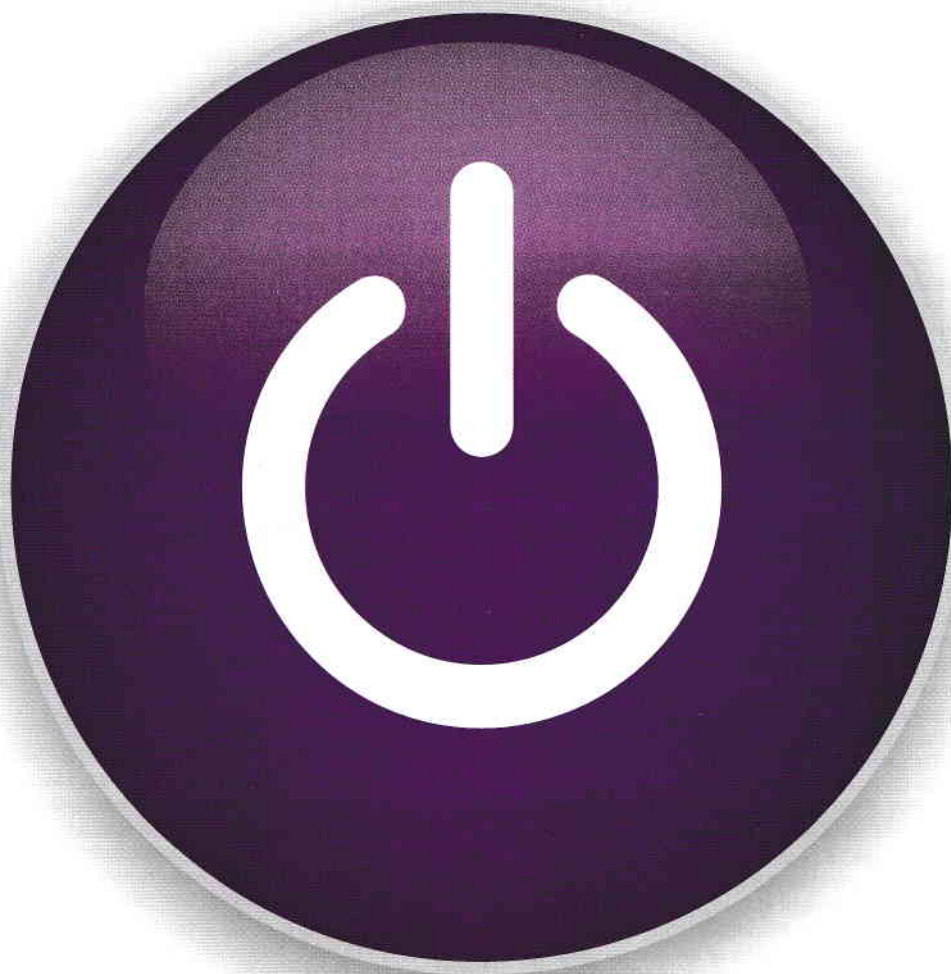


LBRIS

We know
books



www.mygrammarlab.com

Introduction	8
Glossary	11

UNIT

Nouns, possessives and pronouns		ART
PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST		12
1	Nouns Gender, nouns ending in -s, noun-verb agreement, countable/uncountable nouns: <i>two pieces of furniture, a soft cheese from the Pyrenees</i>	14
2	Possessive 's Double possessives, specifying/classifying: <i>expensive children's clothes, the older children's clothes</i>	18
3	Possessive with 's or of? <i>ten minutes' drive, the fire of 1666</i>	20
4	Personal pronouns Subject/object pronouns, reflexive and reciprocal pronouns: <i>themselves, each other, one another</i>	24
5	Impersonal and indefinite pronouns <i>You never know! They've changed the law. One can sympathise with that view. something, somewhere, everything, anyone</i>	28
Review		30

1

Articles, demonstratives and quantifiers		INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST		32
6	Articles Naming, describing and classifying: <i>an African elephant, the African elephant, African elephants</i> Article/no article: <i>in prison; without hope, the hope of finding a cure</i>	34
7	Fixed common uses <i>She plays tennis/the violin; two dollars an hour</i>	38
8	Quantifiers and demonstratives <i>both, some, either, none of; this, that, these, those</i>	40
Review		44

2

Prepositions		LANDMARKS
PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST		46
9	Prepositions and prepositional phrases <i>as well as; despite (the fact that); no choice except to</i> Stranded prepositions: <i>the job I applied for</i>	48
10	Prepositions of place and movement <i>against, alongside, over the road; up the M1; saving towards a holiday (metaphorical)</i>	50
11	Prepositions of time; other meanings <i>before six o'clock, by Thursday, on/in time; due to, for (reason); against (comparison); besides, except, made (of), on behalf of</i>	54
Review		58

3

Adjectives and adverbs		LAW AND ORDER
PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST		60
12	Adjective patterns Attributive and predicative position: <i>They saw an exciting film. She became uneasy. the lost ring, the only seat available, concerned residents, the topic discussed</i>	62
13	Groups of adjectives Adjective order: <i>a fantastic new MP3 player</i> Paired adjectives: <i>grey and white uniforms, simple yet effective</i>	66
14	Comparative and superlative adjectives Intensifying and weakening comparisons: <i>considerably more important, by far the largest</i>	68
15	Other comparative patterns <i>not as large as, more and more important</i> <i>The longer you leave it, the worse it'll get. It feels like silk.</i>	72
16	Gradable and ungradable adjectives <i>highly intelligent, quite interesting, virtually blind; It's absolutely free.</i>	76
17	Adverb form and use Confusing forms: <i>close/closely, late/lately</i> , etc. Modifying: <i>deeply ashamed, quite a shock, so beautifully</i>	80
18	Adverb position <i>They hardly ever watch television. I take my health more seriously now.</i>	82
Review		86

4

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

88

19 Auxiliaries and *have got*

*I haven't seen it. Do you enjoy the theatre?
You're being silly. I've got the results.*

90

20 Present simple or continuous?

Permanent/temporary situations, regular/repeated actions, series of events, trends, etc.

94

21 Past simple and continuous; *used to* and *would*

Actions completed, in progress, interrupted, etc.
It used to be a capital city. We would get up early every Thursday.

98

22 Past perfect simple and continuous

Sequences of past actions, giving reasons:
All the leaves had fallen from the trees before we arrived.

102

23 Present perfect simple

Ongoing situations, unfinished time periods, present results:
I've only been there once. The house has stood here for 200 years.

106

24 Present perfect continuous

I've been looking into this recently. It's clear you've been revising.

110

25 State verbs

It means 'stop'. You're always meaning to call but you never do.
Sense verbs, e.g. *hear*; performative verbs, e.g. *thank*

112

Review

116

Future forms

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

118

26 Predictions

*It won't be light before 6 a.m. That player's going to be booked.
He'll have had the operation by next month.
They'll have been travelling for eight months by the end of May.*

120

27 Decisions, intentions and arrangements

*I'm going home now. I'm staying in tonight.
Will you be staying long? We are to be informed by post.*

124

28 Other ways of expressing the future

*Roadworks are due to start on 16th February.
Hurry! We're about to leave. We'll leave when the rain has stopped.*

128

29 Future in the past

*I was going/was about to tell you but ...
The results were due to arrive/have arrived this morning.*

132

Review

134

Modal verbs

SPORT

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

136

30 Ability

can, could; be able to, manage to, succeed in

138

31 Possibility

can, could, may, might, be able to

140

32 Speculation and expectation

*This must be the place. You can't be serious!
She may be on the next train.*

142

33 Obligation and necessity

*have to, have got to, must, need to, should, ought to
We're not obliged to give a refund.*

146

34 Prohibition and criticism

You mustn't do that. You should have been here ages ago.

150

35 Certainty, habits and willingness

*He'll be at home now. The car would never start on winter mornings.
If you'll take a seat for a moment ...*

152

36 Other uses of modals

*May I interrupt? What shall we do today? Will you have some cake?
Would you lend me the car? You should consider it.
I'd like you to come. I wouldn't say that.*

156

Review

160

Conditionals, subjunctives and the 'unreal' past

THE ENVIRONMENT

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

162

37 *if* and alternatives; present and future conditions

provided that, whether ... or not, unless
Zero conditional: *If you can't read this, you need glasses.*
First conditional: *If you get home late, I'll be in bed.*

164

38 Unlikely, unreal and past conditions

Second conditional: *If they were here, we would see them.*
Third conditional: *I would have called you if I had your number.*
Mixed conditional: *If they left at 11.30, they'll be here soon.*

168

39 *I wish* and *if only*

I wish I had a car. If only you weren't so untidy!

172

40 Subjunctives and the 'unreal' past

*The judge insisted that they clear the court.
They act as if they owned the place. It's high time you did some work.*

174

Review

178

Word order and verb patterns

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

9

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST			180
41	Verb patterns (1)	Transitive and intransitive verbs Verb + prepositional phrase: <i>He carefully removed the egg from the nest.</i>	182
42	Verb patterns (2)	Verb + two objects: <i>They awarded him a scholarship.</i> Verb + (object) + complement: <i>The journey made the children irritable.</i>	184
43	Introductory <i>there</i> and <i>it</i>	<i>There's a man sitting in the corner. It is said that ... I hate it when ...</i>	188
44	Common expressions with <i>there</i> and <i>it</i>	<i>There's supposed to be a meeting today. There's no point in ... It's no secret ...</i>	192
45	Infinitive patterns	<i>They were lucky to find a hotel. He daren't go out.</i> Infinitive of purpose: <i>She's gone to collect the children.</i>	194
46	Verb <i>-ing</i> forms; verb + <i>-ing</i> form or infinitive?	<i>Winning this match is important. I can't imagine him saying that. I remember seeing that play years ago. Did you remember to lock the door?</i>	198
Review			202

Negatives and question forms

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

10

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST			204
47	Negative forms and meanings (1)	<i>You won't get any advice from them. You'll get no help from them. Not many people know that. I hope we won't be late.</i>	206
48	Negative forms and meanings (2)	Negative prefixes: <i>This species is not dissimilar to the coral snake.</i> <i>Didn't they come after all? Why didn't you tell me? I fail to understand why ...</i>	210
49	Questions and question words	Subject questions: <i>Who invited Jack?</i> <i>Would you prefer a bath or a shower? What's for dinner? Which do you fancy? Who are you buying it for?</i>	214
Review			218

Reported speech

FAMOUS SPEECHES

11

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST			220
50	Patterns in reported speech	<i>He told us that he was wrong. He admitted that he was wrong. She begged us not to leave. They accused him of taking the money.</i>	222
51	Changes in reported speech	<i>'I'm going on holiday.'</i> → <i>She said she was/is going on holiday.</i>	226
52	Reported questions, commands and requests	<i>She asked what they were doing. She told us to come back later. I asked you not to bring a present.</i>	230
Review			232

Relative, participle and other clauses

FIGURES FROM HISTORY

12

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST			234
53	Relative clauses	Defining: <i>Is this the book that you wanted?</i> Non-defining: <i>He lost the match, which ended his career.</i> Comment clause: <i>We waited for ages, which was really annoying.</i>	236
54	Pronouns, adverbs and prepositions in relative clauses	<i>It's the man whose car was towed away. The person to whom this letter is addressed ... It was the day when the heatwave started. The goods, half of which were damaged, arrived today. You can invite whoever you like.</i>	240
55	Participle clauses	<i>Turning the corner, we saw the sea at last. Treated with care, this product will last for years.</i> Reduced relatives: <i>The students living upstairs are very noisy.</i>	244
56	Infinitive clauses	Defining: <i>He was the only one to stay on afterwards.</i> Purpose: <i>He took a year to travel and see the world.</i> Result: <i>He rushed out, only to realise he'd forgotten his keys.</i>	248
57	Noun clauses and other noun structures	<i>Tell us about what you saw. It doesn't say who painted it.</i> Comparison clause: <i>There are fewer cars in central London than there were previously.</i>	250
Review			252

Conjunctions and linking expressions

DISASTERS

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

254

58 Linking sentences and clauses

not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor, when, after, if, although
It wasn't Tom who told me, it was Mary.

256

59 Subordinate clauses (1) time, reason, result, etc.

Can you look after the baby until I get back?
I was so busy that I forgot to call you.
She acts as though she hasn't a care in the world.

258

60 Subordinate clauses (2) contrast and concession

The electricity company switched me to a higher rate, even though I'd asked them not to.

262

61 Adverbial linking expressions

It's very kind of you to invite us. All the same, we feel that it would be unwise for us to attend.

264

Review

268

The passive

HISTORICAL SITES

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

270

62 The passive: form and use

Passive -ing form: *We regret not being told about it.*
 Passive infinitive: *The files need to be updated.*
 Verbs with two objects: *The customer was offered a refund.*

272

63 Other passive structures

Passive reporting structures: *He was believed to be innocent.*
He got caught. He was made to work late.

276

64 have/get something done

They had the roof repaired last year.
We got them to give us a refund.
I'll have my secretary email you the details.

278

Review

280

Word combinations

TECHNOLOGY

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

282

65 Dependent prepositions (1)

insist on, a demand for, keen on, concerned about, etc.

284

66 Dependent prepositions (2)

be annoyed at finding/to find, insist on/that
They accused her of stealing. Can you explain it to me?
 Prepositional verb: *I'll look into that.*

286

67 Phrasal verbs

Phrasal: *I made up that story. I made it up.*
 Phrasal-prepositional: *We let him in on the plan.*

290

68 Common collocations

light meal, poor health, make an enquiry, do the shopping, have a chat, take turns, etc.

294

Review

298

Word formation and words often confused

NATURAL HISTORY

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

282

69 Word formation

Suffixes and prefixes: *history/historian, centre/central, argue/argument, drive/overdrive, pay/repay, etc.*

284

70 Compound nouns and adjectives

headache, mobile phone, feedback, user-friendly, self-conscious, etc.

286

71 Verbs often confused

make/do, bring/take/fetch, speak/talk, lay/lie, raise/rise, rob/steal

290

Review

298

The grammar of formal English

LITERATURE

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

312

72 Substitution (1) nouns and noun phrases

The exhibition opens today. It will run for six weeks.
This reflects both my opinions and those of others.

314

73 Substitution (2) verbs and verb phrases

Most people enjoy swimming but I don't.
Anyone wishing to ask a question should feel free to do so.

316

74 Ellipsis

Lucy went to the counter and (she) asked for a coffee.
She said she was going out but she didn't say where (she was going).

320

75 Emphasis (1) cleft sentences

It clefts: It was Will Smith that Tom saw at the awards party.
Wh- clefts: What we did was (to) buy tickets in advance.
The last thing (that) we did was (to) pack the kettle.

322

The grammar of formal English *continued ...*

76	Emphasis (2) inversion and fronting	Only later did Dickens produce full novels. Then came the turning point as Ed scored a goal. Emily cleaned the kitchen first. The other rooms she left for later.	326
77	Organising information in writing	Information principle: The door opened and John walked in. He was carrying a black leather briefcase. End-weight principle: The champion was beaten by an unknown player of only twenty-one from the depths of Siberia. Contrast: The car looked small. But inside it was quite spacious.	330
78	Other text features	Nominalisation: The government hesitated to lower taxes, which caused unrest. → The government's hesitation to lower taxes caused unrest. Formality: The show starts at nine o'clock. → The performance commences at nine o'clock. Parallel structures: To err is human; to forgive, divine.	334

Review

338

The grammar of spoken English

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

PRE-START + DIAGNOSTIC TEST

340

79	Spoken questions and responses	Indirect questions: Could you tell me when he left? Question tags: Nobody has phoned, have they? Echo questions: 'Jim's been promoted.' 'Has he? That's great!' Short responses: 'I didn't want to go.' 'Me neither.'	342
80	Emphatic forms in speech	Do let me help you with that heavy case. Why on earth did you do that? You must go. There are so many bargains this year.	346
81	Adverbs	Modifying: dead scary, a bit boring Sentence adverbs: frankly, luckily, to tell the truth	350
82	Hypothesising in speech	What if we miss the train? Suppose your parents had found out, how would they have felt? Hurry up! It's time we left for the airport. Bring your swimsuit in case there's a pool there.	352
83	Other spoken features	Ellipsis: 'Want to buy some tickets?' 'Mmm, I don't know.' Inserts: Really? Yeah, right! etc. Prefaces and tags: Spaghetti, I love it. It's a great movie, this one.	354

Review

358

Grammar check

APPENDIX 1	Quick checks	360
	QUICK CHECK 1 Verb tenses and forms	360
	QUICK CHECK 2 Modal verbs	362
	QUICK CHECK 3 Linking words	366
APPENDIX 2	Common prepositional phrases	365
APPENDIX 3	Spelling rules	366
APPENDIX 4	British and American English	368
APPENDIX 5	Word lists	369
	1 Common adverb + adjective collocations	369
	2 Noun + preposition + noun /-ing forms	370
	3 Adjective + prepositions	370
	4 Verb + direct object + preposition + indirect object	371
APPENDIX 6	Common multi-word verbs	372

Index

373

Diagnostic test answers

384

Answer key

385

Pronunciation table

inside back cover

Plural forms of nouns and irregular noun plurals ► page 366

Differences between British and American English ► page 368

1 Gender

Nouns do not have grammatical gender in English. To show gender in job nouns we have to say *a female/woman doctor*, *a male doctor*, etc. A few nouns show gender by their suffix, usually masculine gender, such as *businessman*. A lot of people avoid these nouns now, especially if referring to a woman, and prefer a form with no obvious gender, e.g. *chair*, or to match the suffix to the person, e.g. *chairwoman*:

That's the view of Sheila Davison, chair(woman) of the Institute of Public Relations.

2 Nouns ending in -s

Some uncountable nouns end in -s but take a singular verb, for example

- some illnesses: *measles, mumps*
- sport and games: *aerobics, gymnastics, darts*
- study/abstract ideas/emotions: *mathematics, politics, news, thanks, happiness*

Politics is a topic best avoided with people you don't know well.



A plural subject describing a specific measurement usually takes a singular verb:

~~X *Two metres aren't particularly tall these days.*~~

✓ *Two metres isn't particularly tall these days.*

Twenty-four hours is a long time in politics. Ten miles is too far to walk.

A few nouns are more common in the plural form and take a plural verb, e.g. *goods, whereabouts, remains, stairs, proceeds*:

*The auction raised a lot of money and the **proceeds were** given to a children's charity.*

Some nouns refer to one object divided into two parts and take a plural verb,

e.g. *glasses, jeans, pyjamas, scales, scissors, spectacles, trousers*:

*Special **scissors are** used to cut this fabric.*

3 Noun–verb agreement

The verb usually agrees with the subject noun even if it is separated by prepositional phrases, relative clauses, brackets or commas:

*The **petrol station** across the road from the new shops **has** just cut its prices.*

However, if the verb is a long way from the subject and closer to a complement

(► Unit 42.1/2), the verb can agree with the complement. Compare:

*The **most exciting event was** the rowing finals.*

*The **most exciting event** in the Sydney Olympics for most British viewers **was/were** the rowing finals.*

The same can apply after *what* used to introduce a noun clause:

***What** the Board needs to finalise now **is/are** the terms of the redundancies.*

4 Two subjects/plural subject–verb agreement

We usually use a plural verb with two subjects linked by *and* or *both ... and*:

***Mum and Dad were** hoping that you'd join them this evening.*

***Both the doctor and the surgeon have** advised me to have the operation.*

However, we use a singular verb if we consider the two items as one single concept:

~~X ***Fish and chips are** one of the most common English dishes.*~~

✓ ***Fish and chips is** one of the most common English dishes.*

Titles of books, films, etc. take a singular verb, even if they are plural nouns:

*Hitchcock's film '**The Birds**' **is** based on a story by Daphne du Maurier.*

5 Collective noun–verb agreement

Collective nouns refer to a group of people, animals or things, e.g. *family, government, group, staff, team, band, class*. A large number of proper nouns fall into this category, e.g. *the United Nations, British Airways, Microsoft Corporation*. We can usually use a singular or plural verb after these nouns. The choice can depend on how we think of the noun:

	SINGULAR VERB	PLURAL VERB
collective noun seen as a whole entity	<i>The family has a monthly income of \$2,000.</i>	
collective noun seen as a group of individuals		<i>The family are all gathering here for New Year.</i>
a + collective noun	<i>A team of inspectors is visiting the prison tomorrow.</i>	

We always use a plural verb for

- certain collective nouns, e.g. *police, people, cattle*:
The police are investigating his accusation of fraud.
- an adjective used as a collective noun (► Unit 12.5):
The middle-aged have a lot to offer employers.
- nouns such as *the majority/a number/a couple + of + plural noun*:
The majority of the people were pleased to see the government fall.

6 Countable and uncountable nouns

Some nouns can be countable or uncountable, but have different meanings:

COUNTABLE MEANING	UNCOUNTABLE MEANING
<i>I'd love a coffee,¹ please. (= a cup)</i>	<i>Do you drink coffee? (= the liquid)</i>
<i>I'll buy a chicken² for dinner tonight. (= the whole bird)</i>	<i>Would you like some chicken for dinner? (= a part/the dish)</i>
<i>This is an amazing drawing² by Leonardo. (= a picture)</i>	<i>My son is very good at drawing. (= the activity)</i>
<i>Someone threw a stone² at our window. (= one item)</i>	<i>The road crosses a flat landscape of scrub and stone. (= the material)</i>

¹ This applies to all drinks: *tea/a tea, cola/a cola, lemonade/a lemonade*

² Not all nouns of these types can be both countable and uncountable:

- ✗ *a beef, a mutton* ✓ *a duck/duck, a fish/fish, a lamb/lamb*
- ✗ *an art, a poetry* ✓ *a painting/painting, a sculpture/sculpture*
- ✗ *a wool, a cotton* ✓ *a paper/paper, a rock/rock*

7 Quantifying uncountable nouns

We can use words like *piece* and *bit* to make some uncountable nouns countable:

The Council will remove two pieces of unwanted furniture if desired.

Other common nouns used in this way are: *a slice of bread/meat/cheese/cake; an item of news/furniture/clothing; a lump of sugar/coal; a cup of coffee/tea, a pair of trousers/jeans.*

We can sometimes make an uncountable noun countable to express 'different types' of the noun:

Our new skincare cream contains several essential oils.

This is a soft cheese from the Pyrenees.

We can use articles with uncountable abstract nouns to refer to a specific feeling:

distrust → *a deep distrust, a distrust of lawyers* *love* → *an everlasting love, the love of music*

When we use nouns in this way, we use a singular verb:

A love of fashion and music is common amongst teenagers.

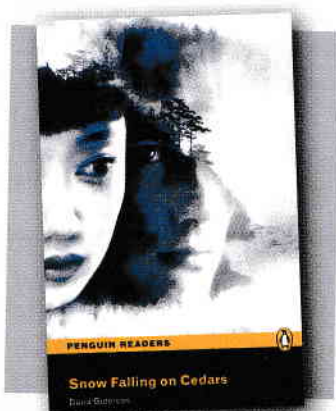
1 Complete sentences 1–10 with the correct form of a suitable verb. In sentences 11–15 add a, an or no article (-). If two answers are possible, put both.

- 1 Rickets a disease caused by a lack of vitamin D.
- 2 The 10,000 kilometres the longest walking competition in the Olympics.
- 3 Hollywood classic *The Women* showing at the London Film Festival this week.
- 4 Saudi Arabia, along with most of the oil-producing nations, voted to raise the price of crude oil again.
- 5 What he'd really like us to buy him for his birthday some new Nike trainers.
- 6 Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding definitely still the favourite of many British people!
- 7 My brother thinks that economics really interesting. I disagree.
- 8 That band always had a reputation for performing better in the studio than live.
- 9 Both my brother and sister lived in this town all their lives.
- 10 The local police interviewing several suspects in connection with the recent attacks.
- 11 I first felt the desire to visit Venice when looking at painting by Canaletto.
- 12 Where can I find information on late Renaissance Florentine artists?
- 13 There's nothing more delicious than lamb with mint sauce.
- 14 We developed passion for Baroque music at university.
- 15 It isn't a lack of courage that stops me taking part in extreme sports, it is anxiety about getting seriously injured.

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in italics. If both options are possible, choose both.

Snow Falling on Cedars

BY DAVID GUTERSON



This novel (0) *open* / *opens* in the courthouse of San Pedro, a small sleepy island off the Pacific coast of the north-west United States.

Underneath the courtroom windows, four tall narrow arches of (1) *leaded* / *a leaded* glass, (2) *drama* / *a drama* which will divide the island's communities (3) *is* / *are* unfolding. The defendant stands erect in the dock; the local press and the jurors await the start of this trial. Kabuo Miyamoto is accused of the murder of Carl Heine, a young fisherman. The alleged crime by a young man of Japanese descent stirs up the emotions of the islanders and questions their beliefs and their politics. It takes place in the 1950s – not many years (4) *has* / *have* passed since the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbour and the horrors of World War II. Although the

Japanese on San Pedro (5) *was* / *were* eager to defend their adopted country against the country of their ancestors, a number of people in the community (6) *was* / *were* unable to forgive Japan its role in the war, and the trial causes their deeply-held prejudices to surface. 'Snow Falling on Cedars' (7) *is* / *are* not only one of the best mysteries of recent years, it also raises issues which affect us all. However, it ends with (8) *great* / *a great* optimism. David Guterson has succeeded in combining the best from both classic and populist American (9) *literatures* / *literature* into (10) *spellbinding* / *a spellbinding* work of art. Buy and read this beautiful novel.

3 Complete the sentences, using the words from the box. Use each word twice. Add an article or use the plural form if necessary. **2.02** Listen and check.

chair chicken drawing group love stone

- 1 Gerry threw into the pond and watched the water ripple outwards.
- 2 Who is going to be of the new finance committee?
- 3 Caleb owns a free-range farm so he allows his to run around wherever they like.
- 4 These days you don't have to be good at to be a successful artist.
- 5 Numerous of illegal immigrants have attempted to cross the border in the last few months.
- 6 Unfortunately for my waistline, I have of chocolate, especially in cakes!
- 7 For his art project, my son did of his pet rabbit.
- 8 We always have and chips on Monday nights.
- 9 The Tower of London is built of from Caen in Normandy.
- 10 They say is the strongest emotion.
- 11 Although we have a big dining table, we only have four
- 12 of university scientists is doing research into the causes of obesity in children.

4 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Find ten more mistakes in the advertisement and correct them. **2.03** Listen and check.

East Hamley
Adult Education Centre

ART CLASSES FOR ADULTS

~~Are~~^{Is} art your passion?
Are you interested in a drawing, painting or the sculpture?
Would you like to improve your knowledge and skills?
Would you like to experience deep sense of satisfaction you get from creating your own original work?

At East Hamley College a team of highly qualified tutors are available to help you improve your technique. We run art classes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6.30 to 9.00. Each session costs £15 and lasts for two hours with a 30-minute break. We think you'll agree that £15 aren't a lot to pay for over two hours with the personal attention of our art teachers!

Both the painting and the sculpture classes takes place in the new annexe on Becton Road. This also has a relaxing café selling a coffee and a range of snacks where you can take a break and socialise with your fellow students.

You won't need to bring anything with you – we supply paint, papers and any other materials you need. But wear something that you don't mind covering in paint – a jeans and an old shirt is fine. Every year, the work of our students are exhibited in a local gallery. So, if you're lucky, your work might get spotted – you could be the next Damien Hirst!

For details and enrolment forms contact us on 0330 676750