between *be* and *get* + adjective, e.g. *It's dark* and *It's getting dark*.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

I can't get used to getting up so early. ✓

She isn't used to have a big dinner in the evening. X  
She isn't used to having

- When we were children, we didn't used to like having our hair washed.
- When we visited our British friends in London, we couldn't get used to have lunch and dinner so early.
- Have you got used to living in the country, or do you still miss the city?
- I'm really sleepy this morning. I'm not used to going to bed so late.
- There used to be a cinema in our village, but it closed down three years ago.
- Paul would have very long hair when he was younger.
- I don't start work until 9.30, so I use to get up at about 8.00.
- Did you use to wear a uniform to school?
- It's taking me a long time to be used to living on my own.
- When I had exams at university, I would stay up all night revising.


- b Complete the sentence with *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to* (positive or negative) and the verb in brackets.

My boyfriend is Spanish, so he *isn't used to having* lunch early. (have)


- When Nathan started his first job, he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.00 a.m. (get up)
- I didn't recognize you! You \_\_\_\_\_ blonde hair, didn't you? (have)
- Isabelle \_\_\_\_\_ a flat when she was at university, but now she has a house of her own. (rent)
- When we were children, we \_\_\_\_\_ all day playing football in the park. (spend)
- Jasmine has been a nurse all her life, so she \_\_\_\_\_ nights. (work)
- I've never worn glasses before, but now I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ them. (wear)
- Amelia is an only child. She \_\_\_\_\_ her things. (share)
- Although I've lived in Spain for years, I've never \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at nine or ten o'clock at night. (have)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ spinach, but now I love it. (like)
- If you want to get fit, then you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ more. (exercise)

## gerunds and infinitives

## verbs followed by the gerund and verbs followed by the infinitive

- 1 I **enjoy listening** to music. We **couldn't help laughing**.  6.14
- 2 I'm really **looking forward to seeing** you.  
I think you should **give up drinking** coffee after dinner.
- 3 I **want to speak** to you. They **can't afford to buy** a new car.
- 4 I'd **rather eat in** than go out tonight. She **let** him **borrow** her car.
- 5 It **started to rain**. It **started raining**.

- When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + *-ing*) or the infinitive.
- 1 Use the **gerund** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *enjoy, can't help, feel like*.
  - 2 When a phrasal verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is in the **gerund**.
  - 3 Use the **infinitive (with to)** after certain verbs, e.g. *want, afford*.
  - 4 Use the **infinitive (without to)** after modal verbs and some expressions, e.g. *might, would rather*, and after the verbs *make* and *let*.
  - 5 Some verbs, e.g. *start, begin* and *continue* can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with to) **with no difference in meaning**.

 p.164 Appendix Verb patterns: verbs followed by the gerund or the infinitive

 **like, love, hate, and prefer**

*like, love, hate, and prefer* are usually used with the gerund in British English, but they can also be used with the infinitive.

We tend to use the gerund when we talk generally and the infinitive when we talk specifically, e.g.

*I like swimming.* (general) *I like to swim first thing in the morning.* (specific)

When *like, love, hate, and prefer* are used with *would*, they are always followed by *to + infinitive*, e.g. *I'd prefer to stay at home tonight.*

## verbs that can be followed by the gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning

- 1 **Remember to lock** the door.  6.15  
I **remember going** to Venice as a child.
- 2 Sorry, I **forgot to do** it.  
I'll never **forget seeing** the Taj Mahal.
- 3 I **tried to open** the window.  
**Try calling** Miriam on her mobile.
- 4 You **need to clean** the car.  
The car **needs cleaning**.

- 1 **remember + to infinitive** = not forget to do sth, to do what you have to do  
**remember + gerund** = (remember doing sth) have or keep an image in your memory of sth you did or that happened in the past
- 2 **forget + to infinitive** = not remember to do sth that you have to do  
**forget + gerund** = be unable to remember sth that you did or that happened in the past
- 3 **try + to infinitive** = make an attempt or effort to do sth difficult  
**try + gerund** = use, do, or test sth in order to see if it is good, suitable, etc.
- 4 **need + gerund** is a passive construction, e.g. *the car needs cleaning* = needs to be cleaned **NOT** *needs to clean*

## a Complete the sentence with a gerund or infinitive verb (with or without to) from the list.

call carry come do drive eat out go out  
take tidy wait work

I'm exhausted! I don't fancy *going out* tonight.

- 1 I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the airport tomorrow.
- 2 Even though the snow was really deep, we managed \_\_\_\_\_ to the local shop and back.
- 3 We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping – there isn't much food for the weekend.
- 4 I'm very impatient. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in queues.
- 5 A young man kindly offered \_\_\_\_\_ my bags.
- 6 My parents used to make me \_\_\_\_\_ my room.
- 7 We threatened \_\_\_\_\_ the police if the boys didn't stop throwing stones.
- 8 Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym with me?
- 9 I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_ instead of getting a takeaway.
- 10 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ late tonight if you want me to.

## b Circle the correct form.

Your hair needs *cutting* / *to cut*. It's really long!

- 1 I'll never forget *to see* / *seeing* the Grand Canyon for the first time.
- 2 I need *to call* / *calling* the helpline. My computer has crashed.
- 3 Have you tried *to take* / *taking* a tablet to help you sleep?
- 4 I must have my keys somewhere. I can remember to *lock* / *locking* the door this morning.
- 5 I had to run home because I had forgotten *to turn* / *turning* the oven off.
- 6 Our house needs *to paint* / *painting*. Do you know any good house painters?
- 7 Did you remember *to send* / *sending* your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
- 8 We tried *to reach* / *reaching* the top of the mountain, but we had to turn back because of the bad weather.

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## past modals

**must, may / might / could, can't / couldn't + have + past participle**



- 1 I **must have left** my phone at Anna's. I definitely remember having it there. 7.3  
You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.
- 2 Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.  
I wonder why she's not here. I suppose she **could have forgotten** about the meeting.  
He still hasn't arrived. I **may not have given** him the right directions.
- 3 She **can't have gone** to work. Her car's still there.  
You **couldn't have seen** their faces very clearly. It was too dark.

• We use *must, may / might / could, or can't / couldn't + have + past participle* to make deductions or speculate about past actions.

1 We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true.

The opposite of *must have* is *can't have* **NOT** ~~*mustn't have*~~ – see 3.

2 We use *might / may / could + have* when we think it's possible that something happened or was true.

• We can also use *may / might not have* (but **NOT** *couldn't have*) to talk about the possibility that something didn't happen. **NOT** ~~*couldn't have given him the right directions.*~~

3 We use *can't have* and *couldn't have* when we are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. We only use *couldn't have* when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g. *They couldn't have been married. They both died young.*

**should have / ought to have + past participle**

We've gone the wrong way. We **should have turned** left at the traffic lights. 7.4

It's my fault. I **ought to have told** you earlier that my party was on Saturday.

• We use *should / shouldn't + have + past participle* to say that somebody didn't do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism.

• We can use *ought / oughtn't to have* as an alternative to *should / shouldn't have*, e.g. *I ought to have told you earlier.*

• *must have* and *should have* have completely different meanings. Compare:

*She should have phoned me.* = I told her to phone me but she didn't.

and

*She must have phoned me.* = I'm sure she phoned me. I think that missed call was her number.

a Rewrite the **bold** sentences using *must / might (not) / can't + have + verb*.

I'm certain I left my umbrella at home.

*I must have left my umbrella at home.*

- 1 Holly's crying. **Perhaps she's had an argument with her boyfriend.** *She...*
- 2 I'm sure Ben has read my email. I sent it first thing this morning. *Ben...*
- 3 I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost. They have satnav in their car. *They...*
- 4 You saw Ellie yesterday? **That's impossible.** She was in bed with flu. *You...*
- 5 **Perhaps John didn't see you.** That's why he didn't say hello. *John...*
- 6 I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car. I saw her driving a blue VW Golf! *Lucy...*
- 7 I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill. He was only off work for one day. *Alex...*
- 8 They didn't go to Tom's wedding. **Maybe they weren't invited.** *They...*
- 9 This tastes very sweet. **I'm sure you used too much sugar.** *You...*
- 10 **It definitely wasn't my phone** that rang in the cinema. Mine was on silent. *It...*

b Respond to the first sentence using *should / shouldn't have* or *ought / oughtn't to have + a verb from the list*.

buy drive go invite learn sit take write

A We couldn't understand anybody in Paris.

B You **should have learned** some French before going.

1 A Tom told me the date of his party, but I've forgotten it.

B You \_\_\_\_\_ it down.

2 A Sorry I'm late! The traffic was terrible.

B You \_\_\_\_\_ here. The metro is faster.

3 A Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.

B You \_\_\_\_\_ her. You know what she's like.

4 A I don't have any money left after going shopping.

B You \_\_\_\_\_ so many shoes.

5 A You look really tired.

B I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night.

6 A The chicken's still frozen solid.

B I know. You \_\_\_\_\_ it out of the freezer earlier.

7 A I think I've burned my face.

B I'm not surprised. You \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen.

### verbs of the senses

#### look / feel / smell / sound / taste

- 1 You **look** tired.  
That cake **smells** good!  
These jeans don't **feel** comfortable.
- 2 Tim **looks like** his father.  
Are you sure this is coffee? It **tastes like** tea.  
This material **feels like** silk – is it?
- 3 She **looks as if** she's been crying.  
It **smells as if** something's burning.  
It **sounds as if** it's raining.
- 4 I saw Jane this morning. She **looked** sad.  
I spoke to Jane this morning. She **seemed** sad.

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- 1 We use *look, feel, etc.* + adjective.
- 2 We use *look, feel, etc.* + *like* + noun (phrase).
- 3 We use *look, feel, etc.* + *as if* + clause.
  - You can use *...like* or *...as though* instead of *...as if*, e.g. *It sounds like / as though it's raining.*
- 4 We use *look* to describe the specific impression we get from someone's appearance. We use *seem* to describe a general impression we get (not necessarily appearance).
  - *seem* can be followed by the same structures as *look*, e.g. *Mark seems like a nice man.*

#### feel like

*feel like* can also be used as a verb meaning *want / would like*. It is followed by a noun or a verb in the gerund, e.g. *I **feel like** pasta for lunch today.* (= I'd like pasta for lunch today). *I **don't feel like** going to bed.* (= I don't want to go to bed).

#### as

*as* is often used before *if* to talk about how something appears, sounds, feels, etc.: *It looks as if it's going to snow.* However, it is also used:

- to describe somebody or something's job or function: *She works as a nurse. You can use that box as a chair.*
- to compare people or things: *She's as tall as me now.*
- to give a reason: *As it was raining, we didn't go out.* (*as = because*)
- to say that something happened while something was happening: *As they were leaving, the postman arrived.* (*as = when / at the same time*)
- after *such* to give an example, e.g. *I like soft fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries.*

#### a Match the sentence halves.

- |                                   |                          |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1 That group sounds like          | <input type="checkbox"/> | F | A her mother.                          |
| 2 That boy looks                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | B a really nice place.                 |
| 3 Nora looks like                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | C very soft.                           |
| 4 That guitar sounds              | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | D someone has been smoking in here.    |
| 5 Tom looks as if                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | E really sweet.                        |
| 6 Our car sounds as if            | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | F Goldplay.                            |
| 7 Your new cashmere sweater feels | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | G too young to be drinking beer.       |
| 8 This apple tastes               | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | H it's got coffee in it.               |
| 9 It smells as if                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | I roses.                               |
| 10 Your perfume smells like       | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | J it's going to break down any moment. |
| 11 This cake tastes as if         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | K he's just run a marathon.            |
| 12 The restaurant seems like      | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | L awful! You need to tune it.          |

#### b Circle the correct form.

- Your boyfriend *looks* / *looks like* a rugby player. He's huge!
- 1 You've gone completely white. You *look* / *look as if* you've seen a ghost!
  - 2 What's for dinner? It *smells* / *smells like* delicious!
  - 3 I think John and Megan have arrived. That *sounds* / *sounds like* their car.
  - 4 Have you ever tried frogs' legs? Apparently, they *taste like* / *taste as if* chicken.
  - 5 Are you OK? You *sound* / *sound as if* you've got a cold.
  - 6 Can you put the heating on? It *feels* / *feels like* really cold in here.
  - 7 You *seem* / *seem like* really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
  - 8 Your new bag *feels* / *feels like* real leather. Is it?
  - 9 Let's throw this milk away. It *tastes* / *tastes like* a bit off.
  - 10 Can you close the window? It *smells* / *smells as if* someone is having a barbecue.

the passive (all forms); *have something done*; *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

### the passive (all forms)

- 1 The trial **is being held** at the moment. 8.8  
 Jim **was arrested** last month.  
 We saw that one of the windows **had been broken**.  
 People used **to be imprisoned** for stealing bread.  
 He paid a fine to avoid **being sent** to jail.
- 2 People think he **was murdered by** his wife.  
 The body **was discovered by** a dog-walker.

- 1 We use the passive when we talk about an action but are not so interested in who or what does / did the action.
- To make the tense or form, we use the verb *be* + past participle, e.g. *Murderers are usually sentenced to life in prison. The prisoner will be released next month.* The tense changes are shown by the verb *be*, e.g. *are, will be*, etc.
- 2 To mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), we use *by*. However, in the majority of passive sentences, the agent is not mentioned.

### have something done (causative have)

- 1 I've just **had** my bank account **hacked**. 8.9  
 We **had** our passports **stolen** from our hotel room.  
**Have** you ever **had** your car **vandalized**?
- 2 We've just **had** a burglar alarm **installed**.  
 You ought to **have** your locks **changed**.  
 We need to **have** the broken window **repaired**.

- 1 We can use *have something done* to refer to something (usually bad) that is done to us.
- Remember, *have* is the main verb, so it changes according to the tense. We use auxiliary verbs (*do, did*, etc.) to make questions and negatives.
- 2 This structure is also used to talk about something that we arrange (and usually pay) for someone to do for us, because we can't or don't want to do it ourselves.

### is said that..., he is thought to..., etc.

#### active

- 1 They say that the fire was started deliberately.  
 People think that the mayor will resign.
- 2 People say the man is in his 40s.  
 The police believe he has left the country.

#### passive

- 8.10  
**It is said that** the fire was started deliberately.  
**It is thought that** the mayor will resign.  
**The man is said to be** in his 40s.  
**He is believed to have left** the country.

- This formal structure is used especially in news reports with the verbs *know, tell, understand, report, expect, say, believe*, and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- 1 We use *It is said, believed*, etc. + *that* + clause.
- 2 We use *He, The man*, etc. (i.e. the subject of the clause) + *is said, believed*, etc. + *to* + infinitive (e.g. *to be*) or perfect infinitive (e.g. *to have been*) when talking about the past.

### a Rewrite the sentence in the passive.

The police caught the burglar immediately.  
*The burglar was caught immediately.*

- Somebody has stolen my phone.  
My phone...
- They are painting my house.  
My house...
- They'll hold a meeting to discuss the problem.  
A meeting...
- If they hadn't found the bomb, it would have exploded.  
If the bomb...
- Miranda thinks someone was following her last night.  
Miranda thinks she...
- I hate somebody waking me up when I'm fast asleep.  
I hate...
- They're going to close the local police station.  
The local police station...

### b Complete the second sentence using *have something done*.

I was mugged and my iPhone was stolen.  
*I was mugged and I had my iPhone stolen.*

- Tim's social media account was hacked.  
Tim...

- Has someone ever snatched your bag?  
Have you ever...
- They need to get someone to check the CCTV to make sure that it's working.  
They...
- Someone took our photo in front of the Colosseum.  
We...
- As a result of the burglary, they're going to pay someone to put in a safe.  
As a result of the burglary, they...

### c Rephrase the sentence to make it more formal.

People think the murderer is a woman.  
*It is thought that the murderer is a woman.*  
 The murderer *is thought to be* a woman.

- Police believe the burglar is a local man.  
The burglar...
- People say the muggers are very dangerous.  
It...
- Police think the robbers entered through an open window.  
The robbers...
- Police say the murderer has disappeared.  
It...
- Lawyers expect that the trial will last three weeks.  
The trial...

## reporting verbs

## structures after reporting verbs

- 1 Jack **offered to drive** me to the airport. 8.12  
I **promise not to tell** anybody.
- 2 Doctors **advise us to do** more exercise.  
I **persuaded my sister not to go out** with George.
- 3 I **apologized for being** so late.  
The police **accused Karl of stealing** the car.

- To report what other people have said, we can use say or a specific verb, e.g.  
*'I'll drive you to the airport.'*  
Jack **said** he would drive me to the airport. **OR**  
Jack **offered** to drive me to the airport.
- After specific reporting verbs, there are three different grammatical patterns (1–3 in the chart).
- In negative sentences, we use the negative infinitive (*not to do*) or the negative gerund (*not doing*), e.g. *He reminded me not to be late. She regretted not going to the party.*
- In group 3, we can use a perfect gerund with very little difference in meaning, e.g. *He admitted stealing the money. He admitted having stolen the money.*

## Grammatical patterns after reporting verbs

1 + to + infinitive	agree offer refuse promise threaten	(not) to do sth
2 + person + to + infinitive	advise persuade ask remind convince tell encourage warn invite	sb (not) to do sth
3 + -ing form	apologize (to sb) for insist on accuse sb of recommend admit regret blame sb for suggest deny	(not) doing sth

## Verbs that use a that clause

With *agree*, *admit*, *deny*, *promise*, and *regret*, you can also use *that* + clause.

*Leo admitted stealing the watch.*

*Leo admitted that he had stolen the watch.*

- a Complete the sentence with the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) of the verb in brackets.

The garage advised me to buy a new car. (buy)

- 1 Jamie insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ for the meal. (pay)
- 2 Lauren has agreed \_\_\_\_\_ late next week. (work)
- 3 I warned Jane \_\_\_\_\_ those shoes to the park. (not wear)
- 4 The man admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's handbag. (steal)
- 5 The doctor advised Lily \_\_\_\_\_ drinking coffee. (give up)
- 6 The boss persuaded Megan \_\_\_\_\_ the company. (not leave)
- 7 Freya accused me of \_\_\_\_\_ to steal her phone. (try)
- 8 I apologized to Evie for \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday. (not remember)
- 9 Did you manage to convince your parents \_\_\_\_\_ tonight instead of tomorrow? (come)
- 10 My neighbour denies \_\_\_\_\_ my car, but I'm sure it was him. (damage)

- b Complete the sentence using a reporting verb from the list and the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use an object where necessary.

accuse invite offer promise recommend  
refuse remind suggest threaten

Diana said to me, 'I'll take you to the station.'

Diana offered to take me to the station. (take)

- 1 Ryan said, 'Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day.'

Ryan \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk. (go)

- 2 'You copied Anna's exam!' the teacher said to Simon.

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Anna's exam. (copy)

- 3 Sam's neighbour told him, 'I'll call the police if you have any more parties.'

Sam's neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ the police if he had any more parties. (call)

- 4 The children said, 'We aren't going to bed. It's much too early.'

The children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed. (go)

- 5 Peter said to me, 'Would you like to have dinner with me?'

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with him. (have)

- 6 Molly said to Jack, 'Don't forget to phone the electrician.'

Molly \_\_\_\_\_ the electrician. (phone)

- 7 Ricky said, 'I'll never do it again.'

Ricky \_\_\_\_\_ it again. (do)

- 8 Sarah said, 'You really must try Giacobazzi's. It's a fantastic restaurant.'

Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ Giacobazzi's. She said it was fantastic. (try)

## clauses of contrast and purpose

## clauses of contrast

1 **Although / Though** the advert said it would last  9.3

for years, my dishwasher broke down after two months.

My dishwasher broke down after two months, **although / though** the advert said it would last for years.

My dishwasher broke down again, **even though** I'd had it repaired the week before.

My dishwasher has never broken down. I hardly ever use it, **though**.

2 **In spite of / Despite...**

her age, my mother is still very active.

being 85, my mother is still very active.

the fact that she's 85, my mother is still very active.

- We use *although, though, even though*, and *in spite of or despite* to express a contrast.


1 *although, though* and *even though* are usually used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

- *though* is more informal than *although*.
- *even though* is stronger than *although / though* and is used to express a big or surprising contrast.
- *though* can also be used as an adverb, usually at the end of a sentence, after a comma. In this case, it means *however*.

2 After *in spite of or despite*, we can use a noun, a verb in the *-ing* form, or *the fact that* + subject + verb.

- Remember not to use *of* after *despite*. **NOT** *Despite of the rain,...*

## clauses of purpose

1 I went to the bank **to** ask for a loan.  9.4

**in order to**  
**so as to**

2 I went to the bank **for** a meeting with my bank manager.3 I went to the bank **so that** I could talk to the manager in person.4 I wrote down what he said **so as not to** forget it.  
**in order not to**

- Use *to, in order to, so as to, for*, and *so that* to express purpose.

1 After *to, in order to*, and *so as to*, use an infinitive.

- *in order to* and *so as to* are more formal than *to*.

2 Use *for* + a noun, e.g. *for a meeting*.

- You can also use *for* + gerund to describe the exact purpose of a thing, e.g. *This liquid is for cleaning metal*.

3 After *so that*, use a subject + modal verb (*can, could, would, etc.*).

- When there is a change of subject in a clause of purpose, we use *so that*, e.g. *We bought a new car so that the children would have more space*. **NOT** *to/in order to/so as to the children...* This is the only way of expressing purpose when there is a change of subject.

4 To express a negative purpose, use *so as not to* or *in order not to*, e.g. *I wrote down what he said in order not to forget it*. **NOT** *...to not forget it*.a Complete the sentences with **one** word.

We're very happy in our new house, though there's a lot to do.

- 1 We loved the film, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that it was nearly three hours long!
- 2 Carl doesn't like spending money, \_\_\_\_\_ though he's very well off.
- 3 They went down to the harbour \_\_\_\_\_ see if they had fresh fish.
- 4 I'll make a list, so \_\_\_\_\_ not to forget anything.
- 5 My mother called the doctor's in \_\_\_\_\_ to make an appointment.
- 6 The cake tasted good, in \_\_\_\_\_ of not looking like the photo in the recipe book.
- 7 I've put the heating on quite high, so \_\_\_\_\_ the house will warm up quickly.
- 8 I must say that, \_\_\_\_\_ the service was poor, the meal was delicious.
- 9 I stopped at a motorway café \_\_\_\_\_ a quick meal before continuing on my journey.
- 10 He really isn't very fit. He sometimes manages to cycle to work, \_\_\_\_\_.

## b Rewrite the sentences.

Despite not getting very good reviews, the book sold really well.

Even though *the book didn't get very good reviews, it sold really well*.

- 1 We stayed at a bed and breakfast so as not to spend too much money on accommodation.  
We stayed at a bed and breakfast so that...
- 2 Despite earning a fortune, she drives a very old car.  
Although...
- 3 Everyone enjoyed the film, even though the ending was sad.  
Everyone enjoyed the film, in spite of...
- 4 The plane managed to land despite the terrible weather conditions.  
The plane managed to land, even though...
- 5 I told her I enjoyed the meal she had cooked me, so that I wouldn't offend her.  
I told her I enjoyed the meal she had cooked me, so as...
- 6 The police closed the roads so as to allow the president's car through safely.  
The police closed the roads in order...


## uncountable and plural nouns

## uncountable nouns

- 1 The **weather** is fantastic there and there's very little **traffic**, so you can walk everywhere.  
The **scenery** is beautiful here, but it's spoiled by all the **rubbish** people leave.  9.12
- 2 Could you give me **some advice** about where to stay?  
One useful **piece of advice** is to get a travel card.
- 3 The new opera house is made mainly of **glass**.  
Can I have a **glass** of tap water, please?

- 1 The following nouns are always uncountable: *accommodation, behaviour, health, politics* (and other words ending in *-ics*, e.g. *athletics, economics*), *progress, rubbish, scenery, traffic, weather, work*.
  - Uncountable nouns don't have a plural form, and they use a singular verb. **NOT** *The sceneries are beautiful here.*
  - Don't use *a / an* with uncountable nouns. **NOT** *There's a terrible traffic this evening.*
- 2 These nouns are also uncountable: *advice, bread, equipment, furniture, homework, information, luck, luggage, news, research, toast*. With these, you can use *a piece of* to talk about an individual item.
- 3 Some nouns can be either countable (C) or uncountable (U), but the meaning changes, e.g. *a glass* (C) = the thing you drink out of; *glass* (U) = the material used to make windows. Other examples: *business, iron, light, paper, space, time*.

## plural and collective nouns

- 1 One of the best museums is on **the outskirts** of the city.  9.13  
My **clothes** are filthy. I'll put on **some clean trousers** / I'll put on **a pair of clean trousers**.
- 2 The hotel **staff are** very efficient.  
The **cabin crew are coming round** with the drinks trolley in just a few minutes.

- 1 *arms* (= guns, etc.), *belongings, clothes, manners, outskirts, scissors*, and *trousers / shorts* are plural nouns with no singular. They need a plural verb, and they can't be used with *a / an*.
  - If the word refers to something with two parts, e.g. *scissors, shorts, trousers*, etc., it can be used with *a pair of* or *some*.
- 2 *crew, family, government, police, staff, team*, etc. are collective nouns and refer to a group of people. We use them with a singular verb when we are referring to the group, e.g. *My family is very big*, but they can also be used with a plural verb when we are thinking of the people as individuals, e.g. *My family are all very talkative*.
  - *police* is always used with a plural verb.

## a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

- The traffic is / are awful during the rush hour.
- 1 Athletics *is* / *are* my favourite sport.
  - 2 I bought *a pair of* / *some* new jeans.
  - 3 Harvey's clothes *look* / *looks* really expensive.
  - 4 The flight crew *work* / *works* hard to make passengers comfortable.
  - 5 I found out *some* / *a piece of* interesting information at the meeting.
  - 6 Could I have *a paper* / *a piece of paper* to write down the new words?
  - 7 I think I'll have *a* / *some* time after lunch to help you with that report.
  - 8 I've got *a* / *some* good news for you about your job application.
  - 9 We've made a lot of *progress* / *progresses* this term.
  - 10 Hello, Reception? Do you have *an* / *some* iron I could use?

## b Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

- Our accommodation isn't satisfactory. ✓  
The news are good. X *The news is*
- 1 We had a beautiful weather when we were on holiday.
  - 2 They have some lovely furnitures in their house.
  - 3 My brother gave me a useful piece of advice.
  - 4 Do you have a scissors? I need to wrap this present.
  - 5 The hotel staff are real professionals.
  - 6 I need to buy a new trousers for my interview tomorrow.
  - 7 Your glasses are really dirty. Can you see anything?
  - 8 The homeworks were very difficult last night.
  - 9 There isn't any more space in my suitcase. Can I put this jacket in yours?
  - 10 The police is sure that they know who was responsible for the vandalism.



quantifiers: *all, every, both, etc.*

*all, every, most*

- 1 All animals need food. ▶ 10.6  
All fruit contains sugar.  
All (of) the scientists at the conference agree with the theory.  
The animals all look sad. The animals are all healthy.
- 2 Everybody is here. Everything is very expensive.
- 3 Most people live in cities.  
Most of the people in this class are women.
- 4 All of us work hard and most of us come to class every week.
- 5 Every room has a bathroom.  
I work every Saturday.

1 We use *all* or *all (of) the* + a plural or uncountable noun.

- *all* = in general, *all (of) the* = specific
  - *all* can be used before a main verb (and after *be*).
- 2 We use *everybody / everything* (= all people, all things) + singular verb, e.g. *Everything is very expensive.* **NOT** *All is very expensive.*
- We sometimes use *not* before *everybody / everything*, etc., e.g. *Not everybody likes sunbathing.*
- 3 We use *most* to say *the majority*; *most* = general, *most of* = more specific.
- 4 We often use *all / most of* + an object pronoun, e.g. *all of us, most of them, all of you, most of it.*
- 5 Use *every* + singular countable noun to mean 'all of a group'.

#### 🔍 every and all + time expressions

Note the difference between *every* and *all* + time expressions.

*every day* = Monday to Sunday

*all day* = from morning to night

*no, none, any*

- 1 Is there **any** milk? Sorry, there's **no** milk. There **isn't any** (milk). ▶ 10.7
- 2 **A** Is there **any** food?  
**B** No, **none**. / There's **none**. But **none of us** are hungry.
- 3 Come **any** weekend! **Anyone** can come.

1 We use *no* + a noun after a  $\boxed{+}$  verb, or *any* + noun after a  $\boxed{-}$  verb, to refer to zero quantity.

2 We use *none* in short answers, or with a  $\boxed{+}$  verb to refer to zero quantity. We can also use *none* + *of* + pronoun / noun.

3 We use *any* (and *anything, anyone*, etc.) and a  $\boxed{+}$  verb to mean it doesn't matter what, who, etc.

*both, neither, either*

- 1 **Both** Pierre **and** Marie Curie were scientists. **Neither** Pierre **nor** Marie Curie was (were) aware of the dangers of radiation. Marie Curie wanted to **either** study physics **or** mathematics. In the end, she studied the two subjects. ▶ 10.8
- 2 She and her husband **both** won Nobel Prizes. Pierre and Marie were **both** interested in radium.
- 3 **Both of them** won the Nobel Prize. **Neither of them** realized how dangerous radium was.

1 We can use *both...and...*, *neither...nor...*, and *either...or...* to join two nouns, verbs, or other kinds of expressions.

- Use *both...and...* + nouns to talk about two people / things, etc., when they are the same. The verb is always plural.
  - Use *neither...nor* + nouns to refer to two people / things, etc., when you mean not the one and not the other. You can use either a singular or plural verb. *Neither John nor his brother live / lives at home.*
  - Use *either...or...* to talk about a choice between two alternatives.
- 2 When *both* refers to the subject of a clause, it can also be used before a main verb but after *be*.
- 3 We often use *both / either / neither* + *of* + object pronoun, e.g. *us, them*, etc., or + *of the* + noun.

a Circle the correct word or phrase.

We've eaten (all the) / all cake.

- 1 Most of / Most my family live near me.
- 2 All / Everything is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive.
- 3 Most / Most of people enjoy the summer here, but for some it's too hot.
- 4 Gina goes dancing all / every Friday night.
- 5 We haven't got any / no onions for the soup.
- 6 Any / None of us want to go out tonight. We're all exhausted.
- 7 Nobody / Anybody can go to the festival. It's free.
- 8 I've got two very close friends, but unfortunately either / neither of them lives near me.
- 9 I'd like to have a bigger table, but there's no / none room in my kitchen.

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.


Both Mike and Alan passed the exam. ✓

He neither watches the news or reads a newspaper. ✗  
*He neither watches the news nor reads a newspaper.*

- 1 Both the kitchen and the bathroom needs cleaning.
- 2 The food wasn't cheap nor tasty.
- 3 I have two children, but neither of them look like me.
- 4 My sister and I both were late for school.
- 5 It's or Jane's or Karen's birthday today.
- 6 Neither the food nor the service in this restaurant is good enough for what they charge.
- 7 Neither my best friends called to see how I was.
- 8 We can walk either or take the bus.
- 9 My parents love horses, and both of them ride every day.
- 10 We can go on holiday either in July or in August.


## articles

## basic rules: a / an / the, no article

- 1 My neighbour has just got **a** dog and **a** cat.  10.12  
The dog is **an** Alsatian and **the** cat is **a** Siamese.  
Jack got into **the** car and drove to **the** town hall.
- 2 **Children** are often better than **adults** at new technology.  
I don't like **sport** or **classical music**.
- 3 **Last night** I came home late and went straight **to bed**.

- 1 Use *a* or *an* when you mention somebody or something for the first time or say who or what somebody or something is. Use *the* when it's clear who or what somebody or something is (e.g. it has been mentioned before, or it's unique, i.e. the only one that exists or that you own).
- 2 Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns.
- 3 Don't use an article in phrases like *at home / work, go / come home / to bed, next / last (week), etc.*

## institutions

- My father's **in hospital**.  10.13  
They're building **a new hospital** in my town.  
He was sent **to prison** for two years.  
My grandmother used to work in **the prison** as a cleaner.

- With words like *prison, church, school, hospital, and university*, don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the normal purpose it is used for. If you are just thinking about the building, use *a* or *the*.

## more rules: geographical names

- 1 **Tunisia** is in **North Africa**.  10.14
- 2 **Selfridges**, one of London's biggest department stores, is in **Oxford Street**.
- 3 **Lake Victoria** and **Mount Kilimanjaro** are both in Africa.
- 4 **The River Danube** flows into **the Black Sea**.
- 5 **The National Gallery** and **the British Museum** are London tourist attractions.

- We **don't normally use** *the* with the names of:

- 1 most countries, continents, and regions ending with the name of a country / continent (e.g. *North America, South East Asia*), islands, states, provinces, towns, and cities (exceptions: *the USA, the UK / United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic*).
  - 2 roads, streets, parks, bridges, shops, and restaurants (exceptions: motorways and numbered roads: *the M6, the A25*).
  - 3 individual mountains and lakes.
- We **normally use** *the* with the names of:
- 4 mountain ranges, rivers, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.
  - 5 the names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, galleries, and museums.

## a Circle the correct article.

- James bought a / the / (-) new suit at the weekend.
- 1 The weather was awful, so we stayed at a / the / (-) home.
  - 2 A / The / (-) washing machine we bought last week has stopped working already.
  - 3 I love reading a / the / (-) historical novels.
  - 4 Sarah had had an exhausting day, so she went to a / the / (-) bed early.
  - 5 I saw a man walking with a woman in the park. A / The / (-) woman was crying.
  - 6 The teachers are on strike, so the children aren't going to a / the / (-) school.
  - 7 Turn left immediately after a / the / (-) church and go up the hill.
  - 8 My neighbour's in a / the / (-) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.
  - 9 People are complaining because the council have refused to build a / the / (-) new school.
  - 10 Visitors are not allowed to enter a / the / (-) hospital after 7 p.m.

b Complete the sentence with *the* or (-).

- They're going to the USA to visit family.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Sicily is the largest island in \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean.
  - 2 Cairo is on \_\_\_\_\_ River Nile.
  - 3 We didn't have time to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Louvre when we were in Paris.
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ south-west England is famous for its beautiful countryside and beaches.
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is in \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas.
  - 6 The largest inland lake is \_\_\_\_\_ Caspian Sea.
  - 7 We stayed at \_\_\_\_\_ Palace Hotel while we were in Madrid.
  - 8 *Romeo and Juliet* is on at \_\_\_\_\_ Globe Theatre.
  - 9 Pico d'Aneto is the highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ Pyrenees.
  - 10 I've always wanted to visit \_\_\_\_\_ India.