

VOCABULARY

RELATIONSHIPS

1 A Work in pairs. Think of all the people you have talked to in the last 24 hours. What relationship do they have to you?

B Look at the words in the box and answer the questions.

boss and employee classmates
 partner team-mates member
 godfather and godmother
 mentor and pupil fiancée and fiancé

- Which pair works together? *boss and employee*
- Which pair promises to help guide a child through life?
- Which pair is going to get married?
- Which pair involves one person learning from the other?
- Which word describes people who play in the same sports team?
- Which word describes people who go to the same class?
- Which word describes a person who is part of a club?
- Which word is a general word for 'someone who you do something with'?

C **1.2** Listen to six sentences. Tick the words in the box in Exercise 1B which you hear.

D WORD STRESS Six of the words have two syllables. Find the words and underline the stressed syllable. Say the words aloud, putting the stress on the correct syllable.

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speakout TIP

Remember: most two-syllable words in English have the stress on the first syllable. Hold a hand under your chin. Say the word slowly. The jaw (the bottom part of your chin) drops more on the stressed syllable.

2 Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- Can you think about one man and one woman who have played important roles in your life? Who were they? Why was the relationship important?
- Do you think men and women are different in these roles? How?

LISTENING

3 A Read the text. Discuss. Do you think male and female brains are different? How? What are the stereotypes of men and women in your country?



Are men's and women's brains wired differently?

Is it true that men are from Venus and women are from Mars? Some researchers think that male and female brains are wired differently, with male brains wired from back to front, and female brains wired from side to side. This might explain why men are good at performing a single task, like cycling or navigating, whereas women might be better at multi-tasking. Other researchers disagree, however. What do YOU think? Try the bike test to find out if your brain is male or female.

B **1.3** Take a piece of paper. Listen to Part 1 and 2 and follow the bike test instructions.

C **1.4** Listen to the explanation in Part 3. Turn to page 158 and check your picture. How many parts did your bike have? Could it work? Does it have a person on it? Compare your picture with other students'.

D Discuss the questions.

- Was the explanation correct for you?
- Do you agree with the presenter's views about men and women?

“Women think people are important. Men, on the other hand, are more interested in getting the machine right.”

SPEAKING

- 4 A** Read the information. Which comments do you agree/disagree with? Can you think of any opinions to add?

Are men & women really different?

We asked for comments and this is what you said.

“Absolutely! Men can’t watch sport on TV **and** talk to their girlfriend at the same time.”



“WOMEN DON’T KNOW

HOW TO

READ MAPS.”

“Women remember **every outfit they’ve worn** for the past twenty years. Men **can’t remember** what they were wearing yesterday without looking on the floor.”



“Men can buy a pair of shoes on the internet in **90 seconds**. Women like to take **three weeks**.”



“A baby is crying, a dog is barking, a doorbell is ringing, but the man of the house is sleeping. **Men can sleep through anything**. Women can’t.”

“Men speak in sentences. Women speak in **paragraphs**.”

- B** Do the men and women in your life conform to the normal stereotypes? Why?/Why not?

GRAMMAR

REVIEW OF VERB TENSES

- 5 A** Match the underlined verbs below with the tenses a)–d).

- We asked for comments and this is what you said.
- Men can’t remember what they were wearing yesterday.
- Women remember every outfit they’ve worn for the past twenty years.
- A baby is crying.

- present simple
- present continuous
- past simple
- past continuous

- B** Complete the rules with the correct tenses a)–d).

- RULES**
- We use _____ for actions, events or situations that are finished.
 - We use _____ for things that are going on at a particular moment in the present.
 - We use _____ for habits, routines and things that are always true.
 - We use _____ when someone was in the middle of an action at a particular moment in the past.

- C** Read about state verbs. Underline three examples in the text above.

- RULES** Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous, e.g. want, like, remember, understand, know. These are called ‘state verbs’.

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- 6 A** Read the text below and put the words in brackets into the correct tense.

My name is Matsuko Tamazuri. I am twenty-three and I ¹ _____ (be) a student. I study French and Spanish at university in Osaka, where I ² _____ (grow up), but at the moment I ³ _____ (learn) English in New York. When I first ⁴ _____ (get) here, everything ⁵ _____ (seem) different: the food, the clothes and the weather. Now I ⁶ _____ (enjoy) it and it feels like home! I have a boyfriend called Josh. I ⁷ _____ (meet) him three weeks ago when I ⁸ _____ (look) for an internet café! My hobbies ⁹ _____ (be) surfing the net and singing. I ¹⁰ _____ (sing) every day, usually in the bathroom!

- B** Work in pairs. Ask questions and write your partner’s personal profile. Use the profile above to help.

VOCABULARY PLUS

COLLOCATIONS

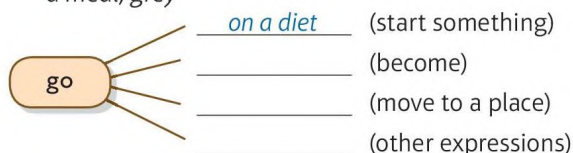
7 A Work in pairs and do the quiz.

B Turn to page 158 and read the text to check your answers.

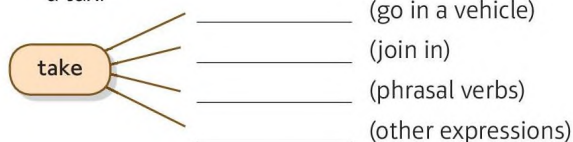
8 A Look at the quiz again. Find and circle five expressions using *take, get, do* and *go*.

B Write the expressions in italics in the correct places in the word webs below.

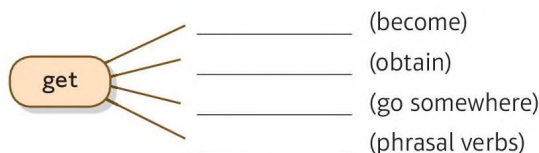
1 *on a diet, home, off something, for a drink/a walk/a meal, grey*



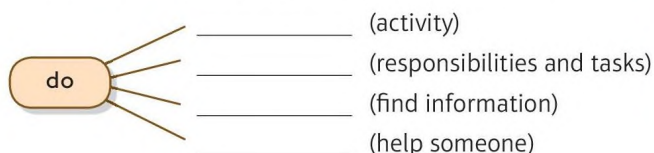
2 *responsibility for, after someone, part in something, a taxi*



3 *married, a job/degree, on with someone, here*



4 *exercise, research, housework, someone a favour*



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SPEAKING

9 A Think about your classmates. Write down the name of someone who:

- never gets angry.
- does research for his/her job.
- took a test in the last six months.
- went for a meal last weekend.
- took up a new hobby recently.
- always gets here early.
- went for a walk today.
- got a new job recently.

B Work in groups. Ask the other students to check if they agree with your ideas.

What women really think

Stella magazine commissioned YouGov, a research agency, to interview over 1,000 women in the UK about everything from their eating habits to their relationships and family values, to find out what they really think.

How do you think they responded?

1 How many women in the UK would prefer to have a male boss?

- a) less than 30% b) about 50% c) over 70%

2 How many women spend more than seven hours a week doing exercise?

- a) 4% b) 15% c) 30%

3 What is the biggest challenge for women today?

- a) staying healthy b) making enough money
c) balancing home and work life

4 What do women think is the best age to get married?

- a) between 21 and 24 b) between 25 and 29
c) over 30

5 What do 59% of women think fathers should take more responsibility for?

- a) their children b) doing the housework
c) organising holidays

6 According to women, how much housework do they do?

- a) more than 50% b) over 75% c) nearly all of it

7 How many women aged 45–54 met their husbands through the internet?

- a) 1% b) 9% c) 16%

8 How many women have gone on a diet in the past?

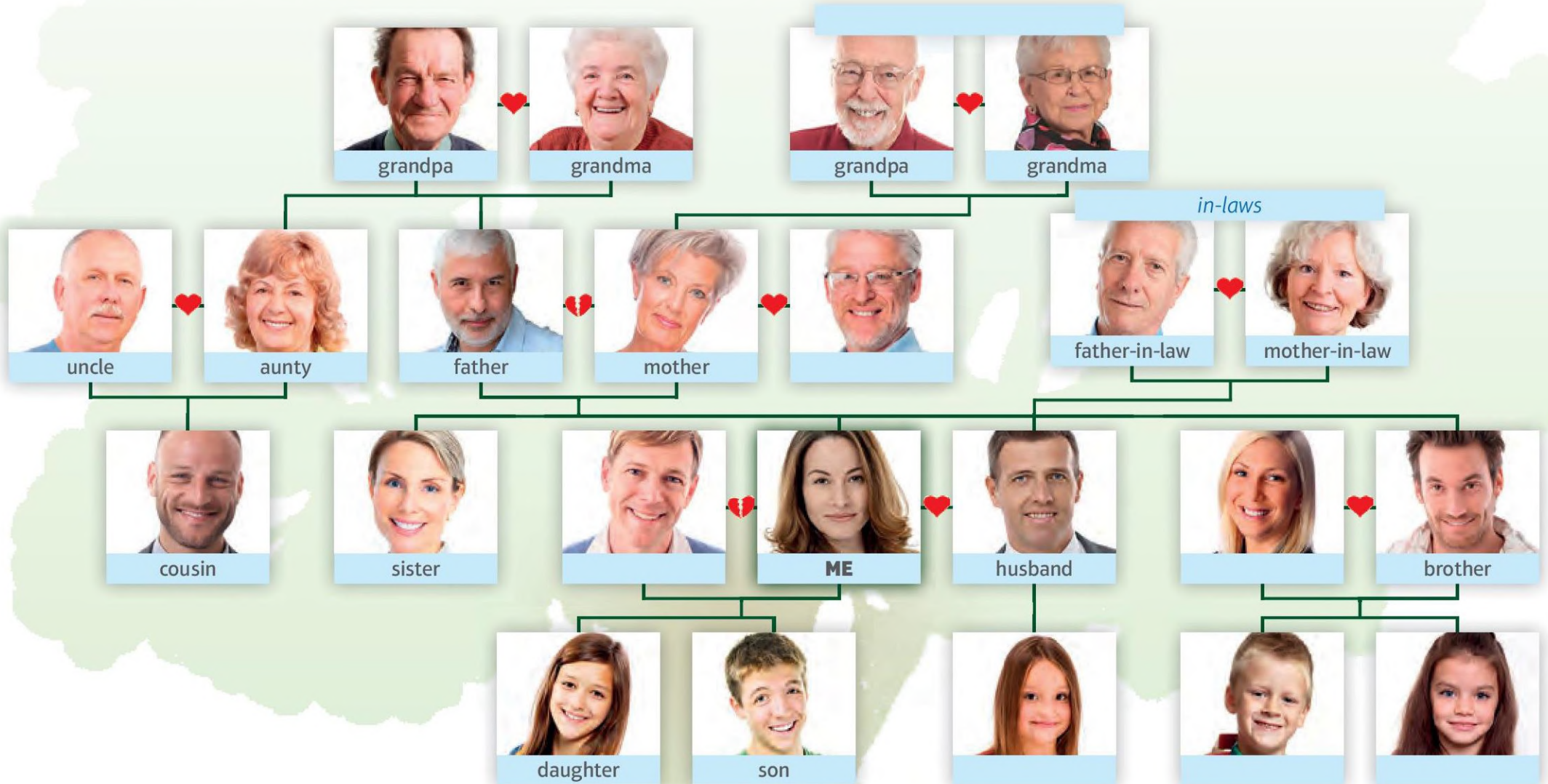
- a) 20% b) between 35% and 45% c) over 50%

Lesson 1.2 RELATIONSHIPS

1 A Complete the family tree with the words in the box.

~~in-laws~~ sister-in-law niece nephew grandparents on my mother's side ex-husband stepfather stepdaughter

B Tell your partner about one or two people in your family.



Lesson 1.2 COLLOCATIONS

with *take, get, do* and *go*

1 Write the words and phrases in italics in the correct places in the word webs below.

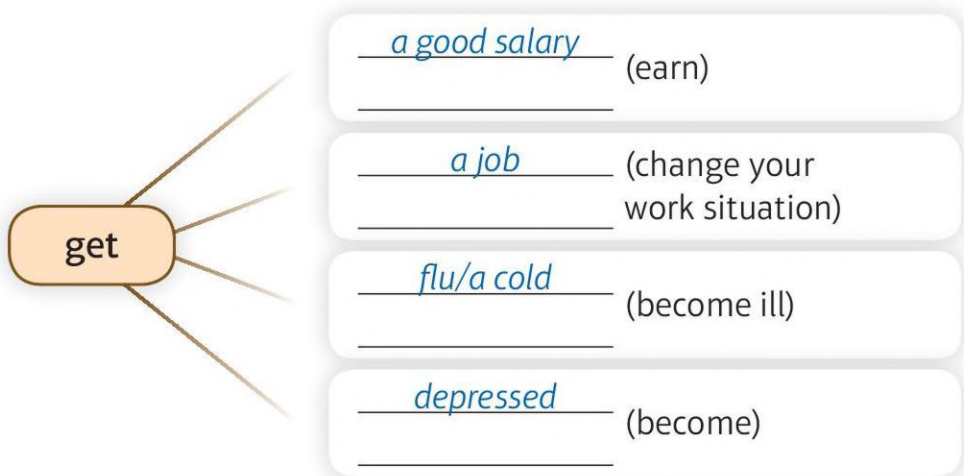
1 *your best, exercise, nothing for you, the cleaning*



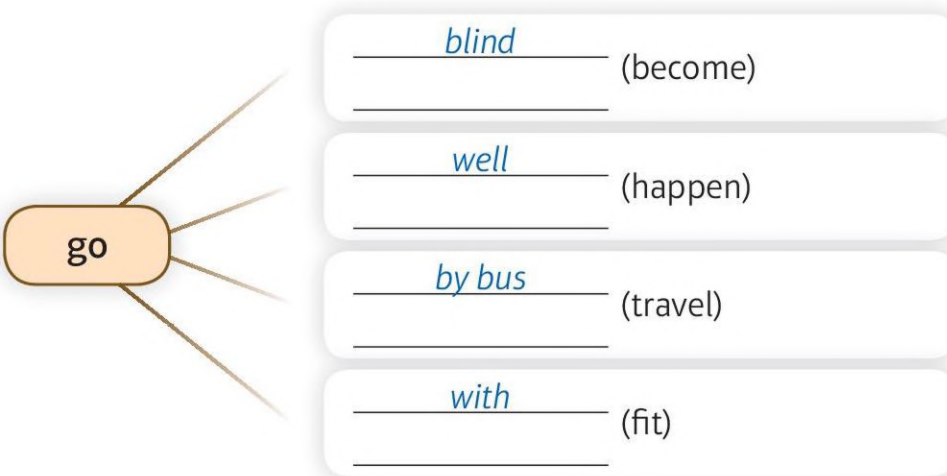
3 *a look, the blame, sugar, ages*



2 *fired, a prize, excited, food poisoning*



4 *on holiday, crazy, together, badly*



1.2 review of verb tenses

present simple

+	He looks happy.
-	He doesn't look happy.
?	Does he look happy?

Use the present simple to talk about something that is always or generally true, habits, routines, with *be* and other state verbs (see below).

present continuous

+	We're staying here.
-	We aren't staying here.
?	Are we staying here?

Use the present continuous to talk about an activity happening at the time of speaking or a temporary activity happening around now. It may be happening at the moment, but maybe not.

past simple

+	They worked hard.
-	They didn't work hard.
?	Did they work hard?

Use the past simple to talk about finished actions, events or situations in the past.

past continuous

+	I was living there during the 90s.
-	I wasn't living there during the 90s.
?	Were you living there?

Use the past continuous to talk about an action or situation in progress at a particular time in the past. This action was not finished at that time.

state verbs and dynamic verbs

State verbs are not usually used in the continuous form. The most common state verbs are:

- attitude verbs: *love, hate, like, want, prefer*
- thinking verbs: *believe, know, remember, understand, mean, imagine*
- sense verbs: *see, hear, sound, appear, seem*
- belonging verbs: *own, possess, belong to, have, contain, include*

Some state verbs can be used in the continuous form when they describe actions, e.g. *see, have, think*:

I'm seeing Phil tonight. (see = meet)

We're having a party. (have = organise)

I'm thinking of going to university. (think = consider)

1.2

A Underline the correct alternatives.

'Like most translators, I ¹*'m speaking/speak* several languages. At the moment, I ²*'m attending/attend* a conference. I ³*was doing/did* some work for an internet company when I ⁴*was hearing/heard* about this conference. I ⁵*was arriving/arrived* three days ago and I'm going to stay until Monday, when it ends.'

My best friend is called Gina. We ⁶*aren't speaking/don't speak* to each other every day, but we're very close. I ⁷*was meeting/met* her on my first morning at university. I ⁸*was looking/looked* for the library when she came up to me and asked, 'Excuse me, ⁹*do you know/are you knowing* where the library is?' We ¹⁰*were finding/found* it together!

B Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 Sit down and watch the game! We _____ (win) 2–1. Ronaldo scored two minutes ago.
- 2 John wasn't here last summer. He _____ (travel) around Africa.
- 3 Fifty years ago, my favourite writer _____ (die).
- 4 I didn't do the homework because I _____ (not listen) when the teacher told us what to do.
- 5 DVDs _____ (not work) very well on my laptop, so I use the TV and DVD player.
- 6 What's that smell? Can you turn off the oven? I think the food _____ (burn).
- 7 _____ (see) that film last night? What did you think?
- 8 Everyone knows that smoking _____ (cause) cancer.

VOCABULARY

RELATIONSHIPS

1 A Put the words in the box into categories 1–4.

employee fiancée fiancé classmate pupil boss
team-mate godfather godmother member

1 Person you work with:

2 Person who studies with you:

3 Person you are close to (almost family):


4 Person you do a hobby with:

B Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 1A.

- 1 This is Marianna, my _____. We're getting married next year.
- 2 Dave is my _____. We're both in Year 12 at Cokethorpe High School.
- 3 She asked her _____ for some time off work, but he said no.
- 4 I'm a _____ of a swimming club. We meet twice a week at the sports centre.
- 5 Luisa got 100% in her exam. She's the best _____ in my class.
- 6 He's an _____ of GEO Foods. He's been there for six years.
- 7 When I was born, my father asked John, his best friend, to be my _____.
- 8 Leticia is my _____. We play in the same basketball team.

2 A Underline the stressed syllable in the words in italics.

- 1 He was an *employee* here.
- 2 I had a wonderful *mentor*.
- 3 All *pupils* wear a uniform.
- 4 We were *team-mates* for years.
- 5 Have you met my *fiancée*?
- 6 Talk to your *partner*.
- 7 She's my *godmother*.
- 8 That club is for *members* only.

B  1.3 Listen and check. Then listen and shadow the sentences (say them at the same time).

GRAMMAR

REVIEW OF VERB TENSES

3 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: I need a holiday, but flights _____ (be) always expensive at this time of year.
B: That's true, but I _____ (find) a cheap flight to Mexico on the net yesterday.
- 2 A: Grace _____ (win) the lottery last week!
B: That's right. She _____ (sleep) when her brother called to tell her.
- 3 A: I _____ (not like) football.
B: Why _____ you _____ (not tell) me earlier? The tickets cost £70 each!
- 4 A: _____ you _____ (hear) about the accident last week?
B: Yes, the boys _____ (drive) along Court Street when a motorbike hit the car.
- 5 A: _____ you _____ (need) somewhere to stay? I have a spare room.
B: No, it's OK. I _____ (stay) with my sister.
- 6 A: I _____ (read) a novel called *The Luminaries* at the moment.
B: Oh yes. I found it so boring that I _____ (not finish) it.
- 7 A: I like an early start, so I _____ (get up) at six every morning.
B: Me too. I always _____ (leave) the house by seven.
- 8 A: John! Are you ready? We _____ (wait) for you!
B: OK, here I am! Sorry about that. I _____ (look) for my hat! I couldn't find it anywhere.

4 Match beginnings a) and b) with endings i) and ii).

- 1 a) Do you use the computer? *ii*
b) Are you using the computer? *i*
i) I need it for a few minutes.
ii) Or is everything done by phone?
- 2 a) She tries to work
b) She's trying to work
i) , so please be quiet.
ii) on her book for two hours every day.
- 3 a) It doesn't snow
b) It isn't snowing,
i) much in New Mexico.
ii) so we can go out now.
- 4 a) What are you doing
b) What do you do
i) for a living?
ii) now? Do you want to go for a coffee?
- 5 a) He was playing squash
b) He played squash
i) for the team last year.
ii) when he broke his ankle.

READING

5 A Do you think statements 1–4 are about men or women? Who said them: men or women?

- 1 They do things first, and think about the risks later.
- 2 They remember useless information.
- 3 They notice when something is dirty or needs replacing.
- 4 They always remember birthdays and anniversaries.

B Read the text below and check.

C Write the name of the person who makes similar statements to the ones below.

- 1 Men hate to say, 'I don't know'. Aisha
- 2 Men cannot 'multitask'; they can only concentrate on one thing at a time. _____
- 3 Men are very direct when they need something. _____
- 4 Women are more fluent than men when they speak. _____
- 5 Women are more maternal; they understand what is good for young children. _____
- 6 Women have better memories for dates than men. _____

D Find words in the text to match definitions 1–5.

- 1 the ability to see the position, size or shape of things (paragraph 2) _____
- 2 give you the tools or abilities that you need (paragraph 2) _____
- 3 more or to a greater degree (paragraph 3) _____
- 4 not closely (paragraph 5) _____
- 5 natural abilities or feelings that make people and animals know something (paragraph 7) _____

VOCABULARY PLUS

COLLOCATIONS

6 Complete the phrases with *go*, *take*, *get* or *do*. Use each verb three times.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <u>get</u> a job | 7 _____ grey |
| 2 _____ off coffee | 8 _____ her a favour |
| 3 _____ part in a quiz | 9 _____ responsibility |
| 4 _____ some research | 10 _____ angry |
| 5 _____ my homework | 11 _____ up the guitar |
| 6 _____ on with people | 12 _____ for a walk |

chatzone 1

Men and Women – What They Say About Each Other

- 1 The battle of the sexes has probably been going on since the first caveman left his dirty dishes on the floor of the cave. A subject of endless discussion, it has inspired a million jokes and articles and almost as many books.
- 2 However, a recent study tells us that men and women really do think differently. Our brains are built in a different way. The results of the study suggest that men have better spatial perception (driving, ball sports), while women's brains equip them better for remembering words and speaking fluently.
- 3 The scientists examined only a small part of the brain, and they say that further research needs to be done. Here at *chatzone1* we have done some less scientific research. We asked people, 'What are the differences between the sexes?' Here are their answers.

What women say about men

- 4 Men remember useless information, like how fast an aeroplane can go, even if they'll never fly one. (Heather)
If you ask a man a question, he'll always have an answer, even if it's the wrong one. (Aisha)
Men do things first, and think about the risks later. (Candy)
Men cannot watch sport on TV and talk to women at the same time. (Mai)

What men say about men

- 5 Men know that common house spiders aren't as dangerous as rattlesnakes. (Daniel)
Men can drive without looking at themselves in the mirror every ten seconds. (Ron)
Men can watch a whole film without interrupting to ask, 'Who is he?' 'What's her job?' 'Does he like her?' (Alfred)
When men want something, they ask for it instead of making a comment distantly related to the subject and hoping their partner will guess what the real subject is. (Guy)

What men say about women

- 6 Women couldn't invent weapons that kill, only weapons that make you feel really guilty until you say sorry. (Kent)
While men speak in sentences, women speak in paragraphs. (Sergio)
Women are happy to own twenty CDs, while men need 200. (Steve)
Women order salad, then eat the man's chips. (Kazeem)

What women say about women

- 7 Women have natural instincts about what is dangerous for babies. (Linda)
Women notice when something is dirty or needs replacing. (Carol)
Only women can understand other women. (Xun)
Women have a calendar in their brains: we remember birthdays and anniversaries easily. (Avril)

6 Present Continuous or Present Simple?

1 Now or sometimes?



KITTY BEAMISH IS A TV REPORTER.



KITTY IS ON GUY'S CHAT SHOW.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the Present Continuous for something happening now. *I am speaking to you live* means that Kitty is in the middle of a live broadcast.

Here are some more examples.

It's raining at the moment.

I'm watching this programme.

Look. That man is taking a photo of you.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the Present Simple for repeated actions.

I often speak live to the camera means that she does it again and again.

It always rains at the weekend.

I watch television most weekends.

He's a photographer. He takes lots of photos.

2 Thoughts, feelings and states

We normally use the Present Simple to talk about thoughts and feelings.

I think it's a good programme.

Kitty likes her job.

We also use it to talk about states (see Unit 7) and permanent facts.

Reporting means a lot to her.

Paper burns easily.

We also use the Present Simple in I promise, I agree, I refuse, etc.

I promise I'll write to you.

It's all right. I forgive you.

3 Temporary or permanent?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the Present Continuous for a routine or situation that we see as temporary (for a short period).

I'm working at a sports shop for six weeks.

At the moment they're living in a very small flat.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the Present Simple for a routine or situation that we see as permanent.

I work at a sports shop. It's a permanent job.

They live in a very nice flat.

4 Always

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We can use *always* with the Present Continuous to mean 'very often', usually with the added meaning of 'too often'.

Tom is always inviting friends here.

(= He invites them very often.)

I'm always making silly mistakes.

(= I make silly mistakes too often.)

PRESENT SIMPLE

Always with the Present Simple means 'every time'.

Tom always invites us to stay at Christmas.

(= He invites us every Christmas.)

I always make silly mistakes in exams.

(= I make mistakes in every exam.)

Practice

A Present Continuous or Present Simple? (1–2)

At work Mark is talking to Alan in the corridor. Complete their conversation.

Put in the Present Continuous or Present Simple of the verbs.

Mark: ▶ *Are you looking* (you / look) for someone?

Alan: Yes, ▶ *I need* (I / need) to speak to Neil. He isn't in his office.

Mark: (1) (he / talk) to the boss at the moment.

(2) (I / think)

(3) (they / discuss) money.

Alan: Oh, right. And what about you? (4) (you / look) for someone too?

Mark: Yes, Linda. (5) (you / know) where she is?

Alan: Oh, she isn't here today. She only (6) (work) four days a week.

(7) (she / not / work) on Fridays. She'll be here on Monday.

Mark: Thank you. (8) (you / know) a lot about Linda.

Alan: Well, most days (9) (I / give) her a lift, or

(10) (she / give) me one. (11)

(she / live) quite close to me. (12) (it / save) petrol.

Mark: Yes, of course. Good idea. Yes, (13) (I / agree). Well,

(14) (I / waste) my time here then. I'll get back to my computer.

B Present Continuous or Present Simple? (1–3)

Complete the sentences. Put in the Present Continuous or Present Simple of the verbs.

▶ *I'm writing* (I / write) to my parents. *I write* (I / write) to them every weekend.

1 (it / snow) outside. (it / come) down quite hard, look.

2 Normally (I / start) work at eight o'clock, but (I / start) at seven this week. We're very busy at the moment.

3 I haven't got a car at the moment, so (I / go) to work on the bus this week. Usually (I / drive) to work.

4 The sun (rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so (we / travel) west.

5 I'm afraid I have no time to help just now. (I / write) a report. But (I / promise) I'll give you some help later.

6 (I / want) a new car. (I / save) up to buy one.

C Always (4)

Complete the sentences. Use *always* and the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

▶ Melanie: Tom talks too much, doesn't he?

Rita: Yes, and *he's always talking* about football.

▶ Laura: You forget your keys every time.

Trevor: I try to remember them, but *I always forget*

1 Claire: Sarah takes the train every day, doesn't she?

Mark: Yes, the train.

2 Vicky: Rachel misses lectures much too often in my opinion.

Emma: I agree. lectures.

3 Mike: Every time I drive along here, I go the wrong way.

Harriet: But it's very simple, isn't it? Why the wrong way?

4 David: Trevor and Laura argue much too often, I think.

Melanie: I know.

10 Past Continuous or Past Simple?

1 Introduction

A reporter is interviewing Mike and Harriet.

Reporter: *Mike and Harriet, tell me what you **saw**.*

Harriet: *Well, when we **were driving** home last night, we **saw** a strange object in the sky.*

Mike: *As we **were coming** down the hill into town, it just suddenly **appeared** in front of us. We **stopped** the car and **got out**.*

Harriet: *It **was** a very clear night. The stars **were twinkling**.*

Mike: *It **was** a spaceship. It **seemed** quite big. It **had** some strange writing on the side. And a light **was flashing** on the top.*

Harriet: *As we **were watching** it, it suddenly **flew** away and **disappeared**.*

PAST CONTINUOUS

We use the Past Continuous for an action that we were in the middle of.

*We **were driving** home.*

(We were in the middle of our journey.)

*A light **was flashing**.*

We do not normally use the Past Continuous for states. See Unit 7.

NOT *The spaceship **was seeming** ...*

NOT *It **was having** writing ...*

NOT *I **wasn't knowing** ...*

PAST SIMPLE

We use the Past Simple for a complete action in the past.

*We **drove** home.*

(We finished our journey.)

*The spaceship **flew** away.*

We also use the Past Simple (not normally the Continuous) for states. See Unit 7.

*The spaceship **seemed** quite big.*

*It **had** writing on the side.*

*I **didn't know** what it was.*

2 It happened as I was driving

We often use the Past Continuous and Past Simple together when one (shorter) action comes in the middle of another (longer) one.

*As we **were driving** down the hill, a strange object **appeared** in the sky.*

*While Laura **was sitting** in the garden, it suddenly **began** to rain.*

*You **drove** right past me when I **was waiting** for the bus.*

The appearance of the strange object comes in the middle of the longer action, the drive down the hill.

Longer action: *We **were driving** down the hill.*

Shorter action: *An object **appeared**.*

In the three sentences above, the Past Continuous comes after **as**, **while** or **when** (As we **were driving** ...). We can also use **when** before the Past Simple.

*We **were driving** down the hill **when** a strange object **appeared** in the sky.*

*David **was making** lunch **when** the phone **rang**.*

But we use two Past Simple verbs for one action after another.

*When we **saw** the spaceship, we **stopped** the car. (= We saw it and then we stopped.)*

3 The sun was shining

PAST CONTINUOUS

We often use the Past Continuous to describe the background.

*The sun **was shining**.*

*The stars **were twinkling**.*

PAST SIMPLE

We use the Past Simple for actions in a story.

*We **arrived** at the beach.*

*The aliens **landed** quietly.*

Practice

A Past Continuous or Past Simple? (1-2)

David is always having accidents. His girlfriend Melanie is talking about some of the accidents. Write her sentences from these notes. Each sentence has one verb in the Past Continuous and one in the Past Simple.

▶ when / he / carry / a suitcase / he / drop / it / on his foot

When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.

▶ he / break / his leg / when / he / ski

He broke his leg when he was skiing.

1 he / sit down / on a chair / while / I / paint / it

2 as / he / run / for a bus / he / collide / with a lamppost

3 his hair / catch / fire / when / he / cook / chips

4 when / he / hold / a beautiful vase / he / suddenly / drop / it

5 he / sit / in the garden / when / a wasp / sting / him / on the nose

B Past Continuous or Past Simple? (1-2)

Put in the correct form of the verb.

Rita: I hear the lights ▶ went (go) out in your flats last night.

Emma: Yes, ▶ I was watching (I / watch) a documentary on TV when suddenly

(1) (we / lose) all the power. But

(2) (it / come) on again after about ten minutes.

Vicky: Rachel (3) (come) down the stairs when the lights

(4) (go) out. She almost (5)

(fall) over.

Daniel: Matthew and I (6) (play) table tennis at the time.

Andrew: (7) (I / work) on the computer. (8)

..... (I / lose) a whole hour's work. But this morning (9)

..... (I / get) up early and (10) (do) it again.

C Past Continuous or Past Simple? (1-3)

Find the second part of each sentence. Put each verb into the correct form.

▶ Vicky (have) a beautiful dream

when she (touch) the wire.

▶ When Andrew (see) the question,

when I (find) a £10 note in it.

1 The train (wait)

when the alarm clock (ring).

2 I (read) a library book

the crowd (rush) in.

3 Sarah (have) an electric shock

he (know) the answer immediately.

4 When the doors (open),

they (see) that the sun (shine).

5 When the campers (wake),

when we (arrive) at the station.

▶ Vicky was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang.

▶ When Andrew saw the question, he knew the answer immediately.

1

2

3

4

5