

 The Asia Institute of Sciences

##  English-Khmer Grammar



 กาธิาร่น่เฉิ๊ก ต่ง่

 การร่บั่ร์


 มุษม่ มตต่ลำ: 089223242 / $086223242 / 0236593555$ www-aist-edu.com f aist.cambodia


#  

 English-Khmer Grammar



#  

## 




## 









































Email: khunsokrin@ais-edu.com

The Asia Institute of Sciences


The Australian International'School

## 



- Common nouns ถาษถิารต่ากัะ
- Proper nouns ธาษวสกาตารกก๊:
- Abstract nouns ณาษ่ภู่ธี:
- Colective nouns ถิยููนณาษ:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mrs. Smith आสiniti Smith, Tomy }
\end{aligned}
$$




Tom is an actor. Tom ஸ゙าถิŋŋกรบ










 parent








 bitch 糼

## Exercise



| $\square$ | actor | actress |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | driver | 9 | waiter | 17 | host |
| 2 | elephant | 10 | camel | 18 | snake |
| 3 | guide | 11 | manager | 19 | player |
| 4 | son | 12 | uncle | 20 | brother-in-law |
| 5 | bull | 13 | lion | 21 | bridegroom |
| 6 | nephew | 14 | bachelor | 22 | doctor |
| 7 | cousin | 15 | widower | 23 | secretary |
| 8 | $\operatorname{dog}$ | 16 | assistant | 24 | teacher |

## 




 change /t $\int$ eindz/ $\mathfrak{\text { qiù }}$ changes /tfeindziz/


tomato cieg it tomatoes bus ęgninit, buses


## Exercise



| $\square$ | watch | watches |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | box | 3 case | 5 day | 7 tax |
| 2 | bus | 4 cliff | 6 match | 8 tomato |
| 9 | bush | 10 clock | 11 potato | 12 kiss |





radio 3 วิร , radios










## Exercise



| $\square$ | knife | knives |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | baby | 6 | key | 11 | man | 16 | storey |
| 2 | child | 7 | kilo | 12 | photo | 17 | story |
| 3 | country 8 | woman | 13 | piano | 18 | thief |  |
| 4 | aircraft 9 | leaf | 14 | sheep | 19 | tooth |  |
| 5 | foot | 10 | loaf | 15 | shelf | 20 | wife |

## ตญุยหรใ้อราษธชยาส









- ธิเทุุุ่่
 MPs (Members of Parliament) ถ่ยานิกิถิกา VIPs (very important persons) ถัสูระกน่ร


## Exercise



| girl-friend | girl-friends |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| brother-in-law | 4 | lady doctor | 7 time bomb |
| house agent | 5 | MP | 8 woman driver |
| juke-box | 6 | runner-up |  |

## 
















The news is on television at nine o'clock.

Measles is not usually a fatal disease.








## Exercise


The police is/are are watching the house.
His trousers is/are too long.
Rabies is/are a very dangerous disease.
The news was/were better today.
The stairs leads/lead to the cellar.


- โญูาะถิารตาตุ


- ถาษึสูึธี

news นำกึ่ง beauty สลากั่ลก experience ทียไิเสาเร

- ณาษษูயธัดู่เยู่ถ

| baggage รู่าว่ร่ | damage การูษู้าส่ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| shopping ก̄ว¢ิ¢ | parking กัาง่อี |  |






I don't want any advice or help. I want some information.






There'll be work for everyone or There'll be jobs for everyone.



UNCOUNTABLE
COUNTABLE
Her hair is black. She found a hair in the milk.

I prefer tea to coffee. I'll have two teas and a coffee



note







He had a dislike/dread/hatred/horror/love of violence.

It would be a pity to cut down these trees.

It's a shame you couldn't come to the party.




## Exercise


These toys are made of $\qquad$ wood, not $\qquad$ plastic. We picnicked in $a$ wood. Someone threw $\qquad$ stone at the speaker.
The garden wall was made of $\qquad$ stone, not $\qquad$ concrete. Paper is made from wood. I bought $\qquad$ paper to see who had won the match. All you need now is___experience. Then you'll be able to get $\qquad$ work.
But how can I get $\qquad$ experience if I can't get $\qquad$ job? We need $\qquad$ help. Could you give us $\qquad$ hand?
A good torch would be $\qquad$ help.
We had - fine day for our trip. ~ You were lucky. We had ___terrible weather.







 the smiths' car

Mr Jones's/Mr Jones' house. ฏั่งี่ม่เฉาก Jone y






| the PM's secretary | the MP's speech |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

## Exercise


 the travellers' luggage
1 the room belonging to the child
2 the clothes belonging to the children
3 the car belonging to Mr. Smith
4 the luggage belonging to the VIP
5 the flat belonging to her son-in-law
6 the canteen used by the workers


- யูาลิซาตสีีเถสส่ถก time expression

| day | tod |
| :---: | :---: |
| Niva |  |
| row's weather |  |
| 'ars' tim |  |
| two hours' delay |  |





| for heaven's sake |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| a summer's day |  |
| the water's edge | ช่าต่รี่ |
| the ship's mast |  |
| the plane's wings | ถูาชแรู่บกํ |
| the train's departure |  |




I bought my ticket at a travel agent's (office).

We had lunch at Bill's (house) yesterday.


## Exercise


A day's work is work taking a day to complete.
1
A $\qquad$ is a holiday lasting a week.
2
3
4
5
6
A is a newspaper dated today. is a wait lasting ten minutes.

A are the fashions of last year.
$\qquad$ are the wages for a month.
$\qquad$ is the news about yesterday.





the town walls uimitsini is the church roof Mivinuising




I took the advice of a couple I met on the train and hired a car.

Í stroked the nose of a horse looking out of his stable.



THE Australlan Instituut for ScIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## Session 6: Compound nouns ถายสส์ษาส์

















- เสี่ากีิเี่







|  |  | pop singer |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | football match |  |
|  | กิอ่ | disc jockey |  |
|  |  | beauty contest |  |











ice-cream, icecream กัดี่ day-light, daylight aig

tooth-brush, toothbrush, tooth brush

son-in-law brother-in-law $\overline{\text { Bitigig }}$



## Exercise



|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | a DRIVER of a LORRY a lorry driver |
| 2 | the SHOP at the CORNER |
| 3 | the ROom for wAITING |
| 4 | an ICE-CREAM CAR |
| 5 | a LAMP for READING by |
| 7 | a MINE where GoLD is produced |

## นสสษกี่โโี่ษ




















The case was small but heavy.




## 












## Exercise


$\square \quad$ The case was large heavy
The case was large and heavy.
1 a yellow green flag
2 a big red car
3 He was tall thin
4 He was a tall thin man
5 a cold wet day

$\square \quad$ The match was exciting. The spectators were excited. (excite)
6 The listeners were _ The radio programme was. (interest)
7 The delays were $\qquad$ . The travellers were $\qquad$ . (annoy)
8 The play was $\qquad$ The audience were $\qquad$ . (amuse)
9 We were all_. The work was very__._(tire)


 The Australian International School























## Exercise


dark, good, late, little, poor, ready, sorry, sure, upset
The ( $\square$ ) poor mother was very (1) $\qquad$ . Her (2) $\qquad$ boy, Tom, hadn't come home yet and it was nearly (3) $\qquad$ 'I'm (4) that Tom is in trouble', she said. But just then Tom rushed in. 'I'm (5) I'm (6) $\qquad$ , Mum,' he said. 'Is supper (7) $\qquad$ ? It smells (8) $\qquad$
แู่กกั่ถุดกลษยถีงเที : horrible, ill, interesting, sour.
9. The milk smells $\qquad$ . Let's throw it away.
10. He looks $\qquad$ .Should we ring the doctor?
11. What did you put in the soup? It tastes $\qquad$ .
12. Your idea sounds $\qquad$ . Let's try it.



## 



2. $\operatorname{gion}^{\circ} \mathrm{A}$ (bigiif small
















## Exercise



- big/black/this box this big black box

1 a heavy/leather/old case
2 blue/her/new dress
3 handmade/expensive shoes
4 a nice /carving/sharp knife
5 a little/noisy/English car
6 a sunny/lovely day




| adJective <br> dark <br> 1 解 | COMPARATIVE <br> darker <br>  | SUPERLATIVE <br> darkest <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| difficult | more difficult | most difficul |
| ถิตก | ลิตกั่ว่ง | ทิตกธั่งเส |



short
รี
 brave braver ถัาอาร
 sad inum，
C มุดกรายสี่ยูา


| foolish | more foolish สัเตั่าด | most foolish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | เู่อิ่านในิ |
|  |  | est ${ }_{\text {¢ }} \mathrm{r} \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{st}$ ： |
| pretty | prettier | prettiest（ y ลิเส่นั่ |
| ถูต | คูาสั่น |  |
| clever | cleverer | cleverest |
| ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ ¢1］ | มู่าถ่บ่ | มู่ ไี่ท่ามเก |
| gentle | gentler | gentlest |
| ธิงทา | ณุวาเทั่ |  |


นพีทีเบี้ more／most： interested

E รำดันับบทู่
bad
anjuin
worse

far
มinle
farther
further
good
ภi
little
解
many／much
โโใิ่
old
ต่ถ่่
shorter
รี่ที่

hotter 绍ìvit，


shortest
วิว่ท่แเท
bravest
ตาาขารพ่ามเก


most foolish
ติต่นิ่าเนี
prettiest（ $y$ ถitgiti $i$ ）
คูาต่ต่แนเด
cleverest

ถึ่ายทั่มเฉ

－$\quad a s+$ ๆ
A boy of sixteen is often as tall as his father．


Your coffee is not as／so good as my mother＇s．


The new tower blocks are higher than the old buildings．

## 





This is the oldest theatre in London．

－$\underset{\text { s }}{ }$ the + superlative adjective + relative clause：
He is the kindest man（that）I have ever met．












You want a big house？～Yes，the bigger，the better．


## Exercise


The 8 o＇clock train is much（fast）faster than the 7.30 one．
Of course it is（ 1 crowded） $\qquad$ the 7.30 train and the tickets are
（ 2 expensive） $\qquad$ ．You get（3 cheap） $\qquad$ fares before 8 o＇clock．
Still，it＇s the（4 quick） $\qquad$ way of getting to Bath，unless you want
to fly，and getting to the airport is much（ 5 difficult） $\qquad$ getting to the station．
－ตฺู่กั่ $a s$ ，the ฐู than：
What about this one？It＇s better than the one we saw in Harrods．
6．It＇s bigger $\qquad$ the one in our local shop．
7．But it＇s more expensive $\qquad$ the others．
8．Do we want one $\qquad$ big $\qquad$ that？
9．Yes， $\qquad$ bigger， better．
10．Let＇s buy it．It＇s $\qquad$ best we＇ve seen so far．


 ษivinis than/as:





He has more time than I/we (have). (formal)

He has more timé than me/us. (informal)

 You are stronger than he/she is or than they are.





## Exercise



## 

My brother is younger than I am/than $m e$.
1 Tom and I work for the same company but he started later than $\qquad$ .
2 So I have been in the company for longer than $\qquad$ .
3 And I earn more than $\qquad$ .
4 We are both a bit jealous of our sister, Ann. She earns more than $\qquad$
5 And she's younger than $\qquad$ .
6 But she had a better training than $\qquad$ .
7 And she can learn new techniques faster than $\qquad$


I lost my old camera. This is a new one.

Don't buy expensive apples. Get cheap ones.





Which train did you come on? ~ Oh, I caught the first (one).


They've got four children. The eldest (one) is only ten.



Which (of the two) is the strongest (one)?

Exercise
 Which coat do you like? ~ I like the blue coat. I like the blue one.
1 I don't want big bananas. I want small banana
2 These are Tom's boys. Bill is the eldest boy.
3 Which train shall I catch? ~Get an early train. The 8.30 is the best train.
4 A hard mattress is better than a soft mattress.






 se ถิท $s s$ :


the Chinese ทi่ที่ถิธี่
the Swiss นึกต่าเิ่นี่ส



The disabled members of our party were let in free.

 The French tourists complained about the food.


## Exercise

 PEOPLE WITH MONEY get richer. PEOPLE WITHOUT MONEY get poorer. The rich get richer. The poor get poorer.
1 PEOPLE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED draw unemployment benefit.
2 These parking places are for PEOPLE WITH A PHYSICAL DISABLIITY.
3 There are special TV programmes for PEOPLE WHO CANNOT HEAR.
4 PEOPLE WHO COME FROM WALES speak their own language.






| brave ถix | foolish ภี่ฟี | good/nice Щ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| idiotic @it | silly @ixizi | clever ร่างถู |
| generous, kind \%ิตึดู | sensible ถาํส์gูู | stupid @itizi |

- นึาติตตตากี่ of + object:

It was stupid of him to leave his car unlocked.




impossible (ถีเธถgกาี)

Is it safe (for children) to drink this water?








wonderful अสถู่ปู
It was interesting to watch the team training.

It's nice (for the children) to have a garden to Play in.






He was disappointed to find nobody at home.



D ชัณภปั (willingness)





E Necessity ถิาร่ใิ้ำ่า่า


 It's not necessary for us to tell the police.

Exercise




It was generous of him to offer to pay.

1 He forgot the key. (stupid)
2 She arrived late. (foolish)
3 You offered to help. (kind)


$4 \quad$ She hitchhikes alone. (dangerous)
5 He parks in the high street. (difficult)
6 They leave (their) cars unlocked. (not safe)

It was nice to be back home again.

We felt the house shaking. (terrible)
8 We saw the cars burning. (dreadful)
$9 \quad$ We canoed down a fast river. (exciting)
He found that there were no seats left. (annoy)

He was annoyed to find that there were no seats left.

10 I heard that he had got the job. (glad)
11 He saw nobody he knew at the party. (disappointed)
12 She saw him again. (delighted)





Tom is bound/certain/sure/likely to win the race.


C certain מิน นิน









- นซี่นดาษถิธัสธธธ่า

















 $\qquad$ . 1 บ



Most of the players were at the far end of the field.


















## Exercise

- สู่ษท่า far ญู farther ญู a long way:

The railway station is much farther than the bus station.

1 It isn't $\qquad$ from here.
2 But it's $\qquad$ by road.
3 It's on the side of the river.
4 How is the bridge? ~ Two miles. ___That's not too to walk.

We do our shopping in one of the neighbouring towns.

Is Bath your $\qquad$ town?
Yes. It's $\qquad$ than Bristol.
7 We shop in the supermarket because there's a car park $\qquad$
8 If we lived any to $\qquad$ Bath we'd pay more rent.



## 






How much of this do you understand?
















Exercise

- ถู่ษกั่ a little ษู a few:

1 $\qquad$ litres of milk
2 oil
4 $\qquad$ rolls
3 drops of oil
 He eats hardly any meat. He eats very little meat.
6 We've had hardly any tourists this year.
7 He worked hard but he made hardly any money.
8 We had hardly any rain that summer.






| ore mistakes | more coffee |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| most men | most fruit |
|  |  |


Letters？ล่ำนี่ ？She gets a lot but I don＇t get many．













Much will depend on what the Minister says tonight．










## Exercise

 George applied for（ $\square$ ）a great many／a lot of jobs and spent（1） time travelling to interviews，but without success．The interviewers always said，＇How（2） $\qquad$ experience have you had？＇Then they said，
＇We need someone with（3） $\qquad$ experience than that．＇Finally he had an interview in an office near his home．The interviewer was friendly．
She asked（4） $\qquad$ questions and then said，＇For（5）of our
vacancies we need people with（6） $\qquad$ experience，but for this one we just need someone who can learn quickly．How（7） $\qquad$ did you earn at your last job？＇George told her．＇We can offer you（8） $\qquad$
than that，＇she said．


 my elder brother her eldest boy/girl








## 








- โุดกถาษ:




Perhaps we'll see you again next week.


at home antiois



## Exercise


Once she came home rather late. She opened the front door quietly and then remembered that she needn't have been so quiet because her parents had gone away that morning,
leaving the house empty. But suddenly she realized that the house wasn't empty; someone was moving about upstairs.
She stood quite still, her heart beginning to beat very fast.


|  |  | happily ริกี่าย |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| near inje | there ¢fisho |








- Sentence certainly
definitely ตัาต่ถดต่์่
luckily ลัดดาเทด
- Interrogative ふigู่ how? รถั่ยดก? when? ฉแถดด? where? รีดกา? why? สะโรี่
- Relative when เทแลดา.
 why 幺ิวตุ่นึนด


## Exercise



| $\square$ | now time adverb |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | politely | 4 | very | 7 | hard |
| 2 | sometimes | 5 | angrily 8 | quite |  |
| 3 | everywhere | 6 | home 9 | late |  |



| That Easter before $\quad$ Soon |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ภา\% |
| in a hotel | completely |  |
| มุมสสณาตาร | sintuib | jille |
| much less | then | slow |
|  |  | แี่ |
| On our second day | halfway up a mountain | ther |
|  |  | gิtifo |

( $\square$ ) That Easter we camped in the Lake District. We had been
(10) $\qquad$ (11) $\qquad$ but (12) $\qquad$ had stayed
(13) $\qquad$ Camping was (14) $\qquad$
(15) $\qquad$ we had a violent thunderstorm. We were
(16) $\qquad$ when it started. We turned back (17) $\qquad$ ,
but had to go (18) $\qquad$ because the rocks were slippery
(19) $\qquad$ we were (20) $\qquad$ soaked.


slowly แั่งแี่ส




simple, simply ถั่านถาชมู




| adjective | ADVERB |
| :---: | :---: |
| likely | probably \%ัวセั่ |
| friendly | in a friendly way ตี่เมร่ร่รากั่ |

Exercise

$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\square & \text { complete } & \text { completely } & \\ 1 & \text { gentle } & 5 & \text { sensible }\end{array}\right) 9$ legible 0 true $\quad 10$ simple






A back far left low still early fast little

| *njo |  |
| :---: | :---: |

much straight enough ill long more well



| deep | hard | last | near | round |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| direct | high | late | pretty | short |
| first | just | most | right | wrong |


adverb
The train went too fast.

She went straight home.










Exercise


| $\square$ | quick | quickly |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | quiet | 7 slow |
| 2 | straight | 8 good |
| 3 | real | 9 still |
| 4 | early | 10 careful |
| 5 | fast | 11 long |
| 6 | back | 12 enough |


direct, good, high, late, long, loud, low, slow, straight, truthful, warm
We didn't climb very high.
13 He answered $\qquad$ _.
14 The old man walked
15 He speaks Dutch $\qquad$ .
16 They welcomed us $\qquad$ .
17 The fans cheered $\qquad$ .
18 He arrived $\qquad$ and missed his plane.
19
You mustn't fly $\qquad$ over the town.
didn't wait $\qquad$ .
21 You can dial Paris $\qquad$
22 He didn't stop anywhere. He drove $\qquad$ home.


Session 24: Comparison of adverbs

|  | ADVERB | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| - \%ูธuyi | hard | harder | hardest |
|  | quickly | more quickly | most quickly |
|  | early | earlier | earliest |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | badly | worse | worst |
|  | far | farther | farthest |
|  |  | further | furthest |
|  | little | less | least |
|  | much | more | most |
|  | well | better | best |









The earlier you start the sooner you'll finish.









We eat with chopsticks as they do in China

We eat with chopsticks like the Chinese do.


## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Do men drive better than women? (well)
1 You can buy fruit__ in the market than in the greengrocer's.
(cheaply)
2 Bill came___ than Tom. (early)
3 Try to come in $\qquad$ than you did last night. (quietly)
4 Her boys behave_______ at school and behave even ___ (badly)
5 I'll come as___ as I can. (soon)
6 Mary works___than you. (hard)
7 The ___ we start, the ___ we'll be finished. (soon)
8 We can't go any $\qquad$ ; the bridge has collapsed. (far)



The Australian Internationa/ School





| front position | end position | mid- position |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ิตั่บร่ |  |


Yesterday the bus drivers went on strike.







 It was very foggy. I could hardly see the road.


Do you work late? ~Yes, we do sometimes/ we sometimes do.

Did he pay you? ~ Yes, he usually did.



 He listened patiently to everyone's complaints.


 -Verb + adverb ษ่̛ verb + object + adverb:

He ran fast.


She speaks well.



- Verb + preposition + object + adverb




 The team played badly in their first match.


He shouted angrily at a group of latecomers.



## Exercise




THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR SCEENCE AND TECHNOLOGY


behind ถี่ที่าแ
anywhere กiึg่เดกา


through ตตต่ต่าย


in/out $\overline{\text { git }}$ /itini out of the house 214ininitio


through the wood ตัต่ตยยที่า




- Verb + adverb






- Verb + object + adverb

Let's have lunch somewhere by the river.





- Verb + preposition + object + adverb



- Verb + adverb + preposition etc.



1 along, back, in/out, on/off, through, up/down etc. ธิ่ง home ถิธิถนเทีษุ่อ



2 here/there $+b e+$ noun ถาษบ่ำบท่าร

There's Jack! isho Jack!







THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR SCEENCE AND TECHNOLOGY


## Exercise


We went with plenty of money. (out)
We went out with plenty of money.
1 We came without a penny. (home)
2 She buys her clothes. (abroad)
3 He went with his wife. (there)
$4 \quad$ She sent the children. (upstairs)
5 They ran from me. (away)
6 He has gone to Rome. (back)

- ถู่เกก่ Somewhere, anywhere, nowhere iv everywhere:

7 I've left my watch___ and now I can't find it.
8 Have you seen my watch___ ?
9 You can camp__. There are no restrictions.
10 He lives___ in Kent now.
11 You can see these advertisements $\qquad$ .
12 Where shall we have lunch? ~ $\qquad$ you like. I leave the choice to you.
13 I couldn't find a parking place $\qquad$ . . I'm not going.
14 Where are you going this summer? ~ $\qquad$





lately yesterday ถููปยี่


















- ஸ่ำ


He hasn't come yet. He hasn't paid me yet.








## Exercise



Have you before been here? wrong -Have you been here before?
1 LATE Bill arrived.
2 She is now working in a bank.
3 FOR TWO YEARS he waited for her answer.
4 We stop on saturday work early.
5 The fog will lift soon.
6 TODAY stay in bed.
7 There have been some terrible fires Recently.

I'm getting up. (just) I'm just getting up.
8 We're not taking on any more staff. (just now)
9 We have finished lunch. (just)
10 There was a knock on the door. (just then)

- ตู่นกก่ yet ญู still

You can't borrow the book. I'm still reading it.
11 Tom's not ready. He's $\qquad$ in the bath.
12 They're_standing there! What are they waiting for?
13 It isn't time to start $\qquad$ -.
14 Hasn't it stopped raining'? No, it's $\qquad$ raining. Is he $\qquad$ in London or has he moved?

THEAUSTRALIAN INsTITUTE FOR SCEEICE AND TECHNOLOGY

(Order of adverbs of manner, direction, place and time)







I climbed up the rope slowly OR I climbed slowly up the rope.



They were playing noisily outside (the house).




A burglar climbed up the fire escape during the night.


During the night a burglar climbed quietly up the fire escape.


Exercise

$\square \quad$ slowly/he walked/home He walked home slowly.
1 some tennis players play/on hard courts/ best
2 to school/by bus/the children go
3 he waited/outside the telephone box/impatiently
4 beautifully/she sang/at the Festival Hall
5 he/spends the weekend/quietly/often/at home
6 I don't drive/on motorways/fast/ in foggy weather
7 on a hard bed/well/he says he/ sleeps/ always










Always lock this door when you go out.


วําเสาธั quite/so/too/very $\underset{\forall}{\boldsymbol{y}}$ enough:












She's very careless. Once she lost $£ 100$.







I haven't ever driven a Rolls Royce.

I have never driven a Rolls Royce.
 That was the best holiday I have ever had.






She is never late. He hardly ever eats meat.





## Exercise


$\square \quad$ I walk to work.(sometimes) I sometimes walk to work.
1 Ann goes by bus. (always)
$2 \quad$ The buses are very crowded. (usually)
3 She has to stand all the way. (often)
$4 \quad$ But she is late for work. (never)
$5 \quad$ You've been late this week. (three times)
$6 \quad$ He fell asleep at the controls. (once $=$ on one occasion)
7 Take these pills for the first week. (twice a day)
$8 \quad$ He woke us up last night. (again)

- ถู่นก่า ever, never ธู hardly ever: wonder if he ever writes to his wife.
9 I have ___drunk better beer. This is the best beer I have $\qquad$ drunk.
10 Doesn't your boss $\qquad$ say ‘Thank you’? ~No, he does. She says that he makes mistakes.~ That's not true. But he $\qquad$ makes one.


| A almost สิ่ว่ว่ | extremely amณ่่ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| badly ш幺ixsmlini | fairly шітия |  |
|  | scarcely m 员 | barely แั่เหิิติูู่ |
| only пй | so आกเส่ |  |
| completely sinibiti |  |  |
| too เที่ | enough ¢̈rùimis |  |
|  | quite @je | very आпถ่่ |
| even ถูษี |  | rather шітйย well आ\% |










- almost, hardly, just, nearly, quite, rather, really
















The second hill was even steeper than the first.





You are far too fat to wear those trousers.














The Australian Internationa/ School









## Exercise


The first house was big. (too) The first house was too big.
1 The second house wasn't big. (enough)
$2 \quad$ The third house was expensive. (rather)
$3 \quad$ Prices are high in this area. (extremely)
$4 \quad$ The house we bought was over 100 years old. (nearly)
5 We could have got it cheaply. (fairly)
$6 \quad$ But it was in a bad state of repair. (very)
7 They were stronger than we were. (much)
$8 \quad$ One of our team was injured. (badly)
9 The referee lost his temper once. (nearly)
10 We won. (almost)
11 But I'm afraid we don't train. (enough)
12 If we trained we'd win more often. (more)

13 Were the children fed? (well)
14 The church was damaged by fire. (badly)
15 The workers were paid. (badly)
16 But the offices were full of paid officials. (well)
17 It will take a minute. (only)
18 I had enough money for my fare. Gust)
19 He didn't give it to me. He lent it to me. (only)
20 We will have time for a meal. Gust)
21 He didn't say anything. He didn't say' Goodbye'. (even)

## Session 31: fairly 餙 rather




 This street used to be fairly quiet but now it's 1 rather noisy.


a rather difficult test OR rather a difficult test. สตตถiติตกถุ่

















## Exercise

- ตูธทก่ rather ญู fairly:

You can get from Heathrow to Paris ( $\square$ ) fairly quickly.
But it sometimes takes (1) $\qquad$ along time to get to Heathrow.
We got there (2) $\qquad$ easily last time as it was only 6 a.m.
But then we had (3) $\qquad$ a long wait at the airport.
We were (4) $\qquad$ worried because we had to make a connection in Paris. But in the end we had a (5) $\qquad$ comfortable journey and arrived in time.

## Session 32: quite




 You're quite right. Fingigitis itiby







## hardly, scarcely 䬦 barely


















## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Tom has lots of friends but I have hardly any (friends).
1 Tom has plenty of money, but I $\qquad$ .
2 Tom will have plenty of spare time, but $\qquad$ .
3 Tom has lots of records, but I $\qquad$ .
$\square \quad$ I usually drink coffee, but Tom hardly ever drinks coffee.
4 I watch TV, but Tom $\qquad$ .
I read the newspapers, but Tom $\qquad$ .
I eat fruit, but Tom $\qquad$ .

## 

This plate is very hot; I can hardly hold it. (hold)
$7 \quad$ This case is terribly heavy; I $\qquad$ (lift)
8 The hand writing is very bad; $\mathrm{I}_{-}$. (read)
9
His voice was very faint,. I $\qquad$ (hear)


## Session 33: far, near, long and much





B far ynu







C near 解


He lives quite near the river. I can park near here.

You're near enough now. Don't come too near.

D long




I waited long enough. I waited too long.
E much


 He shouted so much that... We all talk too much.




 You went further than I did. สimmsigiznainitig


## Exercise

 1 How ___ do you want to go?
2 This is the ___ you can go by car.
3
4 Bill's house is _from here.
5 I couldn't walk home. It's $\qquad$ . It's 20 km .

6 Mary: I can park $\qquad$ the office.
7 Ann: I live $\qquad$ so I can go home for lunch.
8 Mary: You're lucky to live $\qquad$ enough to do that.
9 Ann: Bill lives even $\qquad$ the office than I do.
10 Mary: And Tom lives $\qquad$ of all. He has the flat above the office.
11 Ann: Oh, I think that's $\qquad$ .

12
It's a hired car. The $\qquad$ I keep it, the more I have to pay.
How $\qquad$ do these batteries last? ~ Ten hours.
14 I haven't lived here $\qquad$ .
15 But Tom's been here $\qquad$ _.
I think you've kept this cheese $\qquad$ It smells horrible.

ตูธธกั่ much (X 3), more, very much, ษู a lot (X 2):
17
18 Thank you $\qquad$ for the lift.
18 Your car is $\qquad$ more comfortable than mine.
19 I used to drive but I don't drive $\qquad$ now.
20
The roads are $\qquad$ too crowded.
21 I walk __than I used to.
22 But my wife drives $\qquad$


## 















Honestly, it wasn't my fault. It wasn't my fault, honestly.




## Session 35: neither, either





 It was a disappointing match; neither team Played well.


- ญู่ายูธ of + the + plural noun ษู of $+u s / y o u / t h e m / t h e s e / t h o s e / ~$ minelyours etc.
Neither of the boys went OR Neither of them went.


Take either (bus) OR Take either of these buses/either of them.





I haven't read either of them $=$ I've read neither of them.


## 





## Exercise


I don't like him. You don't like him. Neither of us likes him.
1 I can't swim. You can't swim.
2 He wouldn't wait. She wouldn't wait.
3 He didn't know the area. You didn't know it.
4 He didn't see the programme. She didn't see it.

He didn't like Tom or Bill. He didn't like $\qquad$ He didn't like either of them.
5 I didn't see him or her. I didn't see $\qquad$ .
$6 \quad$ He didn't invite me or you. He didn't invite
7 He hasn't paid you, Tom or you, Bill. He hasn't paid
8 Do you want this one or that one? Do you want $\qquad$ Does he teach you? Or you? Does he teach $\qquad$



## Session 36: all, each, every, everyone, everybody, everything



All the children in the crowd waved their flags.


Every child in the crowd had a flag to wave.







Exercise

Did you see all the guests? Did you see everyone?
1 He goes all over the place on his bicycle.
2 He has seen all the things.
3 all the world admires him.
4 You see tourists in all areas.


 There are two volumes. Each (volume) costs $£ 15$.


Each of the witnesses leach of them told a different story.









There are two doors. ตามg่ปิิ่ร
Both are open/ Both doors are open. glgsibituivay

- ษู่ายู่ of $+u s / y$ you/them or (of + ) these/those/ mine/ yours etc.:

Both of them are open OR Both (of) these doors are open.


All men are ambitious. All the men are on strike.



 บฺ่ายู่ (of +) this/these/that/those/mine /yours. All of it was lost. Do you want all (of) these?

## 

 us both/all ตตตนัุุ่สสเสาธ both/all of us (object).


| SUBJECT or | OBJECT | SUBJECT OBJECT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| both of us | we both | us both |
| both of you | you both | you both |
| both of them | they both | them both |
| all of us | we all | us all |
| all of you | you all | you all |
| all of them | they all | them all |
| all of it | it all | it all |


E mถณณาเพี่นโี่ we all, you both, they each ทณร




You both know him but You have both seen him.


Have you all paid? ~ Yes, we all have.



## 

## Exercise


Did you see Tom or Bill? ~ I saw them both OR I saw both of them.
1 Does he want Jim or me? ~ He wants $\qquad$ ـ.
2 Will he pay you or me? ~He'll pay $\qquad$ .
3 Did she see Arm or Tom? ~ She saw $\qquad$ .
4 Does he use this room or that? $\sim$ He uses $\qquad$ .
$5 \quad$ Does he write to Bill or to you? $\sim$ He writes to.

Who goes to the class, you or Tom? ~ We both go.
6 Who helps you, Arm or Tom?
$7 \quad$ Who went, you or Bill?
8 Which of us pays, Tom or me?
$9 \quad$ Which of you was there?
10 Which of you has seen the programme?


The Asia Institute of Sciences

 THE Australan Instivute for Science and TECHNOLOGY

Session 38: some, any, no, none


Have we any lemons? ~ Yes, we have some.



Did any of you buy milk? Some of it is sour.

B โสีนโโนี some







C เชิ่งโิโิ่ any







If any of you see Tom at the party tomorrow, tell him to phone me.

~ I don't think any of us will be at the party.





No rain fell that year and none of our crops ripened.



Some kind person sent me these flowers.


Any bus from here will take you to the station.

Exercise

$\square \quad$ Bill: Are any of you going to John's party?
1 Tom: of us would like to go but we haven't way of getting there.
2 Jim: of us has a car.
3 Bill: I thought of you had bicycles.
4 Tom: No, I don't think of us have.
5 Bill: Then what about trains?
Tom: There's___station in his village.
6 Jim: And hardly buses go along his road.










 It is everybody's / everyone's duty to help the disabled.


Somebody will come soon, won't they? (not won't he ?)

Has everyone got their books?(won't his books?)


## Exercise


no one, someone, something, somewhere
George, we must decide where we are going for our holidays this year. Everyone else has made plans already. Now what about Florida?
1 I met $\qquad$ yesterday who goes there every year and loves it.
2 I don't know $\qquad$ about the hotels but I could find out.
3 Everyone we know is going exciting this year.
$4 \quad$ is staying at home.
5
Say , George. Don't just sit there looking gloomy.

someone / somewhere + else:
$\square$ If the conductor doesn't know, ask ANOTHER PERSON. If the conductor doesn't know, ask someone else.
6 But sometimes there isn't ANOTHER PERSON on the bus.
$7 \quad$ Last night I was the only passenger.
There was no other person on the bus.
8 That shop is too expensive. Let's go to another place.
There isn't another place open on Sundays.



## Session 40: another, other, the other, (the) others










One boy read a book. The others played.




## Exercise

- ถู่uกi another, one, others, the other ญู some:

When we got on to the car ferry ( $\square$ ) some of us went up on deck.
(1) __ hurried into the bars. There was one bar on C deck and (2) on B deck. (3) of the passengers were tourists, (4) $\qquad$
were fans on their way to a match. There were two groups of fans.
(5) $\qquad$ group was fairly quiet,(6) was noisy and aggressive.

$\qquad$
D 2




Session 41: Interrogatives: wh-words and how:



who (สยูดาย่) people
whose (โุดกราษ, สตูตาย) people
what (นุณกราษ, สัยูาษ) things

















We have two editors. Which of them do you want?


What did he say? กีี่าต่ตถริถาแสีี่?







From which account do you wish to draw this money?




## Exercise







$\square \quad$ Who went back to York? ~ ann and bill went back to York.
1 ? ~ том drove them to the station.
2
___? ~ THE TRAFFIC delayed them.
3
4 $\qquad$ ? ~ anN left an umbrella in the car. (Use of them)


$\square \quad$ Whose car did he borrow? ~ He borrowed his father's car.
5___? ~ They missed THE 3.30 train.
6 ___? ~ They caught THE 4 o'clock train.
7 ___? ~ She left HER UMBreLla in the car.
8___? ~ She rang том.
 What were they delayed by? ~The traffic.
9 was Ann travelling $\qquad$ ? ~ With Bill.
10 did she speak___on the phone? ~ To Tom.
11 did she ask $\qquad$ ? ~ She asked about her umbrella.
























What do you weigh？ใถึ













## Exercise


$\ddot{y}$ what．．．look like？
$\square \quad$ What is he？～He＇s an architect．
$1 \_$＿？$\sim$ It（the TV programme）was very interesting．
$2 \ldots \quad$ ？She＇s small and slim with blue eyes．
$3 \_$？$\sim$ He＇s very cheerful and talkative．
$4 \_$？$\sim$ It＇s for opening tins．
$5 \_$＿？～It（the restaurant）is good but expensive．

$\square \quad$ How old are you？～I＇m 36 years old．
$6 \ldots \quad$ ？$\sim$ He is 6 feet tall．
$7 \ldots$ ？$\sim$ It（the river）is 10 feet deep．
$8 \_\ldots \quad \sim$ It（the swimming pool）is 100 metres long．

THE Australlan Institute for Sciekce and Techiology

## Session 43: Interrogative adverbs: how, when, where, why



- นิายูแฺุดกถาษ:





- ที่สู่ธ much ถิ่ many (สยูถาษ, โุดกลาษ):















## Exercise







How did they get to the station? ~ Tom drove them.
did they arrive at the station?
$\sim$ Just before 4 o'clock.
were they going? ~ They were going to York. did they travel to York? ~ They travelled by train. did Ann ring Tom? $\sim$ She wanted her umbrella. did she ring from? $\sim$ She rang from York.

Session 44: Possessives, and personal and reflexive pronouns
Possessives and personal pronouns: forms

| POSSESSIVE | POSSESSIVE | SUBJECT | OBJECT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjectives | PRONOUNS | PRONOUNS | PRONOUNS |
| my | mine | I | me |
| your | yours | you | you |
| his/ herrits | his / hers | he/shelit | him/her/it |
| our | ours | we |  |
| their | theirs | they | them |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| In this photo Ann is standing next to her father and Tom is standing |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |




The crocodile lay on the bank with its mouth open.









B Possessive pronouns = possessive adjectives + nouns:





## Exercise




| Tom | Ann |
| :--- | :--- |
| (father) | (mother) |
| Bill | Mary |

(son) (daughter)
$\square \quad$ Bill $\rightarrow$ Mary $\quad$ Bill is her brother.
1 Mary $\rightarrow$ Bill Mary is $\qquad$
2 Mary $\rightarrow$ Ann
3 Mary $\rightarrow$ Tom and Ann
$4 \quad$ Bill $\rightarrow$ Tom and Ann
5 Tom $\rightarrow$ Ann

this tape recorder belongs to Tom? ~ Yes, I'm sure it's his.
6 these tapes belong to Ann?
7 this record-player belongs to me?
8 the dictionary belongs to you and me?
9 the photocopier belongs to you?

The Asia Institute of Sciences

THE Australlan lnstitute for Science and Techilolog

## 


























## Exercise




John gave her the books. (to) John gave them to her.
1 John bought her father A TEE. (for) John bought it.
2 I showed my mother the photos. (to) I showed.
3 She read her children the Story. (to)
$4 \quad$ We got Ann a work permit. (for)
5 I made you this cake. (for)
6 Tom sent me these flowers. (to)



She found a kitten in her garden and gave it some milk.










It's cold / hot.





It was foolish to leave your car there.

It would be a pity to cut down that tree.


It's luck that you brought your passport.

It's a pity that you can't come with us.



 It's more nurses that we need, not more doctors.


บู that-clause ถิ่ง it strikes me that, it turns out that:

Then it turned out that / she learnt that he didn't have a driving license.

## 




I suggested hiring a car but Tom was against it.

You can't take photos here; it's not allowed.


## Exercise



$\square \quad$ What's the date? ~It's 2 January.
1 What's the weather like?
2 How far is it to the village?
3 How long will it take to walk there?

You found your passport. That is lucky.
It's lucky that you found your passport.
4 You couldn't find a less expensive hotel. That's a pity.
5 You have plenty of money. That's a good thing.
6 Arm can't come with you after all. That's a shame.

## 

Her sisters offered to pay her fare. That was generous of them. It was generous of them to offer to pay her fare.
$7 \quad$ She booked before she knew her holiday date.
That was foolish of her.
8 You offered to postpone your own holiday.
That was good of you.
9 Her brother invited her to stay. That was kind of him.












They are rebuilding the underground station.





He cut himself when he was shaving.


Ann and Tom blamed themselves for the accident.













Tom went to York himself ญู Tom himself went to York.









## Exercise

- ตู่ทาก myself, yourself, himself, herself etc.:
$\square \quad$ Hostess to friend: Help yourself to a drink.
1 Hostess to friends: Help yourself__ to drinks.
2 It was a buffet supper. The guests helped__.
3 She looked at___ in the mirror. 'My hair is awful,' she said.
$4 \quad$ He always goes on holiday by____ (= alone)
5 A dog came out of the water and shook__.
6 Does Tom have a secretary? ~No, he types his letters $\qquad$ .
7 Does the garage wash your car for you? ~No, we wash it $\qquad$
8 Do you send your sheets to the laundry? ~No, I wash them $\qquad$ .


THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR SCEENCE AND TECHNOLOG

## 




## 


People who drink and drive are a danger to everyone.



~body,~ oneถ่̂े ~thing( everybody, somebody etc.):
We need someone who can speak French.



The book is about aboy who runs away from home.


There is someone here who wants to speak to you.




People who drink and drive...


Exercise

Ann did the decorations. ~ (Mary)
No, it was Mary who did the decorations.

1 George sent out the invitations, didn't he?
$\sim($ John $)$
2 Jack bought the wine. ~ (Tom)
3 Joan prepared all the food. $\sim$ (Jill)
4 Bill got drunk, didn't he? ~ (Tom)
5 George sang for us, didn't he? ~ (Alan)
6 Alan drove us home. ~ (George)

The man who hijacked the plane wanted to get to Cuba.

The couple who live next door have the radio on all night.


ถิ̀ everybody, some body, nothing etc.:
The team that won the championship got a great reception.








The man from whom I bought it told me...


The man that / who I bought it from... or The man I bought it from..
 $\qquad$

A member whose car breaks down can ring this number.


## Exercise


Some people live above me. They are rather noisy.
The people who live above me are rather noisy.
1 A family has just bought the flat below me. They seem noisy too.
2 A man sweeps the stairs. He doesn't sweep out the lift.
3 Some men wash the windows. They haven't been for six months.
4 Some men are repairing the roof. They want hot water for tea.

We met a young man in the lift. He is Tom's assistant.
The young man we met in the lift is Tom's assistant.
5 We saw a girl sitting at the desk. She is Tom's secretary.
6 We heard a man telephoning in the next room. He is Tom's partner.
7 We passed a woman in the corridor. She is Tom's accountant.



## 

 This is the programme which / that won the prize.




This is the best thing that ever happened to him.



The map which/that he lent me wasn't much use.



ถ1ยที่อุด่ (superlatives) all, much etc.
Everything (that) you need now costs more.



- รธิาสย์อูู่่ำงกี: preposition + which:

The safe in which he kept his papers was not locked.






Cars whose tyres are worn are likely to skid.


- ที่ธุสต่เถิธิซยย่า:

Cars with worn tyres are likely to skid.












Exercise




This is the table $\qquad$ .This is the table my mother gave me.
1 These are the chairs $\qquad$ _.
2 This is the carpet $\qquad$ .
3 These are the curtains $\qquad$ _.
4 This is the bookcase $\qquad$ .
5 This is the horrible picture $\qquad$ .

The Asia Institute of Sciences

## 


















 want धima, wish figiv
 $\qquad$

## Exercise

 The only thing that we could do was to wait two hours for the next train.
The only thing to do was to wait two hours for the next train.
1 The bookstall was closed so we couldn't buy anything that we could read.
2 The restaurant was closed so we couldn't get anything that we could eat.
3 There weren't even any other passengers to whom we could talk.


- Usually at a station there are people (4) who are waiting for trains, or passengers (5) who arrive or (6) LEAVE. There is usually a loudspeaker (7) WHICH ANNOUNCES arrivals and departures and there are people (8) who sell papers and station staff (9) who collect tickets. But here there was nothing.

Session 52: Non-defining relative clauses ถิธา

Harrods'sale, which closed yesterday, attracted huge crowds.

B which ที่กัยุษยงยส่ง่ clause: This cheque, which he posted a fortnight ago, has only just arrived.



- รตราสย์ยูู่กี่ารี preposition + which: His new car, for which he paid $£ 10,000$, has broken down.


His new car, which he paid $£ 10,000$ for, has broken down.

D whose (สถูดายกษถัธิิ)
Her car, whose tyres were worn, skidded on the wet road.


Her tyres were worn and she skidded...



## Exercise


Richard, ( $\square$ ) whose brother George has disappeared, receives a message from Paul. Paul says that George is a prisoner in a certain house. This house, (1) $\qquad$ is in a lonely part of Essex,
belongs to a mysterious organization (2) $\qquad$ activities are puzzling the local residents. The leader of this group has asked for George's briefcase. This briefcase, (3) $\qquad$ apparently contains secret documents, is in George's safe, (4) $\qquad$ combination only George and Richard know.







I asked Tom, who said he didn't know.

Í met Bill, whose dog growled at me as usual.


He ate chips, which made him fat.


They played the drums all night, which annoyed us all.

He said that he was a refugee, which was not true.


I didn't buy anything because I didn't see what I wanted.




The passengers who had visas had no trouble at the frontier.





The passengers, who had visas, had no trouble at the frontier.




## Exercise


Richard rang George's wife. She asked if he had any news.
Richard rang George's wife, who asked if he had any news.
1 He told her what he knew. This didn't comfort her much.
2 He then drove round and knocked at the door. it opened at once.
3 In the safe he found only a small folder. He took it out.
4 The folder contained some papers. These didn't seem secret or important.
5 He rang Paul. Paul said, ‘The briefcase must be somewhere; go on looking.'

- ฺู่แกั่ which ญู what:

I've heard that the London sales are marvellous. ~ Yes, that's ( $\square$ ) what you hear. But people who come to London for the sales don't usually get (6) $\qquad$ they want, (7) $\qquad$ must be very disappointing.
But they buy something, of course, and this is (8) $\qquad$ the shops want. I blame the advertisers. They say that there are hundreds of bargains, (9) $\qquad$ is not true. But people keep going to the sales, (10) $\qquad$ shows that there must be some bargains.

The Australian International School

## 

## Position 8 Ofin









 relative pronoun：
The people I was travelling with spoke French．


The people with whom I was travelling spoke French．








sell，send，show，sing，take．







 I had to show my pass to the man at the gate．

We kept seats for everyone who had paid．





We sent one to George or We sent George one．

She bought something for Bill OR She bought Bill something．


Read to me．Play tolfor us．Show him．



The Australlan Institute For Sclence and Techivology

## Exercise


I lent George (some) money.
$\sim$ Did you lend money to anyone else?
1 I gave Bill a cheque. $\sim$ Did you____?
2 I offered Ann a job. ~ Did you___?
3 I showed Tom these photos. ~ Did you_?
$\square \quad$ She says she made cakes for everyone.
But she didn't make me a cake.
4 She says she got tickets for everyone. ~ But she $\qquad$ .
5 She says she bought books for everyone. ~But she_
6 She says she found jobs for everyone. ~ But she $\qquad$ .

 I'll give Bill тнIS воок. (it) I'll give it to Bill.
7 I gave him а воок last year. (one)
8 I'm sending Ann these flowers. (them)
9 I'd better send Mary flowers too. (some)



## 








## 

| complain \% \%igs | describe iิแดกิรา | explain ıİgivi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | talk |






## Exercise

- ถู่โฺั to เพีถิลตำต่

The director spoke ( $\square$ ) to us and advised ( $\square$ ) _ us not to go on strike. He warned (1) us that strikes damaged the company. We told (2) $\qquad$ him that we didn't want to strike, but asked (3) $\qquad$ him to take our complaints seriously. He promised to talk (4) $\qquad$ the other directors. We reminded (5) $\qquad$ him that we had had promises before but no action.


Session 56: ©mortion at, on, in
A $\quad a t$


| at dawn | at midnight |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | \% ¢il $^{\text {l }}$ |




- โสิกีถฺ่ at Christmas, at Easter, at night

B on

on Monday on Christmas day







C in

in five minutes in Christmas day
in the morning/afternoon/evening (ïis at night)

## Exercise

- छู่umi: at, in ,on : He likes travelling ( $\square$ ) at night and usually start his journey very late (1) $\qquad$ the evening or very early (2)
the morning. Last year he set out (3) $\qquad$ Christmas Eve and arrived
(4) $\qquad$ the morning of Christmas Day. The station master said,
'If your train had been (5) $\qquad$ time (= if it had arrived (6) $\qquad$
$\qquad$ the correct time) you would have caught the bus. But there'll be another one (7) $\qquad$ about an hour.'

A by



She wants the job finished by the end of May/ by 31 May.

B before

- before ตาธธธธษัา"ยุธ"

If you get home before me, you can make the supper.





Always check your bill before paying.



Read the contract carefully before you sign it.

C after

Don't go swimming immediately after a meal/ after eating.


We had a meal and afterwards/ then went to the cinema.



After he had tuned the guitar it sounded quite different.


## Exercise

- แู่วนกั่ after, before พู by:
'If you bring it back ( $\square$ ) after this date you'll have to pay a fine,' said the librarian. 'You must bring the book back (1) $\qquad$ this date. "Can I bring it back before this date?' I asked. 'Sometimes (2) $\qquad$ reading the first chapter I decide that I don't like the book. "Bring it back the next day if you like,' said the librarian. 'By the way, (3) $\qquad$ you hand your book in, check that you haven't left anything in it. Yesterday (4)
$\qquad$ a reader had gone we found a $£ 5$ note in his book!'
- ไู่วันกั่ after ธู then:

Ann: Let's go for a walk.
5 Tom: Not till $\qquad$ lunch. I'm hungry.
6 Ann: All right. We'll have lunch and $\qquad$ go for a walk.
Tom: What's for lunch?
7 Ann: Well, there's soup. What would you like $\qquad$ that?
8 Tom: I'd like a steak and $\qquad$ a pudding and some bread and cheese.
9 Ann: You plan to eat all that and $\qquad$ walk ten miles?
10 Tom: No. My plan is to have lunch, $\qquad$ a rest and five-mile walk.


A from, till/ until, to

I'll be at home from ten o'clock tomorrow.


I'll be at home from ten till/until to twelve.





$$
\text { We didn't get back till/until } 2 \text { a. m. }
$$



We'll stay here till/until it stops raining.



B since




She left in 1983. I haven't seen her since.

He has worked for us (ever) since he left school.

C for


 I hired a car for the holidays.

D during


During the summer his health improved a lot.
 It rained all day but stopped during the night.

 Strikes were common during/in this period.








THE Australan Insituute for ScIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## Exercise

- ஸูรันากั่ till, for, at ญู $t o$ :

In the morning we work from nine (1) one.
Then we have a break (2) $\qquad$ lunch. We start again (3) $\qquad$ two and work (4) $\qquad$ six. At least, we should be
finished by six but sometimes I am not finished (5) $\qquad$ six-thirty.

You started on Monday, I suppose? ~ No, I didn't start till Tuesday.
6 You finish at six, I suppose? ~ No, I $\qquad$ seven.
7 He rang you at once, I suppose? ~No, he $\qquad$ the next day.
8 You're starting this week, I suppose? ~ No, I ___next week.
9 They arrive early, I suppose? ~No, they $\qquad$ midnight.

- ถู่ยนากั่ for บู่ since:

He has had a number of jobs (10) $\qquad$ he left school.
He worked in a car factory (11) $\qquad$ a year; then he worked as a car salesman (12) $\qquad$ two years. Then he went abroad. He's working in Paris at the moment. He's been there (13) $\qquad$ 1987. We've been friends (14) $\qquad$ our
schooldays and I've known his fiancee (15) $\qquad$ a long time too.

ถููสนกั่ during ญู for:
Tom fell asleep (16) $\qquad$ the first lecture and slept (17) at least half an hour. Afterwards we went to the canteen and (18) $\qquad$ lunch he explained his problem. 'My flatmates have a baby who wakes up three or four times (19) $\qquad$ the night. Last night I only slept (20) three hours. I haven't had a good night's sleep (21)___ weeks.'


A Travel from ... to ตับำถกีกีี. $\qquad$ .โษ่
We walked/cycled/drovefflew from Paris to Rome.


She sent him to Bath. sibving minizi Bath.






This bus goes from London to Banbury via Oxford.

C Arrive at, in, get to โฺาสถ่


I arrived at the airport/at my hotel/at the bridge.


He got to Berlin/ to the airport at 10.30.







D Get in, into, off, on, onto, out, out of


 You can't get off (the bus) except at the bus stop.


He got into the car and drove away.





How are we going to get in without a key?



The Australlan Institute For Sclence and Techivology

## Exercise

- แู่รนกก่ $a t$, by, from, in, on งู่ to:

We went ( $\square$ ) to Paris (1 air and took the train (2) the airport (3) $\qquad$ the Paris air terminal. We arrived (4) $\qquad$ Paris at 6 o'clock but didn't get (5) $\qquad$ our hotel till 8 o'clock because we decided to go (6) $\qquad$ foot and we got lost. Tom and Ann came
(7) $\qquad$ train. Their train didn't get (8) $\qquad$ till 11 o'clock so they didn't arrive (9) $\qquad$ our hotel till nearly midnight.

- ไู่รักก่ into, on, onto, out พู่ off:

Tom: You can't get (10) $\qquad$ (= board) these new buses between stops because the doors are shut. You can't get (11) $\qquad$ (=leave) them between stops either. I used to get (12) $\qquad$ at these traffic lights and (13) $\qquad$ at the traffic lights near my office, but now I can't.
Bill: Well, tomorrow I'm giving you a lift, so you can get (14) $\qquad$ the car at your front door and get (15) $\qquad$ anywhere you like.


## Session 60: beside, between, behind, in front of, opposite




|  | Stage |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Tom | Ann | Bill |
| Mary | Bob | Jane |


Tom is beside Ann; Mary is beside Bob.
Tom isivivivit Ann; Mary $\dot{\text { civgit Bob } 4}$
Ann is between Tom and Bill; Bob is between Mary and Jane.

Mary is behind Tom; Tom is in front of Mary.

B infront of 21ษสุอ opposite ๕ถ่ษุ

- พธ์นธิธาธธ:

Tom sat in front of Mary at the theatre.

but Tom sat opposite Mary at the table.




- นซี่นลิธิาสธษ่า:








He married a widow with six children.

A waiter came in with a plate of sandwiches.

- ถูษถัคําก่ I haven't got my passport with me OR on me.


















## 




 Nothing but the best is sold in our shop.


Nobody knows the way except Alex.


 You can park anywhere but/except here.

## 



## 





good/ bad at/for

This book says that coffee is bad for you.










## Exercise


afraid of, fond of, good at, good for, interested in,
keen on, proud of, tired of
Ann's eldest boy was very ( $\square$ ) fond of football (= he liked football very much). He was very (1) $\qquad$ it (= he played well) and was in his school team. Ann was very (2) $\qquad$ him. The other boys were not (3)
$\qquad$ games. They were much more (4) $\qquad$ motor cycles. Ann
made her daughter, Mary, take swimming lessons. 'Swimming is
(5) $\qquad$ you (=healthy),' she said. But Mary soon got (6) $\qquad$ swimming up and down the pool; she didn't want to swim in the sea either. She was (7) $\qquad$ the sea.


We're (8) $\qquad$ Tom. He has gone out to get a taxi. Tom always
(9) going to the station by taxi. He says he doesn't (10 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ (like) queuing for buses. I don't (11) $\qquad$ (mind)
queuing but it's never any use arguing with Tom. Oh, here he is at last! He has (12) $\qquad$ getting (managed to get) a taxi.

The Asia Institute of Sciences






 They do not work. She does not cook. We did not wait.


aren't $=$ are not
can't $=$ cannot couldn't = could not daren't $=$ dare not didn't $=\operatorname{did}$ not doesn't $=$ does not don't $=$ do not hadn't = had not hasn't = has not haven't $=$ have not isn't $=$ is not
mightn't $=$ might not
mustn't $=$ must not
needn't $=$ need not
oughtn't $=$ ought not shan't = shall not
shouldn't $=$ should not
wasn't = was not
weren't $=$ were not
won't $=$ will not
wouldn't $=$ would not
've not = have not 'll not = will not
'm not = am not 're not = are not 's not $=$ is not OR has not


Bill passed the exam but Tom didn't.


 జูกธินินิสิธี no (adjective), none, nobody, no one, nothing, hardly, hardly any, hardly ever, never:











## Exercise


We arenot going to the seaside this summer. aren't
1 Ann does not like the sea.
2 Tom and I do not like it either.
3 We cannot swim; that is the trouble.
4 They did not teach us at school.
5 And we have not tried to learn since then.
$6 \quad$ Bill can swim but he will not teach us.
7 He says it would be a waste of time.

Bill has not got a car but I have. hasn't I have
8 He passed his last driving test but I did not.
9 But he does not drive as well as I do.
10 I drive much better than He does.
11 I cannot drive you to Gatwick but he could.
12 But he could not take my car.
13 It is not insured.
14 So You will have to take a train.
15 HERE is a timetable.
16 You could take a taxi but it would be expensive.

##  <br> 

He doesn't trust anybody. (nobody) He trusts nobody.
17 He doesn't go out often. (never)
18 He doesn't eat any meat. (no)
19 He doesn't write letters often. (hardly ever)
20 He doesn't talk to anybody. (nobody)
21 He doesn't do anything. (nothing)


## 








$d o+$ subject + infinitive:



 who, where, why:






## Exercise


what is wrong? What's
WHAT HAS happened? WHY is Bill so angry?
WHERE HAVE you left the car? What will Tom do now? where would you like me to go?
$6 \quad$ who is on the phone?
















Do you know? Have you any idea? Do you think? I wonder:



## 






I'm right, aren't I? ? ? ¢īiticis?









Exercise

I can't phone them. Why can't you phone them?
1 I can't start tonight. $\qquad$ _?

I haven't got my ticket. $\qquad$ ?
3 The travel agents haven't sent it. $\qquad$ ?
4 My cheque didn't reach them in time. $\qquad$ ?
5 I didn't send it first class. $\qquad$ ?
 The Australian Internationa/ School


- ยาธ can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will ถินท would.

he can she may it must










Can you do it? Yes I can (do it).


## 



- ตา dare, need ถิท used.






Do you understand this book? Yes, I do.

Bill eats too much. No, he doesn't!

Tom hasn't written to you, has he?

Ann played well and so did Peter.






Short answers ยิ่ถึชนอี่


$$
\text { yes }+ \text { subject (pronoun) }+ \text { affirmative auxiliary }
$$

ษn $n o+$ subject (pronoun) + negative auxiliary:
Can you swim? Yes, I can or No, I can't.

Does Tom speak Spanish?



Must you go?/ Need you go?Yes, I must. OR, I needn't.


## Exercise


Did you go to an estate agent? ~ Yes, I did.
1 Are you buying a new house? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ ..
Have you sold your old house? ~No, $\qquad$ .
3 Is your new house nearer the coast? $\sim$ Yes, $\qquad$ .
4 Does your wife like it? ~ Yes,__.
5 Did you look at houses together? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
6 Can you see the sea from the new house? ~No, $\qquad$ .
7 Will your carpets fit the new rooms? ~No, $\qquad$ .







Tom always goes by train. ~Yes, he does.


The police caught the murderer. ~Yes, they did.




The price has gone up. ~No, it *hasn't.

I paid you yesterday. ~oh no, you *didn't.

Bill works hard. ~No, he *doesn't.



- เธ่รี่นกเธี่งิโี่งี no + subject (pronoun) + negative auxiliary.

The exam wasn't difficult. ~ No, it wasn't.





You haven't paid me. ~Oh yes, I*have.

Bill wasn't at the party. ~Yes, he *was.


## Exercise


It's very late. $\sim$ Yes, it is.
1 We must go soon. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
2 Our train leaves at eight. ~ Yes,
3 It's two miles to the station. $\sim$ Yes, $\qquad$ .

4 We could walk there. ~No, $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5 We'd be there in half an hour. $\sim$ No, $\qquad$ .
6 Then we'll have to take a taxi. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
7 There are plenty of taxis. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
8 But taxi fares have gone up recently. ~No, $\qquad$ .

It isn't raining heavily. $\sim$ No, it isn't.
9 The rain hasn't stopped yet. ~ No, $\qquad$ .
10 You haven't got an umbrella. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
11 It isn't a big umbrella. ~ No, $\qquad$ .
12 We needn't start just yet. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ !
13 Tom won't mind waiting for us. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ !



The Asia Institute of Sciences

## 












He's living in France now, isn't he?

Tom writes regularly, doesn't he?


## Exercise

 He doesn't co-operate, does he?
1 He hasn't answered your last letter, $\qquad$ ?
2 He didn't answer your previous letter, $\qquad$ ?
3 He doesn't always open letters, $\qquad$
4 It isn't much use writing to him, $\qquad$ ?


## 



 Bill has written to her and so has Tom.


My brother wants a job in London and so do I.
B Negative additions to affirmative remarks



George knows Italian but Peter doesn't.

C Affirmative additions to negative remarks


Bill didn't like the programme but I did.

Ann hasn't got a driving licence but Mary has.

D Negative additions to negative remarks



Bill doesn't know the way, nor does'Jack.


 Bill doesn't know and Jack doesn't either.


Exercise

Tom will be promoted and so will Jack. (Jack)
John will be promoted but Bill won't. (Bill)
Tom is always well dressed and so $\qquad$ (Bill)
He plays polo and so $\qquad$ . (his brother)
He has been to Mexico but $\qquad$ . (we)
He can afford holidays abroad but $\qquad$ (we)
Bill didn't see the cyclists in time. Neither did Ann. (Ann)
He wasn't going fast but they were. (they)
Bill wasn't wearing a seat belt but $\qquad$ . (Ann)
The first cyclist had no lights. Neither $\qquad$ . (the second)
7 Bill couldn't stop in time, nor $\qquad$ . (cyclists)
8 The first cyclist hasn't recovered yet but $\qquad$ .(the second one)



The Asia Institute of SCiences

## Session 72: Form ¢ْ ¢่̊

Participles: present being, past been.
Present tense

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| I am/I'm <br> you are/you're <br> he is/he's <br> she is/she's <br> it is/it's <br> we are/we're <br> they are/they're | I am not/I'm not <br> you are not/you aren't/you're not <br> he is not/he isn't/he's not |
| she is not/she isn't/she's not |  |
| Interrogative: am I? are you? is he? etc. |  |
| Negative interrogative: aren't ? aren't you? isn't he? |  |

Interrogative: was I? were you? was he? etc.
Negative interrogative: wasn't I? weren't you? wasn't he? etc.















Books are to be returned within a fortnight.


The new bus service is to start next week.



The Prime Minister is to make a statement tomorrow.




EKRY Internationăl Sčhool
 The Prime Minister to make statement tomorrow.







We are about to open a new branch in your area.


The concert's just about to start. Hurry!

 He was just about to dive when he saw the shark.


## Exercise


He is working. (a) He isn't working. (b) Is he working?
1 She was cooking.
2 They are waiting for us.
3 He's employed by the bank.
4 The house is being watched.
5 He has been arrested.

The minister is to open (open) the new airport.
(This is the plan.)
$6 \quad \mathrm{We}$ $\qquad$ (have) lunch at the airport. (This is the plan.)
7 There $\qquad$ (be) a party after the ceremony. (This is the plan.)
8 The minister's plane (land) here but was diverted to Gatwick. (unfulfilled plan).
9 The ceremony__ (start) at 2 o'clock, but will now start at 3 .

A $b e+$ adjective


You are right/ wrong. animigh ?




The children are being very quiet today.


The children are very quiet today.

1 หาธั:
How old are you? ~ I'm ten (years old). (not I'm ten years.)












What date is it/ what's the date? ~It's 1 April.

What time is it?/what's the time? ~It's 3 p.m.



4 ถึำญ:

How much are the lemons? ~ They're 16 peach.

C there is/are, there was/were etc.














$\sim$ Yes, there are some in that box. OR

## 





1 it is + adjective, there is + noun:



It is a long way to York. \%ijizi York inign ici


There is time for us to go home and come back again before the film starts.

There is someone at the door. I think it's your brother.



. . .and there's the grandmother, who lives in the granny-flat.


## Exercise

 afraid, cold, hot, hungry, thirsty, tired

He has worked hard all day, so now he is tired.
1 They had eaten nothing all day, so now they $\qquad$ .
2 Ann is standing on a chair. She $\qquad$ of mice.
I wanted a drink of water; I $\qquad$ .

I $\qquad$ . ~ Well, put on a coat.

5 It $\qquad$ in here. I'd better turn down the heating.

6 There $\qquad$ usually a long queue for this bus.
7 There $\qquad$ thirty people in the queue yesterday.
8 Well, there $\qquad$ (not) anybody there now.
$9 \quad$ But we've just missed a bus. There $\qquad$ (not) another for some time.
10 There $\qquad$ a lot of broken glass on the road.'
There an accident?

11 Was it very wet last night? ~Yes, $\qquad$ a lot of rain.
12 How far $\qquad$ to Dover? ~ 100 kilometres.
13 $\qquad$ time for a meal before we start tonight?
14 Have you got a map? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ one in my bag.
15 $\qquad$ someone standing by our car.
16 I think $\qquad$ a traffic warden.
17 I'd better move the car. $\qquad$ a car park behind the
station and $\qquad$ (not) full; plenty of spaces.


THE Australan Institute for Science and Techiology

A Participles: present having, past had.
Present tense

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| I have/I've | I have not/I haven't/I've not |
| you have/you've | you have not/you haven't/ you've not |
| he has/he's | he has not/he hasn't/he's not |
| she has/she's | she has not/she hasn't/she's not |
| it has/it's | it has not/it hasn't/it's not |
| we have/we've | we have not/we haven't/we've not |
| they have/they've | they have not/ they haven't// |
| they've not |  |

ญำกู่: have I? have you? has he? etc.




- ถْภฺภู่: had I? had you? had he?...etc.


he doesn't have we don't have
they didn't have does he have?
do you have? did they have?


 ธิทนิสาธธ have you? has he? had he?....etc. ฯ


## 





- Past perfect ม่ถีถถ่าถับิกู่บูกถั:

- Future perfect ม่ถาติถิกัาถธิิิบู่กกี:

By next year he will/ he'll have paid his debts.



- Perfect infinitive (to have done, to have gone....etc.):



- Perfect participle (having done, having gone, having been ....etc.):

Having damaged his own car, he asked me to lend him mine.











The Australian InternationaISchool










You had／you＇d better not drink any more．You＇re the driver．



He had／He＇d better come today／tomorrow．





I＇d better hurry or I＇ll miss my train．

He＇d better book early or he won＇t get a seat．




## Exercise


Do you wash your car yourself？$\sim \mathrm{No}, \mathrm{I}$ have it washed．
$\square \quad$ Did you translate the documents yourself？ $\sim$ No，I had them translated．
1 Do you develop your own films？～No，I $\qquad$ ．
2 Are you typing the report yourself？～No，I
3 Did you build the garage yourself？～No， $\qquad$ ．
4 Is she making the curtains herself？～No， $\qquad$ －
5 Do you clean your own carpets？～No， $\qquad$ －
 to be early／to book a seat in a non－smoker／not to travel on a Bank Holiday／ to get some traveller＇s cheques．

$\square$ My train goes in ten minutes．～You＇d better hurry．
6 I＇m going abroad next week．～You＇d better $\qquad$ ．
7 I hate cigarette smoke．～Then you $\qquad$ ．
8 I hear that luggage often gets lost．～Yes，you $\qquad$ ．

9 There＇ll be long queues at the ticket office．～Probably．You $\qquad$ ．
10 I hate crowds．～Then you $\qquad$ －．

A have ตาถัถัตั่า"ยาด"

| 1 | AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRESENT | have (got) | haven't (got) don't have | have you (got)? etc. |
| PAST | had | hadn't(got) didn't have | do you have? etc. had you (got)? etc. did you have? etc. |

2 \&ษาบรณก๊:
I have/ I've got a new bicycle. วั่ยากส่เมี่




I have/ I've got headache.วิดทีทีดสบ




$\sim$ No, I don't/ yes, I do. ~ ig! gibig /mey

I haven't (got) time to do it. OR I don't have time to do it.

 He hadn't (got) a work permit. OR He didn't have a work permit.

Had he (got) a ticket? OR Did he have a ticket? ลถีทต่ถ่าณถั่ถิตร?









She's got a big family, hasn't she? ~ Yes, she has.





/a bath














You have a month's holiday every year, don't you?




We are having supper with Tom tonight.

Mrs Jones is having lunch with a client at the moment.



มุกีณณงนยที่ถู: I've got a concert next week. I must practise.


## Exercise



- I've got/I have a headache.

1 I'm sorry you _a headache. $\qquad$ you often $\qquad$ then?
2 I $\qquad$ (not) them in the holidays. But I $\qquad$ them in term time.
3 you $\qquad$ a good reading lamp?
4 I $\qquad$ a lamp but it $\qquad$ (not) a very strong bulb.


- What's the noise? ~ My neighbour's having a party.

5 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ parties? ~ Yes. I went to the last one.
$6 \quad$ We $\qquad$ champagne at his last party. I think they $\qquad$ champagne tonight too.
7 $\qquad$ you a good time at the last party?
8 Oh yes. Everyone always $\qquad$ a great time at his parties.
9 But just now I $\qquad$ (not) time for parties. We $\qquad$ a test next week.
10 How often $\qquad$ you $\qquad$ tests?
~We $\qquad$ one every two months.

Participles: present doing, past done.
Present tense

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| I do | I do not/I don't |
| you do | you do not/ you don't |
| he does | he does not/ he doesn't |
| she does | she does not/ she doesn't |
| it does | it does not/ it doesn't |
| we do | we do not/ we don't |
| they do | they do not/ they don't |

Interrogative: do I? do you? does he? etc.
Negative interrogative: don't I? don't you? doesn't he? etc.

## Past tense




- Interrogative: did I? did you? did he? etc.
- Negative interrogative: didn't I? didn't you? didn't he? etc.










## 








You think he doesn't understand but he does understand.








$\sim$ Yes, do OR Do. ~ Mg, misy













- $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{i}$ if-clauses:

~ If he really does, he'll be useful.



$\sim$ When he does, let me know, will you?



## Exercise


When he pays his taxes... ~But he doesn't pay his taxes!
1 When he answered your letter. $\qquad$ my letter!
2 When you make a mistake...~ $\qquad$ mistakes!
3 When I wrote to you . . ~ ~ $\qquad$ to me!
4 When she does her homework... ~ $\qquad$ her homework!


- Ann doesn't work here, but Tom does. (= Tom works here.)

5 Did he come by car? ~ Yes, he $\qquad$ .
6 He swims better than I $\qquad$ .
7 They earned more than we 8
You don't smoke, you?
9 I hope you'll win. If you $\qquad$ we'll have a party.
10 I'll accept his offer. ~ Before you $\qquad$ , read the conditions again.

The Asia Institute of Sciences

He's in Alaska. ถึ่ต่เฉ่ Alaskay











You can do what you like but I have to do what I'm told.













## Exercise



- What is he doing now? ~ He's doing his home work.

1 What $\qquad$ they usually $\qquad$ in the evenings? $\sim$ They watch TV.
2 What $\qquad$ you $\qquad$ tonight? $\sim$ We're going to the theatre.
3 you still $\qquad$ exercises every morning?
$\sim$ I if I have time. I $\qquad$ (not) them regularly.
4 The pills $\qquad$ (not) him any good, so he stopped taking them.
5 He's out of work. ~ What $\qquad$ all day? ~ He $\qquad$ (not) anything.
6 (at a political demonstration) $\qquad$ demonstrations any good? ~ Sometimes they $\qquad$ .


## Session 78: can/may: ©ْju





negative cannot/can't may not/mayn't
could not/ couldn't might not/mightn't
interrogative can I? etc. may I? etc.
could I? etc. might I? etc.
negative can I not/ can't I? may I not? etc.
INTERROGATIVE etc.? might I not?/ could I not?/mightn't I? etc.
couldn't I? etc.

(infinitive without to):


Since her last accident her husband hasn't allowed her to drive the car.


## can 1 may








Teacher ณภากig: You can use your dictionaries for this test.



Teacher ถภากifi: Parents can visit the school at any time.









 he/ they can:
Parents may visit the school at any time.




## Exercise



- In Britain you are allowed To buy weapons in shops.

In Britain you can buy weapons in shops.
1 But you aren't allowed to carry them in the streets.
2 So I'M NOT ALLowed to carry a knife, AM I?
3 No, you arent (allowed to).
4 Is my sister allowed to carry her umbrella?
5 oh yes, she's allowed to carry her umbrella.
6 if someone tries to mug her, is she allowed To hit him with her umbrella?
7 she isn't allowed To hit him first, but if he hits her, she is allowed To hit back.

8 (exam regulations) Candidates who finish early are allowed to leave the hall.
9 But candidates who leave are not allowed to return.
10 (student to friend). If we finish early we are allowed to leave the hall.
11 But we aren't allowed to return.













3 Policeman вiñm®: Could I see your driving licence, please?


~ Yes, of course (you can). ~ me, misy
5 I've left my camera at home. May I/ Might I borrow yours?








## Exercise


can I?, could I?, may I? ษ might I?
$\square \quad$ (in a shop) You want to try on a swimsuit. May I try it on?
1 You want to borrow a friend's timetable.
2 You want to use your neighbour's phone. (You don't know him well.)
3 You are a child and you want to go out and play. (Ask your mother.)
4 (on the train) You want to have a look at another traveller's newspaper. (He isn't reading it. Use your paper.)
5 You want to photocopy a page of a book.
(Ask the librarian. Use this book.)

I have always allowed my children to eat what they like.

Í haven't got a work permit yet, but they're allowing me to work temporarily.


After tea the children could do what they liked.


It was after hospital visiting hours, but I was allowed to visit him.


We arrived late and couldn't get in/ weren't allowed in till the interval.





## Exercise



- Non-residents could (or were allowed to)
have meals in the hotel restaurant.
1 But they__ (not) use the residents' lounge.
2 Guests __ (not) bring dogs into the hotel.
3 But Tom brought in his guide dog. He__, bring him in.
4 Guests___(not) park in front of the hotel.
5 But sometimes disabled guests park there.



## Reference


Grammar, Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom

## Session 80: may/might

A ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{g} \frac{15}{15}$



- Negative: may not, might not/ mightn't.






 He said he might not have time for a meal.


If you paid your staff more they might work better.



- $\mathfrak{y}$ be + likely + infinitive:




## Exercise




- Bill: PERHAPS it wILL rain. It may (or might) rain.
- Ann: And if it was very wet PERHAPS people wouldn'T come. And if it was very wet people mightn't come.
1 Bill: PERHAPS it will be windy.
2 Ann: And if it was windy PERHAPS people wouldn't want to eat out of doors.
3 Bill: PERHAPS your brother wILL bring his dogs.
4 Tom: Yes, he said that perhaps he would bring them.
5 Bill: if other people bring their dogs PERHAPS there'LL be a dog fight.

The Australian International School




She said that he might have missed the train.







If you had tried again you might have passed.



## Exercise






- Perhaps he Lost it. ~ Yes, he may/ might have lost it.
- Perhaps he sold it. ~ Yes, if someone had made him a good offer for it he might have sold it. Perhaps he lent it to someone. ~ Yes, he $\ldots$ it to Peter, who collects gold watches.
2 Perhaps he SENt it to be repaired. $\sim$ Yes, if it had stopped working, he $\qquad$ it to a jewellers'.
3 Perhaps he Gave it away. ~ Yes, he__ it to George. George was always asking for it.
4 Perhaps he FORGOT he'd promised it to you. $\sim$ Yes, he had a bad memory. He $\qquad$ -.
5 Perhaps he HID it somewhere. ~ Yes, if he had wanted to keep it safe, he $\qquad$ it.


## Session 83: could นัํํกส may/ might










She could/ may/ might have paid by cheque.


She may/ might not have paid by cheque.

She couldn't have paid by cheque. She hasn't got a bank account.


## Exercise




- He may/might/could have opened (open) the back door. The lock isn't very strong.
No, he couldn't have opened (open) it. It was bolted inside.
1 The downstairs windows are all locked, so he (get) in that way.
2 He $\qquad$ (get) in through an upstairs window.
The upstairs windows aren't locked.
3 But he $\qquad$ (reach) the upstairs windows without a ladder.
It's just not possible.
4 There is a ladder in the garage. He $\qquad$ (use) that.


You can get to the top of the mountain by cable car.


You couldn't drink the water, it was polluted.




These demonstrations could be very violent.

¢ำํํ
 ถิเท ถกั่อกกู่4
- Negative: cannot/ can't, could not/ couldn't.
- Interrogative: can he? etc., could he? etc.
- Negative interrogative: can he not/ can't he? could he not? etc.



Perfect tenses:

He said he'd been able to read since he' was five.

- $\frac{8 \rightarrow 5 \text { เi }}{}$ infinitive ถี: to be able It's nice to be able to pay by credit card.

- ©ْ่ำ Gerund กี: being able Being able to buy things by mail order is very convenient.



## Exercise

 havel has been able to ษู be able to.

- Bill: It says here that all students must be able to swim.

1 Tom: But I___(not) swim.__you swim?
2 Bill: Yes. I__ swim since I was six.
3 Tom: You're like my brother. He___ swim since he was four.
4 Bill: But you___ learn to swim at any age. if you start lessons now, you___ swim in a week's time.
5 Tom: Are you sure that I___swim after only a week's lessons?



I can't read a word of Russian. Can you?

'His foot is still in plaster, but he is able to walk a little now.












He'll be able to swim after a few more lessons.


Could you carry your luggage yourself if you had to?



I am unable to see anything without my glasses.


## Exercise

- ஸู่วนกั่ could, couldn't ญู was/ were able to.

Last month I had a fire in my kitchen. I ( $\mathbf{\uparrow}$ ) couldn't (not) put it out and I (1) $\qquad$ (not) phone the Fire Brigade from my house but I (2)____ wake my neighbour and ask if I could use her phone.
She (3) $\qquad$ see smoke pouring out of my window so she said, 'Of course'.
My hands were shaking but I (4) $\qquad$ dial 999 and give my address.
The Fire Brigade came quickly and (5) $\qquad$ put the fire out. But for a week afterwards you (6) $\qquad$ still smell smoke.



## Session 86: could + have done etc.








Exercise
 ring, save, write, walk
$\uparrow \quad$ A: I couldn't come to work. There was a bus strike.
B: But it's only three miles. You could have walked.
1 A: I didn't save any money last year.
B: But you have a good salary. You $\qquad$ more than $£ 1,000$.
2 A: I didn't know your phone number.
B: But you knew my address. You $\qquad$ to me.
3
A: I rang once but got no answer.
B: You again. to me -
 You ought to tell OR should tell him today or tomorrow.


He thought I ought to go OR should go at once.


- นึ่ษููธั perfect infinitive:

You ought to have OR should have paid him at once.












There ought to be more buses on this route.





Exercise


$\uparrow$ He only shaves once a week. $\sim($ Yes/ more often)
Yes, he should shave more often.
$\uparrow \quad$ He wears ear-rings! $\sim$ (Yes)
Yes, he shouldn't wear ear-rings.
He only cuts his hair once a month. $\sim$ (Yes/ more often)
He doesn't get up till 10. ~ (Yes/ earlier)
He borrows my shirts. ~ (Yes/ your)
He uses my razor. ~ (Yes/ your)
5 He isn't trying to find a job. ~ (Yes)

EKRY International Sčhool





ought to have $=$ ought to 've, ought not to have $=$ oughtn't to've, should have = should've, should not have= shouldn't've





## Exercise




$\uparrow$ Tom: You booked me a room with a bath but they gave me one with a shower.
That was bad. They should've given you a room with a bath.
1 Tom: They didn't carry my luggage up. ~
2 Tom: The central heating wasn't on. ~
3 Tom: They said breakfast was at 7.30 but it wasn't served till half past eight.
4
Tom: I asked them to call me at 7 but they didn't call me till 8 .




The Australian International School

## Session 89: must: ©ْ ¢it



- Negative: must not/ mustn'ty
- Interrogative: must I? etcy
- Negative interrogative: mustn't I? etc ${ }^{4}$


Policeman вãmณห: You must move your car, sir. .
- نิٌ




 ฉธางส่ถูม
ษิตุ่งส่่Ann: You ought to be in bed. You've got a bad cold.



It's a marvellous book. You must read it.

It's quite an interesting book. You should read it.



## Session 90: have to: ¢ْรㄴํ

A Present: have (got) to.

- Past: had to.
- Future: will/ shall have to.


C have to ถิ่ have got to









A affirmative forms ૬ังว่นินิ่ยาร




Passengers must check in an hour before their flight.


"ร่ถกาษิถีเกิก่า" (external authority)ฯ
Tom: Passengers have to check in an hour before
their flight, so you'll have to check in at 9.30, Ann.




> Everybody has to eat.

C Present and future: \&¢านรกก็เธ must ถิ่ have to
1 Second person ไิ่ิิ:ఫิต




2 Third person ไิวิผ:ชื่M



People often have to queue at the ticket office.

3 First person ไุวิ่น: $\mathfrak{\text { gng }}$

- โธีนนรายสโโี $I /$ we must ษู $I /$ we have to.





I have to catch the 8.30 train every morning.

Í usually have to stand all the way.



There was no oil; I had to cook it in butter. ม1


## Exercise


ติ่รโโั่ must ญู่ have to
$\uparrow$ Guide: You must be ready by eight tomorrow morning.
1 Tom: Poor tourists. They__ get up early tomorrow.
2 Ann: But people on bus tours always $\qquad$ get up early.
3 Guide: You $\qquad$ keep together. It's easy to get lost.
4 Tom: Some of them will get lost and he_go and look for them.
5 Ann: And the others__ wait till he finds them.
6 Guide: Lunch is paid for at the Swan Hotel.
But, $\qquad$ you remember to pay for your drinks.
7 Tom: They $\qquad$ pay a lot for drinks at the Swan Hotel.



## Session 92: need: ©ْj น่ํ





- Negative: need not.
- Interrogative: need I? ...etc.
- Negative interrogative: need I not/ needn't I? etc.

You needn't cook it; We can eat it raw.



| Future | Negative: | will not/ won't need to <br> shall not/ shan't need to <br> shall I/ will he etc. need to? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Present | Interrogative: | segative: <br> do not/ don't need to <br> does not/ doesn't need to |
|  | Interrogative: | did he etc. need to? |


I don't need to work on Saturdays.






- Present: I/ you/ we/ they need, he/ she/ it needs.




 must not ถิน need not





You mustn't use a very hot iron on this shirt.



Examiner: You needn't make a long speech. Just talk for two
minutes on one of these topics.

You needn't pay me now. Next week will be soon enough.



## Exercise


$\uparrow$ You must not talk during the exam.
1 You_____attempt all the questions. Answer any six.
2 You_c_copy another candidate's answers.
3 You__ write very long answers.
One page for each question is plenty.
4 You___do the questions in any particular order.
5 You___look at your text books during the exam.

The Australan Institute for Science and Techiology

| A Forms: grin $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ค่กภาษยกีิไก่่ |
| SPEAKER'S AUTHORITY |  | EXTERNAL AUTHORITY |
| PRESENT | need not | do/ does not need to |
|  |  | do/ does not have to |
|  |  | havel has not got to |
| Future | need not | will/ shall not need to |
|  |  | will shall not have to |
| PAST | did not need to |  |
|  | did not have to |  |
|  | had not got to |  |



Mother to child: You needn't eat it all.

Employer to typist: You needn't finish it today.


The children don't have to walk to school. There's a school bus.

We didn't have to pay. The car park was free.


I needn't go tomorrow. or I won't have to go.


C haven't got to ถิท don't need to/ don't have to

We haven't got to decide now. We can decide later.


We don't need to/ have to decide now. (single action)

He doesn't need to/ have to pay rent. (habitual action)



Exercise


แึโโี่ needn't ษู don't have to.
$\uparrow$ Bill: You needn't call me 'sir'. We use first names here, don't we, Mary?
1 Mary: Oh yes, you___call him 'sir'. He's Bill.
2 Bill: You__ work 9 to 5; if you prefer you can work 10 to 6 or 8 to 4 , like Mary.
3 Mary: If you work 8 to 4 you $\qquad$ travel in the rush hour.
4 Bill: You___do overtime unless you wish.
5 Mary: This means that you___work on Saturdays.
6 Bill: Oh, and you__go out for lunch. We have a very good canteen.



A Forms $\dot{9} \boldsymbol{\jmath} \mathfrak{a}$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ASKING THE | ASKING SOMEONE ELSE |
|  | AUTHORITY |  |
| PRESENT | need I? | do I? does he need to? |
|  | must I? | do I/ does he have to? |
|  |  | have I/ has he got to? |
| FUTURE | need I? | will I need to? |
|  | must I? | will I have to ? |
| PAST |  | did he need to? |
|  |  | did he have to? |
|  |  | had he got to? |

B need I? ถิถ must I?



Must I go? เสี่ใต่ ตinisitu? ~ Yes, you must OR No, you needn't.




needn't have done






~ You needn't have walked. You could have taken a bus.


## Exercise



$\uparrow$ I've typed it again. ~ You needn't have typed it again. I'd made a photocopy.
1 I've ironed my shirt. ~ You $\qquad$ it. It's a drip-dry shirt.
2 I've put 50p in the parking meter. ~ You $\qquad$ in any money. Parking is free on Sunday.
3 I've ordered a taxi. ~ You $\qquad$ one. We can go by bus.
4 He boiled the water first. $\sim \mathrm{He}$ $\qquad$ it.
The water here is quite safe.
5 They bought a new one. ~ They $\qquad$ a new one. They could have repaired the old one.
6 I've brought my sleeping bag. ~ You $\qquad$ it.
We're going to stay in a hotel.


THE Australan Insituute for ScIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EKRY International Sčhool

## 

A โซี่แโั่ must + present infinitive (must be, must have, must know etc.)

## 

He must be very rich. He has just bought a second Rolls Royce.



You must know Ann; she works in the canteen.


B เพ็ษโโี must + perfect infinitive (must have been, must have had,

Tom was the only one who knew how to open the safe.


~Then Tom must have told her. stigit Tom โīinimsunicisy

















She knew that he couldn't have carried it by himself.



## Exercise


$\uparrow$ I'm 65 and I've lived here all my life.
~ You must know the area very well.
1 She always looks very elegant. ~ She $\qquad$ a lot of money on clothes.
2 Which of us has the keys? ~ I haven't got them, so you $\qquad$ them.
3 He says that the journey only takes him half an hour by car. $\sim \mathrm{He}$ $\qquad$ very fast.
 switch, have, let, know
4 They didn't break in. ~ Then someone___them in. 5 The alarm wires weren't cut. ~ Someone__the alarm off.
6 They opened the safe without damaging it. ~ They____keys.
$7 \quad$ When they came out the police were waiting for them.
~ The police $\qquad$ that there was going to be a bank raid.

$\stackrel{\uparrow}{\uparrow}$ Is it a scorpion? ~No, it can't/ couldn't be a scorpion.
We don't have them in this country.
$8 \quad$ He gets a good salary, I suppose? $\sim \mathrm{He}$ $\qquad$ a good salary yet; he's only a junior.
9 Does he know the town well? ~ He $\qquad$ it well. He's only
been there twice.
10 Does she still have time to play tennis?
~She $\qquad$ much time for tennis now.
She has a large family to look after.


## 







2 will + continuous infinitive:



They'll be on the beach by now. (I'm sure that they are on the beach.)










## Exercise



$\uparrow \quad$ (Midnight on Sunday) Don't ring now. I'm SURE HE's in bed. He'll be in bed.
$\uparrow$ (8 a.m. on Monday) Ring now. IEXPECTHES up by now. He should be up by now.
1 ( $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. ) I'M SURE TOM IS NOT at home now.
2 IM SURE HES STLL in his office. (put still before be)
3 (7 p.m.) Do you think he's still in his office? $\sim$ No, iexpect he has finished by now.
4 HE'S PROBABLY on the train home.
5 IM SURE HIS WIFE IS WAITING at the station with the car.






 How dare you read my diary!



Did anyone dare to object to your scheme?






 I daresay they'll serve lunch on the plane.









D dare (= challenge)


Why did he try to cross the river when the ice was so thin?



## Exercise




$\uparrow \quad$ Ann: He applied for promotion, I suppose.
Tom: Oh no, he didn't dare to apply for promotion.
1 He asked for a rise, I suppose. ~ Oh no, he $\qquad$ .
2 He complained, I suppose. ~ $\qquad$ .
3 He refused to do overtime, I suppose, $\qquad$ .
4 He goes home early sometimes, I suppose. (omit 'sometimes') ~ $\qquad$ .
5 He takes a weekend off occasionally, I suppose. (omit, "occasionally") ~ $\qquad$ .

The Australian International'School


A Form 8 oj it







B Use บิ่นี่บำกิ่

He used to cycle to work. Now he drives.

We used to have a railway station. But they closed it down.


Every morning the campers used to rush down to the river for a swim.

Then they used to cook an enormous breakfast.


the campers would rush . . they would cook . . . -



## Exercise


 $\dagger^{〔}$ Ann: Tony gave marvellous parties, didn't he?

Bill: Yes, he did. I used to give marvellous parties too.
1 Tony drank champagne every night, didn't he? .~ $\qquad$ -.
2 He drove a Rolls Royce, didn't he? ~ $\qquad$ -
3 He went to the Bahamas every year, didn't he? ~
 When the children were young we used to spend two weeks every year at a holiday camp. We ( $\mathbf{\uparrow}$ ) WENT I would go there by train and the holiday camp bus (4) MET $\qquad$ us at the station. The children loved it. They (5) swam $\qquad$ every morning and in the afternoon the camp staff (6) ORGANIZED/
_games for them. Sometimes we (7) PLAYEd/
$\qquad$ tennis; sometimes we (8) SUNBATHED/ $\qquad$ .



Session 99: be used to ถิน to use

1 be used to ถั่ + noun/ pronoun/ gerund:






| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| I am/I'm working | I am/I'm not working |
| youarelyou'reworking | you are not/you aren't/ <br> you're not working |
| he is/he's working | he is not/he isn't/he's not working |
| she is/she 's working | she is not/she isn't/she's not working |
| it is/it's working | it is not/it isn't/it's not working |
| we are/we're working | we are not/we aren't/ |
|  | we're not working |
| they are/they're working | they are not/they aren't/ |
| • Interrogative: am I working? are you working? is he working? etc. |  |
| - Negative interrogative: aren't I working? aren't you working? |  |
| isn't he working? etc. |  |


where? who? why?:


B The present participle î infinitive +ing:
help + ing $=$ helping $\quad$ see + ing $=$ seeing

love, loving; drive, driving
run, running; stop, stopping
be'gin, beginning
'enter, entering
travel, travelling












## Exercise


$\uparrow$ agree agreeing

| 1 | carry | 7 | marry | 13 shop | 19 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | cry | 8 | permit | 14 sit | 20 |
| swim |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | eat | 9 | play | 15 stand | 21 |
| 4 | forget | 10 prefer | 16 stare | 22 | travel |
| 5 | have | 11 quarrel | 17 steal |  |  |
| 6 | like | 12 see | 18 stop |  |  |




EKRY Interiationall Sčhool

## Session 100: Present continuous: บิธิ่บำสาส่
















## Exercise


$\uparrow$ Where is Ann working (Ann/work)? Ann $\qquad$ (work) in a travel agent's at the moment. Where (you/ work)? I
$\qquad$ (not/ do) anything at the moment.

I (look) for a job.
Jack and Jill $\qquad$ (wait) to hear their exam results.
5 Meanwhile they $\qquad$ (help) their father in his shop.
$6 \quad \mathrm{He}$ $\qquad$ (not/ pay) them very much.
7 Why isn't Tom here? What $\qquad$ (he/ do)?
8 He (talk) to Ann on the phone. He $\qquad$ (make) arrangements for tonight.
9 They $\qquad$ (go) to a concert together.
10 But he $\qquad$ (not/ pay) for her.
She $\qquad$ (pay) for herself.










Where's Tom? สถี่ Toтถถ่วดกา?




appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste'





I'm just tasting the soup to see if it's hot enough.








agree, believe, expect $(=$ กิลิ), feel (= ิิก), forget, know, mean, remember,












concern, consist, contain, hold $\left(=\frac{\text { in }}{} \mathrm{H}\right)$, keep $(=\mathrm{vig})$, matter, need
Our tinned fruit contains no preservatives.




## Exercise


$\uparrow \quad$ Bill: Lunch will be ready in a minute:
We are having (have) soup.
1 Mary: It $\qquad$ (smell) good.
2 Bill: Ann $\qquad$ (just/ taste) it to see if it ._ . (need) more salt.
3 Bill: I'm afraid she $\qquad$ (think) it does. She $\qquad$ (look) for the salt.
4 Mary: I $\qquad$ (not/ like) too much salt so I'll have mine now, please.
5 Mary: Thanks. It $\qquad$ (look) lovely.

It $\qquad$ . (taste) good too.
6 Bill: Ann it really $\qquad$ (not need) any more salt!


## Session 102: Present simple: ©ْ ¢่ㄴํ



- Negative: do/ does not + infinitive.
- Interrogative: do I? does he? etc. + infinitive.

| AFFIRMATIVE | negative |
| :--- | :--- |
| I work | I do not/I don't work |
| you work | you do not/you don't work |
| he works | he does not/he doesn't work |
| she works | she does not/she doesn't work |
| it works | it does notit doesn't work |
| we work | we do not/we don't work |
| they work | they do not/they don't work |

- Interrogative: do I work? do you work? does he work? etc.
- Negative interrogative: don't I work? don't you work?
doesn't he work? etc.


I kiss $\Rightarrow$ he kisses, I push $\Rightarrow$ he pushes,
I watch $\Rightarrow$ he watches, I go $\Rightarrow$ she goes.

I carry $\Rightarrow$ he carries, I fly $\Rightarrow$ he flies



## Exercise


Every day Bill ( $\uparrow$ ) goes (go) home by train and usually (1)
(catch) the 6.15. He always (2) $\qquad$ (hurry) to the station because if he misses the 6.15 , he (3) $\qquad$ (have) to wait an hour for the next train.
When he (4) (get) home he (5) $\qquad$ (relax) with a drink and (6) $\qquad$ (watch) a TV programme. He (7) $\qquad$ (say) that this is the best part of the day.





Bill usually walks to work，but he isn＇t walking today because


every day／week，once／twice a year etc．：


－ญู่กี time clauses：


CAR BOMB KILLS TWO．ஸio

In the film the murderer hides the body in a cellar．


McEnroe serves to Lendl．Lendl returns it．


We fly to Venice and join our ship there．










## Exercise


Tom and I both（ $\mathbf{T}$ ）belong（belong）to a big engineering firm．I（1）
$\qquad$ （work）in the design section；Tom（2） $\qquad$ （work）in the
sales section．He often（3） $\qquad$ （go）abroad on business．At the
moment he（4） （travel）round America，and next month he（5）
$\qquad$ （meet）a customer in Toronto．He（6） $\qquad$ （like）
travelling and（7） $\qquad$ ．（enjoy）his present trip，but he always（8）
$\qquad$ （feel）happy to get back home．




| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| I was working | I was not/I wasn't working |
| you were working | you were not/you weren't working |
| he was working | he was not/he wasn't working |
| she was working | she was not/she wasn't working |
| it was working | it was not/it wasn't working |
| we were working | we were not/we weren't working |
| they were working | they were not/they weren't working |

- Interrogative: was I working? were you working? was he working? etc.
- Negative interrogative: wasn't I working? weren't you working?
wasn't he working? etc.


## Past continuous: บ่นีนำงาส่







At 8 o'clock he was having breakfast.







 (past continuous) ท่ายูต่าเธิรารโุ่น (past simple):







He was packing. He was leaving that night.




## Exercise


1 He usually reads in the evenings.
He wasn't reading when I saw him yesterday.
Was he reading when you saw him yesterday?
1 He usually practises the piano in the evenings.
2 They usually play chess in the evenings.
3 She usually does her shopping in the evenings.
$4 \quad$ He usually goes home in the evenings.
$5 \quad$ They usually watch TV in the evenings.
6 She usually writes letters in the evenings.


## Session 105: Past simple: ©ْj






stop, stopped; travel, travelled per'mit , permitted but 'enter, 'entered carry, carried But obey, obeyed





he stopped, he didn't stop;
they went, they didn't go


Exercise
 answer, answered

| 1 apply | 6 enter | 11 obey | 16 signal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 bury | 7 fit | 12 occur | 17 stay |
| 3 cry | 8 grab | 13 play | 18 stop |
| 4 die | 9 hurry | 14 quarrel | 19 travel |
| 5 drop | 10 knit | 15 refer | 20 try |



| begin | began |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 break | 26 cut | 31 hear | 36 put |
| 22 bring | 27 drink | 32 keep | 37 see |
| 23 buy | 28 feel | 33 leave | 38 shut |
| 24 come | 29 get | 34 lie | 39 wake |
| 25 choose | 30 go | 35 pay |  |


 They left on Monday. I bought it yesterday.


| Monday <br> they left | Tuesday | Wednesday <br> [ bought it | Thursday (now) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |











Did you ever see Maria Callas? ~ Yes, I saw her once. เิี่

He never ate meat.

## Exercise


Liz: When did you see (you/ see) them last?
1 John: I__ (have) them when I (come) ___ in last night.
2 I (take) them out of my pocket.
3 I (put) them on the table.
4 Liz: Why (you/___ not hang) them on the hook as usual?
5 John: Well, Bill $\qquad$ (ring) just then and $\qquad$ (want) advice about his car.

When I first (6) $\qquad$ (meet) Tom, he (7) $\qquad$ (work) in a bank and (8) $\qquad$ (share) a flat with his brother Paul. But Paul (9)
___ (get) married six months ago and (10) $\qquad$ (move out).
Tom (11) $\qquad$ (ring) me last week and (12) $\qquad$ (tell) me this.
He also (13) $\qquad$ (say) that he (14) $\qquad$ (look) for a smaller
flat and (15) $\qquad$ (try) to find something in Chelsea. a. I (16)
$\qquad$ (advise) him to try Battersea.


The Asia Institute of Sciences
THE Australaa Insituute for Scleice and Techiology



affirmative
I have/ I've worked you have/ you've worked
he has/ he's worked she has/ she's worked it has/ it's worked we have/ we've worked
they havel they've worked
negative
I have not/ I haven't/ I've not worked you have not/ you haven't/ you've not worked
he has not/ he hasn't/ he's not worked
she has not// she hasn't/ she's not worked it has not/ it hasn't/ it's not worked we have not/ we haven't/ we've not worked they have not they haven't/ they've not worked

- Interrogative: have I worked? have you worked? has he worked? etc.
- Negative interrogative: haven't I worked? haven't you worked?
hasn't he worked? etc.




He has just gone out. (He went out a few minutes ago.)




## Exercise


Did Tom tell you this a long time ago?
$\sim$ No, he's (he has) only just told me.
1 Did they go out some time ago? $\sim$ No,
2 Did the train leave some time ago? ~ No, -

3 Did Tom buy the house some time ago? ~ No, $\qquad$ it.
4 Did you send the letter some time ago? ~ No,____it.
 I've lost my watch. Have you seen it anywhere?



Has the plane landed? ~Yes, it has/No, it hasn't




Bill has won several races on this horse.






## Exercise




1 Cleaner: How long have you been (you/ be) here?
1 George: I $\qquad$ (be) here for an hour!
2 Cleaner: $\qquad$ (you/try) the emergency bell?
3 George: Yes, I $\qquad$ (try) it at once but I (not/ hear) anything. I don't think the bell works.
4 Cleaner: The last time this $\qquad$ (happen) I $\qquad$ (get) the engineer. But I think he__(leave) the building already.

 The Australian Internationa/ School

## 






I haven't seen Tom this morning.





















He left this morning. They arrived today.




## Exercise


$\uparrow$ Tom and Bill haven't been (not/be) to any lectures this week.
1 They____(not/go) to any lectures last week either.
2 It's 11.30. Bill___(not/ open) a book this morning.
3 Bill___ (not write) to his parents this week.
4 It's 3 p.m. Tom____(not/ hand in) his essay this morning.
5 Tom__ (not/ pay) this month's rent yet.




## Session 110: Present perfect ชิ่นี่งำสิ่นกายูตร ever, never, always










 This is the worst storm we've ever had.


Exercise


$\uparrow$ Bill and Tom are talking about John, who has just won (just/ win) a big competition.
1 Bill: $\qquad$ (you/ ever/ see) him play?

2
Tom: Yes, I $\qquad$ . $\qquad$ (see) him at Wimbledon last year.
3 Bill: I $\qquad$ (never/ be) to any of his matches but I $\qquad$ (see) him on TV.
4 Tom: His sister $\qquad$ (play) in competitions till she $\qquad$ (get) married. She $\qquad$ (not play) at all since then.
5 Bill: (you/ ever/ see) her play?
6 Tom: I once.



THE Australlan Institute for Science ano Techinoog

all day/ night, all the time, always 4



$$
\begin{array}{lllllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & \text { (Now) }
\end{array}
$$


19821988 Now


Ann: Hello, Tom! I haven't seen you for ages.






I thought you were abroad OR I didn't know you were in London.







 or Yes, I went to the Festival Hall' last night.

Exercise

$\uparrow$ (It's Friday.) I've got a headache. It started on Monday.
So you've had a headache for four days.
$\uparrow \quad$ (It's 1989.) I last saw a doctor in 1983.
So you haven't seen a doctor for six years.
1 (It's 1987.) I'm a vegetarian. I began this diet in 1985.
2 (It's August.) I wear glasses. I began wearing them in May.
3 (It's the last week of May.) I last took sleeping pills during the first week of May.
4 (It's 1990.) I last smoked a cigarette in 1985.

A for + รแ:เสดษ (for two days, for a week etc.)

I have taught here for five years. (I am still teaching here.)
$\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \text { (NOW) }\end{array}$

I haven't ridden a horse for two years.


$$
1 \quad 2 \text { (Now) }
$$


He typed his own letters for a week.

1 Week Now




He hasn't ridden since his accident/ since he broke his arm.


He had a bad fall. He hasn't ridden since then.



It is two years since I've played the piano.

It is two years since I'(last) played the piano.





## Exercise

- ตู่แก่ for ษู since:

I've been standing here since 2 o'clock.
1 The man behind me has been waiting longer___than I have.
2 And it's been raining__the last ten minutes.
3 Buses have been running late____they introduced the new timetable.
4 Fares have gone up twice___March.
5 Regular passengers have been complaining____quite a long time.


- Affirmative: I have/I've been working, he has/ he has been working etc.


## 

- Negative: I have not/I haven't been working, he has not/

- Interrogative: have I been working? has he been working? etc.


## 




## Present perfect continuous: บ่นี่กำกาส่


 198719881989 (NOW)

Oh, here's my key! I've been looking for it all day!
 9.00 a.m. 6.00 p.m. (NOW)




## Present perfect



He has played for our club for two years. OR
He has been playing for our club for two years.










 perfect continuous 4






The Asia Institute of Sciences

## Exercise


$\uparrow$ I've been writing letters. ~ How many have you written?
$\sim$ Six letters.
$\uparrow \quad$ Bill's been in the kitchen. ~What has he been doing? $\sim$ He's been washing the glasses.
1 I've been telling people about the party. ~ How many ? About five people.
2 Bob's been picking strawberries. ~ How many $\qquad$ ? About three boxes.
3 Ann's been in the kitchen. ~ What $\qquad$ ? ~ She's been making mayonnaise.
4 Mary's been grilling sausages all morning. ~ How many $\qquad$ ? $\sim$ About a hundred.

I've mended (mend) the broken plates. Here they are.
$\uparrow$ I've been mending (mend) the broken plates. I haven't quite finished.
5 $\qquad$ (write) to Ann. Here's the letter.
6
$7 \quad \mathrm{He}$ $\qquad$ (write) to Ann. I'll finish it after tea. (paint) the seat. But he hasn't finished it yet.
8
We $\qquad$ (cut up) the onions. You can start frying now.

Affirmative: I had/ I'd worked, he had/ he'd worked etc.
Negative: I had not/ I hadn't worked, he had not/he hadn't worked etc.

- Interrogative: had I worked? had he worked? etc.
- Negative interrogative: hadn't I worked? hadn't he worked? etc.
 present simple: work/works present perfect: have/has worked
past simple: worked
past perfect: had worked


## 



B We can't get into the house. I've lost the key.

We couldn't get into the house. I'd lost the key.









## Exercise


When I last met Paul he was feeling very depressed because recently everything had gone (go) wrong.
1 His wife__(leave) him.
$2 \mathrm{He} \quad$ ___(quarrel) with his son.
$3 \quad \mathrm{He}$
He
$4 \quad \mathrm{He}$
He
He $\qquad$ (crash) his car.
5 He $\qquad$ (broke) his watch.
6 His landlord $\qquad$ (put up) the rent.


THEAUSTRaLAaN INsStitute For SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



As a young man he had been a sailor and he liked talking about those days．


Bill was in hospital．Bill imвинппйgу
He had broken his leg in a skiing accident．



－Affirmative：I had／I＇d been working，he had／he＇d been working etc．
－Negative：I had not／I hadn＇t been working，he had not／he hadn＇t been working etc．
－Interrogative：had I been working？had he been working？etc．
－Negative interrogative：hadn＇t I been working？hadn＇t he been working？etc．


She had been living alone for many years．

Past perfect ن̂＿past perfect continuous？
 present perfect continuous 9
 We expected him to speak French fluently，for he had studied it for six years OR he had been studying it for six years．

 perfect continuous：
He had made six speeches and he was tired．

He had been making speeches and he was tired．

 continuous：
He had painted her portrait．He showed it to us．




## Exercise


When you first met her，had she just started to give lectures？
$\sim$ No，she＇d been giving lectures for quite a long time．
1 Had she just started to paint portraits？～
2 Had she just started to sell her paintings？～
$\qquad$ ．

3 Had she just started to diet？～．
4 Had she just started to look for a house？～ $\qquad$ .


The Australian International School

1 The present simple
2 The present continuous
3 be going to
4 The future simple
5 will for intention
6 The future continuous
7 The future perfect
8 The future perfect continuous







School programme: Next term starts on 12 September.

Museum attendant: The museum closes in ten minutes.





We leave at six and arrive in Paris at nine.

We spend two days there and then fly on to Athens.

## 

Exercise





The Asia Institute of Sciences

He's fying to Rome tomorrow. (He has booked his seat.)



What are you doing this weekend? (What are your plans?)

$\sim$ I'm not doing anything. I'm staying at home.






I'm seeing (=meeting) the director tomorrow. (We've arranged this.)

Tom is seeing (=escoting) Ann home after the party.
(He's arranged this.)




- ถ̂̀ have + object + past participle

Exercise

Saturday
9.0 Take children to zoo
11.00 Golf with Bill
11.30 Ann has driving lesson
7.30 Concert in Festival Hall

Sunday
a.m Drive to Senvenoaks

Lunch with Ann's parents
p.m Bill and Marry to supper



At 9 on Saturday we're taking the children to zoo.
1 At 11 I $\qquad$ .
2 At 11.30 $\qquad$ .
At 7.30 we $\qquad$ .
4 On Sunday morning we $\qquad$ .
5 We $\qquad$ with Ann's parents.
6 Bill and Marry $\qquad$ -





กี่วถากั่วกั( (prediction) ฯ



Ann (putting up a step-ladder): I'm going to hang my new curtains.

Tom's bought a building site. He's going to build a house.




I'm meeting Ann at Heathrow at 7.30 OR

İ'm going to meet Ann at Heathrow. ÖTinitivi Ann ini Heathrow y










It's going to bel it will be difficult to finish on time.

## 









ชิโต่รั่โก่: He came back last time. Hè'll come back this time too.


## Exercise


$\square \quad$ That girl's very white; I think she is going to faint (faint).
1 The car's making a very strange noise; I think it $\qquad$ (break down).
2 That metal box is ticking; I think it $\qquad$ (explode).
3 The bridge doesn't look very safe; I think it $\qquad$ (collapse).
4 The sky's very dark; I think we___ (have) a storm.
5 There's more smoke than usual above the crater; I think the volcano $\qquad$ (erupt).
 The Australian International School

A Form ${ }_{\text {gifit }}$

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE |
| :--- | :--- |
| I will/I'll work OR | I will not/I won't work OR |
| I shall work | I shall not/I shan't work |
| you will/you'll work | you will not/you won't work |
| he will/he'll work etc. | he will not/he won't work etc. |
| we will/we'll work OR | we will not/we won't work OR |
| we shall work | we shall not/we shan't work |
| they will/they'll work | they will not/they won't work |

Interrogative: will I/ shall I work? will you work? will he work? etc.
Negative interrogative: won't I work? won't you work? won't he work?


B $I /$ we will ธ $I /$ we shall












## Exercise




Shall we walk home?
1 But if we walk, it $\qquad$ take us two hours.
2 We We $\qquad$ (not) get home till 8 .
We $\qquad$ miss our TV programme.
3
Let's take a taxi, $\qquad$ we?
We $\qquad$ find taxis in the square.
We $\qquad$ have to pay by cheque.
But perhaps the taxi driver $\qquad$ (not) mind.


## Session 120: Future simple: ชิเนีบํากําส์่



Don't worry about Tom. He'll come back sooner or later.








These birds will come back next spring.


 When it gets warmer the snow will start to melt.

I'm going to tell him the truth. ~ He won't believe you.

 The President will open the new Olympic stadium tomorrow.



The President is opening/is going to open the new Olympic stadium.





## Exercise


His wife hopes he'll change (change) his mind about emigrating.
1 She doesn't think that he $\qquad$ (like) Australia.
2 She is afraid that the climate $\qquad$ (not suit) him.
3 But I don't suppose that he $\qquad$ (take) her advice.
4 If he goes I' $m$ sure that he $\qquad$ (be) back in a few years' time.
5 And then he $\qquad$ (have) to start looking for another job.



## 




Ann : I'm not going by air. I can't afford it.




Ann: I'm flying after all. Tom is lending me the fare.

B ฉqานรถก้ will ถิ่ present continuous








Ann: My plane gets to Heathrow at 7.30.





## Exercise

 get the food. Alice: I'll get the food.
1 buy the wine. Bill:
2 hire glasses. Tom:
3 open the bottles. George:
4 make the coffee. Mary:


$\square \quad$ the food? Ann: Alice is getting the food.
5 the wine?
6 the glasses?
7 the bottles?
8 the coffee?









 บี่า not going to：



Exercise
 พู่โี้ will（＇ll）ธู be going toฯ
Bill：I＇m going to take（I／take）some photographs of the countryside．
Mary：I wanted to take some photographs but I forgot to bring my camera．
Bill：I＇ll lend（I／lend）you mine，if you like．
1 Tom：Why are you wearing your climbing boots？ $\qquad$ （you／climb）a mountain？
2 John：Well， $\qquad$ （I／climb）the hill behind the hotel．
Tom：What a good idea！ $\qquad$ （I／come）too！
$4 \quad$ Paul：There＇s Charles with his fishing rod．Where $\qquad$ （you／fish）Charles？
5 Charles： $\qquad$ （I／fish）in the lake．I need someone to row me．
What about you？
Paul：OK， $\qquad$ （I／row）you．
Ann：What $\qquad$ （you／do）Alice？
Alice：＿＿＿（I／sit）here in the garden and relax．
9 Ann：That＇s rather a good idea．I think $\qquad$ （I／do）the same．


## Session 123: will ษึ want/wish/would like








 $\qquad$

## Exercise

- ตู่ยนกั่ will (11) ษู่ $\operatorname{want}(s)$ to:

Ann (on the phone to Mary): All right, Mary, if you want to meet me in Edinburgh, I'll come to Edinburgh.
1 Ann (to Tom, afterwards): I____(not) go to Edinburgh but I have to go because Mary says it's urgent.
2 I don't even know why she $\qquad$ see me. She wouldn't tell me.
3 Tom: I $\qquad$ drive you if you like.
4 Ann: No thanks, Tom. I $\qquad$ (not) spend too long on the journey.
5 I'd better take a train. I $\qquad$ try to catch the 9 a.m. train.


A g่ํํㄴ $^{\circ}$

Affirmative: I will/shall be working, he will be working etc.
Negative: I will/shall not be working, he will not be working etc.
Interrogative: shall I be working? will he be working? etc.
Negative interrogative: won't you be working? etc.

B ชัที่บึาต่:


Next week we'll be rehearsing for the concert.


This time tomorrow I'll be playing golf.



 Ann on Monday ญ I'm going to help Ann on Monday,









## Exercise


 the will +infinitive form4
$\square \quad$ Sue: Peter won't be driving (not/drive) us tomorrow. He's still in hospital.
1 Bill: And George $\qquad$ (not/come) because he's got an exam.
2 Sue: Then I $\qquad$ (ask) Ann to drive us.
3 Bill: Remember that Ann $\qquad$ (not/drive) on the M1. She says it's dangerous.
4 sue: But we $\qquad$ (not/go) along the M1. We $\qquad$ (go) along the M4.
5 Bill: But Ann $\qquad$ (not/go) on the M4 either. That's where Peter had his crash.


 perfect infinitive ถี have + past participle: have worked, have seen etc. Future simple: will work, will see.
Future perfect: will have worked, will have seen.
B ธ่นีบำกาถ่



 speaking (TS) ถิ̀ PFT:
Come next week. Tom will have gone by then.

NOW (TS) next week (PFT)
Tom goes

By the end of May I' ll have worked here for 25 years.

$\operatorname{NOW}(T S) \quad$ end of May (PFT)
25 year

A ¢8jit

I will/shall have been working, he will have been working etc.
B ชิ่นี่บําถ่ง่





By the end of the year he will have painted 100 pictures.

By the end of the year he'll have been painting for twenty years.


Exercise

$\square$ I plan to watch two educational programmes a week. $\sim$ So
by the end of the year you'll have watched 104 educational
programmes.
I plan:
1 to write 1,000 words a day.
2 to run five miles every day.
3 to lose $1 / 2$ kilo a month.
4 to learn 50 new words a month.



## Form 9 giti


Affirmative: he would/he'd work.
Negative: he would not/he wouldn't work.
Interrogative: would he work?
Negative interrogative: wouldn't he work?

## 



She hoped that he would come to her party.

I thought that he would refuse the invitation.


He said, 'I' m afraid that I will be late.'

He said he was afraid that he would be late.


## Exercise

 Tom's wife didn't come to the party. ~ No, I didn't think she would come.
1 Tom came to the party. $\sim$ I thought
2 He said he'd got the job he applied for. ~ I'm glad. I hoped
3 He likes his new employers. ~ I knew
4 His wife objected at first. ~ I was afraid
5 She didn't want to move house. ~ I didn't think




If you drop พึา if-clause ถิ่า it will break นึา main clauseч
main clause ราษิเถ่ถิถุยะ:



- โิึเกรษรี9: If I find your passport, I'll post it to you.

- โักโภษรีย: If I knew his number I would ring him.




A $\frac{\text { giji }}{}$
 ญิถีกุ่น future simple:
If I see Tom tomorrow, I'll give him your message.


present tenseq
B ธันีบ๋งาถ่







If you're looking for Tom, you'll find him upstairs.

ญู If you've finished your homework, we'll watch TV.

 If you eat all your dinner, you can have a chocolate.

- ษู may/might/could ถْ่าง่าธ่ถษร่าต: If it's foggy tonight, the plane may be late.







If you aren't too busy, would you help me with this?

 If you press this button, the light goes on.

EKRY International Sçhool

If you argue with him, he gets angry.



Exercise


 If my firm moves to London, I'll have to find a new place to live.
1 Perhaps I'll get a house in the suburbs. Then I'll have a garden. If I get $\qquad$ ..
2 Perhaps I'll rent a flat in the center. Then I'll be able to walk to work.
3 Perhaps I'll be able to walk to work. Then I'll save money.
 $\square$ If you want information about the engine, ask my brother. (advice)
4 If you can't afford a new car, $\qquad$ buy a second-hand one. (advice)
5 If you are thinking of a second-hand car, $\qquad$ have a look at mine? (advice/ suggestion)
6 If you have time at the weekend, $\qquad$ take it for a test drive if you like. (permission)
If you decide to buy it, $\qquad$ give me a ring on Sunday night'? (request)


ถี would + infinitive:
If he had a garden, he would grow roses.













$\sim$ If you went by train, you'd get there sooner.


If you go by bus, you'll get there sooner.

C บัธีทำติ่ใ่ร were


ถูษฺําําถ่ยร่่ If I was/ were you, I'd...



past simple tuno were + infinitive:
If I were to win $£ 50,000$, I'd give up my job.



I'm going by bus. If I were going by car, I'd offer you a lift.

 มาษเกีตยาะ:
If you wrote to him, he might answer.

If I knew his address, I could write to him.


If you wrote to him, he would answer.

3 आสกตตตโฺี่ would + continuous infinitive ( $=$ the continuous conditional

If I were on holiday now, I'd be skiing.


If anyone tried to break in, the alarm went off.

If you dismissed one man, the others went on strike.


THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR SCEICE AND TECHOLOGY

## Exercise





I'd walk home, if it wasn't so far.
$\square \quad$ I'd go by bus, if there was a late bus.
1 I'd take a taxi, $\qquad$ _so $\qquad$ . I'd cycle home, $\qquad$ .
2 I'd use my car, $\qquad$ _.
$\qquad$ -

Bill: I've got tickets for the big match. Get the day off and come too. Tom: If my boss was (be) like your boss, there would be no problem.
5 Tom: If he $\qquad$ (like) rugby, he might give me the day off. But he doesn't like rugby.
6 Tom: He likes golf. He said yesterday, ' If you $\qquad$ . (belong) to a golf club, Tom, you would be more useful to the firm.' But I don't play golf.
7 Tom: He thinks that if I $\qquad$ (play) golf with clients, I could talk business at the same time.
$8 \quad$ Bill: Offer to take up golf and then ask for a day off. Tom: No. If I $\qquad$ (offer) to take up golf, he'd make me do it, and I don't like golf.



A 8 ¢่̊ํํ

กิ่ธีาธ์ที่กุ่น main clause พึา would + perfect infinitive:
If he had been in his office, I would have seen him.

B บันีนับํากิ่

If I had seen him, I would have warned him.

If you'd spoken politely, he wouldn't have been angry.




If you had been going more slowly, you'd have been able to stop.


Had the Minister known all the facts, he would have acted differently.

3 เถี่นราตโโบี might บู could กุ่นิ main clause:
If you'd asked him, he might have helped you.
 If you'd asked him, he could have helped you. (ณ๕ูภi)

## Exercise


You didn't tell her! ~ I didn't see her. if I'd seen her, I'd have told her.
1 You didn't ring her! ~ I didn't know her number. if $\qquad$
2 You didn't write to him! ~ He didn't give me his address.
if $\qquad$ —.
3 You didn't pay the bill! ~ They didn't send me a bill if $\qquad$
4 You didn't help her! ~ She didn't ask for help. if $\qquad$





if he hadn't overslept, he wouldn't have got up (not/get up) late.
5 if he'd left the house earlier, he_ $\qquad$ (catch) his train.
6 if he'd caught his train, he $\qquad$ (be) in time for work.
7 if he'd been in time for work, his boss $\qquad$ (not/be) annoyed.
8 If he hadn't had to work through his lunch time, he $\qquad$ (go out) to lunch.
9 if he'd had lunch, he $\qquad$ (not/feel) so hungry in the afternoon.



If they won't take cheques, we'll have to pay cash.

B if + would likelcare มาษัก่ถู่ if + want:
If you'd like to go to the concert, I'll get you a ticket.





He must take the pills. Otherwise he won't get well.

You had to be early. Otherwise you didn't get a seat.

We took a taxi. Otherwise we'd have missed the plane.

## 

 You can park here, provided you leave before six.


Do you want to eat out? If you do, let's book a table.


E if so/not





## Exercise


$\square \quad$ if he doesn't hurry, he'll miss his plane.
Unless he hurries, he'll miss his plane.
1 if he doesn't put money in the meter, he may get a parking ticket.
2 if he doesn't pay his telephone bill, they'll cut him off.
3 They won't employ you, if you don't speak French.
4 if you don't book at once, you won't get a seat.
5 Don't ask for help, if you don't need it.

Are you ready? If you are, we can go now.
$\square \quad$ Have you read this book? if you haven't (not), you can borrow it.
6 Are you coming by train? If $\qquad$ we'll meet you at the station.
7 Would you like to climb a mountain? If $\qquad$ , you
can join Peter's party.
8 Have you got climbing boots? If_(not),we can lend you some.
9 Can you swim? If $\qquad$ , we'll go to the deep pool.
10 Do you ride well? If $\qquad$ (not), we'll find you a quiet horse.


The Australian Internationa/ School

## Session 131: in case ถิ่ if



1 She doesn't let the little boy play by the river in case he falls in.


2 She didn't let him play by the river in case he fell in.




1 I'll give him another blanket in case he is cold. AND





 in case of fire, break this glass.

## Exercise


Take an umbrella. It may rain.
Take an umbrella in case it rains.

1
2

3

4

Take some sandwiches. There may not be a café at the station. Take a coat for Bob. it may turn cold.
Take a spare pair of gloves for him. He may lose one of his. Take the pushchair. He may get tired on the walk.



## 

Present infinitive to work
Present continuous infinitive
Perfect infinitive
Perfect continuous infinitive to have been working



B The infinitive:





- $\frac{\text { ธ̃ }}{}$ a verb + how/what/when/where/which/who/ whether:

- ษู a verb + object:

 I was sorry to hear about your accident.





6 ราษิธัญากั่ถีธั่กนห:













/relief, a good idea:


It would cost millions to rebuild the palace.




## Exercise


Shall we cut down the trees? $\sim(N o / s h a m e)$
No, it would be a shame to cut down the trees.
$1 \quad$ Shall we dig up the rose bushes? ~ (No/a pity)
2 Shall we plant rhododendrons? ~ (No/a mistake)
3 Shall we cut the grass? ~ (Yes/a good idea)
4 Shall we sweep up the leaves? ~ (No/a waste of time)

The Australan Institute for Science ano Techiology

## 



| agree* | determine* | manage | promise* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| appear* | forget* | mean | refuse |
| attempt | happen | offer | remember |
| bother (negative) | hope* | plan | seem* |
| care(interrogative) | intend* | prepare | threaten |
| decide* | learn* | pretend* | try |

She agreed to meet me. I hope to see him soon.





Exercise

$\square \quad$ He wasn't busy but (pretend) he pretended to be busy.
1 He didn't help us but (offer)
2 He said he'd buy meat but (forget) ___ any.
3 He didn't shoot the pilot but (threaten) him.
4 He didn't ring Ann but (try)__ her.


## 




| ask | forget | see | show + object |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| decide | know | can't think | teach + object |
| discover | learn | understand | tell + object |
| find out | remember | wonder |  |



 know ถิ่ wonder:


He couldn't decide whether to write or phone.

Exercise

$\square \quad$ Put it away! (where) ~ But I don't know where to put it.
1 Open the safe! (how) ~ But I don't know $\qquad$ .
2 Ask someone! (who) ~ But I don't know $\qquad$
3 Do something! (what) ~ But I don't know $\qquad$ .
4 Choose one of them! (which) ~ But I don't know $\qquad$ .

## 

How do I repair it? ~ You must learn how to repair it.
5 Which road shall I take? ~ You should remember. $\qquad$ .
6 How shall I get there? ~ You must find out $\qquad$ _.
$7 \quad$ What shall I say? ~ You must decide $\qquad$ -.
8 Who shall I ask? ~ You should know $\qquad$


## Session 135: Verb (+ object) + infinitive



| ask | mean | wish | would love |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| กู่ | тาIsiois |  | โิยูก⿺ู่ |
| expect | want | would hate | would prefer |
| ถิ่าูึ่ | ชิ่าก | กิ่ | ยูถยิิิน่าไ |
| intend | like | would like |  |
| ชารบิดกเร | บูดิิท | ยูดธิติ |  |

I want to go to Rome this summer, and I want you to come with me.
But I would prefer to go/my mother would prefer me to go to Florence.







## Exercise

 ษู learn how to use.

There's a very good radio programme at 6 o'clock;
I'd like you to tape it.
1 This is a splendid book; I $\qquad$ -.
2 This is a very interesting tape; I $\qquad$ -.
3 There's an excellent TV programme on tonight; I $\qquad$ .
4 This is a very useful exercise; I $\qquad$ $-$
5 Here is our new word processor; I $\qquad$ .




order till teach itinijs compel הigi





She got the taxi-driver to carry her case into the house.

The raiders ordered the cashier to open the safe.





Please let me know. Let's go now, shall we?




## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Did you dive? ~ (Yes/teach)
Yes, they taught us to dive.
$\square \quad$ Did you eat the local shellfish? ~ (No/warn)
No, they warned us not to eat the local shellfish.
1 Did you go with them? $\sim($ Yes/invite $)$
2 Did you book in advance? ~ (Yes/remind)
3 Did you insure yourselves? ~ (Yes/persuade) (Use ourselves.)
4 Did you drink the water? ~ (No/advise)
5 Did you go out alone at night? ~ (No/warn)






| ask + object i̛ $_{\text {¢ }}$ | intend ถาธช่ดnt | try 幺าสาย |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| be able \%10 | mean өोгsib | want utioms |
|  | Stion need | would hate \%ivi |
|  |  | would like \#it |
| hope สิtit | tell + object $\mathfrak{\text { ¢mù }}$ | would love โิ์nถi |



## toolenough + adjective/adverb + infinitive

A too + adjective + infinitive
1 นธินมหาบธิธาธธ:
He was so tired that he couldn't walk any further.


2 พธีนมาธถิธียธ:





The grass was so wet that we couldn't sit on it.


B too + adverb + infinitive
ฉยานรกล้
I was sitting too far back to hear what the speaker said.

## 

You are standing too close to the picture to see it properly.


C Adjective + enough + infinitive
1 โั่นรางสิตาสธ:
He can travel alone; he is old enough. OR




ษ The case is light enough (for a child) to carry.



The floor wasn't very strong. You couldn't dance on it.

The floor wasn't strong enough to dance on.

D Adverb + enough + infinitive
ฉษาตรกกั
I was standing near enough to hear every word.

## 

She didn't ski fast enough to win a prize.

## 

## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Let's wait here. ~ it's too cold to wait here.
1 Let's play tennis. ~ it's too warm $\qquad$ .
2 Let's take photos. ~ it's too dark $\qquad$ .

3 Let's sit in the garden. ~ It's too windy $\qquad$ .
$\square \quad$ The ladder is so heavy that we can't carry it. The ladder is too heavy to carry.
4 The shelf is very high. We can't reach it. The shelf $\qquad$ _.
5 The wardrobe is so heavy that we can't move it. The wardrobe $\qquad$ -.
6 The paint is so thick that we can't use it. The paint $\qquad$ .

She's talking about traveling alone. (old) ~
But is she old enough to travel alone?
7 She hopes to cycle 100 miles a day. (strong) ~ But


8 He talks about getting another job. (young) ~ But $\qquad$
9 They are thinking of joining the police. (tall) ~ But $\qquad$ ?

## 

[. The case isn't very small. You can't take it into the cabin. It isn't small enough to take into the cabin.
10 The rope isn't very strong. We can't use it as a tow rope.
11 The tent isn't very light. You couldn't carry it far.
12 The fruit isn't quite ripe. We can't pick it yet.


A ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{g}$ ㄴํㄴ

| Present continuous infinitive | to be working |
| :--- | :--- |
| Perfect infinitive | to have worked |
| Perfect continuous infinitive | to have been working |

B Present continuous infinitive and perfect infinitive




~ He shouldn't be watching TV; he should be doing his homework.

I haven't got my key. I must have left it at home.

Why didn't you'write to him? You should have written.

2 ถีเสิ่าสั่ appear/seem ถิท pretend:


Your grandfather seems to have been a great traveller.

The fire appears to have started in the basement.


## 3 ถีถโําสสเุ่ถภถาษ:



C Perfect continuous infinitive



~ Then they must have been going to London. It's a non- stop train.

I was doing 160 k. p. h. ~ You shouldn't have been driving so fast.

He appears to have been living here for a long time.




## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Perhaps he's flying. ~ Yes, he may be flying.
1 Perhaps he's coming by train. ~ Yes,
2 Perhaps he's bringing his girlfriend. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ _.
3 Perhaps they're waiting at the station. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
$\square \quad$ Perhaps he forgot that we had moved. Yes, he may have forgotten.
4 Perhaps he lost our address. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ it.
5 Perhaps he got lost on the way here. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .

6 Perhaps his car broke down on the way here. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ _.


$\square \quad$ Jean: The clock's going again! (wind)
Mary: Tom must have wound it.
7 Jean: There are some library books here. (leave)
Mary: Tom $\qquad$ _.
8 Jean: There is some coffee in the thermos. (made)
Mary: Tom $\qquad$ _.
9 Jean: There is cheese in the fridge. (buy)
Mary: Tom $\qquad$ .
 Is he parking there, on the yellow lines? ~ Yes, he seems to be parking there.
7 Is the traffic warden asking him to move?
$\sim$ Yes, she $\qquad$ .
11 Is he arguing with the traffic warden? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ -.
12 Is she giving him a parking ticket? $\sim$ Yes, $\qquad$ -









Parking in the centre of Phnom Penh is impossible.


It was impossible to find a parking space yesterday.






Exercise

Is it possible to get weekends off? ~
Yes. Getting weekends off is usually possible.
1 Is it easy to find a guest house? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ quite easy.
2 Is it a good idea to book in advance? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ usually advisable.
3 Is it dangerous to climb alone? ~ Yes $\qquad$ very dangerous.
Is it safer to go with a group? $\sim$ Yes, $\qquad$ much safer.
5 Is it essential to start early? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ usually essential.

## 







object to juizith
prevent +object ตibins


suggest* ${ }^{*}$ Higini
excuse +object* ฝูษีgาส



It's not/it isn't worth. รา ing ixinu
B excuse, forgive ถิ่ prevent + object + gerund:
Excuse/Forgive me (for) interrupting you.

Try to prevent him (from) doing too much.









## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Did he really write that article in the Guardian?
~ Yes, he admits writing it.
1 My mother is very easily shocked. ~ I'll try to avoid $\qquad$ C.

2 It's the sixth time he's made the same mistake.
$\sim$ Imagine $\qquad$ six times!
3 She's going to marry that dreadful man! ~You can't prevent her $\qquad$ .
4 You'll have to pay for it. ~ I don't mind $\qquad$ .









be sorry for ( = apologize for) สสากสถู่สส



I'm tired of doing it by hand. Let's get a machine.



be talking of นันกที่ go on (= continue) 呺
be thinking of คิธิ่ insist on ถี่ระ
be used to ถิ่

care for ไิถษิติ
feel like ถู่ルิิ่
fine somebody for ถิรแสเกั่ธ่เทา
Are you thinking of inviting Bill to your party?






## Exercise

## 



He ran all the way. He got there in time. (by)
He got there in time by running all the way.
1 He didn't wait for us. He went off by himself. (instead of)
2 I came here. before that I lived in York. (before)
3 She drove a few miles. THEN she lost her way. (after)
4 He didn't waste any time. He set off for York. (without)
5 He started late. but he arrived in time. (in spite of)

## 

Let's look for George. ~ I'm tired of looking for George.
6 Let's wait for George. ~ I'm tired $\qquad$ .
7 Let's ring his home. ~What's the point of $\qquad$ ?
8 It's often difficult for him to get away on time $\sim$ We all have difficulty in $\qquad$ on time.
9 Let's give him another ten minutes. ~ I'm against $\qquad$ _.

10 Perhaps we shouldn't waste any more time. ~ There's no point in $\qquad$ .









You will soon get used to waiting for Tom.


## 









 recommend สราแฺแาบึ่่

remember ยิปิต่าํ

start ต่ยิเี่ยี่
stop ณึiv்
try ถาเสัย
( hate พึ่ (223B)

 (of), ต่สู่ก๊ be sorry (for) ร่ากิติต

## 

A advise, recommend ถิ̀̀ allow, permit






B begin, start, continue




 I began to understand/ like/ admire him.

C it needs (=โสู่ว่าร)



D can't/couldn't bear, can/ could bear

How can you bear living/to live in such a dark room?




The Australian International School

## Exercise


He always advises:
$\square \quad$ waiting for good weather. ~ Yes, he advised us to wait for good weather too.
1 starting with an easy climb. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
2 getting up early. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
climbing with a group. $\sim$ Yes, $\qquad$ . using ropes. ~ Yes, . They didn't allow us:
$\qquad$
$\square \quad$ to smoke there. $\sim$ That's strange. They used to allow smoking.
5 to park there. ~That's strange. They used to $\qquad$ .
6 to swim there. ~ That's strange. They used to $\qquad$ .
7 to fish there. ~That's strange. $\qquad$ _.
8 to camp there. ~That's strange. $\qquad$ _.

Is the baby walking yet? ~ Yes, he's beginning to walk.
9 Is he talking yet? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ _.
10 Is he eating solid food yet? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
11 Is his brother reading yet? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .

## ค)



A propose, mean





I want to see that film, but it will mean standing in a queue.



I mean to see as much of the world as I can.

B regret, remember





I regret to say that/ I regret to inform you that there is no news.




C try, stop








D be afraid


She never eats butter. She is afraid of getting fat.



(ตั่mะ afraid + that-clause4)
E be sorry


' I'm sorry for waking you up last night.




+ infinitive or I'm sorry for + gerund:
I'm sorry to interrupt you but you're wanted on the phone.


I was sorry to hear about Tom's accident.




## Exercise




Tom: I mean to climb (climb) the mountain.
$\square \quad$ Bill: That means starting (start) at 5 a.m.
1 Tom: I mean____(take) the northern route.
2 Bill: That means ____ (cross) the glacier.
3 Tom: I mean ____ (camp) on the top.
4 Bill: That means ___ (carry) a tent.
5 Bill: Going alone means ___ (risk) your life.
 Mother: You were an aggressive little boy. Son: I don't remember being aggressive.
6 You used to kick your sister. ~I don't $\qquad$ .

7 You broke her toys. ~ I don't $\qquad$ _.
8 You stole apples. ~ Yes, I remember $\qquad$ _.
9 You ran away from home. ~ Yes, I $\qquad$ .
10 A policeman brought you home. ~ Yes, I remember a policeman $\qquad$ -.



Jack: He reads my diary! ~ Ann: Well, tell him to stop reading your diary. He rings up at 2 in the morning. $\sim$ Well, tell him not to ring up at 2.
11 He reads my letters! ~ Well, tell him not $\qquad$ $-$
12 He borrows my clothes! ~ Well, tell him to stop $\qquad$ .
13 He uses my phone! ~ Why can't you stop him $\qquad$ ?
14 He invites his friends to my parties! ~ Well, tell him not $\qquad$



## 

A gㅇํㄴ
Bare infinitive + ing
บْธีเี่าําต่

- พพี่หมายโโโี present participle



(జл present participle.)



The present participle in bare infinitive after verbs of sensation

ถิท smell) ถิ่ท ถีโโ่าธง listen to, notice ถิท watch:
I heard the car stopping and saw him getting out.




I heard the car stop and saw him get out.









## Exercise

 Are you sure that he unlocked the drawer? (hear) ~ Yes, I heard him unlocking it.
Are you sure that:
He took a document out? (see) $\sim$ Yes, $\qquad$ .
2 He read it? (see) ~ Yes, $\qquad$ . the phone rang? (hear) ~Yes, $\qquad$ .
4 He answered it? (hear ) $\sim$ Yes,
5 He threw the document into the fire? (see) $\sim$ Yes
$\qquad$
4 He answered it? (hear ) ~Yes, - He threw the document into the fire? (see) $\sim$ Yes 6 it burnt? (smell) ~Yes, $\qquad$ .


- find รสัพิที่ เพีทู


- catch ตาธั่ตร


If she catches you wearing her shoes she'll be angry.




B go ถิ̀ come

 etc., also shopping.


C spend ถ̂̀ waste + object
He spent a fortune rebuilding that old house.

I wasted a lot of time standing in queues.

D be busy



## Exercise



$\square \quad$ (Last Monday he stole my neighbour's pears.)
I caught him stealing my neighbour's pears.
1 (Yesterday he went up her big pear tree.) I saw $\qquad$ (He climbed along a thin branch.) I watched $\qquad$ (The branch broke.) I heard $\qquad$ .
(He fell.) I saw $\qquad$ .
(He lay at the foot of the tree.) I went out and found $\qquad$ .


A Do you sail? ~
$\square \quad$ Yes, I go sailing with Tom. We often spend the whole day sailing. You must come sailing with us one day. ~ I'd love to but my family won't like it. They say I waste too much time sailing.
B Do you ride? ~
6 Yes, I go $\qquad$ .
$7 \quad$ We often spend $\qquad$ .
8 You must come $\qquad$ .
9 I'd love to but my family won't like it. They say I spend $\qquad$ .




## 

A Instead of: นị̧̧̂สชิ
He knew (that) it would be cold so he packed a coat.


- นซี่นสาษธิธียธธธ่:

Knowing (that) it would be cold, he packed a coat.

 expect, fear, hope, know, think, find, hear, learn, notice, see ติษิธีเณะ Hoping for a good tip, he offered to guide us.

Thinking (that) she hadn't heard, he asked again.

Hearing of a job in York, Ann decided to go there.


Being a stranger, he didn't know the way.

Having plenty of time, we decided to walk.

Feeling tired, he sat down on a bench.



Ann, hearing of a job in York, decided to go there.


The tide being out, we were able to walk along the beach.





## Exercise


$\square \quad$ He hoped to arrange a meeting. He rang her number.
Hoping to arrange a meeting, he rang her number.
1 He expected to find her at home. He brought some flowers.
2 He heard no sound. He knocked again.
3 He thought she might be in the garden. He went round to the back of the house.
4 He found nobody there and went away.

## 



He drove along the street. He looked for a place to park.

He drove along the street, looking for a place to park.



 He ran upstairs and called his mother.

Running upstairs, he called his mother.
He opened the safe and took out a cashbox.

Opening the safe, he took out a cashbox.



He came in noisily, waking us all up.




## Exercise


I looked round and saw that the man was still behind me.
Looking round, I saw that the man was still behind me.
1 I saw a policeman and decided to report the man.
2 I went up to the policeman and told him I was being followed.
3 He took out his notebook and asked for a description of the man.
4 Just then the man walked past. He nodded pleasantly at us.
5 The policeman put away his notebook and said that the man was a plain clothes detective.
6 I thanked the policeman and hurried on. I felt rather foolish.
(Use two participle phrases.)




|  | ACTIVE | PASSIVE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Present simple | keeps | is kept |
| Present continuous | is keeping | is being kept |
| Past simple | kept | was kept |
| Past continuous | was keeping | was being kept |
| Present perfect | has kept | has been kept |
| Past perfect | had kept | had been kept |
| Conditional | would keep | would be kept |
| Perfect conditional | would have kept | would have been kept |
| Present infinitive | to keep | to be kept |
| Perfect infinitive | to have kept | to have been kept |
| Present participle | keeping | being kept |
| lgerund |  |  |
| Perfect participle | having kept | having been kept |











กิ่ธีาส์ํ to be (continuous forms of to be) ${ }^{4}$


Active: They were repairing the road. ภnianiluinimitify

 infinitive:



Passive: The money had to be counted. โiminizimsiviy























Active: Where did they hide the stolen goods?

Passive: Where were the stolen goods hidden?



Active: They will cut the tree down/cut down the tree.





## Exercise


$\square \quad$ We usually lock the safe. The safe is usually locked.
1 But last night someone left it open. But last night it $\qquad$ _.
2 And thieves stole everything in it. And everything in it $\qquad$ -.
3 The police don't think that they will catch the thieves $\qquad$ -

They don't think that the thieves $\qquad$ -.
4 Are they questioning everybody in the house?
Is everybody $\qquad$ ?
5 Have you told the bank manager? Has $\qquad$ ?

$\square \quad$ We'll have to answer this letter, I suppose?
$\sim$ Yes, it will have to be answered.
6 We should have answered it earlier, I suppose?
$\sim$ Yes, it $\qquad$ .
7 We needn't type it, I suppose? ~ No, it $\qquad$
8 But we must photocopy it, I suppose? ~ Yes, it $\qquad$
9 We ought to post it today, I suppose? ~Yes, it $\qquad$ -

What happened to the letters? (may/burn)
~They may have been burnt.
10 What happened to his passport? (may/steal) ~
11 Why didn't our agent wake up? (must/drug) ~
12 Why did the officials take no action? (could/bribe) ~
13 Why hasn't our agent appeared? (might/murder) ~

The Asia Institute of Sciences




He is believed to be here.

He is said to be an inventor.

 He was believed to be a millionaire.





 He is said to have murdered three people.




## Exercise


Is he working there? (believe) ~
Yes, he's believed to be working there.
1 Is he writing another novel? (suppose) ~ Yes $\qquad$ .
2 Is he living in France? (say) ~Yes $\qquad$ . $\qquad$ .

Do the police know that he was a terrorist? ~
Yes, he is known to have been a terrorist.
4 Do they think that he was responsible for the plane crash?
~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
5 Do they beLIEVE that he smuggled explosives into the plane? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ -.
6 Do they suppose that he died in the crash? ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .

## Session 151: Uses of the passive ขituon





















The present subjunctive






If need be (if = need) we can lend you more money.




B as if /as though + past subjunctive

He orders me about as though I were his wife!


Tom talks as if he met the minister quite often.



Tom talked as if he met the minister quite often.



He talks as though he (had) built the house himself.

C it is time + past subjunctive





## Exercise


He uses the car as if it were his own. (But it is not his own.)
1 He talks as if he $\qquad$ the managers personally.
(But he doesn't know them.)
2 He behaves as if he $\qquad$ the hotel. (But he doesn't own it.)
3 He treats the hotel staff as if they $\qquad$ his own employees. (But they are not his own employees.)
$4 \quad$ He talks as if he $\qquad$ the hotel himself.
(But he didn't build it.)

$\square \quad$ The children had better go to bed. ~ Yes, it's time they went to bed.
5 We'd better have a meeting. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
6 We'll have to make some plans. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .

7 We must write to Tom. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ -. ริฉรว















- พู don't ถียุ่ let's :






B $\quad b e+$ infinitive

You are to wait for Tom. \%ignibixivi Tomy

C must



D no + gerund




## Exercise


Peter advises selling the car. $\sim$ (good)
That's a good idea. Sell the car.
$\square \quad$ Peter advises opening a shop. ~ (not good)
That's not a good idea. Don't open a shop.
Peter advises:
1 buying an old bicycle. (not good)
2 going on foot. (good)
3 learning another language. (good)
4 staying at home next summer. (good)
5 borrowing money. (not good)
6 getting more credit cards. (not good)

A could you


I can't wait. ~ Couldn't you wait ten minutes?

B would you




C will

Will anyone who saw this accident please ring 1234 ?

Will Mr Jones, travelling to Rome, please come to the Information Desk?

 you (please) นำษูแฺษิถุรกัิบ


D would you mind

E if you would



If you'd just put your address on the back of the cheque.

F would you like

G I wish you would

I wish you'd shut the door. Why do you always leave it open?

H you might



## Exercise



$\square \quad$ (You ask Tom to carry the cases down.)
Could you carry these cases down?
1 (You ask Bill to ring for a taxi.) Would you $\qquad$ ?

2 (You ask the taxi driver to wait.) Would you mind $\qquad$
3 (You ask Ann, rather impatiently, to hurry up.)
I wish you $\qquad$ _.
4 (You ask Bill to check that the windows are shut.) You might $\qquad$ _.


| 5 | (You offer a friend a drink.) Would _$\quad$ ? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6 | (You offer him a cigarette.) Will |
| 7 | (You invite some friends to have coffee with you tomorrow.) |
| Could |  |



THEAUSTRALAN ISSTIUUE FOR SCEECC AUO TECHOLOGY

The Asia Institute of Sciences

A will you have/would you like + noun




B would you/ could you OR would you like to
Would you/ could you have lunch with me tomorrow?

I have two tickets. Would you like to come with me?


I'd like to very much/I'd love to ว่̊สที่ตุดกส่ OR
I'd like to very much but I'm afraid I can't.



## Advice นำกูการ

A must, ought to ถิท should

You ought to go with a group. You shouldn't go alone.



B had better + bare infinitive




C If I were you I should/ would
If I were you I'd go on foot, I wouldn't take the car.



D may as well



As there's nothing for me to do here I may as well go home.

E why don't you ษู why not + bare infinitive


F it is time you + past tense


## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Advise him to stop putting on weight.
It's time you stopped putting on weight.
1 Advise him to go on a diet. You ought $\qquad$ .
2 Advise him to walk to the station every morning. Why don't $\qquad$ ?

3 Advise him to take up squash. if I $\qquad$ _.
4 Advise him to give up smoking. You had $\qquad$ .
5 Advise him to go to bed earlier. You must $\qquad$ .



## Session 155: Suggestions ถ่̊นกี

A let's ษู shall I/we
1 let's + bare infinitive:




Let's not start too early/ Don't let's start too early.

2 shall I/ we + bare infinitive:







B why don't you/ we $\mathfrak{~}$ why not + bare infinitive

C what/ how about + gerund © noun


OR How about a tin? జัถักịib?
D $I /$ we suggest + gerund $\mathfrak{~}$ that-clause



I suggest that we should send them by air.

Exercise

why not, why don't we, what about, let's, let's not, shall we
Let's go to a theatre on Saturday, shall we?
1 No,
o, $\qquad$ go to a theatre. Paul doesn't know much English.
$\qquad$ an opera? There's 'Otello' at the Coliseum.
Shall we go to that?
3
Yes, $\qquad$ We can go by car.
$\qquad$ go by taxi? Parking there would be difficult.




Do you care for ghost stories?/ Do you like ghost stories?



 like, dislike, love, hate ถิ่ท prefer กุ่ท present ถิ่ท past:










## Exercise


We'll swim ~ Good; I like swimming. $\ldots$ and fish. ~ But I don't care for fishing. We'll ride ~ Good; $\qquad$ . and walk ~ But $\qquad$ . and explore underground caves $\sim$ But $\qquad$ . and climb mountains. ~ Good; $\qquad$
4 .

Would you like coffee or would you prefer tea?




$\sim$ No, I wouldn't care to live in such a lonely place OR




would like 能 want





Customer: कौウign : No, I don't want white rolls, thanks.











No, thanks. if, взสุ̆ดก OR No, I don't want a lift, thanks.

Would you like to come to the match with me?

 OR I'd like to, but I'm afraid I'm not free on Saturday.






He said he wanted to go/ he said he'd like to go.


Tom would like a lift today/Tom wants a lift today.








## Exercise


We thought of going by car ~ Yes, I'd like to go by car.
$\square \quad$ and starting at 2 a.m. - But $I$ don't want to start at 2 a. m.
1 We thought of spending the first week picking grapes. $\sim$ But
And then we thought of camping by the Loire ~ Yes $\qquad$ . and swimming before breakfast $\sim$ But $\qquad$ -. and visiting the castles $\sim$ Yes $\qquad$ —. and going to museums $\sim$ Yes $\qquad$ .
5 and goig very cheaply. ~ But $\qquad$ .




A would rather + bare infinitive (+ than) ถิt prefer


He prefers reading to talking.


- would rather + infinitive + than + infinitive $ิ$ ஸ̂i̊
prefer + gerund + to + gerund


~ I'd rather fly (than go by train) OR I'd prefer to fly.





He'd prefer a house in the country but she would rather have a house



He wants to cycle to school; I'd prefer him to go by bus OR I'd rather




He said, 'I'd rather fly than go by train.






We went by air, although I'd rather have gone by sea.



## Exercise


Ann prefers skating to skiing, but I'd rather ski than skate.
1 Ann prefers talking to reading, but I'd $\qquad$ -

2 Ann prefers watching tennis to playing, but $\qquad$ -.
3 Ann prefers cycling to walking, but $\qquad$ .



Shall I HIRE a car or take your car?
Bill: I'd rather you hired a car.
4 Shall idRIVE or shall I let Tom drive? ~ Bill: $\qquad$ .

5 Shall I choose the route or shall I let Tom choose it? ~ Bill: $\qquad$ -.
6 Shall we start on monday or Tuesday? ~ Bill: $\qquad$ .





I wish you would come and see me more often.


I wish he would come home earlier in the evenings.



I'wish Tom would stay at school for another year.

 วกสส่ง would นี่าเุ่ถุ







## Exercise


He gets up late in the mornings. (earlier) ~
Yes, I wish he'd get up earlier.
1 He doesn't eat a proper breakfast. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
2 He plays his transistor far too loudly. (more quietly) ~ Yes,
3 He comes in very late at night. (earlier) ~ Yes, $\qquad$ -.
4 And he makes a lot of noise. (less noise) ~ Yes, $\qquad$ -.
5 He won't tell us where he goes. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ .
6 He won't answer our questions. ~ Yes, $\qquad$ -.


A wish + infinitive




B wish + noun







C Subject + wish (that) + subject + past tense (subjunctive) โิธี่ายำถีเร



## 

## 




2 wish (that) + subject + past perfect (subjunctive)










## Exercise


I wish I could park near my office. (But I can't park.)
1 I__ nearer the centre. (But I don't live near the centre.)
2 I ___ afford a flat here. (But I can't afford a flat here.)
3 I__ a well-paid job. (But I haven't (got) a well-paid job.)
4 I___ French. (But I don't know French.)
5 I___to university after leaving school. (But I didn't go.)


















## 




## 





He said, 'You've left your umbrella behind, Ann'.

He told Ann she had left her umbrella behind.


He told you (that) you'd left your umbrella behind.


I said,'I'll go later this week/ month/ year.

Í said I'd'go later that week/month/year.


He said, 'I'll give you this book / these books'.

He said he'd give me the book/ the books.








'today'

'the day before yesterday'









The man in the bar said, 'I'll be here tomorrow.'









## Exercise






Mary told Paul that ( $\square$ ) he would enjoy life more if (1) $\qquad$ had a flat
of (2) $\qquad$ own. Paul said that (3) $\qquad$ mother liked (4) $\qquad$
living at home. Mary said that (5) $\qquad$ mother was quite different
from (6) $\qquad$ . (7) $\qquad$ mother didn't want (8) $\qquad$ to live at
home. (9) $\qquad$ ideas were too different.

Ann: I rang Bill yesterday to ask him to our party next week. But there was no answer.
Tom: Oh, Bill left his flat the day before yesterday and he won't be able to go to your party, Ann, because he's leaving London the day after tomorrow.
Ann said that (12) $\qquad$ 'd rung Bill (13) $\qquad$ to ask him to
(14) $\qquad$ party (15) $\qquad$ . Tom said that Bill had left
(16) $\qquad$ flat (17) $\qquad$ and that he wouldn't be able to go to
(18) $\qquad$ party because he was leaving London (19) $\qquad$ .



The Asia Institute of Sciences

 ตำต่งิ่งู่ tenseฯ










- ธiรีเด:เชินกกี่ราษสโโี present perfectฯ





'I' never hurry,'he said.

'I'm waiting for Ann ,'he said.

'I've found a job, 'she said.

'We've been working,' they said. They said they'd been working

'We shall be here,' they said.

'Tom will help you,' they said.
 'I' ShaII/I will be working in Spain, 'I said.


He said he never hurried.

He said he was waiting for Ann.

She said she'd found a job.


They said they would be there

They said Tom would help me.

I said I would be working in Spain.





 He said he never hurries.















 continuous 4



I said, 'When I saw them they were playing cards.

I said that when I saw them they were playing cards.

Exercise
 Paul: 'I've just arrived.'
You: He says he has (or he's) just arrived.
1 'I'm at the station.' He says he $\qquad$ _.
2 'I'll be with you in about an hour.' He says $\qquad$ .
3 'I'll get a bus.' He says $\qquad$ _.
4 'I know where to get one and I remember the number.'
5 'I think I know where to get off.'
$6 \quad$ 'I've got presents for you.'

Tom: 'I'm leaving Jones and Co.'
He said he was leaving Jones and Co.
$7 \quad$ 'I've been offered a better job.' He said $\qquad$ .
$8 \quad$ 'The salary is twice what I'm getting from Jones and Co.'
$9 \quad$ 'There will be a chance of promotion.'
10 'Jones and Co. have refused to promote me.'


## Session 163: Subjunctives, modals ถิ̀५ conditionals

A Subjunctives (unreal past tense) past tense ถ่ถิติตตกัน subjunctives

'I wish I knew his address, 'she said.

She said she wished she knew his address.



 He said I'd better go/he advised me to go to bed early.

B Modals กimbivigig (could, might, must, ought to, should, would, used to, need)







'You might give me your telephone number' she said.

She asked me to give her my telephone number.

 advise + object:
'You ought to wear a coat' she said to him.


The steward said, 'Passengers should keep their luggage with them at all times.'

The steward advised passengers to keep their luggage......




'If she worked faster she'd earn more,' he said.

He said if she worked harder she'd earn more.


He said, 'If I'd seen her I'd have asked her.

He said îf he'd sëen her he'd have asked her.


## Exercise



$\square \quad$ Tom: I wish Bill had told me when he was coming.
Tom said he wished Bill had told him when he was coming.
1 Ann: He probably doesn't know about train times.
2 Tom: (Then) I wish he would ring up from the station.
3 Tom: Bill behaves as if we were a hotel.
4 Ann: (Well) it's time I started cooking supper.
5 Tom: You had better make something that you can keep hot.
6 Ann: If it's uneatable by the time he arrives, I'll tell him that's his own fault.



$\square \quad$ I've missed my train, so I might be late.'
Bob said he'd missed his train, so he might be late.
7 'But you needn't wait for me.'
8 'You mustn't miss the first act.'
$9 \quad$ 'You could leave my ticket at the box office.'
10 'It was all my own fault. I should have started earlier.'

11 Ann: If I see any strawberries in the shops I'll get some.
12 Tom: If they are on sale already, they'll be expensive.
13 Ann: if we had a bigger garden we could grow our own fruit. (use they, their)


## 


A agree/refuse/offer/promise/threaten + infinitive:






 I promised to write.
B accuse of / admit / apologize for / deny/ insist on + gerund:






## 

## Exercise

 Mr Jones: Can you finish this letter before you go home?

Ann: Yes, I'll finish it. (agreed) She agreed to finish it.

1 2 3 Mr Jones: Can I give you a lift home? (offered)



Tom said that he was ready to start work.


Tom said, 'I've read the instructions' Tom. ตธธิตาแิ่ "
OR 'I've read the instructions,' Tom said.



'I'm ready to start work,' he said to me.







- ถูึสถ๋่ําถ่ tell + object + about / how:




 reply นิติตยที่

warn ( + object) )
explain ถดู่ถ่ remark กิถ่ถ่ถ่าด่


## Exercise


'The service is very slow,' he said. (complain)
He complained that the service was very slow.
1 'Your bicycle has no brakes,' he said to me. (warn)
2 'I can manage without brakes, 'I said. (answer)
3 'You've already had two accidents,' he said. (remind)
4 'The first accident wasn't my fault,' I said. (point out)

## Session 166: Questions ถ̧̣̊̊
















'Do you want to go by air or by sea?' he asked.

He asked whether I wanted to go by air or by sea.


## Exercise



'Will breakfast be early?' (asked)
She asked if breakfast would be early.
1 'What time does the coach leave?' (wanted to know)
2 'Can we stop to take photographs?' (asked)
3 'Where are we having lunch?' (wanted to know)
4 'Will there be time to do some shopping?' (wondered)
5 'Is this your first season as a courier?' (asked)



EKRY International Sčhool


'When shall I hear the result of the test? I asked.

'Where shall we be in the year 2000?' he said / wondered.


I asked when I would hear the result of the test.

He wondered'where they would be in the year 2000.



'Where shall I send your letters?' he askéd.


She asked her mother what she should wear.


He asked (me) where he should send my letters.

or He asked me where he was to send my letters.
C Offers: ชัณภเง


ถููถถ่ค่าถ่ษ่าษูา 'Would you like me to wait?' ถิ่ท 'I'll wait if you like'

D Suggestions: ถั่กกี

 $\qquad$ ,"

## Exercise


'Shall I bring a bottle of wine?' he said. (offer)
He offered to bring a bottle of wine.
1 Tom (on phone): I've got tomorrow off.
Shall we go for a drive? (suggest)
2 Ann: That would be lovely. Shall I bring a picnic lunch? (offer)
3 Tom: That's a good idea. And shall we start early, before the rush? (suggest)
4 Ann: Yes, let's. (agree)
5 Tom: Shall I call for you at 7? (offer)

A can / could I? may / might I? + have + noun



 Ann asked (him) for the weekend off.

B can/ could I? may/might I? + see さู่ + speak to

Could I speak to the manager, please?' I said.








He asked if he could use my phone.

'May I / Could I keep the book for another week?' he said.

He asked (the librarian) whether he could keep the book...



A will you have? would you like? + noun

'Will you have/ would you like some tea?' she said.


B would you like? could you? + infinitive




## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Bob: Can I park here? Bob asked if he could park there.
1 Attendant: Could I see your permit, please? Bob: I've only just joined the staff I haven't got a permit. Attendant: You'll have to ask Mr Jones for one, sir.
2 Bob (on the phone): May I speak to Mr Jones, please? Secretary: I'm afraid he's away today. Would you like to leave a message?
3 Bob: Yes. Would you please say that Bob Smith rang about a parking permit?
4 Secretary: Oh, we have one for you. Could you come to the office and pick it up?
5 Secretary: Would you like a ticket for our concert? Bob: Thanks very much.





'Could you pass the sugar, please.' she said.







 beg ถ่ ถั forbid นายิพิาต่




> order Uing
> implore $\overbrace{0}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { warn โี่าร צ }
\end{aligned}
$$







She warned him not to drive too fast.






He says that we are to wait till six OR



He says that we aren't to wait after that.



He said, 'If you see Ann, tell her to ring me.'

He said that if I saw Ann I was to tell her to ring him.


Exercise

Solicitor: Could you please sign the document, Mr Smith? (asked)
The solicitor asked Mr Smith to sign the document.
1 Mrs Smith: Don't sign till you've read it again. (told)
2 Solicitor: Read the small print very carefully. (warned)
3 Mr Smith: I haven't got my reading glasses with me.
Would you mind reading it aloud? (asked)
4 Solicitor: if I were you I'd take the document home and study it carefully. (advised)

$\square \quad$ Kidnapper: Have $\$ 5,000$ ready in used notes.
He says that we are to have \$5, 000 ready.
5 Kidnapper: if you haven't enough cash, go to the bank tomorrow morning. He says $\qquad$ _.
6 Kidnapper: Wait by the telephone for instructions. He says $\qquad$ .
7 Kidnapper: Don't tell anyone. He says $\qquad$ _.

## Suggestions ถ่̊นกี


บู that-clause:








## Exercise

 'Shall we have a 'bring and buy' sale?' said Mary. She suggested having a 'bring and buy' sale.
'What about a sponsored walk?' said George.
2 'Let's do a house-to-house collection,' said Tom.
3 'You need a permit for that,' Ann pointed out. 'Why don't you apply for one, Tom?' (suggested that Tom ...)




Tom suggested inviting Bill and Ann agreed.



'Let's do everything we can to help!' he said/urged.

He urged us to do everything we could to help.


## 









 He thanked me. ตาต่ตถรม่โุดกกั่








He asked (me) if I could swim and I said (that) I couldn't.


He asked (Ann) if she played and she said (that) she did.


## Exercise


'Something's burning!' exclaimed Tom. 'Can you smell it, Ann?' Tom said something was burning and asked Ann if she could smell it.
$1 \quad$ 'No,' said Ann. 'You're just imagining it.'
2 'Are you cooking anything, Ann?' ~ 'No,' said Ann.
3 'Have you been burning rubbish in the garden, Tom?' ~ 'Yes, I have.'
4 'Did you leave the fire burning, Tom?' ~ 'No, I didn't.'



 He said he didn't know the way and asked if I knew it.

'This place is dangerous. Go away!' he said.

He said that the place was dangerous and told me to go away.


'Could you open the window? It's very warm, 'I said.

I asked him to open the window as it was very warm.


'Don't drink too much. Remember that you'll have to drive home.'

She warned him not to drink too much, reminding him that he
would have to drive home.


## Exercise


1 Ann: I can't find my keys. Have you seen them, Peter?
2 Peter: No. Can you remember when you last had them?
3 Ann: No. Would you mind looking in your car?
$4 \quad$ Peter (returning): They're not in the car. Can you get into the house without them?
5 Ann: Yes; my sister's at home. But what shall I do about the keys?









The forecast was＇cold and foggy＇，but it was neither cold nor foggy．



We must（either）leave the room now or pay for another day．

Could you ring me（either）today or tomorrow？




## Exercise


He said there were trees and flowers round the building．
But there are neither trees nor flowers．
1 He said there was a playground and a roof garden．But $\qquad$ ．
2 He said that the rooms were large and bright．But these rooms $\qquad$ ＿．
3 He said that the furniture was modern and elegant．But this $\qquad$ ．

He says he used to：
$\square \quad$ sing and dance．～Nonsense！He neither sang nor danced．
4 sing solos and train the choir．$\sim$ Nonsense！ $\qquad$ －
5 play the piano and conduct the orchestra． $\qquad$ ．
6 write and direct plays．～ $\qquad$ ．
－แู่นก่ both ．．．and ญู either ．．．or：
$\square$ Maria：I＇d like to be a full－time student．Can I come to both morning and afternoon classes？
7 Secretary：No，we don＇t take full－time students．You must come
$\qquad$ in the morning $\qquad$ in the afternoon．
8 Maria：I want to study more than one language．Can I take $\qquad$ French $\qquad$ German classes？
9 Secretary：I＇m afraid the French and German classes are at the same time．So you will have to take $\qquad$ French $\qquad$ German．
10 Maria：Do I have to pay now？～Secretary：No，you can ＿＿＿pay now $\qquad$ pay when the classes start．





He works full-time and besides that he helps his wife.






You won't earn much there, however hard you work.



He agreed to support us. Later, however, he changed his mind




 We must take a taxi. Otherwise we'll be late.


Her heels were so high that she couldn't walk fast.






Therefore the plane was diverted or The plane therefore was diverted








## Exercise

- ถู่นากิ่ besides, however บู่ otherwise:
$\square \quad$ Bill: Go by air; otherwise you'll spend hours in a train.
1 John: But I have to go by train; $\qquad$ my boss won't pay.
2 John: If there's a train strike $\qquad$ , he'll pay my air fare home.
3 Bill: Do you mind travelling by train? $\qquad$ John: No, I like it. $\qquad$ , when I travel by train my wife can come too.
4 Bill: You'd better be at the station in good time, $\qquad$ you won't get seats.
แู่วนากั่ still บู yet:
5 Alex: Are you $\qquad$ thinking of leaving your present job? Jim: Yes, I am.
6 Alex: Have you found anything else $\qquad$ ?
7 Jim: No. Actually I'm $\qquad$ thinking of starting my own business, but I haven't discussed it with my wife $\qquad$ -.
8 Alex: I__ think you should look for another job.


The Asia Institute of Sciences


## Session 174: though/ although ถิ७ in spite of/ despite



 He has a full-time job though/although he hasn't got a work permit.



 He says he'll pay; I don't think he will, though.



 He has a full-time job in spite of having no work permit or

In spite of having no work permit he has a full-time job.

D despite รางน่ํำ in spite of:

Despite the bad weather, the cyclists completed the course.

Exercise

- ஸู่นีกั่ in spite of ญู although / though:

Tom's wife drives better than he does, although he won't admit it.
1 Tom is proud of his driving___ he isn't a good driver.
2 He's had several accidents and has been fined for speeding;
$\qquad$ that he still drives too fast.
3 Last night_ there was a lot of fog on the road, he didn't slow down at all.
4 Of course, lots of people drive fast $\qquad$ bad weather conditions and warnings from the police.
5 $\qquad$ the weather was bad, we arrived on time.





While we were swimming someone stole our clothes.

B when
 When I lived/ was living in Bath I used to cycle to work.












As I stepped off the pavement I was knocked down by a cyclist.





As he grew older he became more confident.






## Exercise

- แู่นึกั่ when ษู whenever ญู่ while:
$(\square)$ When he left college he rented an attic studio. It was uncomfortable and (1) $\qquad$ it rained the roof leaked.
He was very poor and (2) $\qquad$ the landlady came round for the rent he used to climb on to the roof. (3) $\qquad$ she sat
in the studio waiting for him to come in, he sat on the roof waiting for her to go away. But (4) $\qquad$ (= during the time that) he was there he did his best work. Later (5) $\qquad$ he had begun to sell his pictures, he got married. She was a writer and (6) $\qquad$ he painted she wrote short stories. (7) $\qquad$ she sold a story she gave a party. He didn't like some of her friends and, one day, (8) $\qquad$ he told her not to invite them she became
very angry. Next day, (9) $\qquad$ he returned from his studio he found the house empty.

(10) $\qquad$ I went shopping yesterday I was wearing a pair of rather loose shoes. (11) $\qquad$ I got onto the bus, one of them
fell off. I jumped out but (12) $\qquad$ I bent down to pick it up a
dog seized it and ran away with it. (13) $\qquad$ I turned round
I found that the bus had gone.




## Session 176: as = when/ while ถิ่ as = because




 As he has a car he can get here easily.

## 





As I cycle past the bus queues Ifeel sorry for them.





## Exercise



(1) AS you're a student you'll get in free. (2) AS you go
(2) round the gallery look out for paintings by Turner
(3) AS there's going to be a lecture on him tomorrow.
(4) AS you go down the steps outside the gallery, look at
(5) the new statues on your left. They're ugly but the gallery had to accept them
(6) AS the sculptor has also given them some very fine pictures.





She sent Tom to the shop to buy some milk.



(negative purpose):
We talked quietly in order/so as not to wake the children.

2 นึ่ษู่ซั to be ถิท่ to have:
He started early in order/ so as to be there in good time.

She gave up her job in order/ so as to have more time at home.



C โิ่ นิกี่มาษิธโบี:


## 



He needs a table to work at and a chair to sit on.

2 noun + infinitive + noun + preposition:

Have you got a safe to put this money in?


for + gerund:
Corkscrew is a tool for opening bottles (with).

 กิธธาส์ญ์ go ถิ่น come เชฯ












## Exercise


Peter's father studied music in Paris.
And now Peter has gone to Paris to study music.
1 Mary's mother read history at Oxford. And now Mary has gone $\qquad$ .

2 Bill's father studied art in Florence. And now Bill $\qquad$ .
3 Tom's mother painted (pictures) in Holland. And now Tom $\qquad$ _.



We decided to catch the first ferry in order to be in Calais by ten.
4 We had to get to Dover by six $\qquad$ late for the first ferry.
5 We left home very early on Monday morning ___ Dover by six.
6 We did all our packing on Sunday night $\qquad$ more time on Monday morning.
$7 \quad$ We left the house very quietly on Monday $\qquad$ anyone.



All right, but I'll need a carving knife to carve the ham with.
8 Ill need a breadknife $\qquad$ -.
9 A large plate $\qquad$ -.
10 A corkscrew $\qquad$ $\stackrel{\square}{-}$
11 A bowl $\qquad$ .



Future
Present $\quad+$ so that + will/ can + infinitive
Present perfect
Conditional
Past $\quad+$ so that + would $/$ could + infinitive
Past perfect


The notices are in several languages so that foreign tourists will/ can understand them.

## 

He bought the field behind his house so that nobody would/could build



They make coins in various sizes to enable blind people to tell the difference between them.


Raiders wear masks to avoid being recognized.


He wrote his diary in code to prevent his wife reading it.


Don't wash it in very hot water in case it shrinks.

I kept the medicine cupboard locked in case the children tried to open it.


I keep candles in the house in case there is a power cut.


E Tenses เบีที่าููธ in case

Future
Present +in case +
Present perfect should + perfect infinitive
Conditional
Past $\quad+$ in case +
Past perfect
past tense
present tense
or
or
should + perfect infinitive

## Exercise


There are burglar alarms on all the windows.
He doesn't want anyone to get in secretly.
There are burglar alarms on all the windows so that no one can get in secretly.
1 The outer gates are locked when it gets dark. He doesn't want anyone to drive up to the house during the night.
2 He has guard dogs running round at night. He doesn't want anyone to approach the house on foot.
3 He has dark glass in his car windows. He doesn't want anyone to see who is in the car.

There are burglar alarms on all the windows to prevent anyone getting in secretly.

Write his name in the book in case you forget who lent it to you.
4 Write his name in the book__you won't forget who lent it to you.
5 I cashed a cheque I needed more money.
7 He took a tent with him $\qquad$ he wouldn't have to depend on youth hostels.













## 




 He was angry not because we were late but because we made a noise.

She only smokes because he does or She smokes only because he does.


He couldn't read the letter because/ as it was in Japanese.
As/ Because it was in Japanese he couldn't read it.


 As you are here you can give me some help.

 Since it was in Japanese he couldn't read it.




## Exercise

 Why are you going to the lake? ~ Because Bill wants to see it.
1 It's his last chance to see it $\qquad$ he leaves tomorrow.
2 Why is he taking his camera?~ $\qquad$ he wants to take photos of the birds.
3 I $\quad$ know the way I'll go first.
4 Well take a picnic lunch $\qquad$ there isn't a restaurant there.
5 we aren't going to a restaurant we can take the dogs.
$6 \quad$ We arrived late not $\qquad$ of the traffic but $\qquad$ we left late.


The Asia Institute of Sciences



 He has such big feet that he can't buy shoes to fit him.

He's such a slow worker that he never finishes in time.

It's such an easy exam that everyone passes it.



He works so slowly that he never finishes in time.
His feet are so big that he can't buy shoes to fit him.
The exam is so easy that everyone passes it.
 I make so many mistakes that I always get low marks.

He drank so much milk that he got quite fat.


## Exercise

 so many cars
1 heavy traffic 4 $\qquad$ many tourists
2 much dust a crowd of people
 I had a good time in New York. I'd like to go again. I had such a good time in New York that I'd like to go again.
6 I was invited out (very) often. I hardly ever had a meal alone.
7 I met a lot of people. I can't remember all their names.
$8 \quad$ Some of them spoke (very) fast. I couldn't understand what they said.
8 But everything was very expensive. I couldn't buy many presents.
10 It was a short holiday. I didn't see all I wanted to see.












She'll be back soon. I'll stay till she gets back.

He's going to apply for the job. The sooner he applies the better.

He's leaving at two. We'll have lunch before he leaves.



He's giving a lecture tomorrow. While he's giving it we'll go for a walk.

2 Future perfect tenses แููปัก present perfect:
I'll have finished this book by the end of the week.

As soon as I've finished it I'll lend it to you.



He told us to wait here till he came.

NOTE:






After you have checked the figures, write the total here.

We had hardly left the house when it began to rain.



When he has done his homework he usually watches TV.

## 


When he had done it he was allowed to watch TV.






##   <br> He writes reviews before he has read the whole book.  <br> He wrote the review before he had read the whole book. 

## Exercise


It will stop raining soon. Ás soon as it stops (stop) raining we'll go out for a walk.
1 The shop will open soon. When it $\qquad$ (open) I'll buy some milk.
2 Immediately the kettle $\qquad$ (boil) I'll make the tea.
2 Your father will be home in half an hour. When he $\qquad$ (get) home we'll tell him our news.
3 Dinner will be ready soon. The moment it $\qquad$ (be) ready I'll call you.

$\square^{\text {² }}$ When the lecture has ended (end) the students will ask questions.
5 As soon as the lecturer $\qquad$ (answer) the questions everyone will leave.
6 When you $\qquad$ (read) this book, I want you to answer some questions on it.
7 (at a level crossing) The train will go by in a few minutes.
When it $\qquad$ (go) by, the gates will open.



## 




A $i t+b e+$ adjective/ present participle



It's disappointing that you can't come.

It's strange (that) he hasn't answered your letter.

В it $+\boldsymbol{b e}+a+$ ถาษ ชู ษู


It's a pity (that) he can't speak French.

It's a good thing you had a map with you.

C Subject $+b e+$ adjective/ past participle











The hope that they would be freed gave the hostages courage.







|  | find out | reply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| admit ถิารกาถ |  | reveal ถัย่ยูู |
| agree شึ่โ！ | hear ！ | sayถิธูสส |
|  | hope ลิ่ไู่ ใู | see สชิท |
|  |  |  |
| assure＋object \％\％\％g7ij | know ถึ่ง | suggest＊สึู่ี |
|  | learn ajis | suppose $\frac{\text { ¢ี่า }}{}$ |
| complain ${ }^{\text {dimbj }}$ \％${ }^{\circ}$ | point out＊แilutinin | suspectóuiju |
| decide ถ่ธ๋่ิย | promise הֹ¢ | tell + object $\dot{\text { ¢in }}$ |
|  | pretend ไิิิิเที | think $\frac{\text { กิ⿵冂 }}{}$ |
| discover รกับิิถ | realize ถิ่ı |  |
| expect สิไู่ | remark＊ヘึกั่ถ่ | understandผึถ่ |
| explain ถภู่ | remember ชิปิต่า |  |
| feel ตารมาริ่สกั | remind＋object ริญึ่ก | wish［代T |


He pointed out that I＇d made a mistake．





tell quivi







Exercise

Where does he live？～I＇ve forgotten where he lives．
1 What did he say？～I didn＇t hear $\qquad$ ＿．
2 Where did they go？$\sim$ I didn＇t see $\qquad$ ＿．
3 When are they coming back？～I don＇t know ${ }^{`}$ $\qquad$ ．
4 Who was he？$\sim$ I never found out $\qquad$ ．
5 Why did she leave him？～I can＇t remember $\qquad$ ．

## 




Will Ann be there too? $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ I don't suppose so. $($ so $=$ काที่ดี่ugis)



The paper says so.

How do you know he loved her?


C so ถิ่ not ถีtโix hope ถิ่ be afraid:







Have you any change? ~ I'm afraid not.


## Exercise


$\square \quad$ Have we missed the bus? ~ I hope not.
1 But there's no one at the bus stop. We must have missed it!
~ I'm afraid -.
2 Will there be another one soon? $\sim$ I don't suppose $\qquad$ it's a very irregular service.
3 Doesn't any other bus come this way? ~ I don't think $\qquad$ .
$4 \quad$ Could we get a taxi? $\sim$ I suppose $\qquad$ $\therefore$.
5 Have you got enough money for a taxi? ~ I'm afraid $\qquad$ $-$

on, out, over, round, through, up, after, at, for, into, with,

B Verb + away, back, down, in, off, on, out, over, round, through, up



She tried on the coat to see if it was the right size.











## 




##  <br> 



C Verb + after, at, for, into, to, with, without









We're looking forward to your party or




Exercise

- ยู่วนกั่ put on, take off, try on ญู put out:

 I wonder if this coat would fit me. ~ Why don't you try it on and see?
1 You can take off your shoes and $\qquad$ the slippers. They're more comfortable on a long flight. ~
2 But my shoes are quite comfortable. Why should I $\qquad$ ? Besides, I think these slippers are too small. ~ $\ldots$ and see. If they're too small you can ask for a bigger pair.
4 By the way, you'd bette $\qquad$ your cigarette. There's a no smoking sign. ~
5 ок. I'll $\qquad$ .But I thought you could smoke on planes. ~
6 We can smoke after the plane has $\qquad$ (left the ground).




## 







If we start early we'll get back before dark.


People whose bicycles are stolen don't usually get them back.


How are you getting on with your painting? ~Very well.



The two boys didn't get on; they were always fighting.


I'm looking for a parking place. จัппиниппияивй

I'll look up his telephone number/look it up.


Go to the dentist today. Don't put it off any longer.


Camping is fun if you can put up with the discomfort.


She turned down an offer of $£ 500,000$ for her house.

He wanted to join the navy but they turned him down.


I arranged to meet him at the station, but he didn't turn up.


lone 21 twenty-one

2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine
10 ten
11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen
20 twenty

21 twenty-one
22 twenty-two
23 twenty-three
24 twenty-four
25 twenty-five
26 twenty-six
27 twenty-seven
28 twenty-eight
29 twenty-nine
30 thirty
31 thirty-one etc.
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety
100 a/one hundred
1,000 a/one thousand
$1,000,000$ a/one million

ษู 0 nought/ zero


713 seven hundred and thirteen
5,102 five thousand, one hundred and two BUT
6,100 six thousand, one hundred

320,410 three hundred and twenty thousand, four hundred and ten

303,000,000 three hundred and three million

million ถัง บถั
100 a hundred 1,000 a thousand 100,000 a hundred thousand

juูสิธณ่ a hundred and ninety-one ถิท่ a thousand and one etc.

1,040 a/one thousand and forty BUT
1,140 one thousand, one hundred and forty


six hundred men, ten thousand pounds two dozen eggs




 10.9 'ten point nine'
 8.04 'eight point nought four'


## Session 188: Ordinal numbers แึรณภกิอกา



| first | eleventh | twenty-first | thirty-first 9 ¢\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| second | twelfth | twenty-second | fortieth |
| third | thirteenth | twenty-third | fiftieth |
| fourth | fourteenth | twenty-fourth | sixtieth |
| fifth | fifteenth | twenty-fifth | seventieth |
| sixth | sixteenth | twenty-sixth | eightieth |
| seventh | seventeenth | twenty-seventh | ninetieth |
| eighth | eighteenth | twenty-eighth | hundredth |
| ninth | nineteenth | twenty-ninth | thousandth |
| tenth | twentieth | thirtieth | millionth |


 กุ่นกกาถสบิิิเสู่ร :
first $=1$ st $\quad$ second $=2 n d \quad$ eightieth $=80 t h$

the sixtieth day

101st $=$ the hundred and first

Varaman II, Varaman VII, Elizabeth II

'Varaman the Second' ' Varaman the seventh'


$1 / 2$ : a / one half 1/5: a / one fifth
1/20: a / one twentieth.

3/5: three fifths 7/10: seven tenths

21/4 miles = two and a quarter miles
 half a second BUT a quarter of a second

A Days of the week

Sunday (Sun.) ราริษิต
Monday (Mon.) نึถู
Tuesday (Tues.) ) \%่าู่าร
Wednesday (Wed.) ถุ ต่
Thursday(Thurs.) โถกลถู๋สี้
Friday (Fri.) ถ̛TกTĩ
Saturday (Sat.) สลการัร

Months of the year
ใชโบท่ามำำ
January (Jan) ยกกร่า
February (Feb.) กุ\%\% \%
March (Mar.) ษิธา
April (Apr.) เย่ถิา
May दถ์กีา
June ชิษุ่ธา
July ñก̃̃น
August(Aug.) ถีนา
September (Sept.) กิที่
October (Oct.) สุต่ารา
November(Nov.) วิธิิก
December (Dec.) 䦛


March the tenth, July the four teenth etc. OR the tenth of March etc.


| 10 March | March 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10th March | March 10th |






## 





one inch, ten inches, one mile, four miles
one centimetre, five centimetres


six foot tall บู six feet tall กั่แย่อ foot.


(compound adjective) y






| hit + ing $=$ hitting <br> knit + ed $=$ knitted | BUT | keep, keeping (two vowels) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| run + er $=$ runner |  | help, helped (two consonants) |
| love, lover (ending in a vowel) |  |  |




 ac'quit $+e d=$ acquitted, but 'murmur $+e d=$ murmured




## 



love + ing $=$ loving $\quad$ move + able $=$ movable

 ราเย่กิกบ




















## The suffix ful บบึ่ษยูg full




 skill + full $=$ skilful .
ถั่าถั่: full + fill $=$ fulfily


นถีกีถกบนํส -ing:
carry $+e d=$ carried $\quad$ But carry + ing $=$ carrying


$$
\text { obey }+e d=\text { obeyed } \quad \text { play }+e r=\text { player }
$$

$\underline{i e \text { ถิเท } e i}$



- ว่ายาธกสกกีเแีกีณณเนกี:


seize 朋
neither gins

A ถุ่นษูตุุดกราษถียุวฉาษ:













redevelop ษู re-developy






## 



Angkor Wat Khun Pisey Keo Sokrin Phnom Penh



Wednesday ї่ำ
Easter Ting Easter
April ฉัลชสสสา



She's an Austrian shiminisi่ ถigiti







 adj. (adjective) Apr. (April) ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$. (Company)

a. $m$.
e.g.
G. B. Shaw
 ตูกสที่ง่บ

WHO VIP Mr Khun UNICEF









The sun was hot, so he bought an ice-cream.









He drives at sixty kilometres an hour.





- ถินถียุะธัถู่


D นิิเทำโโิ่ $a / a n$

I'd like a pet but my mother doesn't like dogs or cats.


We have breakfast at eight o'clock. BUT

 I was invited to a dinner given to welcome the new ambassador.



## Exercise

- ตูรอนก่า $a$ บู่ $a n$ :


$\square \quad$ Bill is an author.
9 He writes travel books.
10 He makes ___ lot of money.
11 We had ___ lunch with him yesterday.
12 It was ___ excellent lunch.
13 The meal cost him $\qquad$ hundred and $\qquad$ fifty pounds.
14 What $\qquad$ expensive restaurant!
15 He gave the waiter $\qquad$ twenty pounds.
16 That was $\qquad$ good tip.

 ถำยั่กี่ส่ยุดะ:
$£ 1=$ a/one pound $£ 1,000,000=$ a/one million pounds You can take an/one hour for lunch.




B พินเนโบี จทe

One day he came early, another day he came late.

One (boy) read a book, (the) others watched TV.

- ถีษุว day




One day you'll be sorry you treated him so badly.



Did you get a ticket? $\sim$ Yes, $\quad$ I managed to get one.

 Did you get tickets? ~ Yes, I managed to get some.



## Exercise

- ตู่นกก่ $a$ ษู one

Peter, the only son of $(\square)$ a millionaire, lives (1) and (2) $\qquad$ half miles from his school. (3) $\qquad$ day, when he
was walking to school, (4) $\qquad$ car with three men in it stopped beside him. (5) $\qquad$ of the men opened the door, leant out, and tried to pull Peter into the car. Luckily, just then (6) $\qquad$ policeman rode up on (7) $\qquad$ bicycle, and the men drove off. 'I know that gang,' said the policeman, 'and (8) $\qquad$ day we'll catch them!'



B เพีทนโบี the





His car hit a tree. You can still see the mark on the tree.







The small shopkeeper is having a difficult time.

The helicopter has made travel easier for the businessman.




ธินิ่ only กี่ิ่ :



## Exercise


One day we set out to climb ( $\square$ ) a/the highest hill in the area.
The campers in (1) a/the next tent lent us their map. They told us to follow one of (2) a/the routes marked on (3) a/the map. But Tom said that he was sure that there was (4) a/the better way. (5) A/The way that he chose was so steep that we had to stop for (6) a/the long rest on the way up. But we got to (7) a/the top in (8) a/the end.


| กิชฺุ¢ | the Atlantic *i่าถี่ยู Atlantic |
| :---: | :---: |
| แู่งรั่ | the Alps |
| ¢8 | the Thames fis Thames |
| กิกิหกักะ | the Azores [uviiinio Azores |
| วาถชู่ต่ | the Sahara ภ่ถูวาษ่ Sahara |
| ถั่ง่อ่ | the Crimea ถิ่ง่่ Crimea |















the Royal Shakespeare (Theatre),

the $A B C$ (Cinema) ถ่างราตแแร $A B C$


the Hallé Orchestra, itibigis Hallé


- newspapers ถิาระถิษาร
the Telegraph ถัเรตตียาร Telegraph the Guardian ถารีติษาร Guardian
- ships ถ่าำ



## the Titanik מin Titanic

 the Houses of Parliament ริตาธรัฉถั่า

Exercise 4

We walked past ( $\square$ ) the Tate Gallery and (1) $\qquad$ Houses of
Parliament to (2) __ Westminster bridge, and down
(3) $\qquad$ steps beside (4) $\qquad$ bridge to (5) $\qquad$ Westminster
Pier. Here we bought tickets for a trip down (6) $\qquad$ Thames.
A river boat was waiting at (7) $\qquad$ pier. We were just in time for (8) $\qquad$ 2 o'clock trip. We passed under several famous bridges and finally under (9) $\qquad$ Tower Bridge, which is (10) $\qquad$ most famous of all. We hoped to see (11) ___ Thames Flood Barrier, which was built to protect (12)___city from floods but we didn't see it because (13) $\qquad$ boat didn't go any further than (14) $\qquad$ Greenwich.


The Asia Institute of Sciences



The death of the Prime Minister left his party without a leader.


(possessive adjective):


- ถีษุวณญาเถัญูน:










## Exercise


We have ( $\square$ ) $\qquad$ soup for (1) $\qquad$ supper. After (2) $\qquad$ meal
Tom and I play (3) chess. Bill prefers (4) $\qquad$ cards. (5) $\qquad$ game he likes best is bridge. He says that (6) $\qquad$ chess requires (7) patience and he is not patient. He also says that (8) $\qquad$ is too short to waste in this way.

- ถูว่นากั่ the บู่ his ฐู your: The boy took off ( $\square$ ) his coat and dropped it on (9) $\qquad$ floor. 'Pick (10) $\qquad$ coat up', said his mother, coming into (11) $\qquad$ hall. 'And look at (12) $\qquad$ mud on (13) $\qquad$ boots! Why don't you leave them outside (14) $\qquad$ door? (15) $\qquad$ father always leaves
(16) $\qquad$ boots there.'


 The Australian International School

A home 충




The orphanage was the only home we had ever known.


B work/office

He's on his way to work/way back from work.


-
He is at/in the office before eight o'clock every morning.

C bed, church, court, hospital, prison, school college etc.








 ถิ่ นิ่ at church/ school/ college/ university.
 leave hospital/school etc., ถิเ be released from prison 4
 He goes to the prison sometimes to give lectures.


## Exercise


'You'll have to go into ( $\square$ )___ hospital,' said ( $\square$ ) the doctor.
'Can't I stay at (1) $\qquad$ home?' asked the old man. 'I hate (2) $\qquad$ hospitals. I was in (3) $\qquad$ hospital for six weeks when I was a boy and it was like being in (4) $\qquad$ prison. '(5) $\qquad$ hospitals are more cheerful now,' the doctor assured him, 'and (6) $\qquad$ food at the County Hospital is excellent. (7) $\qquad$ beds are comfortable too and you'll like (8) $\qquad$ nurses.' 'Shall I have to stay in (9) $\qquad$ bed all the time? "Oh no!" And can (10) $\qquad$ people come to (11)
$\qquad$ hospital to see me?" Of course.'


A ที่ตุดกถาษ


This beach was quite empty last year.

These people are staying in that hotel over there.


B นึาสยูาย

These are the new classrooms. ginitionvivitig in

Hello, Tom. This is my brother Hugh, and this is my sister.


They're digging up my road. They do this every summer.

He said I wasn't a good wife. Wasn't that horrible?


Those who couldn't walk were carried on stretchers.

## 

C นึ่าู่ one/ones

this/these, that/thosey


I like this one best. I like that blue onelthose blue ones.


## Exercise

- ถู่แก่ this, that, these ฐู those:

Bill: All the books on ( $\square$ ) these shelves (the ones near us) are non-fiction. The fiction is on ( $\square$ ) those shelves (the shelves on the opposite wall).
Tom: I see. So (1) $\qquad$ are biographies etc. and (2) $\qquad$ are novels and plays. Bill: (3) $\qquad$ 's right. Do you want to borrow a book?
Tom (taking out a biography of Jane Austen): Can I borrow (4) $\qquad$
Bill: Yes, of course; and you'll find her novels on (5) $\qquad$ shelves over there.


