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B1 · GRAMMAR

Grammar Journey

Twelve stops. One clear rule at a time.
Lots of practice, and a little fun on the way.

for _____ date _____ October 2026

Your route

1 **Airport Gate** p. 3
Present perfect or past simple?

2 **Gym Reception** p. 5
Present perfect continuous: for and since

3 **Witness Room** p. 7
Past simple or past continuous?

4 **Photo Album** p. 9
Used to and be used to

5 **Travel Agency** p. 11
Talking about the future

6 **Weather Desk** p. 13
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7 **Lottery Office** p. 15
Second conditional and wishes

8 **Factory Tour** p. 17
The passive

9 **Press Room** p. 19
Reported speech

10 **Quiz Show** p. 21
Relative clauses

11 **Mystery Hotel** p. 23
Guessing: must, might, can't

12 **Language School** p. 25
Verb patterns: -ing or to?

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1 HOW THIS BOOK WORKS

Every stop on the route has the same four parts. You always know where you are. Work with a pencil, one stop at a time, and check your answers at the back only when you have finished.

1	READ	A short text with the new grammar in bold. Just read and notice.
2	NOTICE	The rule in simple words, with a table and a tip. Look at the examples before you practise.
3	PRACTISE	Different kinds of exercises: choose, fill the gap, find the mistake, build the sentence, match and more.
4	WRITE	Your turn. Use the grammar to say something true about your own life.

2 YOUR SCORES

After each stop write your score in the box at the end of the stop, and in this table. Your score is how many exercise answers you got right.

No.	Station	Grammar	Page	My score
1	Airport Gate	Present perfect or past simple?	3	____ / 28
2	Gym Reception	Present perfect continuous	5	____ / 35
3	Witness Room	Past simple or past continuous?	7	____ / 28
4	Photo Album	Used to and be used to	9	____ / 28
5	Travel Agency	Talking about the future	11	____ / 35
6	Weather Desk	First conditional and time clauses	13	____ / 33
7	Lottery Office	Second conditional and wishes	15	____ / 33
8	Factory Tour	The passive	17	____ / 33
9	Press Room	Reported speech	19	____ / 33
10	Quiz Show	Relative clauses	21	____ / 33
11	Mystery Hotel	Guessing: must, might, can't	23	____ / 33
12	Language School	Verb patterns: -ing or to?	25	____ / 33
R	Journey Home	Mixed review	27	____ / 28

If a score is low: this one was hard, and that is honest and okay. Read each explanation, then try again. We will work on it together.

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Take the free English level test at joinamin.com and get a personal next step. Then come back to this book and practise the stops that matter most for you.

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STOP 1 OF 12 · AIRPORT GATE

Present perfect or past simple?

B1

1 READ

Dilara is at the airport gate. She **has travelled** to six countries, but she **has never been** to Japan. Last year she **visited** Greece and **stayed** there for a week.
Now she **has just heard** her flight number: Tokyo, at last!

2 NOTICE

Use the present perfect (have / has + past participle) for life experience, for news that matters now, and for time that is not finished. Use the past simple when the time is finished and we say or know when: yesterday, last year, in 2019, two days ago.

+	I have seen it	She has seen it
-	I haven't seen it	She hasn't seen it
?	Have you seen it?	Has she seen it?

ever, never, just, already, yet	Have you ever...? I have never... She has just... Have you finished yet?
Finished time = past simple	yesterday, last week, in 2019, two days ago, when I was ten
been or gone?	She has been to Rome (and came back). She has gone to Rome (still there).
Past participle	regular: -ed (visited). irregular: seen, been, eaten, gone

Mind the gap: many languages use one past tense for both ideas. English asks one question: do we say when it happened? If yes, use the past simple.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 We (have seen / saw) that film last weekend.
2 I (have never / did never) flown in a helicopter.
3 She (has worked / worked) here since 2021.
4 When (have you moved / did you move) to Izmir?
5 It is the first time I (have eaten / ate) this fruit.
6 My sister (has been / was) to Paris twice.
7 We (haven't finished / don't finish) the project yet.
8 I (lived / have lived) in Bursa when I was a child.

B Fill the gap Write the verb in the present perfect or the past simple.

1 I _____ (visit) Greece in 2019.
2 She _____ (never / eat) snails.
3 _____ you ever _____ (ride) a camel?
4 We _____ (arrive) at the hotel two hours ago.
5 He _____ (just / finish) his exam. He looks happy.
6 My parents _____ (live) in this flat since 1995.
7 What time _____ you _____ (get) up yesterday?
8 They _____ (not / see) the new film yet.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I have seen him yesterday.

2 She has ate lunch already.

3 When have you bought this phone?

4 We lived here since 2018.

5 I never have been to London.

6 Has you finished your homework?

D True or false? Read about Omar. Circle T (true) or F (false).

Omar is 28. He has lived in Istanbul for six years. He moved there after university. He has worked for the same company for three years. He has never flown, so last summer he travelled to Konya by train for a week. This year he has already bought a plane ticket to Berlin. It will be his first flight!

1 Omar has lived in Istanbul for ten years. T F

2 He moved to Istanbul after university. T F

3 He has worked for his company for three years. T F

4 Omar has flown many times. T F

5 Last summer he went to Berlin. T F

6 He has already bought his ticket to Berlin. T F

4 WRITE

E Your turn Write three sentences: something you have done, something you have never done, and something you did last year.

My score: ____ / 28 I can: I can talk about my experiences and say when things happened. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 2 OF 12 · GYM RECEPTION

Present perfect continuous: for and since

B1

1 READ

Welcome back to Fit Studio! Selin **has been coming** here **for** two years, and her friend Burak **has been training since** January.
Today they are tired: they **have been running** for an hour. Selin's knee hurts. She **has been wearing** the wrong shoes!

2 NOTICE

Use the present perfect continuous (have / has + been + verb-ing) for an action that started in the past and is still going on, or has just stopped and we can see the result. Use for + a length of time, and since + a starting point.

+	I have been working	She has been working
-	I haven't been working	She hasn't been working
?	Have you been working?	Has she been working?

for + length of time	for two hours | for three weeks | for a long time
since + starting point	since Monday | since 2022 | since I was ten
How long...?	How long have you been learning English?
State verbs: no continuous	I have known her for years. (not: have been knowing)

Mind the gap: do not say 'I am living here since 2020'. For 'for' and 'since', English looks back from now, so it uses the present perfect: I have lived here since 2020.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 I have been learning English (for / since) three years.
2 She has lived in Ankara (for / since) 2019.
3 They (have been waiting / are waiting) for the bus for twenty minutes.
4 How long (have you been / are you) working here?
5 He has known her (for / since) childhood.
6 We (have been / are) friends since primary school.
7 It has been raining (for / since) this morning.
8 I (have been knowing / have known) Leyla for ten years.

B Fill the gap Write the verb in the present perfect (simple or continuous).

1 My brother _____ (play) the guitar since he was ten.
2 We _____ (wait) here for forty minutes!
3 She is tired because she _____ (study) all night.
4 I _____ (know) Burak since 2015.
5 The children _____ (play) outside for hours. They are dirty.
6 It _____ (snow) since Friday.
7 He _____ (not / work) here for long.
8 How long _____ you _____ (learn) Turkish?

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I am learning English since 2022.

2 We have been knowing each other for years.

3 She has been waiting since two hours.

4 How long do you work here?

5 They have been playing since a long time.

6 It has been raining for Monday.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 How long English / learning / you / have / been [?]

2 She since / here / been / has / March / working [.]

3 I well / been / haven't / lately / sleeping [.]

4 We waiting / an / have / for / hour / been [.]

5 He seven / running / been / has / o'clock / since [.]

E For or since? Write for or since.

Time expression	for / since
1 three weeks	
2 Monday	
3 2019	
4 ten minutes	

Time expression	for / since
5 I was a child	
6 a long time	
7 yesterday	
8 two years	

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences about you. Use for in one sentence and since in another. Use the present perfect continuous at least once.

My score: ____ / 35 I can: I can say how long something has been happening. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 3 OF 12 · WITNESS ROOM

Past simple or past continuous?

B1

1 READ

Inspector Kaya is asking questions. 'Where were you at nine o'clock?' 'I **was walking** my dog in the park. While I **was walking**, I **saw** a man. He **was running** and he **dropped** a bag.'
'Did he stop?' 'No. When I **called** out, he **didn't stop**.'

2 NOTICE

Use the past continuous (was / were + verb-ing) for a longer action in progress at a moment in the past. Use the past simple for a short action that interrupted it, or for a finished event. While goes with the longer action, when with the short one.

+	I was walking	They were walking
-	I wasn't walking	They weren't walking
?	Was he walking?	Were you walking?

while + longer action	While I was cooking, the phone rang.
when + short action	I was cooking when the phone rang.
Two long actions together	I was cooking while he was watching TV.
State verbs: past simple	I knew the answer. (not: I was knowing)

Mind the gap: in a story, the past continuous sets the scene (what was happening) and the past simple tells the events (what happened).

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 I (was reading / read) when the lights went out.
2 While we (had / were having) dinner, the doorbell rang.
3 He (fell / was falling) off his bike and broke his arm.
4 What (were you doing / did you do) at nine o'clock last night?
5 It (rained / was raining) when we left the house, so we took an umbrella.
6 They (were having / had) a shower when the water stopped.
7 Yesterday I (was meeting / met) an old friend in the street.
8 The children (were sleeping / slept) when we got home, so we were quiet.

B Fill the gaps Write the verbs in the past simple or the past continuous.

1 I _____ (walk) home when I _____ (see) the accident.
2 While she _____ (cook), the smoke alarm _____ (go) off.
3 They _____ (watch) TV when the lights _____ (go) out.
4 What _____ you _____ (do) when I called you?
5 He _____ (not / listen) when the teacher _____ (explain) the rule.
6 We _____ (arrive) at the station at six and _____ (take) a taxi.
7 I _____ (fall) asleep while I _____ (read).
8 It _____ (rain) when I _____ (leave) the office.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I was watching TV when the phone was ringing.

2 While I walked home, I met an old friend.

3 They didn't heard the alarm.

4 She was knowing the answer.

5 We were having dinner when they were arriving.

6 Was they sleeping at ten?

D True or false? Read about Defne. Circle T (true) or F (false).

Last Saturday, Defne was waiting for a bus when she saw an old friend. They were both going to the market, so they walked together. While they were walking, it started to rain. They didn't have an umbrella, so they ran into a café. They were talking and drinking tea when the rain stopped.

1 Defne was waiting for a bus when she saw her friend. T F

2 The friends took a taxi to the market. T F

3 It started to rain while they were walking. T F

4 They had an umbrella. T F

5 They went into a café. T F

6 The rain stopped before they went into the café. T F

4 WRITE

E Your turn Write three sentences about yesterday evening. Use was / were + -ing for what was happening and the past simple for what happened.

My score: ____ / 28 I can: I can tell a story: what was happening and what happened. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 4 OF 12 · PHOTO ALBUM

Used to and be used to

B1

1 READ

Grandma Nur is showing old photos. 'Look! We **used to** live in a small village. We **didn't use to** have a TV, so we **used to** play outside every evening.'
'Moving to Istanbul was hard. At first I **wasn't used to** the noise, but now I **am used to** the traffic!'

2 NOTICE

used to + verb: a habit or state in the past that is not true now. Question and negative: did / didn't ... use to. be used to + noun or verb-ing: it feels normal, not strange. get used to: become familiar with it.

+	I used to swim every day.
-	I didn't use to like coffee.
?	Did you use to live there?
be used to	I am used to getting up early.

used to = past, not now	I used to smoke. (I don't smoke now.)
Not for one time	Last year I went to Rome. (not: used to go once)
be / get used to + -ing	I'm used to waking up early. She got used to living alone.
After did / didn't	use to (without -d): Did you use to play?

Mind the gap: 'I used to' and 'I am used to' look almost the same but mean different things. The first is a past habit + verb. The second is 'it feels normal' + noun or -ing.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 We (used to / use to) live near the sea.
2 Did you (used to / use to) play the piano?
3 I'm not used (to / for) the cold weather here.
4 She didn't (used / use) to like vegetables.
5 He is used to (get / getting) up at five.
6 It took me a month to get used (to driving / to drive) on the left.
7 People (used to / were used to) write letters. Now they send messages.
8 My grandfather (used to / is used to) be a pilot, but now he is retired.

B Fill the gap Complete with used to / use to / be used to + the verb.

1 I _____ (live) in Bursa, but now I live in Izmir.
2 _____ you _____ (have) long hair?
3 She didn't _____ (like) spicy food, but now she loves it.
4 I am used to _____ (drink) strong tea.
5 It was difficult at first, but now we are used to _____ (live) in the city.
6 When I was young, we _____ (play) in the street every day.
7 He _____ (not / be) used to the heat. He gets tired quickly.
8 My sister is getting used to _____ (work) at night.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I used to going to school by bus.

2 Did you used to play football?

3 She is used to get up early.

4 We didn't used to have a car.

5 I am used to live alone.

6 He use to smoke, but he stopped.

D Finish the sentence Match the beginning with the best end. Write the letter.

1 When I was a child, ___
2 I have lived in Istanbul for ten years, ___
3 Now I drink tea every morning, ___
4 Were you nervous at first? ___
5 We never had a TV, ___
6 Do you still play chess? ___

A so we used to read books at night.
B No, I used to play every week, but not now.
C but I didn't use to like it.
D Yes, but I got used to speaking in public.
E so I am used to the traffic.
F I used to be afraid of dogs.

4 WRITE

E Your turn Write three sentences about how your life is different now. Use used to, didn't use to and be used to.

My score: ____ / 28 I can: I can talk about past habits and things that feel normal now. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 5 OF 12 · TRAVEL AGENCY

Talking about the future

B1

1 READ

At the travel agency, Mert is planning his summer. 'I **am going to** visit Italy in July. I **am flying** on the tenth. I have already bought the ticket.'
The agent smiles. 'I think you **will** love it! Oh, look at those clouds. It **is going to** rain, so take an umbrella.'

2 NOTICE

Present continuous: a fixed plan with a time or place (it is arranged). Going to: an intention you have already decided, and a prediction with evidence now. Will: a quick decision, an offer, a promise, or an opinion about the future.

Present continuous	I'm meeting Ali at six.
going to	She's going to study medicine.
will	I'll help you. It won't rain.

Arranged	We're having dinner at eight. (it is booked)
Intention or evidence	I'm going to learn French. Look! It's going to fall.
Decision now, offer, promise	'It's cold.' 'I'll close the window.'
Opinion	I think she will pass. (I think + will)

Mind the gap: do not use will for plans you have already made. 'I will meet Ali at six' sounds like a new decision. If it is arranged, say: I am meeting Ali at six.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the best form Circle the right answer.

1 'The phone is ringing.' 'I (will / am going to) get it.'
2 I (am meeting / will meet) my dentist at five tomorrow. I made the appointment last week.
3 Look at those black clouds! It (is going to / will) rain.
4 I have decided: next year I (will learn / am going to learn) Spanish.
5 'We have no milk.' 'OK, I (will / am going to) buy some on my way home.'
6 We (are having / will have) a party on Saturday. Everyone knows the date and the place.
7 Be careful! You (are going to / will) fall!
8 'I can't open this jar.' 'Give it to me. I (will / am going to) open it for you.'

B Fill the gap Write the verb in the best future form.

1 'It's very hot in here.' 'I _____ (open) the window.'
2 We _____ (have) dinner with my parents on Sunday. It is already arranged.
3 Look at that boy on the bike! He _____ (fall).
4 I have decided: I _____ (stay) at home tonight.
5 I think it _____ (be) a great film.
6 Sara _____ (fly) to London on Friday. She has the ticket.
7 Don't worry, I _____ (not / tell) anyone your secret.
8 My sister _____ (have) a baby in June. She told us yesterday.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I will meet Ali at six. We arranged it yesterday.

2 Look! The baby will fall off the chair.

3 We are going to having a picnic on Sunday.

4 I think it is raining tomorrow.

5 He will to call you tonight.

6 They are going to visiting Turkey next summer.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first word is there to help you.

1 I am / at / five / my / teacher / meeting [.]

2 She going / study / to / is / medicine [.]

3 I you / help / your / bags / will / with [.]

4 It to / tonight / is / going / snow [.]

5 We on / big / are / a / Saturday / having / party [.]

E Which form? Read the situation. Write will, going to or present continuous.

Situation	Best form
1 You decide now to close the window.	
2 The clouds are black.	
3 You have a booked dentist appointment.	
4 You promise to call tonight.	
5 You decided last week to learn the piano.	
6 You have a flight ticket for Friday.	
7 A friend has heavy bags. You offer help.	
8 A man is about to drop a cup.	

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences about your future: one arranged plan, one intention, and one prediction.

My score: ____ / 35 | I can: I can choose between will, going to and the present continuous. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 6 OF 12 · WEATHER DESK

First conditional and time clauses

B1

1 READ

Weather Desk, Friday. 'If it **rains** tomorrow, the match **will be** cancelled. If it **stays** dry, we **will play** at ten.'
'**When** the sun **comes** out, the temperature **will rise**. And **unless** you **wear** a coat, you **will catch** a cold!'

2 NOTICE

First conditional: if + present simple, will + verb. It talks about a real possibility in the future. After if, when, as soon as, before, after, until, unless we use the present simple, not will. Unless means if ... not.

if-clause	If it rains,	If you don't hurry,
result	we will stay home.	you will miss the bus.
Order	If I see him, I'll tell him.	I'll tell him if I see him.

Comma	If-clause first: add a comma. If-clause second: no comma.
Time words	when, as soon as, before, after, until + present simple
unless	Unless you hurry = If you don't hurry
No will after if	If it will rain... is wrong. Say: If it rains...

Mind the gap: many learners say 'If it will rain'. After if, when and as soon as, English uses the present simple even for the future.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 If it (rains / will rain) tomorrow, we will stay at home.
2 I will call you as soon as I (arrive / will arrive).
3 If you (study / will study) hard, you will pass the exam.
4 We (will go / go) to the beach if the weather is good.
5 She will be angry if you (are / will be) late.
6 (Unless / If) you hurry, you will miss the bus.
7 When I (finish / will finish) work, I will phone you.
8 Wait here until I (come / will come) back.

B Fill the gaps Write the verbs in the correct form.

1 If I _____ (see) Ali, I _____ (tell) him.
2 We _____ (not / go) out if it _____ (rain).
3 She _____ (be) happy if you _____ (call) her.
4 As soon as the film _____ (end), we _____ (go) home.
5 If you _____ (not / eat) now, you _____ (be) hungry later.
6 I _____ (wait) here until you _____ (come) back.
7 What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (lose) your phone?
8 Unless he _____ (hurry), he _____ (miss) the train.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 If it will rain tomorrow, we will stay home.

2 I will call you when I will arrive.

3 If you will hurry, you will catch the bus.

4 Unless you don't study, you will fail.

5 If I see her, I tell her.

6 She will be happy if you will call her.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first word is there to help you.

1 I rains / if / at / home / it / will / stay [.]

2 She you / will / are / angry / if / late / be [.]

3 We out / when / will / go / rain / stops / the [.]

4 You you / the / will / unless / bus / hurry / miss [.]

5 I I / soon / as / arrive / you / as / phone / will [.]

E Weather report Complete the report with the words in the box.

rains · will be · comes · will rise · wear · will catch

Weather report for tomorrow. If it **(1)** _____ in the morning, the match **(2)** _____ cancelled. As soon as the sun **(3)** _____ out, the temperature **(4)** _____. Unless you **(5)** _____ a coat, you **(6)** _____ a cold.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences about your week. Use if in one, as soon as or when in another, and unless in the third.

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can talk about real possibilities in the future. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 7 OF 12 · LOTTERY OFFICE

Second conditional and wishes

B1

1 READ

Ece and her cousin are looking at a lottery poster. 'If I **won** a million lira, I **would buy** a house by the sea,' says Ece. 'I **wouldn't stop** working, though. What **would** you **do**?'
'If I **were** you, I **would travel** the world. I **wish** I **had** more free time!'

2 NOTICE

Second conditional: if + past simple, would + verb. Use it for unreal or unlikely situations in the present or future. If I were you gives advice. I wish + past simple talks about a present situation we want to be different.

if-clause	If I won the lottery,	If she were rich,
result	I would buy a house.	she wouldn't work.
?	What would you do?	Would you travel?

were with I / he / she	If I were you... (informal: If I was you)
Real or unreal?	If it rains, we'll stay. (real) If I had wings, I'd fly. (unreal)
wish + past simple	I wish I had a car. (I don't have one.)
Short forms	I'd = I would; wouldn't = would not

Mind the gap: the past tense here is not about the past. It makes the idea less real: 'If I had a car' means I don't have one now.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 If I (won / win) the lottery, I would buy a big house.
2 She would be happier if she (lived / would live) by the sea.
3 If I (were / will be) you, I would talk to the teacher.
4 What (would you do / will you do) if you saw a ghost?
5 I wish I (have / had) more free time.
6 If he (studied / studies) more, he would pass the test.
7 We (would travel / will travel) more if we had more money.
8 I wish it (isn't / weren't) so cold today.

B Fill the gaps Write the verbs in the correct form.

1 If I _____ (have) a lot of money, I _____ (buy) a boat.
2 She _____ (not / be) so tired if she _____ (go) to bed earlier.
3 What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (be) the president?
4 If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (call) him.
5 I wish I _____ (can) speak French.
6 I wish my brother _____ (live) near us.
7 They _____ (be) very happy if they _____ (win) the game.
8 If it _____ (not / be) so hot, we _____ (go) for a walk.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 If I would have more time, I would learn Italian.

2 If she were rich, she will buy a castle.

3 What will you do if you won the lottery?

4 I wish I have a bigger flat.

5 If I am you, I would apologise.

6 He would helps you if you asked him.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first word is there to help you.

1 I house / if / a / buy / I / won / the / would / lottery [.]

2 What would you / you / do / if / rich / were [?]

3 She had / time / would / more / if / she / more / travel [.]

4 I piano / wish / could / the / I / play [.]

5 They happy / would / won / if / they / be [.]

E Give some advice Match each problem with the best advice. Write the letter.

1 I am always tired. ___
2 I have a toothache. ___
3 I can't find my keys. ___
4 I don't understand this word. ___
5 I am very hungry. ___
6 I never have any money. ___

A If I were you, I would eat something now.
B If I were you, I would check my bag again.
C If I were you, I would look it up in a dictionary.
D If I were you, I would go to bed earlier.
E If I were you, I would save a little every month.
F If I were you, I would see a dentist.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences: what you would do with a million lira, one wish about your life, and advice for a friend (If I were you...).

My score: ____ / 33 | I can: I can talk about unreal situations, give advice and make wishes. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 8 OF 12 · FACTORY TOUR

The passive

B1

1 READ

Welcome to the Sweet Factory! Our chocolate **is made** from cocoa beans. First the beans **are roasted**, then they **are crushed**.
Chocolate **was invented** in Mexico thousands of years ago, and it **has been loved** all over the world ever since. Right now, a new flavour **is being tested** in the lab.

2 NOTICE

Use the passive when the action is more important than who does it, or when we don't know who did it. Form: be + past participle. Add by + person only if it is important. The tense is shown by be: is made, was made, will be made, has been made, is being made.

present	The room is cleaned every day.
past	The room was cleaned yesterday.
future	The room will be cleaned tomorrow.
present perfect	The room has been cleaned.
continuous	The room is being cleaned now.

Active to passive	Ali broke the window. > The window was broken (by Ali).
Agent with by	Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
Irregular participles	made, built, written, taken, stolen, found
Questions	Was the car stolen? Where was it found?

Mind the gap: the passive needs be + past participle. 'The cake made by my mother' is not a full sentence. Say: The cake was made by my mother.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 English (is spoken / speaks) in many countries.
2 My bag (was stolen / stole) on the bus.
3 The new bridge (will be opened / will open) next year by the mayor.
4 The room (is being cleaned / is cleaning) at the moment.
5 This book (was written / wrote) by a famous author.
6 Many houses (have been built / has been built) in this area.
7 Where (were these photos taken / did these photos take)?
8 The letters (were sent / were send) yesterday.

B Fill the gap Write the verb in the passive.

1 Coffee _____ (grow) in Brazil.
2 The Mona Lisa _____ (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci.
3 The match _____ (cancel) tomorrow because of the weather.
4 My car _____ (repair) at the moment.
5 These rooms _____ (clean) every day.
6 The thief _____ (catch) yesterday.
7 Dinner _____ (already / serve).
8 _____ the report _____ (finish) yet?

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 The cake was make by my mother.

2 English is speak in many countries.

3 My phone stolen last week.

4 The windows is cleaned every Friday.

5 The bridge will built next year.

6 The room is cleaning now.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 The letter sent / yesterday / was [.]

2 Coffee grown / is / in / Brazil [.]

3 These cars are / made / Turkey / in [.]

4 The report yet / has / finished / not / been [.]

5 Where these / taken / photos / were [?]

E True or false? Read how olive oil is made. Circle T (true) or F (false).

> The olives are picked in autumn. They are washed, and then they are crushed. The oil is separated from the water. Finally, the oil is put into bottles and sent to shops.

1 The olives are picked in spring. T F

2 The olives are washed. T F

3 The olives are crushed before they are washed. T F

4 The oil is separated from the water. T F

5 The oil is sent to shops in bottles. T F

6 The oil is put into bottles before it is separated from the water. T F

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three passive sentences about your town, your home or your school: what is made, done or sold there.

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can say what is done, without saying who does it. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 9 OF 12 · PRESS ROOM

Reported speech

B1

1 READ

In the press room, a reporter is writing. The singer **said** that she **was** tired. Her manager **told** the reporters that the concert **would** start at eight.
A fan **asked** if she **had** a new album, and the singer **answered** that she **was working** on one.

2 NOTICE

In reported speech we usually move the tense one step back: present > past, will > would, can > could, present perfect > past perfect. Pronouns and time words change too. say + that, tell + person. For questions use asked + if / question word, with normal word order.

present > past	'I am tired.' > She said she was tired.
will > would	'I will come.' > He said he would come.
yes / no question	'Do you like it?' > She asked if I liked it.
question word	'Where do you live?' > He asked where I lived.
command	'Sit down!' > She told me to sit down.

say or tell?	say + that | tell + person: She told me that...
Time words	today > that day | tomorrow > the next day | yesterday > the day before
Pronouns	'I' > he / she, 'my' > his / her
Question word order	He asked where I lived. (not: where did I live)

Mind the gap: in reported questions, do not use do / does / did and do not write a question mark. Say: She asked where I lived.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 'I am tired,' she said. She said she (was / is) tired.
2 'I will call you,' he said. He said he (would / will) call me.
3 'We live in Bursa,' they said. They said they (lived / live) in Bursa.
4 'Do you like pizza?' she asked. She asked me (if I liked / do I like) pizza.
5 'Where do you work?' he asked. He asked me where I (worked / did work).
6 'Open the door,' the teacher said. The teacher told us (to open / opening) the door.
7 'I can swim,' Ali said. Ali said he (could / can) swim.
8 'I saw him yesterday,' she said. She said she had seen him (the day before / yesterday).

B Fill the gap Complete the reported sentence.

1 'I'm hungry,' said Ali. Ali said he _____ hungry.
2 'I'll help you,' said Mum. Mum said she _____ help me.
3 'We are leaving,' they said. They said they _____ leaving.
4 'I have finished,' she said. She said she _____ finished.
5 'Do you speak French?' he asked. He asked me ____ I spoke French.
6 'Where is the station?' she asked. She asked where the station _____.
7 'Don't be late,' said the teacher. The teacher told us _____ be late.
8 'I can't come,' said Sam. Sam said he _____ come.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 She said me that she was tired.

2 He asked me where did I live.

3 They said they will come.

4 She asked if did I like tea.

5 The teacher told to us to sit down.

6 I told him don't be late.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 She she / was / tired / said / that [.]

2 He asked / where / me / I / lived [.]

3 They us / books / open / to / the / told [.]

4 My mother asked / had / eaten / I / if [.]

5 Ali call / me / he / would / said [.]

E What did they say? Match what they said with the report. Write the letter.

1 'I am happy.' ___
2 'I will phone you.' ___
3 'Do you like jazz?' ___
4 'Where do you live?' ___
5 'Close the window.' ___
6 'We can't come.' ___

A He said he would phone me.
B He asked where I lived.
C She said she was happy.
D She asked if I liked jazz.
E They said they couldn't come.
F She told me to close the window.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences about what someone said, asked or told you today.

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can tell someone what another person said. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 10 OF 12 · QUIZ SHOW

Relative clauses

B1

1 READ

Welcome to **Quick Quiz**! Question one: what is the name of the woman **who** wrote this book?
Question two: what do we call a place **where** you can borrow books?
Question three: what is the thing **that** you use to cut paper? And the winner is the man **whose** answers are all correct!

2 NOTICE

A relative clause gives more information about a noun. who = people. which / that = things. where = places. whose = belongs to. If the relative word is the object, we can leave it out: the book (that) I read. If it is the subject, we must keep it: the man who called me.

who	A teacher is a person who teaches.
which / that	This is the book which / that I bought.
where	That is the café where we met.
whose	He is the man whose car was stolen.

who = people	the girl who lives next door
which / that = things	the film which / that we saw
Leave it out (object only)	the book (that) I read
Subject: keep it	the man who called me (not: the man called me)

Mind the gap: do not repeat the noun with a pronoun. 'The man who he called' is wrong. Say: the man who called, or the man (who) I called.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct word Circle the right answer.

1 She is the woman (who / which) lives next door.
2 This is the book (which / where) I told you about.
3 That is the café (where / who) we first met.
4 He is the boy (whose / who's) bike was stolen.
5 A hammer is a tool (which / who) you use to hit nails.
6 I met a man (who / whose) speaks six languages.
7 The film (that / where) we watched was boring.
8 The house (where / which) I grew up is very old.

B Fill the gap Write who, which, where or whose.

1 A dentist is a person _____ looks after your teeth.
2 A library is a place _____ you can borrow books.
3 This is the phone _____ I bought last week.
4 Do you know the girl _____ brother is a pilot?
5 That is the restaurant _____ we had dinner.
6 The woman _____ called you left a message.
7 A key is a thing _____ opens a door.
8 He is the actor _____ car was in the news.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 The woman who she lives next door is a doctor.

2 This is the book which I read it last week.

3 That is the shop which I bought my shoes.

4 He is the boy who's bike was stolen.

5 A teacher is a person which teaches students.

6 The film where we watched was boring.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 A teacher person / teaches / a / who / students / is [.]

2 This that / is / yesterday / bought / I / the / book [.]

3 That is / met / café / we / the / where [.]

4 I brother / whose / a / know / the / is / pilot / girl [.]

5 She who / door / is / the / woman / lives / next [.]

E True or false? Read about the neighbourhood. Circle T (true) or F (false).

> I live in a street where everyone knows each other. The woman who lives next door is a baker. She makes the bread that I eat every morning. Her son, whose job is to deliver the bread, rides a red bicycle.

1 The writer lives in a street where nobody knows each other. T F

2 The woman next door is a baker. T F

3 The writer eats bread that the neighbour makes. T F

4 The baker's son delivers the bread. T F

5 The son rides a car. T F

6 The woman next door is a doctor. T F

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences. Describe a person (who), a place (where) and a thing (which or that).

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can say which person, place or thing I mean. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 11 OF 12 · MYSTERY HOTEL

Guessing: must, might, can't

B1

1 READ

Night at the old Rose Hotel. Someone is knocking on the door. 'It **must** be the manager,' says Cem. 'It **can't** be him. He went home hours ago,' says Lale. 'It **might** be a guest.' 'Or it **could** be the wind!' They open the door. Nobody is there… but someone **must have been** there: look at the wet footprints!

2 NOTICE

Use must when you are almost sure something is true, might / may / could when it is possible, and can't when you are almost sure it is not true. For the past use modal + have + past participle: must have been, might have gone, can't have done.

almost sure	It must be true.	He must have left.
possible	She might be at home.	He could have lost it.
almost sure not	It can't be true.	She can't have known.

must = I am almost sure	He is not answering. He must be asleep.
can't = I am almost sure not	It can't be Ali. He is in Spain.
might / may / could = possible	She might be at work. It could be a mistake.
Not mustn't	The opposite of must be is can't be (not mustn't be).

Mind the gap: for the opposite of 'must be' use 'can't be', not 'mustn't be'. 'He mustn't be at home' is wrong. Say: He can't be at home.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the best word Circle the right answer.

1 The lights are on and I can hear music. They (must / can't) be at home.
2 He ate a huge lunch an hour ago. He (can't / must) be hungry already.
3 I'm not sure. It (might / must) rain later. Take an umbrella.
4 Look at her smile and her new ring. She (must / can't) be very happy.
5 It (can't / mustn't) be Ali at the door. He is in Spain.
6 'Where is Lale?' 'I don't know. She (could / must) be in the library.'
7 The streets are empty. Everyone (must have gone / can't have gone) to the match.
8 He didn't know about the party. He (can't have / must have) read my message.

B Fill the gap Write the modal verb + the verb in brackets.

1 The phone is switched off. She _____ (be) asleep.
2 It _____ (be) Ali. He is on holiday in Spain.
3 I'm not sure, but it _____ (snow) tomorrow.
4 Someone has taken my pen. It _____ (be) Mert. He was alone in the room.
5 Ali was with me all evening, so he _____ (take) your bag.
6 The ground is wet. It _____ (rain) in the night.
7 They are not answering. They _____ (be) out.
8 That _____ (be) the right answer. It's too easy.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 He mustn't be at home. The lights are off.

2 She must to be tired after the long flight.

3 He might to come later.

4 They must have went home.

5 She can't has finished already.

6 I think he must be at work, but I'm not sure.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 It the / be / manager / must [.]

2 He at / be / can't / home [.]

3 She the / library / might / be / at [.]

4 They have / must / early / left [.]

5 It have / been / can't / Ali [.]

E How sure are you? Read the meaning. Write must, can't, might, must have, can't have or might have.

Meaning	Modal
1 Almost sure it is true now	
2 Almost sure it is not true now	
3 It is possible now	
4 Almost sure it happened	
5 Almost sure it did not happen	
6 It is possible it happened	

4 WRITE

F Your turn Imagine you see a stranger on the bus. Write three guesses about this person. Use must, might and can't.

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can say how sure I am about something. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 12 OF 12 · LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Verb patterns: -ing or to?

B1

1 READ

First day at the language school. 'I **enjoy learning** languages,' says Hana, 'and I **want to speak** English well.' Her teacher **suggests joining** a conversation club.
Hana **decides to go**. 'I **can't stand waiting**,' she says, 'so I **hope to start** next week. I am good at **listening**, but I need **to practise** speaking!'

2 NOTICE

Some verbs are followed by the -ing form: enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid, keep, mind, can't stand. Some are followed by to + verb: want, hope, decide, need, plan, promise, learn, agree. After a preposition we use -ing. A few verbs change meaning: stop doing (end it) and stop to do (pause in order to).

+ -ing	enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid, keep, mind, can't stand
+ to + verb	want, hope, decide, need, plan, promise, learn, agree
both, same meaning	like, love, hate, start: like swimming / like to swim
both, new meaning	stop doing / stop to do; remember doing / to do

After a preposition: -ing	I am good at cooking. Thanks for helping.
Negative	I decided not to go. I enjoy not working.
stop	He stopped smoking. (he quit) He stopped to smoke. (he paused)
remember	I remember locking the door. Remember to lock the door!

Mind the gap: the verb decides. We say 'I want to go', never 'I want going'. We say 'I enjoy swimming', never 'I enjoy to swim'. Learn each verb together with its pattern.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 I enjoy (to read / reading) before bed.
2 She wants (to learn / learning) Italian.
3 We decided (to go / going) by train.
4 He suggested (to go / going) to the beach.
5 They finished (to paint / painting) the room at six.
6 I hope (to see / seeing) you soon.
7 Do you mind (to open / opening) the window?
8 He promised (to call / calling) me.

B Fill the gap Write the verb in the correct form.

1 I can't stand _____ (wait) in queues.
2 She hopes _____ (study) medicine.
3 We need _____ (buy) some milk.
4 He avoids _____ (eat) sugar.
5 They agreed _____ (help) us.
6 I'm good at _____ (cook).
7 She stopped _____ (smoke) last year. She doesn't smoke now.
8 Remember _____ (lock) the door when you leave!

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I want going home.

2 She enjoys to swim in the sea.

3 We decided going by bus.

4 He suggested to take a taxi.

5 I'm interested to learn Spanish.

6 She promised not telling anyone.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 I learning / new / enjoy / languages [.]

2 She wants / visit / grandmother / her / to [.]

3 We not / decided / go / out / to [.]

4 He at / fixing / is / good / computers [.]

5 Do closing / mind / you / the / window [?]

E Two meanings Match each sentence with what it means. Write the letter.

1 She stopped drinking coffee. ___
2 She stopped to drink some water. ___
3 I remember locking the door. ___
4 Remember to lock the door. ___
5 I forgot to buy milk. ___
6 I'll never forget meeting her. ___

A So now we have no milk.
B She doesn't drink it now.
C She paused for a drink.
D I can see myself doing it.
E It is a strong memory.
F Don't forget this job.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences about you: something you enjoy, something you hope to do, and something you decided to do.

My score: ____ / 33 | I can: I can choose between -ing and to + verb after common verbs. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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FINAL STOP

Journey Home: mixed review

B1

A Mixed choice
Circle the correct answer. The stops are mixed, just like real life.

1 I (have lost / lost) my keys yesterday, so I couldn't get in.
2 She has been working here (for / since) five years.
3 I (was cooking / cooked) when the phone rang.
4 We (used to / are used to) live in a small village when I was a child.
5 'It's cold.' 'I (will / am going to) close the window.'
6 If it (rains / will rain) tomorrow, we will stay at home.
7 If I (had / have) more time, I would learn Spanish.
8 The letters (were sent / were send) yesterday.
9 She said she (would / will) call me later.
10 The woman (who / which) lives next door is a doctor.
11 He isn't answering. He (must / can't) be asleep.
12 I enjoy (to cook / cooking) for my friends.

B Mistake hunt
Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I have seen him last week.

2 I am waiting for an hour.

3 While I walked home, it started to rain.

4 She is used to get up early.

5 If I will see him, I will tell him.

6 The cake was make yesterday.

7 He asked me where did I live.

8 I want going to the cinema.

C Journey home
Complete the letter with the words in the box. Use each word once.

have lived · used · was walking · rains · will take · was stolen · would · to see

Dear Selin, I **(1)** _____ in Izmir for three years now. I **(2)** _____ to live in Ankara, but I like it here. Yesterday I **(3)** _____ home when it started to rain. If it **(4)** _____ again tomorrow, I **(5)** _____ the bus. My bike **(6)** _____ last week, so I need a new one. Hana said she **(7)** _____ visit me soon. I hope **(8)** _____ you at the weekend! Mina

4 WRITE

D Look how far you've come
Write four sentences about your journey with English. Use at least three different grammar points from this book.

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My score: ____ / 28

You finished the B1 Grammar Journey.

Well done. Now keep going: the next stop is B2. Take the free level test at joinamin.com to see where you are, and choose your next step.

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Answer key

Every answer in green, with a one-line reason. 413 points in total. Do not look until you have tried each exercise yourself.

Stop 1 · Present perfect or past simple?

A Choose the correct form
1 saw · last weekend: finished time
2 have never · never + have
3 has worked · since: still true now
4 did you move · when + past simple
5 have eaten · first time + present perfect
6 has been · twice, no time given
7 haven't finished · yet + present perfect
8 lived · when I was a child: finished

B Fill the gap
1 visited · in 2019: finished time
2 has never eaten · never: present perfect
3 Have … ridden · ever: present perfect
4 arrived · ago: past simple
5 has just finished · just: present perfect
6 have lived · since: present perfect
7 did … get · yesterday: past simple
8 haven't seen (or have not seen) · yet: present perfect

C Mistake hunt
1 I saw him yesterday. · yesterday: past simple
2 She has eaten lunch already. · past participle: eaten
3 When did you buy this phone? · when: past simple
4 We have lived here since 2018. · since: present perfect
5 I have never been to London. · never goes after have
6 Have you finished your homework? · you: have

D True or false?
1 F · for six years
2 T · after university
3 T · three years
4 F · he has never flown
5 F · he went to Konya
6 T · already bought

E Your turn
Model answer · I have visited Antalya many times. I have never eaten oysters. Last year I started a new job. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 2 · Present perfect continuous: for and since

A Choose the correct form
1 for · three years = a length of time
2 since · 2019 = a starting point
3 have been waiting · started before now, still going
4 have you been · how long: present perfect
5 since · childhood = a starting point
6 have been · since: present perfect
7 since · this morning = a starting point
8 have known · know is a state verb

B Fill the gap
1 has been playing (or has played) · since + continuous
2 have been waiting (or have waited) · for + continuous
3 has been studying · result we can see
4 have known · know: state verb
5 have been playing · result we can see
6 has been snowing · since + continuous
7 hasn't been working (or has not been working) · negative continuous
8 have … been learning · how long + continuous

C Mistake hunt
1 I have been learning English since 2022. · since: present perfect (or have learned)
2 We have known each other for years. · know is a state verb
3 She has been waiting for two hours. · two hours: for
4 How long have you been working here? · how long: present perfect (or have you worked)
5 They have been playing for a long time. · a long time: for
6 It has been raining since Monday. · Monday: since

D Word train
1 How long have you been learning English? · how long + have + subject
2 She has been working here since March. · since + starting point
3 I haven't been sleeping well lately. · haven't been + -ing
4 We have been waiting for an hour. · for + length of time
5 He has been running since seven o'clock. · since + clock time

E For or since?
1 for · a length of time
2 since · a starting point
3 since · a year: starting point
4 for · a length of time
5 since · a starting point
6 for · a length of time
7 since · a starting point
8 for · a length of time

F Your turn
Model answer · I have been learning English for five years. I have been living in Istanbul since 2020. I have been studying every evening this month. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 3 · Past simple or past continuous?

A Choose the correct form
1 was reading · longer action, interrupted
2 were having · while + longer action
3 fell · a short finished event
4 were you doing · in progress at a moment
5 was raining · the scene when we left
6 were having · interrupted by the water
7 met · a short finished event
8 were sleeping · in progress when we got home

B Fill the gaps
1 was walking … saw · long action + short action
2 was cooking … went · while + long action
3 were watching … went · long action + interruption
4 were … doing · in progress when I called
5 wasn't listening … was explaining (or was not listening) · two actions in progress
6 arrived … took · two events in order
7 fell … was reading · short event + long action
8 was raining … left · the scene + the event

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C Mistake hunt
1 I was watching TV when the phone rang. · short action: past simple
2 While I was walking home, I met an old friend. · while + past continuous
3 They didn't hear the alarm. · didn't + simple verb
4 She knew the answer. · know is a state verb
5 We were having dinner when they arrived. · short action: past simple
6 Were they sleeping at ten? · they: were

D True or false?
1 T · waiting when she saw
2 F · they walked together
3 T · while they were walking
4 F · they didn't have one
5 T · they ran into a café
6 F · it stopped while they were talking

E Your turn
Model answer · I was cooking when my sister called. While we were talking, the rice burned. I was watching a film when I fell asleep. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 4 · Used to and be used to

A Choose the correct form
1 used to · a positive past habit
2 use to · after did: use to
3 to · be used to
4 use · after didn't: use to
5 getting · be used to + -ing
6 to driving · get used to + -ing
7 used to · a past habit
8 used to · past, not now

B Fill the gap
1 used to live · past, not now
2 Did ... use to have · question: did + use to
3 use to like · after didn't: use to
4 drinking · be used to + -ing
5 living · be used to + -ing
6 used to play · a past habit
7 isn't (or is not) · negative be used to
8 working · get used to + -ing

C Mistake hunt
1 I used to go to school by bus. · used to + verb
2 Did you use to play football? · after did: use to
3 She is used to getting up early. · be used to + -ing
4 We didn't use to have a car. · after didn't: use to
5 I am used to living alone. · be used to + -ing
6 He used to smoke, but he stopped. · past: used to

D Finish the sentence
1 F I used to be afraid of dogs. · a past state
2 E so I am used to the traffic. · it feels normal now
3 C but I didn't use to like it. · a change
4 D Yes, but I got used to speaking in public. · became familiar
5 A so we used to read books at night. · a past habit
6 B No, I used to play every week, but not now. · past, not now

E Your turn
Model answer · I used to live with my parents. I didn't use to cook, but now I cook every day. I am used to living alone now. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 5 · Talking about the future

A Choose the best form
1 will · a quick decision
2 am meeting · arranged
3 is going to · evidence now
4 am going to learn · an intention already decided
5 will · a quick decision
6 are having · arranged
7 are going to · evidence now
8 will · an offer

B Fill the gap
1 will open (or 'll open) · a quick decision
2 are having · arranged
3 is going to fall · evidence now
4 am going to stay · an intention
5 will be · an opinion
6 is flying · arranged
7 won't tell (or will not tell) · a promise
8 is going to have (or is having) · a plan

C Mistake hunt
1 I am meeting Ali at six. We arranged it yesterday. · arranged: present continuous (or going to)
2 Look! The baby is going to fall off the chair. · evidence now: going to
3 We are going to have a picnic on Sunday. · going to + verb
4 I think it will rain tomorrow. · an opinion: will
5 He will call you tonight. · will + verb, no to
6 They are going to visit Turkey next summer. · going to + verb

D Word train
1 I am meeting my teacher at five. · am meeting: arranged
2 She is going to study medicine. · is going to + verb
3 I will help you with your bags. · will + verb
4 It is going to snow tonight. · going to + verb
5 We are having a big party on Saturday. · arranged: present continuous

E Which form?
1 will · a decision now
2 going to · evidence now
3 present continuous · arranged
4 will · a promise
5 going to · an intention
6 present continuous · arranged
7 will · an offer
8 going to · evidence now

F Your turn
Model answer · I am meeting my teacher on Monday. I am going to take the IELTS exam next year. I think I will move to a bigger city one day. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 6 · First conditional and time clauses

A Choose the correct form
1 rains · if + present simple
2 arrive · as soon as + present simple
3 study · if + present simple
4 will go · result: will
5 are · if + present simple
6 Unless · unless = if you don't hurry
7 finish · when + present simple
8 come · until + present simple

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B Fill the gaps
1 see … will tell · if + present, will + verb
2 won't go … rains (or will not go) · will + verb, if + present
3 will be … call · will + verb, if + present
4 ends … will go · as soon as + present
5 don't eat … will be (or do not eat) · if + present, will + verb
6 will wait … come · until + present
7 will … do … lose · what will + if + present
8 hurries … will miss · unless + present

C Mistake hunt
1 If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home. · no will after if
2 I will call you when I arrive. · no will after when
3 If you hurry, you will catch the bus. · no will after if
4 Unless you study, you will fail. · unless already means not
5 If I see her, I will tell her. · result: will + verb
6 She will be happy if you call her. · no will after if

D Word train
1 I will stay at home if it rains. · result first, then if
2 She will be angry if you are late. · result first, then if
3 We will go out when the rain stops. · when + present simple
4 You will miss the bus unless you hurry. · unless + present simple
5 I will phone you as soon as I arrive. · as soon as + present simple

E Weather report
1 rains · if + present simple
2 will be · result: will be cancelled
3 comes · as soon as + present simple
4 will rise · result: will + verb
5 wear · unless + present simple
6 will catch · result: will + verb

F Your turn
Model answer · If I finish early, I will go for a walk. I will call my mother as soon as I get home. I won't pass the exam unless I study. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 7 · Second conditional and wishes

A Choose the correct form
1 won · unreal: past simple
2 lived · if + past simple
3 were · advice: If I were you
4 would you do · unreal: would
5 had · wish + past simple
6 studied · if + past simple
7 would travel · unreal: would
8 weren't · wish + past simple

B Fill the gaps
1 had … would buy · if + past, would + verb
2 wouldn't be … went (or would not be) · would + verb, if + past
3 would … do … were · what would + if + past
4 were … would call · advice
5 could · wish + could
6 lived · wish + past simple
7 would be … won · would + verb, if + past
8 weren't … would go (or wasn't … would go) · if + past, would + verb

C Mistake hunt
1 If I had more time, I would learn Italian. · no would in the if-clause
2 If she were rich, she would buy a castle. · result: would
3 What would you do if you won the lottery? · unreal: would
4 I wish I had a bigger flat. · wish + past simple
5 If I were you, I would apologise. · If I were you
6 He would help you if you asked him. · would + simple verb

D Word train
1 I would buy a house if I won the lottery. · would + verb, if + past
2 What would you do if you were rich? · what would + subject
3 She would travel more if she had more time. · would + verb, if + past
4 I wish I could play the piano. · wish + could
5 They would be happy if they won. · would + verb, if + past

E Give some advice
1 D If I were you, I would go to bed earlier. · tired: sleep
2 F If I were you, I would see a dentist. · toothache: dentist
3 B If I were you, I would check my bag again. · keys: look again
4 C If I were you, I would look it up in a dictionary. · word: dictionary
5 A If I were you, I would eat something now. · hungry: eat
6 E If I were you, I would save a little every month. · money: save

F Your turn
Model answer · If I had a million lira, I would buy a small house. I wish I had more free time. If I were you, I would start learning today. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 8 · The passive

A Choose the correct form
1 is spoken · the action is the focus
2 was stolen · past passive
3 will be opened · future passive
4 is being cleaned · continuous passive
5 was written · past passive
6 have been built · plural: have been
7 were these photos taken · passive question
8 were sent · past participle: sent

B Fill the gap
1 is grown · present passive
2 was painted · past passive
3 will be cancelled (or will be canceled) · future passive
4 is being repaired · continuous passive
5 are cleaned · present passive, plural
6 was caught · past passive
7 has already been served · present perfect passive
8 Has … been finished · present perfect passive question

C Mistake hunt
1 The cake was made by my mother. · past participle: made
2 English is spoken in many countries. · past participle: spoken
3 My phone was stolen last week. · be is missing
4 The windows are cleaned every Friday. · plural: are
5 The bridge will be built next year. · will be + participle
6 The room is being cleaned now. · continuous passive

D Word train
1 The letter was sent yesterday. · be + past participle
2 Coffee is grown in Brazil. · is + past participle
3 These cars are made in Turkey. · are + past participle
4 The report has not been finished yet. · has not been + participle
5 Where were these photos taken? · question word + were

E True or false?
1 F · in autumn
2 T · washed, then crushed
3 F · washed first
4 T · separated
5 T · put in bottles and sent
6 F · separated first

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F Your turn
Model answer · Tea is served in every café in my town. Bread is baked early in the morning. Many tourists are welcomed every summer. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 9 · Reported speech

A Choose the correct form
1 was · present > past
2 would · will > would
3 lived · present > past
4 if I liked · if + normal word order
5 worked · no did in reported questions
6 to open · told + person + to
7 could · can > could
8 the day before · yesterday > the day before

B Fill the gap
1 was · present > past
2 would · will > would
3 were · are > were
4 had · present perfect > past perfect
5 if (or whether) · yes / no question
6 was · is > was
7 not to · negative command
8 couldn't (or could not) · can't > couldn't

C Mistake hunt
1 She told me that she was tired. · tell + person (or: She said that...)
2 He asked me where I lived. · normal word order
3 They said they would come. · will > would
4 She asked if I liked tea. · normal word order
5 The teacher told us to sit down. · told + person
6 I told him not to be late. · told + person + not to

D Word train
1 She said that she was tired. · said + that + past
2 He asked me where I lived. · question word + normal order
3 They told us to open the books. · told + person + to
4 My mother asked if I had eaten. · asked + if
5 Ali said he would call me. · will > would

E What did they say?
1 C She said she was happy. · am > was
2 A He said he would phone me. · will > would
3 D She asked if I liked jazz. · yes / no question
4 B He asked where I lived. · question word
5 F She told me to close the window. · command
6 E They said they couldn't come. · can't > couldn't

F Your turn
Model answer · My teacher said that my writing was better. My friend asked if I wanted to join a club. My mother told me to call her tonight. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 10 · Relative clauses

A Choose the correct word
1 who · a person
2 which · a thing
3 where · a place
4 whose · belongs to
5 which · a thing
6 who · a person
7 that · a thing
8 where · a place

B Fill the gap
1 who (or that) · a person
2 where · a place
3 which (or that) · a thing
4 whose · belongs to
5 where · a place
6 who (or that) · a person
7 which (or that) · a thing
8 whose · belongs to

C Mistake hunt
1 The woman who lives next door is a doctor. · do not repeat the subject
2 This is the book which I read last week. · do not repeat the object
3 That is the shop where I bought my shoes. · a place: where
4 He is the boy whose bike was stolen. · belongs to: whose
5 A teacher is a person who teaches students. · a person: who
6 The film that we watched was boring. · a thing: that (or which)

D Word train
1 A teacher is a person who teaches students. · who + verb
2 This is the book that I bought yesterday. · that + subject + verb
3 That is the café where we met. · where + subject + verb
4 I know the girl whose brother is a pilot. · whose + noun
5 She is the woman who lives next door. · who + verb

E True or false?
1 F · everyone knows each other
2 T · the woman who lives next door
3 T · the bread that I eat
4 T · whose job is to deliver
5 F · a red bicycle
6 F · she is a baker

F Your turn
Model answer · My teacher is a person who explains things clearly. Istanbul is a city where you can always find something new. This is the book that I read last month. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 11 · Guessing: must, might, can't

A Choose the best word
1 must · almost sure it is true
2 can't · almost sure it is not true
3 might · possible
4 must · almost sure
5 can't · almost sure it is not true
6 could · I don't know: possible
7 must have gone · almost sure, past
8 can't have · almost sure not, past

B Fill the gap
1 must be · almost sure
2 can't be (or cannot be) · almost sure not
3 might snow (or may snow / could snow) · possible
4 must have been · almost sure, past
5 can't have taken (or cannot have taken) · almost sure not, past
6 must have rained · almost sure, past
7 might be (or may be / could be) · possible
8 can't be (or cannot be) · almost sure not

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C Mistake hunt
1 He can't be at home. The lights are off. · opposite of must be: can't be
2 She must be tired after the long flight. · must + verb, no to
3 He might come later. · might + verb, no to
4 They must have gone home. · past participle: gone
5 She can't have finished already. · can't have + participle
6 I think he might be at work, but I'm not sure. · not sure: might

D Word train
1 It must be the manager. · must + verb
2 He can't be at home. · can't + verb
3 She might be at the library. · might + verb
4 They must have left early. · must have + participle
5 It can't have been Ali. · can't have + participle

E How sure are you?
1 must · must + verb
2 can't · can't + verb
3 might · might + verb
4 must have · must have + participle
5 can't have · can't have + participle
6 might have · might have + participle

F Your turn
Model answer · She must be a student. She might be going to a lesson. She can't be on holiday because she is carrying a heavy bag. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 12 · Verb patterns: -ing or to?

A Choose the correct form
1 reading · enjoy + -ing
2 to learn · want + to
3 to go · decide + to
4 going · suggest + -ing
5 painting · finish + -ing
6 to see · hope + to
7 opening · mind + -ing
8 to call · promise + to

B Fill the gap
1 waiting · can't stand + -ing
2 to study · hope + to
3 to buy · need + to
4 eating · avoid + -ing
5 to help · agree + to
6 cooking · after a preposition: -ing
7 smoking · stop + -ing: she quit
8 to lock · remember + to: a task

C Mistake hunt
1 I want to go home. · want + to
2 She enjoys swimming in the sea. · enjoy + -ing
3 We decided to go by bus. · decide + to
4 He suggested taking a taxi. · suggest + -ing
5 I'm interested in learning Spanish. · preposition + -ing
6 She promised not to tell anyone. · promise + not to

D Word train
1 I enjoy learning new languages. · enjoy + -ing
2 She wants to visit her grandmother. · want + to
3 We decided not to go out. · decide + not to
4 He is good at fixing computers. · good at + -ing
5 Do you mind closing the window? · mind + -ing

E Two meanings
1 B She doesn't drink it now. · stop + -ing: she quit
2 C She paused for a drink. · stop + to: she paused
3 D I can see myself doing it. · remember + -ing: a memory
4 F Don't forget this job. · remember + to: a task
5 A So now we have no milk. · forget + to: a task not done
6 E It is a strong memory. · forget + -ing: a memory

F Your turn
Model answer · I enjoy reading before bed. I hope to visit Japan one day. I decided to practise English every day. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Journey Home · Mixed review

A Mixed choice
1 lost · Stop 1: yesterday
2 for · Stop 2: a length of time
3 was cooking · Stop 3: interrupted action
4 used to · Stop 4: past habit
5 will · Stop 5: a quick decision
6 rains · Stop 6: if + present
7 had · Stop 7: if + past
8 were sent · Stop 8: passive
9 would · Stop 9: will > would
10 who · Stop 10: a person
11 must · Stop 11: almost sure
12 cooking · Stop 12: enjoy + -ing

B Mistake hunt
1 I saw him last week. · Stop 1: last week
2 I have been waiting for an hour. · Stop 2: for an hour
3 While I was walking home, it started to rain. · Stop 3: while + continuous
4 She is used to getting up early. · Stop 4: used to + -ing
5 If I see him, I will tell him. · Stop 6: no will after if
6 The cake was made yesterday. · Stop 8: participle
7 He asked me where I lived. · Stop 9: normal order
8 I want to go to the cinema. · Stop 12: want + to

C Journey home
1 have lived · Stop 1/2: for three years
2 used · Stop 4: used to live
3 was walking · Stop 3: interrupted
4 rains · Stop 6: if + present
5 will take · Stop 6: will + verb
6 was stolen · Stop 8: passive
7 would · Stop 9: will > would
8 to see · Stop 12: hope + to

D Look how far you've come
Model answer · I have been learning English for three years. I used to be afraid of speaking, but now I enjoy it. If I keep practising, I will pass the exam. My teacher said that I was making progress. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

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