4 Have or have got?

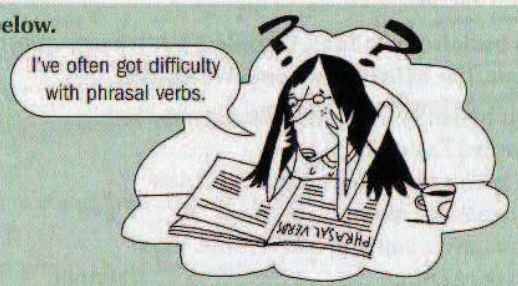
1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

1 a I'd got a terrible headache all day yesterday.
  b I had a terrible headache all day yesterday.
2 a I hope you have fun on the sailing course next week.
  b I hope you have got fun on the sailing course next week.

We can use either *have* or *have got* to talk about owning or possessing something, or to describe personal characteristics:
*She's **got** a bad temper.* = *She **has** a bad temper.*
*We **have** a new car.* = *We**'ve got** a new car.*

We use *have*, not *have got*, to talk about actions or experiences in expressions such as *have lunch, have a bath, have difficulty, have fun, have an accident, have a holiday,* etc.
We don't usually use *have got* in the past or the future.
*I usually **have** fun when I see Marcus.* (Not ~~*I usually have got fun*~~ …)
*I **had** a pet rabbit when I was young.* (Not ~~*I had got a pet rabbit*~~ …)

2 Correct the mistake below.



I ..... with phrasal verbs.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*.

1 ..Did you have.. *(you)* a good holiday last week?
2 What time ..... *(she / usually)* lunch?
3 Mahmoud ..... his own business in London, but he's hardly ever there.
4 I'll have to do some overtime. I ..... any money at the moment.
5 He can't walk very well at the moment, he ..... an accident last week.
6 My sister ..... very long hair when she was young.
7 Her new boyfriend ..... a very good sense of humour. He never gets a joke.
8 'The reception on this line's not very good, what are you doing?'
'I ..... a bath!'

5 When do I use the present perfect?

1 Tick the best sentence in each pair.

1 a That writer won a prize last year for his new novel.
  b That writer's won a prize last year for his new novel.
2 a Regina's been a secretary since 1999, even though she finds it very dull.
  b Regina is a secretary since 1999, even though she finds it very dull.

We use the present perfect:

- to talk about events that are relevant now or happened recently:
  *Where's my mobile? **It's disappeared!***
- to refer to something that happened at some time in our lives, when the time is not important and not stated:
  I've met one of South America's most famous writers.
- to talk about something that started in the past and continues now (often with *for* or *since* to show how long):
  I've worked in London for five years. (I work there now.)
  I've lived in that flat since 1998. (I live there now.)
  (not ~~*I live in that flat since 1998.*~~)

We use the past simple to talk about events in the past or if we refer to a finished time:
*I **worked** in London for five years but now I work in Sydney.*

2 Correct the mistake below.

Yes, I ..... a student.

3 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct those which are wrong.

1 It's our anniversary. We ~~are married~~ for ten years. ..We have been married..
2 This is the fourth time I've called but there's still no reply. .....
3 There's no milk left; someone's drunk it all. .....
4 I have worked as a translator when I lived in Spain. .....
5 Where's John? I haven't seen him since ages. .....
6 I never ate Japanese food before, so I'd be curious to try it. .....
7 How many times did you turn up late for work last month? .....
8 How many plays has Shakespeare written? .....

6 When do I use the past perfect?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

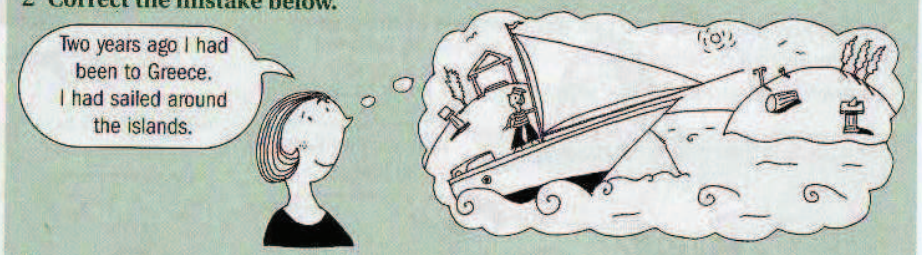
1 a Sarah looked different because she had lost weight.
  b Sarah looked different because she lost weight.
2 a I'd worked for five years by the time I started college last year.
  b I'd worked for five years by the time I'd started college last year.

We use the past perfect when we talk about the past and we want to refer to something that happened before this:
*By the time the fire brigade **arrived**, the building **had burnt down**.*
*The dog **ran** down the street. It **had jumped** out of the car.*
☆ Notice how we often use the past perfect and the past simple together.

We often use the past perfect after a reporting verb in the past:
*David asked me if Sarah **had lost** weight.*

We often use the past perfect when we talk about past events out of sequence. To talk about events in the same order as they happened, we use the past simple:
*The dog **jumped** out of the car. It **ran** down the street.* (after jumping out of the car)

2 Correct the mistake below.



Two years ago ..... around the islands.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

1 She asked me if I ..had seen.. *(see)* her cat.
2 When Paul started university he ..... *(never live)* away from home before.
3 There's no point in going now! We ..... *(miss)* the start of the film.
4 We arrived at the party at midnight, but most people ..... *(leave)* by then.
5 I was held up at work, so by the time I ..... *(arrive)*, they ..... *(stop)* serving hot food.
6 Typical! Just as I got into the bath the telephone ..... *(ring)*!
7 When she got home she ..... *(realise)* she ..... *(forget)* her keys.
8 Why didn't you tell me you ..... *(change)* your telephone number?

TEST 2

1 Underline the correct words.

1 Take some vitamin tablets! That's the second time you've come down with a cold *last month / this month.*
2 What's George been up to? I haven't heard from him since *last week / this week.*
3 John and Isobel fell out twice *last month / this month.*
4 We lived in Istanbul *three years ago / since 1998.*
5 She's really pestering him! That's the third time she's called him *yesterday / so far today.*

2 Read John's CV and the interviewer's notes. Write the interviewer's questions.

Curriculum Vitae

John Armstrong

Present	City & Co Solicitors
1994	Beacon & Sons solicitors, Beijing
1990	Leeds University: degree course

1 which school?
2 driving licence?
3 how long / qualified solicitor?
4 ever work / media law / before?
5 how long / work / City & Co.?
6 go / China / before 1994?
7 what / study / university?
8 how long / degree course?

1 .....?
2 .....?
3 .....?
4 .....?
5 .....?
6 .....?
7 .....?
8 .....?

3 Fill in the gaps using the appropriate tense.

A surprise too far

When I (1) ..... *(leave)* college in Dublin in 1980, I (2) ..... *(go)* to Madrid to work for a large manufacturing company. I (3) ..... *(never / work)* abroad before and I (4) ..... *(not / know)* anyone in Madrid, so I (5) ..... *(find)* it a bit lonely at first. One weekend I (6) ..... *(decide)* to get a 'last minute' flight to Dublin for a surprise visit to my boyfriend. When I (7) ..... *(arrive)* at Dublin airport I (8) ..... *(phone)* him but he (9) ..... *(not be)* at home. His flatmate (10) ..... *(tell)* me that he (11) ..... *(go)* away for the whole weekend. I (12) ..... *(feel)* so disappointed. I (13) ..... *(not tell)* him that I was coming because I wanted it to be a surprise. I (14) ..... *(stay)* the weekend then (15) ..... *(go)* back to Madrid on Monday morning. When I got to my flat I (16) ..... *(find)* a note under the door. It was from my boyfriend. He (17) ..... *(come)* to Madrid at the weekend to visit me as a surprise! By the time I (18) ..... *(get)* the note he (19) ..... *(fly)* back to Dublin.

4 Underline the correct tense.

1 Of course I can't go out! I *broke / 've broken* my leg.
2 Despite the bad reviews, I think it's the best show I *'d / 've* ever seen.
3 Katri*'s waited / waited* outside for two hours until her boyfriend arrived.
4 In your advertisement, you *had stated / stated* that all the rooms have showers.
5 Two years ago my sister and I *had gone / went* on a package holiday to Spain. It was a complete disaster! We had a terrible time.
6 The course *started / has started* two weeks ago, so you should be able to catch up easily.
7 He's an old friend. I *know / 've known* him for ages.
8 Yesterday morning I*'ve been / went* to enrol on a computing course.

7 *Must* or *have to*?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

1 a I must to go to an interview tomorrow.
  b I have to go to an interview tomorrow.
2 a Fiona fractured her wrist and had to go to hospital last week.
  b Fiona fractured her wrist and must go to hospital last week.

We use *have to / must* + infinitive to say it is necessary to do something:
*I **must go** to the hairdresser.*
*I **have to go** to school.*

Must is only used in the present. We use forms of *have to* for all other tenses:
*The last train was at midnight, so he **had to** leave early.*
*We've missed the bus so we'**ll have to** walk.*

We often use *have to* for rules or things that other people think are necessary:
*I **have to** lose weight.* (the doctor told me to)

We often use *must* when the sense of obligation comes from the speaker:
*I **must** go to the doctor.* (I don't feel well)

2 Correct the mistake below.

I ..... exercise.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *must* or *have to*. Use one word only.

1 If you want to go away next month, you'll .....have..... to start saving money.
2 I'm exhausted! I ..... to work every weekend last month.
3 I haven't seen you for ages! We ..... meet up soon.
4 I can't stand ..... to wait in long queues at the bank.
5 Fire regulations say you ..... leave the building immediately if you hear the fire alarm.
6 We ..... to buy the ticket before we get on the train.
7 She's ..... to cut down on her expenses since she lost her job last month.
8 We don't have a spare room, so you'll ..... to share this one.

8 Mustn't or don't have to?

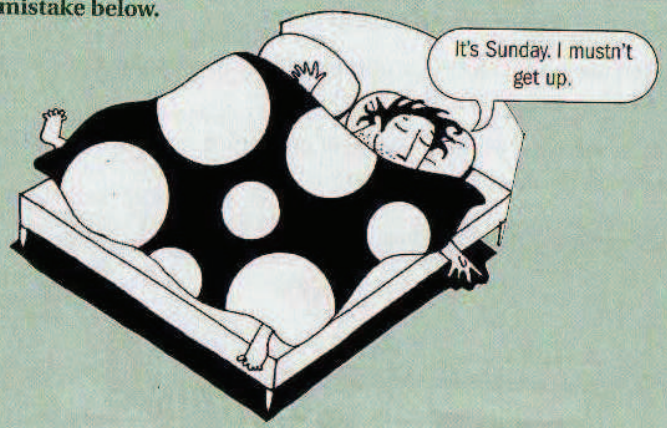
1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

1 a The performance starts at 8 pm so we don't have to be late.
  b The performance starts at 8 pm so we mustn't be late.
2 a You mustn't tell anyone because it's a secret.
  b You don't have to tell anyone because it's a secret.

Mustn't is used to say that something is not allowed:
*You **mustn't** smoke in here.* (it's not allowed)
*We **mustn't** shout.* (the baby is asleep, we'll wake her up)

Don't have to is used to say that it is not necessary to do something:
*I'm on holiday! I **don't have to** work for two weeks.*
*We **don't have to** whisper.* (there's no one else here)

2 Correct the mistake below.



It's Sunday. I ..... get up.

3 Underline the correct words.

1 We *don't have to* / *mustn't* pay to get in. It's free.
2 Be quiet! You *mustn't* / *don't have to* talk in the library.
3 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* forget our tickets for the train, or we'll have to pay a fine.
4 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* wear a uniform. You can wear whatever you like.
5 Tell Ahmed he *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* argue with his boss again, or he'll get the sack.
6 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* tidy your room. I tidied it this morning.
7 I *mustn't* / *don't have to* leave early. If I miss my bus I can walk home.
8 We *mustn't* / *don't have to* be late. They lock the doors after midnight.

9 Can, could, couldn't or be able to?

1 Tick the best sentence in each pair.

1 a Eventually I could make her change her mind.
  b Eventually I was able to make her change her mind.
2 a I'm worried that if I lose my job, I can't find another one.
  b I'm worried that if I lose my job, I won't be able to find another one.

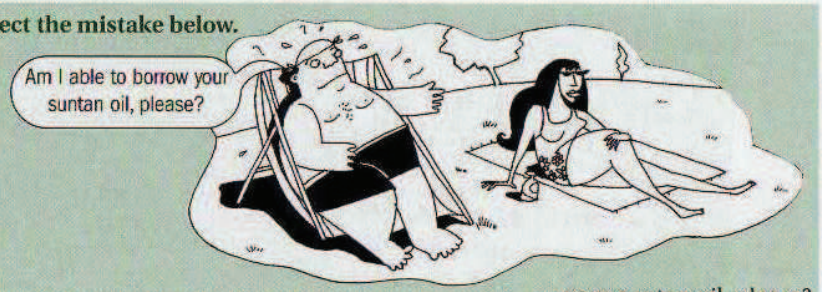
To say someone has the ability or possibility to do something in general, we usually use *can* (for the present) or *could* (for the past):
*I **could** run 10 miles a day when I was young.*

We can use *be able to* for all tenses:
*I **will be able to** run 10 miles a day if I practise enough.*

To refer to a particular past situation, we use *was / were able to*. We don't use *could* (but *couldn't* is possible):
*Even though the restaurant was crowded we **were able to** find a table.* (not ~~*could find*~~)
*We **weren't able to / couldn't** find a table because the restaurant was too crowded.*

We use *can* or *could* to ask for permission to do something, but not *be able to*:
***Can** I ask you a quick question?*

2 Correct the mistake below.



..... your suntan oil, please?

3 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct those which are wrong.

1 Do you think I'~~m able to~~ have a quick look at your newspaper? ..... could .....
2 She couldn't find the suit you wanted. .....
3 When we went to Paris last month we could visit our mother. .....
4 My brother can't find a job since last May. .....
5 Am I able to close the window? .....
6 If you go to the sales next week you are probably able to pick up a bargain. .....
7 I could play the piano when I was a child. .....
8 Unless you save some money, you can't afford the latest computer. .....

TEST 3

1 Match the sentences 1–6 to those in a–f with the closest meaning.

1 You have to leave. .....
2 You don't have to stay. .....
3 You must stay. .....
4 Must you stay? .....
5 You can stay. .....
6 Do you have to leave? .....

a You don't have to leave. .....
b Can you stay? .....
c You mustn't stay. .....
d You can leave. .....
e Do you have to stay? .....
f You can't leave. .....

2 Complete the following sentences.

1 My sister ..... sing very well when she was young.
2 My boss ..... to get there on time so we had to start without her.
3 You ..... forget to lock the door, or we'll get burgled.
4 My cousin is so well off that he ..... work.
5 We ..... go out. We can stay at home, if you like.
6 ..... I leave early today, or do I ..... stay?
7 I'm sorry, I ..... get through all the work. I'll finish it tomorrow.

3 Use the correct form of *must*, *have to*, *be able to* and *can* to complete the letter below.

Dear Mum,
Thanks for your letter. I'm fine so you
(1) ..... worry about me! It's not good
for you!
I'm settling in at college very well now. I eat in the
canteen most days, so I (2) ..... cook.
My room in the hall of residence is quite big,
although I (3) ..... share it with another
girl, so I (4) ..... be too messy!
My lectures are all in the morning, so I (5) .....
get up early. The only day I (6) ..... have
a lie-in is Sunday. I hope I (7) ..... see you
next weekend. Do you think you (8) ..... to
come down for the day? You (9) ..... get a
bus to Cambridge, without (10) ..... change.
See you soon.
Love, Sara

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the words in brackets. Use between two and five words.

1 Taking mobile phones inside the court is forbidden. (*mustn't*)
You ..... mobile phones inside the court.
2 We can't travel abroad without taking a passport. (*take*)
To travel abroad we ..... passport.
3 There were no tickets left. (*couldn't*)
I ..... the tickets because they had sold out.
4 It isn't necessary to complete an application form. (*have*)
You ..... an application form.
5 Will it be possible for us to leave our bags at the hotel? (*able*)
Will we ..... our bags at the hotel?
6 Don't use the telephone without asking me first. (*must*)
You ..... before you use the telephone.
7 He couldn't find the embassy. (*able*)
He ..... find the embassy.
8 It's against company regulations to wear jeans to work. (*wear*)
You ..... to work.

5 You went on a day trip, but it was not what you expected. Look at the advert and your notes, and write sentences about the tour. Use the correct form of *have to*, *be able to*, *could* and *couldn't*.

Day trip to Bath

- Great chance to see the Roman Baths.
- Visit the art gallery - free entry.
- You must buy tickets for the museum in advance.
- Open air concert in park.
- Pottery exhibition. Plenty of tickets available.
- Visit palace gardens with gatekeeper's permission.
- Tours in three different languages.
- Return coach transport provided.

1 No! Roman Baths closed.
2 No! Paid to get in.
3 No! Wasn't necessary.
4 Cancelled due to rain.
5 No! Sold out.
6 Visited gardens - didn't need permission.
7 Only English - we didn't understand.
8 No! Told us to catch train home.

1 We ..... (*see*)
2 We ..... (*pay*)
3 We ..... (*buy*)
4 They ..... (*cancel*)
5 We ..... (*get*)
6 We ..... (*ask*)
7 We ..... (*understand*)
8 We ..... (*catch*)