

Outcomes Upper Intermediate: Extra Grammar Practice

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How to use this pack

These worksheets add extra grammar practice to all 16 units of *Outcomes Upper-Intermediate* (3rd edition). Each unit covers the two grammar points in the Student's Book, and every sentence uses that unit's topic and vocabulary, so students recycle the words while they practise the grammar.

- **The first exercises** in each unit are controlled practice of the two grammar points: gap fills, choosing the correct option and correcting mistakes.
- **The next exercises** are semi-controlled: rewriting sentences with a given word, or mixing both grammar points.
- **The last exercise** is a short speaking or writing task, so students use the grammar freely to finish the lesson.
- The **answer key** is at the end, so you can print the exercises without it. Speaking and writing tasks have no fixed answer.

Grammar map

The book teaches two grammar points per unit, 32 in total. This table shows which vocabulary sets each unit's exercises reuse.

Unit	Topic	Grammar	Vocabulary used in the exercises
1	Entertainment	Habits; adjectives and adverbs	Describing films, music and books; plots; talking about pictures
2	Sightseeing	Relative clauses; talking about the future	Buildings and areas; festivals and carnivals
3	Things you need	Explaining purpose; <i>should</i> and <i>should have</i>	Useful things; collecting things; how things go wrong

Unit	Topic	Grammar	Vocabulary used in the exercises
4	Society	<i>So and such; the ..., the ... comparatives</i>	Government, economics and society; development goals; campaigns
5	Sports and interests	Past modals; present perfect simple and continuous	Health and fitness; sport; injuries and accidents
6	Accommodation	Modifiers; <i>have / get something done</i>	Where you stayed; common idioms
7	Nature	Narrative forms; participle clauses	Weather; plants and metaphor
8	Crime and punishment	Degrees of certainty with modals; nouns with prepositions	Crimes; trends and statistics; crime and punishment
9	Careers and studying	Conditionals with present forms; conditionals with past forms	Working life; introducing a presentation
10	Socializing	Future perfect; question tags	Celebrating; parties
11	Travel and transport	Compound adjectives; emphatic structures	Problems when renting; driving
12	Health and medicine	Positive expectations and changed plans; <i>not only / not just</i>	Health problems; parts of the body and operations
13	Life-changing events	Past perfect simple and continuous; <i>be always -ing, wish and would</i>	Major life events; values and concepts
14	Banks and money	Passives; <i>wish</i>	Money problems; metaphors connected to money
15	Food	Linking words; patterns after reporting verbs	Food and cooking; prefixes
16	Business	Future continuous; obligation and ability	Business meetings and communication; how the business is doing

Unit 1: Entertainment

Grammar: habits (present and past) · adjectives and adverbs

A. Habits. Complete each sentence with one word.

1. I _____ to watch a lot of horror films when I was a teenager, but now I find them too disturbing.
2. As a _____, I don't watch reality TV. It's not my kind of thing.
3. My little brother is on TikTok _____ the time.
4. I _____ ever go to concerts these days. Tickets are just too expensive.
5. When we were kids, my dad _____ read us a gripping adventure story every night.
6. We don't go to the cinema _____ much as we used to.
7. I mostly listen to podcasts, but I listen to the radio every now and _____.
8. I _____ not to watch big-budget Hollywood films. They're a bit over-the-top for my liking.

B. Habits. Each sentence has one mistake. Correct it.

1. When I was younger, I would love sci-fi films.
2. Did you use to going to the Teatro Colón when you lived in Buenos Aires?
3. I use to read a novel a week, so I'm always buying books.
4. We would live in Rosario when I was a child.
5. I tend not reading reviews before I see a film.
6. Rarely I go to the theatre, to be honest.

C. Adjectives and adverbs. Choose the correct option.

1. The plot is *incredible* / *incredibly* gripping. I couldn't stop watching.
2. The film was shot *entire* / *entirely* in Buenos Aires.
3. The colours in the painting are very *subtle* / *subtly*.
4. The woman in the portrait looks *calm* / *calmly* and content.
5. The film tackles the issue of poverty very *sensitive* / *sensitively*.
6. The sequel did really *good* / *well* at the box office.
7. The artist worked *hard* / *hardly* on the painting for over three years.
8. The ending is *deliberate* / *deliberately* ambiguous.
9. That song sounds really *catchy* / *catchily*.
10. The remake was *wide* / *widely* criticized.

D. Comment adverbs. Rewrite each sentence so it starts with an adverb.

1. It is surprising that the film was a smash hit. → *Surprisingly*, ...

2. It was unfortunate that the painting was severely damaged in a fire.
3. It's interesting that the painter included a globe in the picture.
4. It's obvious that the film was made for commercial reasons.
5. It's sad that the director died before the film came out.

E. Speaking. Tell a partner how your film, TV and music habits have changed over the last ten years. Use at least three habit structures (*used to, would, tend to, hardly ever...*) and two comment adverbs (*Honestly, Interestingly...*).

Unit 2: Sightseeing

Grammar: relative clauses · talking about the future

A. Relative clauses. Complete with *who, which, where, whose, when* or *-* (no pronoun needed).

1. That's the tomb _____ the city's founder is buried.
2. We're meeting Jaime later. You know, the guy _____ brother works at the embassy.
3. The cathedral, _____ dates back to the 1500s, is the city's most famous landmark.
4. February is the month _____ the carnival takes place.
5. The guide _____ showed us round the old town was really funny.
6. The hotel _____ we stayed in overlooked the river.
7. Recoleta is a wealthy area _____ you'll find lots of embassies.
8. The float _____ won first prize was covered in flowers.

B. Relative clauses. Join the two sentences with a non-defining relative clause. Remember the commas.

1. The old port is now a trendy area. It used to be quite rough.
2. My cousin lives in a high-rise building. She's a tour guide.
3. We visited Montevideo. My grandfather was born there.
4. The festival ends with a huge bonfire. It attracts thousands of visitors.
5. The monument was designed by a local architect. Many people find it hideous.
6. We missed the parade. That was a real shame.

C. The future. Choose the best option.

1. Look at those clouds! The fireworks *are going to be / will be* cancelled.
2. A: I'm freezing. B: Wait here, I *'ll get / 'm getting* you a jacket.
3. We *'re meeting / will meet* Ana outside the museum at ten tomorrow.
4. According to the programme, the parade *starts / will be starting* at 8 p.m.

5. They *'re going to knock / knock* down that old building and put up flats.
6. Don't worry, you *'ll love / 're loving* the carnival.
7. The new metro line *is due to / is bound to* open next March.
8. It's a bank holiday, so the beach *is bound to / is due to* be crowded.

D. The future. Rewrite each sentence using the word in capitals.

1. The concert will probably sell out. LIKELY
2. I'm sure the streets will be packed during the carnival. BOUND
3. The parade will start in the next minute or two. ABOUT
4. The new stadium is scheduled to open in May. DUE
5. I doubt the council will renovate the old market. UNLIKELY

E. Speaking. Show a partner round your town or city. Describe three places using relative clauses, then say how you think the area will change in the next ten years.

Unit 3: Things you need

Grammar: explaining purpose · *should* and *should have*

A. Explaining purpose. Complete with *for*, *to*, *so* or *in order*.

1. A stepladder is used _____ reaching high shelves.
2. I need some superglue _____ fix this broken mug.
3. Can I borrow your torch _____ I can find my keys?
4. You use a corkscrew _____ open a bottle of wine.
5. Keep the receipt _____ that you can return it if it's faulty.
6. We need a padlock _____ order to lock the shed.
7. What's this little tool _____?
8. I've bought a filing cabinet _____ store all my old stickers and comics.

B. Explaining purpose. Each sentence has one mistake. Correct it.

1. A sewing kit is for repair clothes.
2. I bought a car charger for charge my phone on long journeys.
3. Take an umbrella so you don't to get wet.
4. I went to the flea market for buy some old records.
5. You use a tape measure for to measure things.

C. Should and should have. Complete with *should*, *shouldn't*, *should have* or *shouldn't have* and the verb in brackets.

1. The kettle's leaking. You _____ (take) it back to the shop.

2. The screen was cracked when I opened the box. They _____ (check) it before sending it.
3. I _____ (throw) away all those old magazines years ago. Now I've got no space!
4. You _____ (keep) everything. Some collectors end up living in total chaos.
5. I _____ (buy) such cheap jeans. They ripped the first time I wore them.
6. You _____ (ask) for a refund. It's your right as a consumer.
7. We _____ (read) the instructions before we tried to put the desk together.
8. He _____ (sell) his record collection. It's worth a fortune now.

D. Should have. Correct the mistakes.

1. I should rang the shop earlier, but I forgot.
2. They should of replaced the scooter instead of repairing it.
3. You should to complain to the manager.
4. I sometimes think I should never gone to that auction.

E. Speaking. Describe three useful objects in your home and explain what they're for. Then tell a partner about something you bought that went wrong. What should the shop have done? What should you have done?

Unit 4: Society

Grammar: *so* and *such* · comparatives with *the ...*, *the ...*

A. So and such. Complete with *so*, *such* or *such a*.

1. The economy is in _____ a mess that thousands of people have lost their jobs.
2. The cost of living is _____ high that people need two jobs to make ends meet.
3. There's _____ lack of investment in the health service that waiting lists are huge.
4. There was _____ much bureaucracy that it took me six months to open a shop.
5. _____ few people bothered to vote that the result was meaningless.
6. It was _____ successful campaign that the government changed the law.
7. The government has _____ much debt that it has had to cut spending.
8. Unemployment has risen to _____ high levels that many young people are emigrating.

B. So and such. Rewrite each sentence using the word in capitals.

1. The recession was so bad that many small businesses closed. SUCH
2. There's such a lot of fake news these days that I don't trust anything. MUCH
3. The protest was so peaceful that nobody was arrested. SUCH
4. The protesters made so much noise that the politicians could hear them inside. SUCH

C. The ..., the ... Complete with the comparative form of the words in brackets.

1. The _____ (equal) a society is, the _____ (happy) its people are.
2. The longer we wait to tackle climate change, the _____ (great) the cost will be.
3. The more people earn, the _____ (few) problems they tend to have.
4. The _____ (well) educated people are, the more likely they are to vote.
5. The higher taxes are, the _____ (little) money people have to spend.
6. The _____ (strong) the economy, the lower unemployment is.
7. The _____ (much) the government invests in clean energy, the _____ (clean) the air will be.

D. The ..., the ... Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

1. The higher the cost of living, ...
2. The more corruption there is, ...
3. The more we invest in education, ...
4. The less people trust politicians, ...

E. Speaking. In groups, discuss the state of your country's economy and one of the UN development goals. Use *so / such ... that* at least twice and *the ..., the ...* at least once.

Unit 5: Sports and interests

Grammar: past modals (*should / could / would have*) · present perfect simple and continuous

A. Past modals. Complete with *should have*, *shouldn't have*, *could have*, *would have* or *wouldn't have* and the verb in brackets.

1. I lost control of the car. I _____ (try) to overtake on that corner.
2. We _____ (win) if we hadn't missed that penalty.
3. He got a red card. He _____ (make) such a bad tackle.
4. I _____ (strain) a muscle if I had warmed up properly.
5. You _____ (tell) me you were injured. I _____ (find) a substitute.
6. She _____ (be) a professional player, but she chose to go to university instead.
7. If they'd sacked the coach earlier, they _____ (get) relegated.
8. I twisted my ankle. I _____ (wear) proper running shoes.

B. Present perfect simple or continuous. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. I _____ (train) for the marathon since January, and my stamina is much better.
2. She _____ (play) tennis for three years and she _____ (never / lose) a final.

3. Sorry I'm so sweaty. I _____ (run).
4. How many goals _____ he _____ (score) this season?
5. I _____ (not sleep) well recently because my knee is still swollen.
6. Great news! We _____ (get) promoted to the top division!
7. I _____ (try) to get in shape for ages, but I keep eating junk food.
8. He _____ (break) his wrist twice this year.

C. Mixed. Each sentence has one mistake. Correct it.

1. I've been knowing my coach since I was a kid.
2. You should have went to the doctor when you felt dizzy.
3. We could won the match if we'd scored that penalty.
4. Look, I've been breaking my arm!
5. How long have you play basketball?
6. He's been running three marathons this year.

D. Speaking. Tell a partner about a mistake you once made in a sport, a game or an exam. What should or shouldn't you have done? Then talk about a hobby or interest you've been doing recently and what you've achieved so far.

Unit 6: Accommodation

Grammar: modifiers · *have / get something done*

A. Modifiers. Choose the correct option. Remember: we use *absolutely / completely / totally* with extreme adjectives (*stunning, filthy, exhausted*), and *very / extremely / a bit / slightly* with normal adjectives.

1. The view from our room was *absolutely / very* stunning.
2. The room was *a bit / absolutely* small, but it was fine for two nights.
3. The campsite was *extremely / completely* muddy after the rain.
4. The service was *really / absolutely* efficient.
5. The shared bathroom was *very / absolutely* filthy.
6. The hostel was *slightly / totally* more expensive than we expected.
7. The flat was in a *very / absolutely* convenient location, right by the metro.
8. I was *completely / very* exhausted after the 14-hour flight.

B. Have / get something done. Complete with the correct form of *have* or *get* and the past participle of the verb in brackets.

1. We need to _____ the boiler _____ (service) before winter.
2. I _____ my hair _____ (cut) yesterday. What do you think?

3. The landlord is _____ all the windows _____ (replace) next week.
4. We _____ our flat _____ (burgle) while we were on holiday.
5. Have you ever _____ your passport _____ (steal)?
6. You should _____ that leak _____ (fix) before it gets worse.
7. They're _____ the whole house _____ (paint) at the moment, so it's a bit of a mess.
8. We'll _____ our things _____ (deliver) to the new flat on Saturday.

C. Have / get something done. Rewrite the sentences so the speaker is the subject.

1. A plumber is going to repair our shower tomorrow. → *We're going to ...*
2. Someone stole my bike outside the hostel. → *I ...*
3. A cleaner cleans our apartment every week. → *We ...*
4. An electrician checked the wiring before we moved in. → *We ...*
5. A company installed new locks after the break-in. → *We ...*

D. Speaking. Describe the best and worst places you've ever stayed, using at least four modifiers. Then tell a partner three things you need to have done in your home, and who will do them.

Unit 7: Nature

Grammar: narrative forms (past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple and continuous) · participle clauses

A. Narrative forms. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

We (1) _____ (drive) home from the coast when the storm (2) _____ (hit). It (3) _____ (rain) non-stop all day, so the roads (4) _____ (already / flood). Suddenly, a huge branch (5) _____ (fall) onto the road in front of us. Luckily, my dad (6) _____ (slow) right down a few minutes earlier because of the hail, so we (7) _____ (manage) to stop in time. By the time we (8) _____ (get) home, the storm (9) _____ (ease) off.

B. Narrative forms. Choose the best option.

1. The dog *had been missing* / *was missing* for three weeks when a neighbour found it.
2. While firefighters *rescued* / *were rescuing* the cat from the tree, a crowd gathered.
3. Police said the bear *had escaped* / *escaped* from the zoo the night before.
4. When I *arrived* / *had arrived*, the snow *started* / *had started* to settle.
5. The parrot *repeated* / *had been repeating* the same word all morning before its owner realized what it meant.
6. We *sat* / *were sitting* in the garden when we heard the first clap of thunder.

C. Participle clauses. Rewrite each sentence using a participle clause.

1. A man who was walking his dog found the injured eagle.
2. The tree, which was planted in 1850, finally fell down in the storm.
3. Because she felt cold, she put on another jumper.
4. The flowers that were damaged by the hail had to be thrown away.
5. After the dog had heard the thunder, it hid under the bed.
6. Tourists who were hoping to see the cherry blossom were disappointed by the rain.
7. Because it was caught in thick fog, the ship couldn't enter the port.

D. Participle clauses. Complete with the *-ing* or *-ed* form of the verb in brackets.

1. The plant, _____ (call) the 'corpse flower', smells terrible.
2. _____ (look) out of the window, I saw lightning hit a tree.
3. A kangaroo _____ (find) in a shopping centre was returned to the wild.
4. Anyone _____ (travel) north tonight should expect heavy snow.
5. _____ (know) the storm was coming, we stayed indoors.
6. Leaves _____ (blow) off the trees blocked the drains.

E. Writing. Write a short news story (80–100 words) about extreme weather or an animal in the headlines. Use at least three narrative forms and two participle clauses.

Unit 8: Crime and punishment

Grammar: degrees of certainty with modal verbs · nouns with prepositions

A. Certainty with modals. Complete with *must*, *might*, *could* or *can't* and the correct form of the verb in brackets (present or past).

1. The window's smashed. Someone _____ (break) in.
2. He _____ (be) the thief. He was with me all evening.
3. I'm not sure who took my bag. It _____ (be) one of the people at the next table.
4. She _____ (be) at home. The lights are on.
5. They _____ (steal) your car. Look, it's parked over there!
6. The police _____ (know) who did it, but they're not saying anything yet.
7. You _____ (be) really shocked when you found out you'd been burgled.
8. The money _____ (vanish) by itself. Someone _____ (take) it.

B. Certainty with modals. Rewrite each sentence using a modal verb.

1. I'm sure he stole the money.
2. It's possible they got hold of my card details online.
3. I'm sure she isn't guilty.

4. Maybe the robbers are hiding somewhere in the area.
5. I'm certain the alarm went off. I heard it.

C. Nouns with prepositions. Complete with *in, of, for, on, to* or *between*.

1. There's been a sharp rise _____ car theft in the last year.
2. Poverty is often seen as the main cause _____ crime.
3. What's the reason _____ the decline _____ burglaries?
4. Researchers found a correlation _____ lead pollution and violent crime.
5. Prison doesn't seem to have much effect _____ reoffending rates.
6. Is rehabilitation the solution _____ the problem?
7. There's growing demand _____ more police on the streets.
8. Crime has fallen, but people's fear _____ crime has increased.

D. Speaking. Think of a crime trend in your city or country. Explain it using at least three noun + preposition phrases (*a rise in, the cause of...*), then speculate about the reasons with *must, might, could* and *can't*.

Unit 9: Careers and studying

Grammar: conditionals with present forms · conditionals with past forms

A. Conditionals with present forms. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you _____ (hand in) your notice now, you _____ (not get) your bonus.
2. Unless you _____ (get) some experience, it _____ (be) hard to find a job.
3. If you've finished the report, you _____ (can) go home.
4. As long as you _____ (work) hard, you _____ (get) promoted.
5. If I'm not working on Friday, I _____ (come) to your presentation.
6. If you _____ (get) on-the-job training, you usually learn much faster.
7. Provided the company _____ (do) well this year, we _____ (get) a pay rise.
8. If you're looking for an internship, _____ (try) contacting some start-ups.

B. Conditionals with past forms. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Think about whether each sentence is about now, the past, or both.

1. If I _____ (have) more experience, I _____ (apply) for that job.
2. If she _____ (not do) that internship, she _____ (not get) the job.
3. If I _____ (study) harder at school, I _____ (be) at university now.
4. If he _____ (not be) so lazy, he _____ (not get) fired last year.
5. I _____ (accept) the offer if they _____ (offer) a better salary.

6. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (ask) for a pay rise.

C. Mixed. Rewrite each situation as one conditional sentence.

1. I didn't get the job because I was late for the interview.
2. I don't speak German, so I can't apply for the job in Berlin.
3. She got promoted because she worked so hard.
4. I didn't save money when I was younger, so I can't afford to stop working now.
5. You need to finish the report, or you can't leave. (UNLESS)

D. Speaking. Think about an important decision in your studies or career. What would have happened if you'd chosen differently? Where would you be now? Then tell a partner what you'll do if your plans for next year work out.

Unit 10: Socializing

Grammar: the future perfect · question tags

A. The future perfect. Complete with *will have* or *won't have* and the past participle of the verb in brackets.

1. By the time you arrive, we _____ (finish) setting up the venue.
2. Could we make it eight? I _____ (have) time to get changed by then.
3. Don't come before six. I _____ (not finish) the cake by then.
4. By next June, we _____ (be) married for ten years.
5. By the end of the night, the guests _____ (eat) all the food.
6. _____ you _____ (pack) by the time the taxi comes?
7. By Saturday, we _____ (send) out all the invitations.
8. I'm sure they _____ (not decorate) the hall by the time the band arrives.

B. Question tags. Add the correct question tag.

1. You're coming to the house-warming party, _____?
2. It was a great wedding, _____?
3. You haven't met the host before, _____?
4. She didn't enjoy the fancy dress party, _____?
5. They'll be at the street party, _____?
6. You can't stay late tonight, _____?
7. Let's get a takeaway, _____?
8. I'm invited too, _____?
9. Nobody brought a present, _____?

10. You'd already left by then, _____?

C. Mixed. Each sentence has one mistake. Correct it.

1. By Friday, I'll finish all the preparations for the party.
2. You went to Marco's stag party, did you?
3. By midnight, most of the guests will have went home.
4. He's been to Prague before, isn't he?
5. Will you have finish the speech by tomorrow?

D. Speaking. In groups, plan a celebration for a friend. Agree what will have been done by when (*By Thursday, we'll have booked...*). Then check the details with each other using question tags.

Unit 11: Travel and transport

Grammar: compound adjectives · emphatic structures

A. Compound adjectives. Rewrite each phrase using a compound adjective. Remember: numbers + nouns stay singular (*a ten-minute walk*, not *a ten-minutes walk*).

1. a journey that takes three hours → *a three-hour journey*
2. a car with four doors
3. a car that uses fuel efficiently
4. a holiday that lasts two weeks
5. a driver who has a bad temper
6. a road trip that changed her life
7. a podcast that is well known
8. a ticket that costs 50 euros

B. Compound adjectives. Complete the sentences with these words.

hands-free · time-consuming · last-minute · self-drive · open-minded · broken-down · eye-opening · short-term

1. Using your phone while driving is illegal unless it's _____.
2. We booked a _____ deal and got the car for half price.
3. A _____ lorry was blocking two lanes of the motorway.
4. A _____ holiday gives you the freedom to stop wherever you like.
5. Filling in all the insurance forms was really _____.
6. That travel blog about Mongolia was really _____. I learned so much.
7. If you're _____, travelling can really change the way you see the world.

8. We only need a _____ rental, just for the weekend.

C. Emphatic structures. Rewrite each sentence starting with the words given.

1. People who don't indicate really annoy me. → *What really annoys me ...*
2. I hate being stuck in traffic. → *The thing I hate ...*
3. The small print caused the problem. → *It was ...*
4. I only realized the tyre was flat when I reached the motorway. → *It was only when ...*
5. I checked the brakes before I left! → *I did ...*
6. We need a bigger car. → *What we ...*
7. A car swerving in front of me scared me most. → *What scared me ...*

D. Speaking. Tell a partner what annoys, worries or scares you about driving or public transport. Use at least three emphatic structures (*What drives me mad is...*, *The thing that worries me is...*, *It's ... that...*).

Unit 12: Health and medicine

Grammar: positive expectations and changed plans (*be meant to, be supposed to, should, ought to*) · *not only / not just*

A. Changed plans. Complete with the correct form of *be supposed to* or *be meant to* and the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (supposed / go) to the gym tonight, but I've got a terrible headache.
2. We _____ (meant / have) dinner with my parents yesterday, but my mum had food poisoning.
3. You _____ (supposed / take) these tablets with food, not on an empty stomach.
4. The operation _____ (meant / last) about two hours, so she should be out by three.
5. She _____ (supposed / go) back to work last week, but she's still feeling burned out.
6. _____ you _____ (supposed / rest) your knee? Why are you playing football?

B. Positive expectations. Complete with *should, shouldn't* or *ought to*.

1. The blood test results _____ be back by Friday.
2. It's only a minor operation, so it _____ take long.
3. The traffic's light, so we _____ get to the hospital by ten.
4. Try this inhaler. It _____ help with your breathing.
5. Don't worry, the injection _____ hurt too much.

C. Not only / not just. Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using the words in capitals.

1. Laughter reduces stress. It also strengthens the immune system. NOT ONLY (start the sentence with it)
2. The clinic was expensive. The waiting list was also really long. NOT ONLY (start the sentence with it)
3. Medical tourism is about cosmetic surgery. It's also about hip and knee operations. NOT JUST
4. I broke my wrist. I also cracked two ribs. NOT ONLY (start the sentence with it)
5. Stress affects your mind. It can also affect your heart. NOT JUST

D. Not only. Correct the word order.

1. Not only it was painful, but it also took months to heal.
2. Not only she has asthma, she also has several allergies.
3. Not only they cancelled my operation, they didn't even call me.

E. Speaking. Tell a partner about a time illness or an injury changed your plans (*I was supposed to... but...*). Then discuss medical tourism, giving at least two arguments with *not only* or *not just*.

Unit 13: Life-changing events

Grammar: past perfect simple and continuous · *be always / constantly -ing, wish and would*

A. Past perfect simple or continuous. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. They _____ (go out) for six years when they finally got engaged.
2. By the time I got to the church, the bride and groom _____ (already / exchange) their vows.
3. She _____ (study) medicine for two years when she decided to drop out.
4. He was exhausted because he _____ (work) on his thesis all night.
5. We _____ (never / be) to a funeral before my grandfather died.
6. They _____ (pay) off half their mortgage when interest rates went up.
7. I _____ (feel) unhappy in my job for months before I finally quit.
8. When he found out she _____ (cheat) on him for a year, that was the last straw.

B. Annoying habits. Rewrite each sentence using the word in capitals.

1. My flatmate leaves dirty dishes everywhere. ALWAYS
2. My brother keeps borrowing my clothes without asking. WISH
3. My boss interrupts me in meetings all the time. CONSTANTLY
4. My parents keep asking when I'm going to get married. WISH
5. My partner never listens to me. WISH