A. **Choose the correct verb tense in each of the following sentences.**

1. If she goes to the birthday party, she ___________ a present.
2. I ___________ the doctor if my stomach still hurts tomorrow.
3. She will do the exercise again if she ___________ a lot of mistakes.
4. If they practice a lot, they ___________ the game.
5. I will take my umbrella if it ___________ tomorrow.
6. She will marry him if he ___________ her.
7. If we go out tonight, we ___________ the door.
8. I will make a sandwich if I ___________ hungry.

   1. a. takes  
   b. will take  
   c. take  
   d. doesn’t take

   2. a. will call  
   b. called  
   c. call  
   d. won’t call

   3. a. will make  
   b. made  
   c. make  
   d. makes

   4. a. wins  
   b. won  
   c. will win  
   d. can’t win

   5. a. rains  
   b. ’s raining  
   c. will rain  
   d. rain

   6. a. will ask  
   b. asks  
   c. ask  
   d. asked

   7. a. will lock  
   b. are locking  
   c. lock  
   d. are locked

   8. a. be  
   b. will be  
   c. ’m not  
   d. am

B. **Complete the dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.**

1. A: __HAVE YOU EVER SWUM___(you/ever/swim) in the sea or a lake?
   B: Yes, I _______SWAM_______ (swim) in Lake Como in Italy last year.

2. A: Where ___DID YOUR PARENTS GO___ (your parents/go) on holiday last year?
   B: They _______WENT_______ (go) on a cruise in the Caribbean.

3. A: I ___I HAVE NEVER BEEN / GONE___ (never/go) to the Caribbean. ___WAS____ (be) it lovely?
   B: Oh yes, wonderful. They really ___ENJOYED___ (enjoy) it.

4. A: ____HAVE YOU SEEN___ (you/see) any good travel programmes on TV so far?
   B: Yes, I _______WATCHED_______ (watch) an interesting programme about holidays to the Antarctic last night!

5. A: When ___DID MR LONGFORD FLY___ (Mr Longford/fly) to Paris?
   B: He _______FLEW_______ (fly) there last Wednesday.

6. A: I ___HAVEN’T FELT____ (not/feel) well all day. I’m going to bed.
   B: I ___HAVE JUST MADE____ (just/make) a cup of tea. Would you like one?

7. A: How long ___DID YOUR GRANDMOTHER LIVE___ (your grandmother/live) in this house?
   B: She ______LIVED_______ (live) here for ten years before she died.

8. A: ___HAS FREYA WORKED____ (Freya/work) in this office for a long time?
   B: No, she _______STARTED____ (start) last month.
C. **Join these pairs of sentences using relative pronouns ‘who’ and ‘which’**.

1. I went to my neighbour. She has three pretty kittens.
   
   **I WENT TO MY NEIGHBOUR WHO HAS THREE KITTENS.**

2. My teacher didn't like the project. I prepared it last week.

   **MY TEACHER DIDN'T LIKE THE PROJECT WHICH I PREPARED LAST WEEK.**

3. I bought a jacket yesterday. It cost a fortune.

   **I BOUGHT A JACKET WHICH COST A FORTUNE YESTERDAY.**

4. The children play in the garden. It is really big.

   **THE CHILDREN PLAY IN THE GARDEN WHICH IS REALLY BIG.**

5. When I go to that restaurant, I meet at least two or three people. They are worldwide famous.

   **WHEN I GO TO THAT RESTAURANT, I MEET AT LEAST TWO OR THREE PEOPLE WHO ARE WORLDWIDE FAMOUS.**

6. Our teacher tells off the boy. He never brings his books.

   **OUR TEACHER TELLS OFF THE BOY WHO NEVER BRINGS HIS BOOKS.**

D. **Read the life-coaching advice and underline the correct alternatives.**

Daniel **should** / **’ll** look for activities he can do with other people. He **should** / **shouldn’t** join a club or group, for example a walking club or a cooking group because then he **’ll** / **might** meet people who enjoy the same things.

When he’s with other people he **should** / **shouldn’t** ask them lots of questions and he **should** / **shouldn’t** show interest in their answer. People love talking about themselves and they **’ll** / **won’t** think he’s a great guy! Who knows?

He **’ll** / **might** find a girlfriend one day!

Rebecca **shouldn’t** / **might not** wait any more. She’s in the wrong job. She **should** / **’ll** contact the Association of Dance Teachers – she can find them on the internet and they **might** / **’ll** give her advice about starting a new business. At the moment she **won’t** / **shouldn’t** leave her job. The best thing is to work part-time, but her company **might** / **might not** agree. She **should** / **shouldn’t** start teaching more classes – lots of people want to learn to dance and I’m sure she **won’t** / **might not** find it difficult to reach her dream.
Have you ever been to Zara store?
You probably have because it's one of the (1) …………. chains in the world. The person behind Zara is Amancio Ortega. He is a very rich and important businessman in Spain, but (2) ……….. people know his face. There are only two official photographs of him, and he rarely (3) …………. interviews. Although he is a multimillionaire businessman, he's always in jeans and a t'shirt.

When he was young, he (4) …………. as a shop assistant in a clothes store, but he always (5) …………. of having his own business. In 1963 he started a small company (6) …………. made women's pyjamas. In 1975, at the age of 40, he opened his first clothes shop in La Coruna, a small city (7) …………. the north-west Spain and named it Zara. Now you (8) …………. Zara shops all over the world, from New York to Moscow to Singapore. So why is Zara so successful?
The main reason is that Zara produces clothes for people (9) …………. are interested in fashionable clothes with reasonable prices. The clothes also change from week to week. It produces 20,000 new designs a year and (10) …………. them stay in the shops for more than a month, so customers keep coming to see what's new.

So if you (11) …………. a new jacket or skirt you like in Zara store, hurry up and buy it, because it …………. there for long.

1. a) more popular  
   b) most popular  
   c) least popular  
   d) as popular as
2. a) very few  
   b) too many  
   c) a lot of  
   d) very little
3. a) gave  
   b) give  
   c) has given  
   d) gives
4. a) worked  
   b) works  
   c) has worked  
   d) will work
5. a) dreamed  
   b) dreams  
   c) has dreamed  
   d) will dream
6. a) who  
   b) when  
   c) of  
   d) in
7. a) on  
   b) at  
   c) have to find  
   d) could find
8. a) can find  
   b) should find  
   c) to find  
   d) all of
9. a) they  
   b) which  
   c) which of  
   d) saw/won't be
10. a) one of  
    b) none of  
    c) see/won't be  
    d) saw/won’t be
11. a) will see/won’t be  
    b) see/will be  
    c) see/won’t be  
    d) will see
F. Choose the correct option.

1. A: It’s Estelle’s birthday on Saturday.
   B: Yes, ________ her a camera. I ordered it last week.
   a) I’m going to give  b) I’d like to give  c) I give  d) I’ll give

2. Jan ________ to Germany.
   a) Never has been  b) was never  c) has never been  d) is never

3. A: Oh, no. A snake!
   B: Don’t be afraid. I’m sure it ________ you.
   a) Won’t hurt  b) ’ll hurt  c) might not hurt  d) may hurt

4. A: Where ________ in Malta?
   B: At the Carlton Hotel.
   a) You’re going to stay  b) You would like to stay  c) are you going to stay  d) you are staying

5. They ________ yesterday.
   a) ’ve been fishing  b) went fishing  c) ’ve gone fishing  d) go fishing

6. I love Gladiator. I ________ it about ten times.
   a) Saw  b) see  c) ’ve seen  d) sees

7. A: What shall we do tonight?
   B: ________ stay in and watch a DVD.
   a) Let’s  b) why we don’t  c) how about  d) could we

8. A: Did Jake ask you to his wedding?
   B: Yes, but I ________ go because it’s in Canada and it’s very expensive to fly there.
   a) Might  b) might not  c) ’ll  d) will

9. ________ that for you?
   a) Let me carry  b) shall I carry  c) I’ll carry  d) I might carry

10. We ________ get married!
   a) Going to  b) will  c) ’re going to  d) ’re going

G. Complete the text with the correct form of adjectives; comparative or superlative.

Windows; Linux and Unix are different computer operating systems (OS). You need an operating system to run any computer- both PCs at home or in the Office, and the big network servers that connect other computers. Windows is the ___MOST POPULAR___ (popular) system for PCs in the World. There are also versions of Windows for network servers, but in this market, Unix-based systems are ___MORE COMMON___ (common) than Microsoft systems. A newcomer to the battle is Linux. If we compare Windows and Unix as systems for network servers, they have different strengths and weaknesses, but many experts say that Unix is a ____BETTER____ (good) system. It’s ____SMALLER__ (small) and ____MORE EFFICIENT__ (efficient) than Windows. In addition, it’s ____MORE STABLE__(stable), while Windows has a reputation for crashing. Linux is based in Unix, but it’s ____EASIER___ (easy) to use. The main difference between Linux and the other two systems is that it is ‘open source’. This means it is free and that anyone can modify it or write programs for it. This makes it much ____CHEAPER__(cheap), but for most people Linux systems are still ____MORE DIFFICULT___ (difficult) to use than Windows.

Another advantage of Windows for PC users is that it has the ___BIGGEST___ (big) range of programs and applications. The range of software for Linux is ____WIDER__ (wide) than before, but there is still a problem for people who want to play games, for example.
H. Choose the correct option.

1) I must hurry. I’ve got ________ time.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
2) Jessica drinks _______ tea.
   a. few    b. many     c. much     d. a lot of
3) Did you take _______ photographs when you were on holidays?
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
4) I’m not very busy today. I haven’t got _______ work to do.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
5) The museum was very crowded. There were too _______ people.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
6) Most of the town is modern. There are _______ old buildings.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
7) The weather has been very dry for a long time. We’ve had _______ rain.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
8) Ann is very busy these days. She has _______ free time.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
9) He isn’t very popular. He has _______ friends.
   a. few    b. little     c. many     d. much
10) There isn’t _______ interesting news in the newspaper today.
    a. many    b. little     c. much     d. few

I. Complete the sentences using ‘as...as’ or ‘not as...as’.

1. Kevin is ___AS NERVOUS AS___(nervous) me. We react in the same way.
3. Kate’s bicycle was ___AS CHEAP AS_ (cheap) mine. We paid the same price.
4. I’m ___NOT AS RESPONSIBLE AS___(responsible) my sister. She’s more mature.
5. The movie you chose was ___AS BORING AS___(boring) the previous one. Bad choice again.
6. Your garden is ___AS BEAUTIFUL AS___(beautiful) Mary’s. You did a good work.
7. That exercise was ___NOT AS EASY AS___(easy) the other one. It was more complex.
8. The play was ___AS INTERESTING AS___(interesting) I expected it to be. I really enjoyed it.
9. I’m ___AS HAPPY AS___(happy) I was before. Everything is normal again.
10. Tina got ___AS EXCITED AS___(excited) me. The surprise party was for both of us.

J. Rewrite these sentences with the words given in brackets.

1. It isn’t necessary for the students to join that conference. (have to)
   THE STUDENTS DON’T HAVE TO JOIN THAT CONFERENCE.
2. It is the first time I have ever flown to Africa. (never)
   I HAVE NEVER FLOWN TO AFRICA.
3. It may rain tomorrow. Then we will cancel our picnic. (if)
   IF IT RAINS TOMORROW, WE WILL CANCEL OUR PICNIC.
4. It is a good idea for the new learners to practice as much as possible. (should)
   THE NEW LEARNERS SHOULD PRACTISE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.
5. When I was only 7, it was possible for me to make the salad and set the table. (could)
   WHEN I WAS ONLY 7, I COULD MAKE THE SALAD AND SET THE TABLE.
6. I have been a dentist for ten years. (since)

7. Mary has decided to paint her bedroom next weekend. (be going to)
   MARY IS GOING TO PAINT HER BEDROOM NEXT WEEKEND.

8. I’m 100% certain they won’t invite us to the party. (definitely)
   THEY DEFINITELY WON’T INVITE US TO THE PARTY.

9. I’m not sure if the teacher will come. (might)
   THE TEACHER MIGHT NOT COME.

10. I didn’t wear that blue dress because it is too short for me. (so)
    THE BLUE DRESS WAS TOO SHORT FOR ME, SO I DIDN’T WEAR IT.

11. Because my boyfriend forgot my birthday, I got very angry. (therefore)
    MY BOYFRIEND FORGOT MY BIRTHDAY, THEREFORE, I GOT VERY ANGRY.

12. It isn’t the right thing to spend all your money on clothes. (should)
    YOU SHOULDN’T SPEND ALL YOUR MONEY ON CLOTHES.

13. Sarah has lived in San Francisco since she graduated from university in 2011. (for)
    SARAH HAS LIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR 3 YEARS.

14. It isn’t possible for my brother to play the violin. (can)
    MY BROTHER CAN’T PLAY THE VIOLIN.

15. Perhaps we will get more money this month. Then I will change my laptop. (if)
    IF WE GET MORE MONEY THIS MONTH, I WILL CHANGE MY LAPTOP.

16. Paris is flatter than Istanbul. (as...as)
    ISTANBUL ISN’T AS FLAT AS PARIS.

17. I’m almost sure that my sister will pass that exam. (probably)
    MY SISTER WILL PROBABLY PASS THAT EXAM.

18. Tina joined lots of dinner parties last month so she doesn’t look so fit anymore. (because)
    TINA DOESN’T LOOK SO FIT ANYMORE BECAUSE SHE JOINED LOTS OF DINNER PARTIES LAST MONTH.

19. It is necessary for them to give up smoking urgently. (have to)
    THEY HAVE TO GIVE UP SMOKING URGENTLY.

20. It is the first time Tom has ever eaten Japanese food. (never)
    TOM HAS NEVER EATEN JAPANESE FOOD BEFORE.

21. It is impossible that employment will rise again. (definitely)
    EMPLOYMENT DEFINITELY WON’T RISE AGAIN.

22. There’s a chance that it will rain later. (might)
    IT MIGHT RAIN LATER.
K. **Read the letter below and choose the correct forms of the verbs.**

Dear Karen,

I’m having / I have a great time here in England. My university term isn’t starting / doesn’t start until the autumn, so I’m taking / I take the opportunity to improve my English. I’m staying / I stay with some English friends who are owning / own a farm. On weekdays I’m catching / I catch a bus into Torquay to go to language classes. I’m making / I make good progress, I think. My friends say / are saying my pronunciation is much better than when I arrived, and I’m understanding / I understand almost everything now. At weekends I’m helping / I help on the farm. At the moment they’re harvesting / they harvest the corn and they’re needing / they need all the help they can get. It’s quite hard work, but I’m liking / I like it. And I’m developing / I develop some strong muscles!

Do you come / Are you coming to visit me at Christmas? I’m spending / I spend the winter holiday here at the farm. My friends are wanting / want to meet you and there’s plenty of space. But you must bring your warmest clothes. It’s getting / it gets very cold here in the winter.

Let me know as soon as you’re deciding / you decide. And tell me what you’re doing / you do these days.

Do you miss me?

Love,

Paul

L. **Choose the correct form of the verbs; past simple or past continuous.**

THOMAS EDISON started / was starting work on the railway when he was twelve, selling newspapers and snacks. There were long periods with nothing for him to do so he built / was building himself a little laboratory in the luggage van where he could do experiments when he didn’t sell / wasn’t selling things to passengers. Another way that he enjoyed / was enjoying himself was by reading. He joined a library and read / was reading every single book in it. One day, when he waited / was waiting at a station he noticed / was noticing a small boy who played / was playing by the track, unaware that a train approached / was approaching. Edison ran / was running out and grabbed / was grabbing the child just in time. The child’s father was so grateful that he offered / was offering to teach Edison to be a telegraph operator. Edison accepted the offer and soon he had / was having regular lessons. After a year, he was good enough to get a job in the telegraph office. He continued to read and experiment, whenever he had / was having time. At twenty-one he left / was leaving the telegraph office because he always wanted to be an inventor. He went / was going on to invent the electric light bulb, the phonograph and the movie camera.
M. Fill in the blanks in this letter with suitable verbs. Use the present simple or continuous, or the past simple or continuous.

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Dear Anita,

Thank you for your entertaining letter, which (1) **ARRIVED** yesterday. I (2) **AM BEGINNING** to feel much better now although my leg still (3) **HURTS** if I (4) **WALK** too far. Last weekend I (5) **VISITED** some friends who (6) **ARE SPENDING** their summer holidays just up the road from here. They’re very nice – I hope you’ll meet them if you come here next month. I (7) **WALKED** to their house quite easily, but while I (8) **WAS COMING** home, my leg (9) **BEGAN** to ache really badly. So this week I (10) **AM** more careful.

I’m very pleased you (11) **MANAGED** to find that book about Indian music that you (12) **WERE LOOKING** for. I have some cassettes you can borrow if you (13) **LIKE**.

I must stop now, because I (14) **FEEL** rather tired.

Please write again and send me some books. This is a lovely place, but you know me, I (15) **GET** bored very quickly!

With much love,

Alice

N. Choose the correct form of the verbs; ‘past simple’, ‘past continuous’ and ‘used to’.

1. Mary met her husband while she **worked** / **was working** / **used to work** in the States.

2. Why does Warren keep shouting at people? He **wasn’t** / **wasn’t being** / **didn’t use to be** so bad-tempered.

3. How long is it since you **had** / **were having** / **used to have** a holiday?

4. The government **provided** / **were providing** / **used to provide** much more help for disabled people than they do now.

5. It’s all very well complaining you haven’t any money, but while you were travelling around the World, I **studied** / **was studying** / **used to study** sixteen hours a day for my exams.

6. The only time I ever **rode** / **was riding** / **used to ride** a horse, I **fell** / **was falling** / **used to fall off** in the first five minutes.
O. Choose the correct option to complete the text with 'used to'.

When I was a child, I used to / didn't use to enjoy history at school. I never used to / didn't use to be interested during the lessons. The teacher used to / didn't use to talk for hours about different kings, queens, dates and years, but none of it seemed important. But one day something changed. My local town used to / didn't use to have a small museum and my uncle used to / didn't use to ask me to visit because he knew I wasn't interested, but one weekend I had to go because we were away. It was an amazing day. I saw dinosaur bones from our region, old pots and plates from the tenth century and clothes from the sixteenth century. Suddenly, history became alive and after that my uncle and I used to / didn't use to spend hours together at the museum.

P. Rewrite the sentences with used to 'where possible'.

1. My sister wasn't interested in archaeology when she was young.
   MY SISTER DIDN'T USE TO BE INTERESTED IN ARCHAEOLOGY WHEN SHE WAS YOUNG

2. Every summer, Eileen stayed with her grandparents while her parents were away on holiday.
   EVERY SUMMER, EILEEN USED TO STAY WITH HER GRANDPARENTS WHILE HER PARENTS WERE AWAY ON HOLIDAY.

3. Bruce drove the new lorry to Scotland, stopping one night in the north of England.
   NOT POSSIBLE

4. As Mary was getting out of the boat, her foot slipped and she fell into the river.
   NOT POSSIBLE

5. Before they built the new shopping mall, there was a football pitch here for the local children.
   BEFORE THEY BUILT THE NEW SHOPPING MALL, THERE USED TO BE A FOOTBALL PITCH HERE FOR THE LOCAL CHILDREN.

6. During our voyage across the Atlantic last month I took several photos of the great seabirds.
   NOT POSSIBLE

7. While I was waiting for the bus, I noticed a group of tourists.
   NOT POSSIBLE
BEAUTY COMPETITIONS FOR CAMELS

Camels are famous because they can walk further across deserts than any other kind of animal. They can travel for days in places where temperatures are regularly as high as 40ºC and where the rainfall can be 20mm and even as low as per year. They often carry heavy loads in these conditions, but people don’t only use them for transportation. They also produce milk, and because they can weigh as much as 700 kilogrammes, they also provide a lot of meat. So we can all agree that camels have many great qualities, but how many of us would describe camels as beautiful? Camels have a large hump, strange knees, skinny legs and ugly teeth. They are NOT beautiful. But not everyone agrees.

Once a year, people bring their camels from the countries of Oman, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and even further away, to an area of land in Abu Dhabi. They are here to find the most beautiful camel. The competition lasts 10 days. There are about 24,000 camels in the competition and the judges have to find two for the final day. The winning camel must have good ears, a high back, shiny hair and a long neck, and long legs are also important. There is a prize for the winner but this isn’t as important as family honour.

This year, the winner is a man called Bin Tanaf. Immediately, his family and friends celebrate and the party at his tent lasts all night. Two hundred people are there. They sing songs and tell stories about camels. Bin Tanaf’s father says ‘This is the best day of my life.’ In the middle of the celebration there is a lot of food including rice and meat. Another man brings a large plate into the tent. There’s a large piece of yellow meat on it. ‘Ah,’ says the son. ‘The hump’.

1. a) as b) than c) the d) x
2. a) high than b) higher c) more higher d) as high as
3. a) lower b) as low as c) the lowest d) low
4. a) less b) more c) as many as d) as much as
5. a) further b) the furthest c) as far as d) further than
6. a) more beautiful b) the most beautiful c) as beautiful as d) the least beautiful
7. a) as important as b) important than c) more important d) the most important
8. a) better b) good c) as good as d) best
R. Complete the conversation with the correct option; 'a or b'.

1. 'Dad! Can you repair my phone for me?'
   'Don't ask me! Ask your brother! _______ it for you.'
   a) He'll do          b) he's going to do

2. 'Why are you buying so much food?'
   'Because some friends ________ for dinner.'
   a) Will come          b) are coming

3. 'Where ________ on holiday next summer?'
   'Turkey. I can't wait!'
   a) Will you go          b) are you going

4. 'What ________ Jill for her birthday?'
   'A big box of chocolates.'
   a) Are you going to buy          b) will you buy

5. 'Oh no, I haven't got enough money to get home.'
   'Don't worry. ________ you some – here's £2.50.'
   a) I'm going to lend          b) I'll lend

6. 'Why do you have an appointment with your bank manager?'
   'Because ________ my own business, and I need a loan.'
   a) I'm going to start          b) I'll start

S. 'Have to' or 'Should'? Complete the sentences with a form of have to or should.

1. 'Jeff works too hard.'
   'I agree. I really think he __SHOULD__ slow down.'

2. When you are in the army, you __HAVE TO__ do what you're told.

3. I'm going to bed now. I __HAVE TO__ be up very early.


5. 'You haven't met my boyfriend, have you?'
   'No. You __SHOULD__ invite him round for a drink. I'd love to meet him.'

6. 'Tim doesn't want to go to school tomorrow.'
   'He __HAS TO__ go! He has no choice!'

7. I think you __SHOULD__ get your hair cut. It's getting very long.

8. '__DO__ we __HAVE TO__ go to Jenny's party?'
   'Yes, we do! She's expecting us.'
9. ‘My boyfriend expects me to do his washing for him.’
   ‘I don’t think you __SHOULD___. Tell him to do it himself.’

10. ‘I’m going on a driving holiday in England.’
   ‘Remember you ___HAVE TO___ drive on the left!’

T. Your friend is going on holiday. Write questions about possible problems. Use if clause first conditional. Then match the answers below with the questions that you’ve built up.

1. What / do / you / miss / plane? WHAT WILL YOU DO IF YOU MISS THE PLANE?
2. What / do / plane / be / delayed? WHAT WILL YOU DO IF THE PLANE IS DELAYED?
3. What / do / hotels / be / full? WHAT WILL YOU DO IF THE HOTELS ARE FULL?
4. What / do / you / not like / food? WHAT WILL YOU DO IF YOU DON’T LIKE THE FOOD?
5. What / do / you / get / sunburnt? WHAT WILL YOU DO IF YOU GET SUNBURNT?
6. Where / go / beaches / be / crowded? WHERE WILL YOU GO IF THE BEACHES ARE CROWDED?

a) I’ll just eat bread and fruit. (4)
b) I won’t sunbathe for a few days. (5)
c) I won’t miss it. I’ll get there in time. (1)
d) I’ll find a youth hostel. (3)
e) I’ll just have to wait at the airport. (2)
f) I’ll go to the hotel swimming pool. (6)