

A Study this example situation:



Last year Paul and Joanne had a holiday by the sea. It rained a lot, but they enjoyed themselves.

You can say:

Although it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.

(= It rained a lot, *but* they ...)

or

In spite of /
Despite } the rain, they enjoyed themselves.

B After **although** we use a *subject + verb*:

- Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- I didn't get the job although I had the necessary qualifications.

Compare the meaning of **although** and **because**:

- We went out although it was raining.
- We didn't go out because it was raining.

C After **in spite of** or **despite**, we use a *noun*, a *pronoun* (**this/that/what** etc.) or **-ing**:

- In spite of the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.
- I didn't get the job in spite of having the necessary qualifications.
- She wasn't well, but in spite of this she went to work.
- In spite of what I said yesterday, I still love you.

Despite is the same as **in spite of**. We say **in spite of**, but **despite** (*without of*):

- She wasn't well, but despite this she went to work. (*not despite of this*)

You can say **in spite of the fact (that) ...** and **despite the fact (that) ...** :

- I didn't get the job { in spite of the fact (that) / despite the fact (that) } I had the necessary qualifications.

Compare **in spite of** and **because of**:

- We went out in spite of the rain. (*or ... despite the rain.*)
- We didn't go out because of the rain.

D Compare **although** and **in spite of / despite**:

- Although the traffic was bad, / In spite of the traffic, } we arrived on time. (*not In spite of the traffic was bad*)
- I couldn't sleep { although I was very tired. / despite being very tired. } (*not despite I was tired*)

E Sometimes we use **though** instead of **although**:

- I didn't get the job though I had the necessary qualifications.

In spoken English we often use **though** at the end of a sentence:

- The house isn't very nice. I like the garden though. (= but I like the garden)
- I see them every day. I've never spoken to them though. (= but I've never spoken to them)

Even though (*but not 'even' alone*) is a stronger form of **although**:

- Even though I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. (*not Even I was really tired ...*)

Have to and must

A

I have to do something = it is necessary to do it, I am obliged to do it:

- You can't turn right here. You **have to** turn left.
- I **have to** wear glasses for reading.
- George can't come out with us this evening. He **has to** work late.
- Last week Tina broke her arm and **had to** go to hospital.
- I **haven't had to** go to the doctor for ages.

You have to turn left here.



We use **do/does/did** in questions and negative sentences (for the present and past simple):

- What **do** I **have to** do to get a new driving licence? (*not* What have I to do?)
- Karen **doesn't have to** work Saturdays. (*not* Karen hasn't to)
- Why **did** you **have to** leave early?

You can use **have to** with **will** and **might/may**:

- If the pain gets worse, you'll **have to** go to the doctor.
- I **might have to** work late tomorrow evening. *or* I **may have to** work ... (= it's possible that I will have to)

B

Must is similar to **have to**:

- It's later than I thought. I **must** go. *or* I **have to** go.

You can use **must** to give your own opinion (for example, to say what *you* think is necessary, or to recommend someone to do something). **Have to** is also possible:

- I **haven't** spoken to Sue for ages. I **must** phone her. (= I say this is necessary)
- Mark is a really nice person. You **must** meet him. (I recommend this)

We use **have to** (*not* **must**) to say what someone is *obliged* to do. The speaker is not giving his/her own opinion:

- I **have to** work from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. (a fact, not an opinion)
- Jane **has to** travel a lot for her work.

But **must** is often used in written rules and instructions:

- Applications for the job **must** be received by 18 May.
- (*exam instruction*) You **must** write your answers in ink.

You cannot use **must** to talk about the past:

- We **had** to leave early. (*not* we **must**)

C

Mustn't and **don't have to** are completely different:

You **mustn't** do something = it is necessary that you do *not* do it (so don't do it):

- You **must** keep it a secret. You **mustn't** tell anyone. (= don't tell anyone)
- I promised I would be on time. I **mustn't** be late. (= I must be on time)

You **don't have to** do something = you don't need to do it (but you can if you want):

- You **don't have to** tell him, but you can if you want to.
- I **don't have to** be at the meeting, but I think I'll go anyway.

D

You can use **have got to** instead of **have to**. So you can say:

- I've **got to** work tomorrow. *or* I **have to** work tomorrow.
- When has Liz **got to** go? *or* When does Liz **have to** go?

A

Unless

Study this example situation:

The club is for members only.

You can't go in **unless** you are a member.

This means:

You can't go in *except if* you are a member. *or*

You can go in *only if* you are a member.

Unless = except if.



Some more examples of **unless**:

- I'll see you tomorrow **unless** I have to work late. (= except if I have to work late)
- There are no buses to the beach. **Unless** you have a car, it's difficult to get there. (= except if you have a car)
- 'Shall I tell Liz what happened?' 'Not **unless** she asks you.' (= only if she asks you)
- Sally hates complaining. She wouldn't complain about something **unless** it was really bad. (= except if it was really bad)
- We can take a taxi to the restaurant – **unless** you'd prefer to walk. (= except if you'd prefer to walk)

Instead of **unless** it is often possible to say **if ... not**:

- Unless** we leave now, we'll be late. *or* **If** we don't leave now, we'll ...

B

As long as etc.

as long as *or* so long as
provided (that) *or* providing (that) } All these expressions mean 'if' or 'on condition that'.

For example:

- You can borrow my car { **as long as**
 so long as } you promise not to drive too fast.
(= you can borrow my car, but you must promise not to drive too fast – this is a condition)
- Travelling by car is convenient { **provided (that)**
 providing (that) } you have somewhere to park.
(= but only if you have somewhere to park)
- Providing (that)** } the room is clean, I don't mind which hotel we stay at.
 Provided (that) }
(= the room must be clean – otherwise I don't mind)

C

When you are talking about the future, do *not* use **will** after **unless** / **as long as** / **so long as** / **provided** / **providing**. Use a *present* tense (see Unit 25):

- I'm not going out **unless** it stops raining. (*not unless it will stop*)
- Providing** the weather is good, we're going to have a picnic. (*not providing it will be good*)

If I had known ... I wish I had known ...

A Study this example situation:

Last month Gary was in hospital for a few days. Rachel didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Rachel said:

If I had known you were in hospital, I would have gone to see you.

Rachel said: If I had known you were in hospital This tells us that she *didn't* know he was in hospital.

We use **if + had ('d) ...** to talk about the past (if I had known/been/done etc.):

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. If I'd seen you, of course I would have said hello. (but I didn't see you)
- I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out if I hadn't been so tired. (but I was tired)
- If he had been looking where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but he wasn't looking)
- The view was wonderful. If I'd had a camera with me, I would have taken some photographs. (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- I'm not hungry. If I was hungry, I would eat something. (*now*)
- I wasn't hungry. If I had been hungry, I would have eaten something. (*past*)

B Do not use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- If I had seen you, I would have said hello. (*not* If I would have seen you)

Note that 'd can be **would** or **had**:

- If I'd seen you, (I'd seen = I had seen)
I'd have said hello. (I'd have said = I would have said)

C We use **had (done)** in the same way after **wish**. I wish something **had happened** = I am sorry that it didn't happen:

- I wish I'd known that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him. (but I didn't know)
- I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten so much cake. (I ate too much cake)
- Do you wish you had studied science instead of languages? (you didn't study science)

Do not use **would have ...** after **wish**:

- The weather was cold while we were away. I wish it had been warmer. (*not* I wish it would have been)

D Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- If I had gone to the party last night, I would be tired now. (I am not tired now – *present*)
- If I had gone to the party last night, I would have met lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people – *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

- If the weather hadn't been so bad,

{	we would have gone out.
	we could have gone out.
	(= we would have been able to go out)
	we might have gone out.
	(= perhaps we would have gone out)

Present Perfect

Past Simple

It's called the Present Perfect for a reason!

Present means that the time period is still 'present' - it is **not finished**.

Perfect means that the action/event is 'perfected' - it is **completed**.

Unfinished periods

Have you seen her today ?	today
I haven't slept enough this week .	this
I've seen him twice since New Year .	since
I haven't eaten anything for 6 hours .	for (up to now)
Have you ever eaten sushi?	a living person's life (ever/never)
I have never ridden an elephant.	
I have been to Paris three times.	
I've seen them twice in the last year	in the last
They have just left.	just*
Have you found it yet ?	yet
They still haven't arrived.	still
We have already finished.	already*
I haven't driven much lately .	lately
I haven't had much work recently .	recently**
What have you done so far ?	so far

Finished periods

yesterday	Did you see her yesterday ?
last	I didn't sleep enough last week .
before	I didn't drink wine before New Year .
for (finished now)	I lived in my old house for 5 years.
a dead person's life (ever/never)	Did Henry VIII ever eat sushi?
	Henry VIII never rode an elephant.
	Henry VIII went to Paris three times.
when	I saw them when I was in Paris .
when...?	When did they leave?
ago	We found it 10 minutes ago .
in	They arrived in September.
at	We finished at 16:30.
on	I didn't sleep enough on Friday.
recently**	I got a promotion at work recently .

* In American English the **past simple** is often used with **just** and **already**.

** **Recently** sometimes means '**in the last few days/weeks**', but it can also mean '**a short time ago**'.

In the first case, we use **present perfect** - I haven't seen him **recently**.

In the second case, we use **past simple** - I read something about it **recently**.

You probably have different words for these cases in your first language.

have gone or have been

The verb **to go** has two forms in the present perfect.

He **has gone** to London means he has left but he **hasn't come back yet**.

He **has been** to London means he went to London and came back.

So - we use **has gone** for **uncompleted trips** and **has been** for **completed trips**.

Much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty

A

We use **much** and **little** with *uncountable* nouns:

much time much luck little energy little money

We use **many** and **few** with *plural* nouns:

many friends many people few cars few countries

B

We use **a lot of / lots of / plenty of** with both *uncountable* and *plural* nouns:

a lot of luck lots of time plenty of money

a lot of friends lots of people plenty of ideas

Plenty = more than enough:

 There's no need to hurry. We've got plenty of time.

C

Much is unusual in positive sentences (especially in spoken English). Compare: We didn't spend **much** money.*but* We spent **a lot of** money. (*not* We spent much money) Do you see David **much**?*but* I see David **a lot**. (*not* I see David much)We use **many** and **a lot of** in all kinds of sentences: **Many** people drive too fast. *or* **A lot of** people drive too fast. Do you know **many** people? *or* Do you know **a lot of** people? There aren't **many** tourists here. *or* There aren't **a lot of** tourists here.Note that we say **many years / many weeks / many days** (*not* a lot of ...): We've lived here for **many years**. (*not* a lot of years)

D

Little and **few** (*without* a) are negative ideas (= not much / not many): Gary is very busy with his job. He has **little time** for other things. (= not much time, less time than he would like) Vicky doesn't like living in London. She has **few friends** there. (= not many, not as many as she would like)You can say **very little** and **very few**: Gary has **very little** time for other things. Vicky has **very few** friends in London.

E

A little and **a few** have a more positive meaning.**A little** = some, a small amount: Let's go and have a coffee. We have **a little time** before the train leaves.
(a little time = some time, enough time to have a coffee) 'Do you speak English?' 'A little.' (so we can talk a bit)**A few** = some, a small number: I enjoy my life here. I have **a few friends** and we meet quite often.
(a few friends = not many but enough to have a good time) 'When was the last time you saw Clare?' 'A few days ago.' (= some days ago)

Compare:

 He spoke **little** English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.He spoke **a little** English, so we were able to communicate with him. She's lucky. She has **few** problems. (= not many problems)Things are not going so well for her. She has **a few** problems. (= some problems)You can say **only a little** and **only a few**: Hurry! We **only** have a little time. (*not* only little time) The village was very small. There were **only a few** houses. (*not* only few houses)



Verb Tenses Review

Complete the sentences with the verbs given in brackets in the right verb tense.

- I _____ (never be) to Africa, but I want to go one day.
- Look over there. I think that woman in black _____ (film) us.
- Yesterday, at the end of the city tour, the bus _____ (bring) us back to the hotel.
- Sam _____ (try) to get into the football team next term but I don't think they _____ (accept) him.
- This busker will become famous after he _____ (release) his album.
- OK. I _____ (shut down) the computer since nobody _____ (use) it.
- Until we took Andrew to Wong's restaurant, he _____ (never / eat) Chinese food.
- The kettle _____ (boil) right now so I _____ (make) the tea.
- He _____ (fly) to Paris in two day's time.
- I _____ (finish) my book report tomorrow morning and then later, meet my friends for lunch.
- Mary _____ (photograph) everyone while we _____ (perform) at the talent show last week.
- I'm not sure what I want for dinner. Oh, I know! I _____ (have) some pizza and milk.
- She had already eaten three pieces of cake so she _____ (not want) more.
- Where were you! I _____ (wait) for you for an hour and a half!
- By the year 2030, they _____ (invent) a device for doing homework.
- Rick was exhausted because he _____ (work) all day.
- This milk _____ (smell) sour. Let's open a new bottle.
- My English teacher _____ (not believe) in luck but in effort.
- How long _____ (he / sleep)?
- Look at that man! He _____ (drive) so carelessly that his car _____ (crash).
- The pirates _____ (hide) a chest here in 1654.
- Listen to this awful noise! Where _____ (it / come) from?
- The crew _____ (give) instructions to the passengers while the plane _____ (make) an emergency landing.
- What do you think you _____ (do) a year from now?
- By the time the technician _____ (arrive), we had already been trapped in the lift for nearly two hours.
- It's great to see you! When _____ (get back) from your holiday, James?
- Meg was on the bus when she _____ (realise) that she _____ (forget) her purse.
- By the end of May, Julia _____ (have) her baby.
- I _____ (take) the dog for a walk last night because Bill _____ (do) it.
- Linda and Brad _____ (speak) since she _____ (see) him kissing another girl.
- By the time my parents got home, the snow _____ (stop) yet.
- Then, as I _____ (be) really tired, I _____ (fall) asleep while I _____ (read) in bed.
- My mother _____ (fall) ill last week and I _____ (make) all the meals instead of her. She still _____ (not feel) well so she _____ (see) a doctor tomorrow. I hope she _____ (get) better soon.
- I _____ (be) disappointed because I _____ (expect) the film to be more exciting.
- I _____ (spend) this evening in a pub with my friends. Everybody _____ (smoke) and now my hair _____ (smell) of cigarette smoke! I _____ (wash) it as soon as I get home.
- I _____ (study) hard the whole term so I _____ (pass) the term test. I hope I _____ (get) a good mark and in a few weeks I _____ (enjoy) my holiday! I think I _____ (deserve) it! ☺

Will (Future Simple)

- far future - you can't do anything about it. (1)
- personal opinions about the future. (2)
- predictions without firm evidence. (2)
- spontaneous decisions or offers (while speaking) (3)
- future facts and first conditionals (4)
- requests, wishes, promises, hopes, threats (5)

Signal Words: *probably, maybe, perhaps, likely, one day, in the future, in 2050, I think / believe / expect, in my opinion, I'm sure, I'm afraid, I hope / wish / promise...*

Be Going to

- general plans, arrangements for a certain future (6)
- intentions, resolutions, firm decisions (near future) (7)
- predictions based on evidence (8)

Signal Words: *look at ..., watch out!, my intention / plan is ..., actions such as getting out the umbrella...*

Present Continuous

- appointments / arrangements (i.e. at the dentist) (10)
- fixed plans / dates (parties) - specific time or place (11)
- programmed events (sports, interviews, weddings) (12)
- with verbs of movement (to avoid repetition) (13)

Signal Words: *on Monday at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, tomorrow evening*

Present Simple

- scheduled actions, fixed timetables (stations, cinemas) (14)
- in future time clauses (after conjunctions of time) (15)
- in first conditional clauses (16)

Signal Words:

before, after, until, till, as soon as, when, while, once if, unless, provided that, as long as

Future Continuous

- Actions in progress at a specific or certain time in the future - already planned or routines. (17)

Signal Words: *(at) this time next (week), in (6 months') time, next (weekend), at (8) this (evening), in (20) years*

Future Perfect

- actions completed by specific or certain time in the future. (18)

Signal Words: *by 2030, by the end of (the year), by now, by then, by (five years), by the time (you)..., this time tomorrow, in (ten years') time, in (four months), soon.*

The Future



Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs given.

Add the future use expressed in brackets from (1) to (18). Follow the example.

0. My father hasn't got much hair. He will have lost (lose) it all soon. (18)
1. In 150 years, men _____ (likely / be) bald.
2. When I've saved some money, I _____ (buy) a new iPad.
3. Everybody expects the owners _____ (sign) the agreement with Bill Gate's company.
4. Be careful. Geminis _____ (have) money problems this week.
5. Don't phone me this evening. I _____ (study) for my English exam.
6. Let's have a snack. Dinner _____ (not be) ready for another hour.
7. What? OK, I _____ (fix) it in a minute.
8. I'll clean the house before mum _____ (come).
9. The water is already very hot. It _____ (boil) in a minute.
10. Lucky you! At this time tomorrow, you _____ (swim) in the Caribbean!
11. If you _____ (believe) that you will pass the test, you _____ (get) it.
12. I _____ (go trekking) in Mexico next month.
13. In a hundred years, the ice caps _____ (melt) unless we stop the global warming.
14. Move, bloke! That cyclist _____ (crash into) you!
15. The train from Bolton _____ (arrive) at 8:15 at Victoria Station. I always take it on Saturdays to go to the city center.
16. Uncle David _____ (fly) to Moscow to visit my cousin in a few weeks.
17. Let's not make plans for Liz's first night home. She _____ (drive) for 12 hours and I'm sure she _____ (be) exhausted.
18. What shoes _____ (you / wear) for our hike - trainers or hiking boots?
19. Do you think they _____ (build) a high-speed rail system by the end of 2025?
20. I _____ (go fishing) with some friends early next Sunday. I hope it _____ (not be) too boring!
21. I _____ (tidy) this mess, mum. I promise.
22. _____ (he / test) his eyes at 5?

Present Simple

- REGULAR HABITS or routines.
- Permanent situations, scientific facts or general truths.
- Personal facts or preferences
- State verbs (non-progressive verbs)
- Timetables, headlines, jokes.

Signal Words:

always, never, usually, sometimes, often, hardly ever, seldom, rarely, on the whole; on Tuesdays, in the mornings, at night, on Saturday afternoon, in summer, at New Year's Eve; every... (day/Saturday/August/winter); once a... / twice a... / three times a... (day/month/year)

Present Continuous

- Actions HAPPENING NOW or around now.
- Temporary actions.
- Actions in progress.
- Annoying habits or complaints (+ always)
- Fixed plans for the near future. (appointments, arrangements)

Signal Words:

at the moment, at present, now, right now, today, tonight, these days, this year, currently
Listen!, Watch out!, Look!, Excuse me tomorrow, next month, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, tomorrow morning.

Present Perfect Simple

- It emphasizes RESULT. For completed actions at unspecific points in the past (=experience). (How long?)
- Completed actions that started in the past and continued in the present or that have a connection with the present.
- It expresses that the action is permanent. (Non-progressive verbs)
- To express that a completed action led to a desired result.

Signal Words:

already, yet, still, just, so far, lately, recently, for, since, never, ever, all my life
How many times? once, twice, 3 times,...

Present Perfect Continuous

- It emphasizes DURATION
- It emphasizes continuous course of an action. (How much time is spent?)
- It expresses that the action is temporary.
- To express the action had an unwanted side effect.

Signal Words:

How long? since / for, all (day, week, morning), the whole (day, week, night)

Present Tense Revision

Complete the sentences with the correct present form.

1. A: Can I borrow your calculator?
B: Sorry, but I _____ (still / use) it.
A: Ok, it _____ (not matter). I'll ask for it to John.
2. See you in the morning. I _____ (leave) in a minute.
3. I _____ (never / wear) a tie to work and I _____ (refuse) to start now!
4. If you drop it, it will explode! What _____ (you / do)?
5. You are a great cook! This cake _____ (taste) wonderfully.
6. Excuse me, but _____ (this bus / stop) outside the Post Office?
7. Henry _____ (still / not find) a job.
8. I _____ (drive)! You can sit in the back with Martin.
9. How long _____ (you / wait) for the bus? You _____ (look) really annoyed!
10. Ugh, don't show me that picture! I _____ (can't stand) spiders!
11. Joan _____ (seldom / sit) next to Eve.
12. I've finished my exams so I _____ (lie) on the beach the rest of the summer.
13. Stop doing that! You _____ (be) very silly today, Paul!
14. It's ages since I _____ (not be) to an Indian restaurant. _____ (you / fancy) coming today with me?
15. In winter, what _____ (you / wear)?
16. Why _____ (you / look) at me like that? Have I done something wrong?
17. The coat _____ (not fit) me. I need a larger size.
18. Thanks for this great time. I _____ (have) a lovely evening.
19. This is an exam. Why _____ (you / talk)?
20. I _____ (not decide) yet about buying a new bike. I _____ (think) about it.
21. The dog _____ (dig) all the morning but it _____ (not find) any bones yet.
22. Every Easter my granny _____ (visit) us and my mum and her _____ (argue) angrily all the time.
23. We _____ (walk) the whole day. Let's have a rest.
24. How many books _____ (she / edit) so far?