

**2 Practice 1**

Put the verb in the correct form to complete each sentence.

1. If global warming continues, temperatures will rise (rise) even higher.
2. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a million dollars?
3. If people stopped using cars completely, there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) much less pollution.
4. When it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) again, I won't forget to bring my umbrella.
5. If I spoke English fluently, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/need) to take lessons.
6. If Siberia \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) so cold, I'd go there in winter.
7. Tom will be at the party tonight. If I see him, I \_\_\_\_\_ (say) hello.
8. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/rain) so much in England, you wouldn't see so many umbrellas.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you when I get home.
10. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/live) when you move out of your flat?
11. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (can) choose any company, which company would you like to work for?

**3 Practice 2**

Study each situation and complete the sentence below. Decide whether to use a first or second conditional structure.

1. According to the weather forecast there is a chance of snow tomorrow.  
If it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow), I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to buy a pair of gloves.
2. Patrick is deciding whether to go to France or Spain on his next holiday.  
If Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very satisfied.
3. John works 12 hours a day.  
If John \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) so busy, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more time for his family.
4. Kate is out of work, but she goes shopping every day.  
If Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to go shopping, she \_\_\_\_\_ (run out) of money.
5. It is a sunny day with clear blue skies.  
If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) an umbrella.
6. Anne's boss is very demanding.  
If Anne's boss \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) so demanding, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) so stressed.
7. Daniel has an exam tomorrow.  
If Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) his exam, he \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) with his friends.
8. Fabio and Carlo are best friends.  
If Fabio and Carlo \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) best friends, they probably \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) living together.
9. Derek doesn't have a car. It takes him an hour to get to work.  
If Derek \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a car, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/take) him so long to get to work.
10. The Olympic Games are held every four years.  
If the Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ (be) held every year, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) so interesting.



2 Practice 1

2. won
3. would be
4. rains
5. wouldn't need
6. wasn't
7. 'll say
8. didn't rain
9. 'll call
10. will you live
11. could

3 Practice 2

1. snows; 'll need
2. goes; 'll be
3. wasn't; 'd have
4. continues; 'll run out
5. was raining; would need
6. wasn't; wouldn't be
7. passes; 'll celebrate
8. weren't; wouldn't be
9. had; wouldn't take
10. were; wouldn't be





## Answers

1. I don't fancy going out tonight.
2. She avoided telling him about her plans.
3. I would like to come to the party with you.
4. He enjoys having a bath in the evening.
5. She kept talking during the film.
6. I am learning to speak English.
7. Do you mind giving me a hand?
8. She helped me to carry my suitcases.
9. I've finished cooking. Come and eat!
10. He decided to study biology.
11. I dislike waiting.
12. He asked to come with us.
13. I promise to help you tomorrow.
14. We discussed going to the cinema, but in the end, we stayed at home.
15. She agreed to bring the pudding.
16. I don't recommend taking the bus. It takes forever!
17. We hope to visit Amsterdam next month.
18. She suggested going to the museum.
19. They plan to start college in the autumn.
20. I don't want to leave yet.



## Answers

1. She delayed getting out of bed.
2. He demanded to speak to the manager.
3. I offered to help.
4. I miss going to the beach.
5. We postponed doing our homework.
6. I'd hate to arrive too late.
7. She admitted stealing the money.
8. I chose to work here.
9. She waited to buy a drink.
10. I really appreciate being on holiday.
11. I couldn't help laughing.
12. It seems to be raining.
13. I considered moving to Spain.
14. They practised speaking.
15. Finally, I managed to finish the work.
16. I really can't stand waiting for the bus.
17. Unfortunately, we can't afford to buy a new car this year.
18. She risked being late.
19. I'd love to come with you.
20. I prepared to go on holiday.





## Gerunds and Infinitives Part 1

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. I don't fancy \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight.
2. She avoided \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him about her plans.
3. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party with you.
4. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bath in the evening.
5. She kept \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) during the film.
6. I am learning \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English.
7. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a hand?
8. She helped me \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) my suitcases.
9. I've finished \_\_\_\_\_ (cook). Come and eat!
10. He decided \_\_\_\_\_ (study) biology.
11. I dislike \_\_\_\_\_ (wait).
12. He asked \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with us.
13. I promise \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you tomorrow.
14. We discussed \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema, but in the end, we stayed at home.
15. She agreed \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) the pudding.
16. I don't recommend \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus. It takes forever!
17. We hope \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Amsterdam next month.
18. She suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the museum.
19. They plan \_\_\_\_\_ (start) college in the autumn.
20. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) yet.

## Gerunds and Infinitives Part 2

Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive with 'to'.

1. She delayed \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of bed.
2. He demanded \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the manager.
3. I offered \_\_\_\_\_ (help).
4. I miss \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.
5. We postponed \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our homework.
6. I'd hate \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) too late.
7. She admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the money.
8. I chose \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here.
9. She waited \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a drink.
10. I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on holiday.
11. I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).
12. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ (be) raining.
13. I considered \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Spain.
14. They practised \_\_\_\_\_ (speak).
15. Finally, I managed \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the work.
16. I really can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus.
17. Unfortunately, we can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car this year.
18. She risked \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
19. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with you.
20. I prepared \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday.

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct meaning, A or B.

- 0 If Charles got a pay rise, he'd buy a better car.  
A I think Charles will get a pay rise. B I think Charles is unlikely to get a pay rise.
- 1 If house prices rise, we'll sell our flat and buy a cottage in the country.  
A The speaker thinks house prices will probably rise.  
B The speaker thinks house prices probably won't rise.
- 2 If I were you, I'd take the train to Cornwall; it's more relaxing than driving.  
A I'm giving advice. B You've taken the train before.
- 3 If I had a mobile phone, I'd call the police.  
A I might call the police. B I can't call the police.
- 4 Suppose you had a yacht, where would you sail to?  
A You have a yacht. B You don't have a yacht.
- 5 Pablo would be very disappointed if he didn't pass the exam.  
A Pablo expects to pass the exam. B Pablo doesn't expect to pass the exam.

2 Write one word only (or a short form) in each gap to make second conditional sentences.

3.43 Listen and check.

- 0 If I moved to another country, I think I would go to Mexico.
- 1 If there more rain here, the countryside be much greener.
- 2 I talk to him right now if I you – he's in a terrible mood.
- 3 there were no borders between countries, wouldn't it wonderful?
- 4 The director wouldn't make any redundancies it really necessary.
- 5 If Jonas you to marry him, what you say?
- 6 I've got an awful voice, but if I sing, I join a choir.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Read the letter and then complete the responses below, using the underlined parts of the letter to help you. 3.44 Listen and check.

This week's problem

We're really worried about our son at present. He's fifteen and he's just started going round with a gang of older boys who are involved in petty crime. (0) We don't take him to school in the morning, and we know that he doesn't actually go to school a lot of the time – he meets these boys. They go to the cinema and funfairs, and our son uses (1) the money we give him for lunch to go with them. (2) We haven't talked

to our son about this yet, because we're sure (3) he'd just lie to us – he accuses us of treating him like a child and watching him all the time. (4) We really don't know whether to talk to the police about him – it seems so drastic. There's a parents' evening at school next week, so (5) perhaps we should speak to his teachers first. We don't know (6) if there's any way they can help us.

- 0 If you took him to school in the morning, you could make sure he goes inside.
- 1 He wouldn't be able to spend money on funfairs if you .....
- 2 I would talk to your son if I .....
- 3 He probably ..... lie to you if you treated him like an adult.
- 4 If I were you I ..... unless you know he has committed a crime. Your son is very young and you don't want the police involved at this stage.
- 5 It would be a good idea if you ..... They might be worried, too.
- 6 The teachers know your son. If you speak to them, they .....



Practice

1 Match the two parts of the sentences. **3.41** Listen and check.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 0 When you book a superior room,          | A we can provide a choice of meat-free dishes.  |
| 1 If you take items from the minibar,     | B room service can provide snacks.              |
| 2 If the fire alarm sounds,               | C we provide fresh fruit and flowers every day. |
| 3 If you eat in the hotel every evening,  | D we'll give you a discount on your meals.      |
| 4 If you require a vegetarian meal,       | E we will add them to your bill on departure.   |
| 5 If you require a meal after 10.00 p.m., | F leave the building immediately.               |
| 6 When you check out,                     | G don't forget to hand your key to reception.   |

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Write the verbs from the box in the correct form to make first conditional sentences. Use *will* or *might (not)* in the result clause. **3.42** Listen and check.

be able to / not have confuse / allow not cover / see  
~~get / steal~~ not have / not be tell / not return

**Credit card fraud – the facts**

If a credit card thief *gets* ..... the chance, he *will steal* ..... your card or your money. How can you prevent this? There are several ways:

- 1 Always cover your PIN number when you use it. If you ..... it, someone ..... it.
- 2 Don't talk to people at the cash machine – a thief ..... you by talking to you if you ..... him to.
- 3 You need good security on your computer – thieves ..... get into your accounts if you ..... proper security.
- 4 When you buy something on the Internet, make sure the website has a 'locked' symbol. If it ..... one, it ..... secure enough.
- 5 Don't forget, if you ..... your PIN number to another person and your money is stolen, your credit card company ..... your money.



1 Find seven more mistakes and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 0 If I get the job at Siemens, ~~I move~~ <sup>I'll move</sup> to Swansea.
- 1 Take your warm coat tonight if case it gets cold.
- 2 Mike really dislikes Luke and Pete. He won't come to your party unless they come.
- 3 When you go out, don't forget to lock the back door.
- 4 I'll meet you at 6.00, but when my bus is late, don't wait for me.
- 5 If the corner shop won't be open, I can go to the supermarket.
- 6 If I don't eat much during the day, I always get a headache.
- 7 Even my boss begs me to stay, I won't listen to him.
- 8 The taxi won't wait at the airport if your plane will be delayed.
- 9 I'll make some sandwiches provided you get hungry on the journey.
- 10 The match might be cancelled if the weather's really bad.



## Present Tenses (Simple and Continuous)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ how old I am? (YOU KNOW)
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ to work? – I \_\_\_\_\_ by car, but today Jack \_\_\_\_\_ me up (YOU GET, USUALLY GO, PICK)
5. Jane's husband \_\_\_\_\_. (NOT SMOKE)
6. Why \_\_\_\_\_ on your coat? – I \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk. – \_\_\_\_\_ to come with me? (YOU PUT, GO, YOU WANT)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ lottery tickets, but I never \_\_\_\_\_ anything. (ALWAYS BUY, WIN)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ to him today? – Yes, I always \_\_\_\_\_ to him on his birthday. (YOU WRITE, WRITE)
10. Can you hear that? The car \_\_\_\_\_ such a strange noise. – It's OK. It always \_\_\_\_\_ like that. (MAKE, SOUND)
11. The plane that you \_\_\_\_\_ at right now \_\_\_\_\_ for Paris. (LOOK, LEAVE)
12. What \_\_\_\_\_ to his car? – I think he \_\_\_\_\_ it. (HE DO, POLISH)
13. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ to her parents every Sunday. In fact, she \_\_\_\_\_ to them today. (WRITE, WRITE)
14. Stop at once! You \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every time the ball \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden! (DESTROY, LAND)
15. Where is Kevin? I can't find him anywhere. – He \_\_\_\_\_ with Sue in the garden (PLAY).
16. She normally \_\_\_\_\_ in London, but this weekend she \_\_\_\_\_ with some friends in Liverpool. (LIVE, STAY)
17. I don't know what's wrong with Kelly. She \_\_\_\_\_ so clumsy these days. (BE)
19. What \_\_\_\_\_ for a living, Claire? – Well as a secretary, I \_\_\_\_\_ emails for my boss all the time. (YOU DO, WRITE)
23. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ all her clothes herself. At the moment she \_\_\_\_\_ a dress for a fancy dress party (MAKE, MAKE).
24. He \_\_\_\_\_ coffee for breakfast, but today he \_\_\_\_\_ tea (USUALLY HAVE, HAVE).
25. I can't go home now because it \_\_\_\_\_, and I \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. (RAIN, NOT HAVE).
26. Stop doing that! You \_\_\_\_\_ (ALWAYS PARK) your car on my parking space.
27. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ in the west (RISE, SET)
28. Who \_\_\_\_\_ that terrible noise outside? – It's Dad. He \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn. (MAKE, MOW)
29. I \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend near the coast. I \_\_\_\_\_ there nearly every weekend. (SPEND, GO)
30. She \_\_\_\_\_ thirty cigarettes a day but at the moment she \_\_\_\_\_ to stop. (SMOKE, TRY)
31. We \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast together every Sunday morning. (HAVE)
32. What's that smell. – It's in the kitchen. Something \_\_\_\_\_. (BURN)
33. Who \_\_\_\_\_ to on the phone? – It's my friend Carry. (YOU SPEAK)
34. I \_\_\_\_\_ overtime this month because I \_\_\_\_\_ up some money to buy a new car. (WORK, SAVE)
35. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ around the earth (GO)
40. The plane that \_\_\_\_\_ Heathrow at 9.15 is on schedule. (LEAVE)
41. Julia \_\_\_\_\_ her dirty clothes on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?? (ALWAYS LEAVE)
42. Demi \_\_\_\_\_ so stubborn about this. I don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with her. (BE, BE)

## Mixed tenses

### Wonderkids

Infant prodigies in the cinema have been with us for a long time. The older generation still \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) Shirley Temple, Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Some of these talented child stars \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on to shake off the "wonderkid" label later in life and \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to become successful adult actors. Others, on the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to appear in films but with very little of the success they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) as children. Sadly, the majority of them \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) soon after their first appearance and cinema-goers \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) them since. Our generation \_\_\_\_\_ (also/produce) its fair share of child stars or "superbrats" as some movie magazines \_\_\_\_\_ (refer) to them. These young stars \_\_\_\_\_ (make) not only name for themselves but also a lot of money. In recent years on the big screen, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Lukas Haas play the boy who \_\_\_\_\_ (witness) a murder in the film *Witness*. He \_\_\_\_\_ (make) other movies since then, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/become) a big name in Hollywood. The most famous of the superbrats is undoubtedly Macaulay Culkin who \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) as much as, if not more than, the most expensive superstars in Hollywood.



## Word formation

### 1. The most useful twentieth – century invention

A magazine \_\_\_\_\_ (RECENT) asked people what they thought the most useful \_\_\_\_\_ (INVENT) of the last century was. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (INTEREST) question, since technology has \_\_\_\_\_ (TRANSFORM) our lives today. Lots of people said cars, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (AGREE). Although cars have made life easier in some ways, I believe they have serious \_\_\_\_\_ (ADVANTAGE). The worst thing about cars is that they are so \_\_\_\_\_ (NOISE). They also cause a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (POLLUTE). Other people said TV. Of course, \_\_\_\_\_ (ENTERTAIN) will never be the same again and it can be \_\_\_\_\_ (RELAX) to watch TV after a long day. However, I don't think we should forget the \_\_\_\_\_ (EDUCATE) value of reading a good book.

### 2. The language of clothes

We don't usually choose clothes to make us look \_\_\_\_\_ (ATTRACT) we also use them to tell the world about our \_\_\_\_\_ (PERSON). The clothes we wear and our \_\_\_\_\_ (APPEAR) as a whole give other people \_\_\_\_\_ (USE) information about what we think and how we feel. If we feel \_\_\_\_\_ (CHEER), we usually wear \_\_\_\_\_ (COLOUR) clothes and if we feel depressed, we sometimes put on dark clothes. But why do \_\_\_\_\_ (TEENAGE) wear black so \_\_\_\_\_ (FREQUENT)? Is it because they feel \_\_\_\_\_ (MISERY) all the time? This is unlikely to be the case. It is probably just because it is \_\_\_\_\_ (FASHION) to wear black?

### 3. My clever little sister

My little sister is only eight but she is very \_\_\_\_\_ (INTELLIGENCE). She is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (GOOD) students in the school, but is also very good at sports, which is \_\_\_\_\_ (USUAL). What's more, she is a \_\_\_\_\_ (TALENT) musician. We are very \_\_\_\_\_ (PRIDE) of her because she came first in a music \_\_\_\_\_ (COMPETE). She already plays the violin very \_\_\_\_\_ (GOOD) and she wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (PROFESSION) musician. The house is very \_\_\_\_\_ (NOISE) when she is practicing, and it is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (IRRITATE) when I'm doing my homework.

### 4. Fame

The most \_\_\_\_\_ (SUCCESS) pop group in history was the Beatles and the most \_\_\_\_\_ (EXCITE) bands of the 1960s and 1970s were male bands. The Spice Girls were \_\_\_\_\_ (USUAL) when they became \_\_\_\_\_ (FAME) in the 1990s, but now female pop groups are not only common but quite \_\_\_\_\_ (INTEREST) from a \_\_\_\_\_ (MUSIC) point of view as well. But what happens when a schoolgirl suddenly becomes very \_\_\_\_\_ (WEALTH) and well known? She leaves behind the \_\_\_\_\_ (BORE) life other girls lead, earns a lot of money and buys \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPENSE) clothes. She gets \_\_\_\_\_ (INVITE) to trendy parties. Does a shy girl become boastful and forget all her old school-friends?

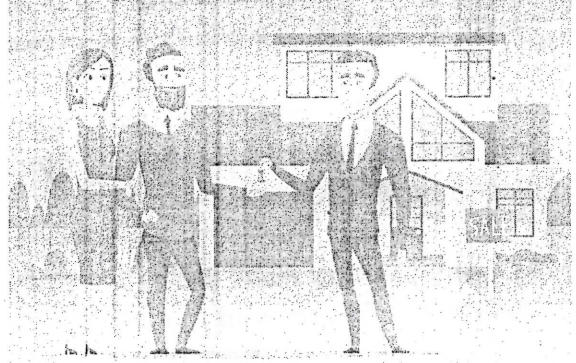
### 5. Hollywood forever?

Apart from television, the cinema is the most popular form of \_\_\_\_\_ (ENTERTAIN) for most people because it is still relatively \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPENSIVE). Hollywood is, of course, the capital of the \_\_\_\_\_ (NATION) cinema industry. Hollywood movies make up \_\_\_\_\_ (ROUGH) 75% of all the films we watch at our local cinemas. Although we may find it difficult to remember the names of \_\_\_\_\_ (ITALY) and French movie stars, Hollywood stars, such as Sylvester Stallone and Meryl Streep are \_\_\_\_\_ (HOUSE) names all around the world. Moreover, only Hollywood seems to make certain kinds of films \_\_\_\_\_ (SUCCESS). \_\_\_\_\_ (MUSIC) are one example but we can also include westerns, although for a time "spaghetti westerns" (made in Italy) were quite \_\_\_\_\_ (FASHION) with cinema goers. But cowboys and Indians are really a Hollywood \_\_\_\_\_ (SPECIAL) and they are still going strong after all these years. Such films, however, have not remained \_\_\_\_\_ (TOUCH) by time and changes in attitudes. The cowboys are no longer always the goodies as they were in the 1940s.

**A. Read the short story and choose the correct forms of the verbs.**

**First Time Buyers**

Last year, my wife and I (1) *bought / were buying* our first house. We (2) *had already been living / were already living* together for 5 years before we bought our house, so we (3) *knew / were knowing* how to live together. I'll never forget the first house we (4) *looked / had looked* at. It (5) *was / was*



*being* a small house in the suburbs with small windows. While we (6) *were walking / had walked* around the house, I (7) *noticed / was noticing* how dark and depressing it (8) *was / had been*. I (9) *was always living / had always lived* in a house with a lot of light and big windows, so I instantly (10) *hated / was hating* it. We (11) *saw / had seen* a few more houses after that which were all quite nice. We (12) *ended / had ended* up buying the second house that we (13) *visited / were visiting*. We (14) *had been seeing / had seen* it twice before we (15) *bought / had bought* it, just to be sure. I (16) *had been dreaming / was dreaming* of this day for a long time. Now, we have moved in. I'm really happy.

**B. Match the narrative tenses from the box to their descriptions.**

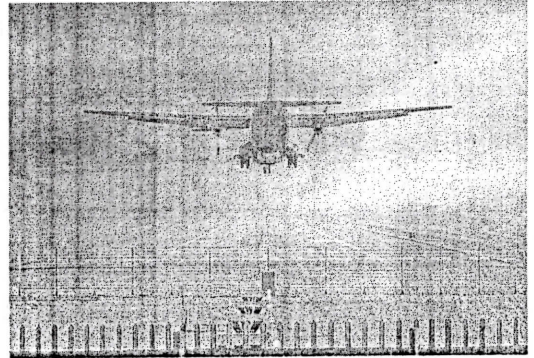
past simple      past continuous      past perfect      past perfect continuous

1. .... is used for an action that took place before another action or event in the past.
2. .... is used for an action in the past that was in progress before another past action or event.
3. .... is used to describe a finished action or event in the past.
4. .... is used to describe an action or event in progress at a specific time in the past.



Complete the narrative below using the correct tense.

Mary was one of 185 passengers on a British Airways flight to Warsaw. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**FEEL**) very excited when she \_\_\_\_\_ (**GET**) on the plane at Gatwick Airport. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**WAIT**) a long time for this day. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**FINALLY LEAVE**) England to start her new job in the eastern European capital.



Mary was an experienced traveller. When she was younger, she \_\_\_\_\_ (**FLY**) around a lot. In those days her father \_\_\_\_\_ (**BE**) a diplomat and every few years the whole family \_\_\_\_\_ (**HAVE TO**) move to a different country.

Not long after the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (**TAKE**) off the captain \_\_\_\_\_ (**TELL**) the passengers that they \_\_\_\_\_ (**HAVE**) to return to the airport. For the first time Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (**START**) to worry. A few minutes later she \_\_\_\_\_ (**SEE**) the lights of the airport and \_\_\_\_\_ (**WONDER**) why there were fire engines and ambulances standing nearby. At that time, she \_\_\_\_\_ (**NOT KNOW**) that the plane's front wheel \_\_\_\_\_ (**FALL**) off during take-off.

Suddenly, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (**FEEL**) a strange bump and when the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (**COME**) to a stop some passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (**CRY**). Fortunately, the pilot \_\_\_\_\_ (**MAKE**) a perfect landing and nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (**BE**) injured. Mary was a little shaken but she still \_\_\_\_\_ (**HOPE**) she would be able to catch the next flight to Warsaw.

✓

Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate narrative tenses of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

We thought that we were on the right path when suddenly we \_\_\_\_\_ (run into) a very familiar rock and \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in circles for quite a long time. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) totally lost, and the fact that we \_\_\_\_\_ (already/finish) our water provisions wasn't very promising. We \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go uphill because according to John, it would be easier to spot a way out from an elevated point. He \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) that from a documentary he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) about survival. But what the documentary 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (not teach) John was that maybe it's not such a good idea to go up a mountain when you are exhausted and waterless. We \_\_\_\_\_ (trek) one mile when we 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to have a horrible feeling that that might be our last trek. Of course, we \_\_\_\_\_ (say) anything, but we could see in each other's eyes that at that precise moment we 13 (think) precisely the same. We couldn't walk any longer, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to sit and rest, quietly, because neither of us wanted to share any of our gloomy thoughts.

"Hello, can I help you?" we suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (hear). We \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) our heads and \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a little man with slanted eyes and a childish grin. He \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) right next to us. I wondered where he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from and how long he \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) there. But it didn't matter really, because we were safe.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ the fire at 6 in the morning and when Peter came in it \_\_\_\_\_ brightly (**LIGHT, BURN**).
2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ with his model cars when suddenly the lights \_\_\_\_\_ out. (**PLAY, GO**)
3. After I \_\_\_\_\_ him to the zoo, we \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk in the park. (**TAKE, GO**).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ vodka? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it when I was in Moscow a few years ago. But I \_\_\_\_\_ any since then. (**YOU EVER DRINK, TRY, NOT DRINK**).
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ about his last book? – I \_\_\_\_\_ it a lot. (**YOU THINK, LIKE**)
6. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when they \_\_\_\_\_ their father's steps. (**WORK, HEAR**).
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon? I \_\_\_\_\_ on my new novel. (**YOU DO, WORK**)
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ to work? – I normally \_\_\_\_\_ by car but this week I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus (**YOU USUALLY GET, GO, TAKE**)
9. Lucas \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar when someone \_\_\_\_\_ the window and \_\_\_\_\_ a bucket of water out. (**PLAY, OPEN, THROW**).
10. Up to now, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States. (**NEVER BE**)
11. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ for me when I \_\_\_\_\_. (**ALREADY WAIT, ARRIVE**)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ this championship every year since 2005, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it this year (**WIN, LOSE**)
13. I first \_\_\_\_\_ this film in 2006 and I \_\_\_\_\_ it a couple of times since then. (**SEE, SEE**)
14. My neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ her car since 2 o'clock. She still isn't finished. (**CLEAN**)
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ Italian for two years, but I still \_\_\_\_\_ very much. (**LEARN, NOT UNDERSTAND**)
16. She \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa now. She \_\_\_\_\_ there shortly after the war. (**LIVE, MOVE**)



## Locked out! Verb tenses gap fill

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a terrible day last Friday. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) around 9 in the morning and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) alone as all of my family (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast but I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / get) dressed yet.

I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the kitchen and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that the rubbish bin needed emptying. So I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (pick up) the bin liner and went to take it outside. I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the front door and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) along the corridor to the place where you leave your rubbish.

As I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the bag down I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) a draught of air and (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a bang. When I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back to my flat, I (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that the door was closed. The wind (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) it shut. I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) my hand in the pocket of my pyjamas, but I (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my keys inside.

I tried ringing my neighbour's door bell, but they (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work. So I (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) down to the security man to call my husband. But then I remembered he (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a business trip and wouldn't be back until evening. So I had to wait all day in the corridor outside my flat!