## Contents

**Introduction**  page 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Verbs and tenses**

1. **Unit 1**
   - Be: Present Simple (1) (I am, I'm not) 6
   - Be: Present Simple (2) (Am I ...? Are you ...?) 8
   - Present Simple (1) (I know, I don't know) 10
   - Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?) 12
   - Present Continuous (1) (I'm eating) 14
   - Present Continuous (2) (Am I winning?) 16
   - Present Simple (1 week) vs Present Continuous (I'm working) 18
   - Imperative (Go, Don't go) 20
   - Be: Past Simple (I was, they were) 22
1. **Unit 10**
   - Past Simple: I played, I didn't play) 24
1. **Unit 11**
   - Present Perfect (1) (I have gone, I haven't gone) 26
   - Present Perfect (2) (Has she gone?); ever, never, yet, just 28
1. **Unit 13**
   - Be going to (I'm going to leave) 30
1. **Unit 14**
   - Will and shall (I will win) 32
1. **Unit 15**
   - Present Continuous for the future (He's working tomorrow) 34
1. **Unit 16**
   - Have and have get 36

**Sentences and questions**

1. **Unit 17**
   - Nouns, verbs, adjectives etc. 38
2. **Unit 18**
   - Subject, verb, object 40
3. **Unit 19**
   - 'Yes/no' questions (Are you ...? Is he ...?) 42
4. **Unit 20**
   - Questions (Where, When, Why, How) 44
5. **Unit 21**
   - Questions (Who, What, Which, How many) 46
6. **Unit 22**
   - Whose is this? – It’s John’s. 48
7. **Unit 23**
   - Short answers (Yes, I am. Yes, I do.) 50

**Modals**

1. **Unit 24**
   - Can, can’t, could 52
2. **Unit 25**
3. **Unit 26**
   - Must and mustn’t 56

**Prepositions**

1. **Unit 27**
   - Prepositions of place (in, on, under etc.) 58
2. **Unit 28**
   - Prepositions of time (in, on, at, from, to) 60

PAGE 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A, an or the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Plural nouns (cats, men); one and ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>This, that, these, those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable nouns; a, some, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A, some, any, no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>I and me (subject and object pronouns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>My, your, mine, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Much, many; how much, how many; more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>A lot of, a little, a few</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Articles, nouns, pronouns etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Adjectives (big, new etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Cardinal and ordinal numbers (three, third)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Comparative adjectives (cheaper, more beautiful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Adverbs of frequency (always, never)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjectives and adverbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>And, but, so, both…and, either…and, neither…and nor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Building sentences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Form tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Exit tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Answer key to practice exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Answer key to exit tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Verb tenses table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Be: Present Simple (I am, I’m not)

1. Here are some examples of be in the Present Simple:
   This is my brother. He’s ten years old.
   I’m a student. These are my books.
   They aren’t at home. They’re at the theatre.

2. We form the Present Simple of be like this:
   **POSITIVE**
   - Full form: I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, you are, they are.
   - Short form: I’m, you’re, he/she/it’s, we’re, you’re, they’re.

   **NEGATIVE**
   - Full form: I am not, you are not, he/she/it is not, we are not, you are not, they are not.
   - Short form: I’m not, you’re not, he/she/it isn’t, we aren’t, you aren’t, they aren’t.

3. In speech, we usually use the short forms:
   She’s my sister. He’s my brother.
   I’m from Italy. They’re German.

4. We use be:
   ▶ to say who we are:
     I’m Steve and this is my friend Bill. We’re from Scotland.
     I’m Janet and these are my sisters. This is Sandra and this is Patricia. Sandra and Patricia are doctors.
   ▶ to talk about the weather:
     It’s cold today.
     It’s a beautiful day.
     It’s usually hotter here.
     It isn’t very warm today.
   ▶ to talk about the time:
     It’s ten o’clock.
     It’s half past four.
     You’re late!
   ▶ to talk about places:
     Milan is in the north of Italy.
     John and Mary are in Yorkshire.
   ▶ to talk about people’s ages:
     My sister is six years old.

Practice

A. Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of be in the gaps.
   1. I am ________ a student from Brazil.
   2. My parents are not ________ (not) rich.
   3. My father is ________ a teacher.
   4. My mother is ________ (not) Brazilian.
   5. She is ________ from America.

B. Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of be, as in the examples.
   1. I’m ________ a doctor.
   2. I’m not ________ (not) a bank manager.
   3. He is ________ (not) a student.
   4. They are ________ at home.
   5. It isn’t ________ (not) cold today.
   6. It is ________ very hot.
   7. We are ________ from Paris.
   8. We are ________ (not) from Bordeaux.
   9. You are ________ (not) twenty-one.
   10. I am ________ twenty-four.
Look at these pictures. These people are saying who they are. Write sentences, choosing the correct jobs from the box, as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a pop star</th>
<th>a farmer</th>
<th>a bank manager</th>
<th>a footballer</th>
<th>a dentist</th>
<th>a doctor</th>
<th>a policeman</th>
<th>an artist</th>
<th>a teacher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0
- names: I'm Paolo and this is Federico.
- nationality: We're from Italy.
- jobs: I'm a policeman and Federico is a footballer.

1
- names: 
- nationality: 
- jobs: 

2
- names: 
- nationality: 
- jobs: 

3
- names: 
- nationality: 
- jobs: 

4
- names: 
- nationality: 
- jobs: 

5
- names: 
- nationality: 
- jobs: 

Choose words from the box to put in the gaps.

He's | She's | They're | It's (x3) | are | is | I'm | isn't |

0 My parents live in Scotland. They're teachers.
1 New York is in England. It's in America.
2 Paul is from Germany. He's German.
3 My sister is a doctor. She's thirty years old.
4 Six o'clock! We're late.
5 It's very cold today. Let's stay at home.
6 Look at the time! Chris and Mary are late.
1 We use be:
   ▶ to talk about how we feel:
     I'm happy. They're sad. They're bored. She's tired.
     We're hungry. I'm thirsty. He isn't afraid. They're cold.
   ▶ to say hello:
     Bill: Hello. How are you?
     Jane: I'm fine, thanks. How are you?
   ▶ to apologize:
     Mary: I'm sorry. I'm late.
     Chris: It doesn't matter.
   ▶ to describe things:
     It isn't expensive. It's cheap.
     It's an old film. It isn't very good.
     These photos are bad!
     (For other uses of be, see Unit 1.)

2 We often use there + be (e.g. there is, there are) to talk about where things are:

   SINGULAR: There's a supermarket in this street.
              There is a telephone in the flat.

   PLURAL: There are some good cafes in the centre of the town.

3 We form questions with be in the Present Simple like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he/she/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are questions with all the forms of be:
   Am I late for the film?
   Are you twenty years old?
   Is he at home now?
   Is the French or Italian?
   Is it time to go home?
   Are we ready to leave?
   Are you both at university?
   Are they in London today?

Practice

A Make sentences about the pictures using the words in the box. Use He/She/They and the Present Simple of be.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>She's thirsty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He's tired.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>They're sad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>They're happy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>He's hungry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>She's bored.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>He's afraid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>They're cold.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B Use there + he to say what we can and cannot find in the town of Smallwood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ( cinemas )</td>
<td>There is a cinema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ( a hotel )</td>
<td>There isn’t a hotel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ( restaurants: 10)</td>
<td>There are ten restaurants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ( any museums )</td>
<td>There aren’t any museums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ( a castle )</td>
<td>There is a castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ( a theatre )</td>
<td>There isn’t a theatre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ( newspapers )</td>
<td>There are six newspapers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ( a zoo )</td>
<td>There isn’t a zoo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Write questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the correct order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ( thirsty – you – are )</td>
<td>Are you thirsty?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ( a teacher – you – are )</td>
<td>Are you a teacher?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ( they – bored – are )</td>
<td>Are they bored?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ( she – tired – is )</td>
<td>Is she tired?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ( are – you – how )</td>
<td>How are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ( cold today – it – is )</td>
<td>Is it cold today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ( she – Spanish – is )</td>
<td>Is she Spanish?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ( they – from London – are )</td>
<td>Are they from London?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D Write questions using the words in brackets ( ) and a form of be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 ( you Spanish )</td>
<td>Are you Spanish?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ( you hungry )</td>
<td>Are you hungry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ( she/your sister )</td>
<td>Is she your sister?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ( I late )</td>
<td>Am I late?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ( they/ from America )</td>
<td>Are they from America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ( he/ a tennis player )</td>
<td>Is he a tennis player?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ( you happy )</td>
<td>Are you happy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ( she/ at home )</td>
<td>Is she at home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ( he/ twenty )</td>
<td>Is he twenty?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E Put forms of be in these conversations.

**Stev: This is Joan, my sister.**

**Vom:** Hello, Joan. Am you a student?

**Joan:** No, I’m a dentist. I work in Brighton.

**Mike:** How are you, Sally?

**Sally:** I’m fine, thank you.

**Mike:** Are you hungry?

**Sally:** Yes, there’s a good restaurant near here.

**Mike:** Yes. There’s a restaurant in Wellington Street.

The food is good and it’s very cheap.
3 Present Simple (1) (I know, I don’t know)

1 We form the Present Simple like this:

**POSITIVE**

Singular

I know.
You know.
He/she/it knows.

Plural

We know.
You know.
They know.

I know the answer.
She starts work at 9.30.
We add -s after he/she/it:

I start → he starts I live → she lives

If a verb ends in -ch, -sh, or -s, we add -es after he/she/it:

I watch → he watches you do → he does they go → it goes we wash → she washes

If a verb ends in a consonant (b, c, d etc.) + y (e.g. study), we use -ies after he/she/it:

I study → he studies I fly → it flies

(For more examples, see Table B, page 94.)

**NEGATIVE**

**Full form**

I do not know.
You do not know.
He/she/it does not know.

**Short form**

I don’t know.
You don’t know.
He/she/it doesn’t know.

We do not know.
You do not know.
They do not know.

NOW look at these examples of the negative:

I don’t like that music.
He doesn’t listen to his teacher.

Note that we say:

He does not know. (Not He doesn’t know.)

3 We use the Present Simple:

- to talk about things that happen regularly:

He plays golf every day.

- to talk about facts:

She comes from France. (= She is French.)
Greengrocers sell vegetables.
I don’t speak Chinese.

Practice

A Add -or -es to the verbs in the sentences if it is necessary. If it is not necessary, put a tick (✓) in the gap.

0 He work ✗ in a bank.
C They live ✗ in France.
1 I watch ✗ TV every day.
2 She go ✗ to work by car.
3 The film finish ✗ at ten o’clock.

B Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once.

fly study finish eat sell smoke drink live

Remember to add -or -es if necessary.

0 He ❑ eat ❑ toast for breakfast.
1 I ❑ coffee three times a day.
2 My father ❑ a new language every year.

4 We play ❑ tennis every weekend.
5 They go ❑ on holiday in August.
6 He speak ❑ Italian and French.
7 She do ❑ her homework every night.
8 We start ❑ work at 8.30.

3 She ❑ to New York once a month.
4 He ❑ ten cigarettes a day.
5 They ❑ in Ireland.
6 He ❑ work at six o’clock.
7 I ❑ fruit in a shop.
C. Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Simple.

1. He /not/live/ in Mexico. ___________ He doesn’t live in Mexico. ___________
2. (She /not/work/ in a bank) ___________
3. (You /not/play/ golf) ___________
4. (I /not/listen/ to the radio) ___________
5. (We /not/speak/ French) ___________
6. (You /not/listen to me) ___________
7. (My car /not/work) ___________
8. (She /not/eat/ meat) ___________
9. (I /not/understand/ you) ___________

D. Put in the verbs from the box, in the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

eat have start arrive gee- watch work break

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: I usually ___ ___ up at six o’clock. I get washed and dressed, and I ___ ___ ___ breakfast at seven o’clock. After breakfast, I ___ ___ my teeth. I ___ ___ ___ to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually ___ ___ ___ at my office at about half past eight. First, I ___ ___ ___ a cup of coffee, and then ___ ___ work at 8:45 am.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I ___ ___ ___ in a bank. I am a computer operator.

Interviewer: What is your job?

Jim: My job is ___ ___ ___ work and have lunch at one o’clock.

Interviewer: What do you eat lunch?

Jim: I ___ ___ ___ a cup of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I ___ ___ ___ the office at six o’clock. I eat dinner when I get home.

Then I ___ ___ ___ TV for an hour or two.

E. Use the table to write facts about you. A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (✗) means that something is not true. Use the verbs in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>from Scotland ✓</th>
<th>1 in a bank ✓</th>
<th>2 a flat ✓</th>
<th>3 French ✓</th>
<th>4 new films ✓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(work) She ___ ___ ___ ___ in a shop. She ___ ___ ___ ___ in a shop.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(live) She ___ ___ ___ ___ in a house. She ___ ___ ___ ___ in a house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(speak) She ___ ___ ___ ___ in English. She ___ ___ ___ ___ in English.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(like) She ___ ___ ___ ___ TV. She ___ ___ ___ ___ TV.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?)

1. We use the Present Simple:
   - to talk about feelings:
     - I like pop music. I don't like classical music.
     - She loves football.
     - Philip wants a new car.
     - I don't want a cup of tea, thanks.
     - He feels sick.
   - to talk about thoughts:
     - I know he's angry.
     - I don't think she likes her new job.
     - I don't know the answer.
     - He doesn't understand me.

2. For other uses of the Present Simple, see unit 3.

3. We form Present Simple questions like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Do</th>
<th>[you]</th>
<th>[he/she/it]</th>
<th>know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>[we]</td>
<td>[you]</td>
<td>[they]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>know?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Note that we put do before I/you/we/they:
   - Do you speak Spanish?
   - Do you work in the town centre?
   - Do they know the answer?
   - We put does before he/she/it:
     - Does he walk to work?
     - Does Steve enjoy his job?
     - Does she play the piano?
   
   Note that was/are:
   - Does he walk? (Not Does he walks?)

Practice

A. Write sentences about Peter. (√ = like, ✓✓ = love, ✗ = not like, ✗✗ = hate)

   - (tennis ✗) He doesn't like tennis.
   - (music ✓✓) He loves music.
   - (coffee ✓) He...
   - (films ✗) He...

B. Put the words from the box in the correct form in the gaps. Use the Present Simple.

   Use each verb once.

   like  know  love  feel
   think  not like  want  not understand

   0. She thinks that films are fantastic! She...some...films.
   1. I...sick. Can I have a glass of water please?
   2. I don't know the answer because I...the question.
   3. I...he's tired. He works too hard.
   4. We...that new painting. We think it's terrible!
   5. I want to telephone Jane, but I...her phone number.
   6. They're thirsty. They...something to drink.
   7. I...your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive!
C

This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John. Write the questions, using the ideas from the box.

like films | play golf | smoke | like pets | like dogs
---|---|---|---|---
read books | watch TV | go to the theatre | drink coffee | speak any foreign language
list to the radio | play a musical instrument | drive a car | live in London

QUESTIONS
0. **Do you live in London?**
   ANSWERS
   Yes, I live in north London.

1. **Does John play golf?**
   ANSWERS
   No, but he plays tennis.

2. **Do you like films?**
   ANSWERS
   Yes, I like all the programmes on TV.

3. **Does John like reading?**
   ANSWERS
   Yes, he listens to the radio in the morning.

4. **Does he have a bicycle?**
   ANSWERS
   No, but he loves cats.

5. **Do you like chess?**
   ANSWERS
   No, I don't like films.

6. **Does John have a bicycle?**
   ANSWERS
   Yes, he has two cups in the morning.

7. **Does he have a bicycle?**
   ANSWERS
   No, I have a bicycle.

8. **Does John like films?**
   ANSWERS
   Yes, he plays the piano.

9. **Does John like reading?**
   ANSWERS
   Yes, I prefer classical music.

10. **Does John like films?**
    ANSWERS
    Yes, I love musicals.

11. **Does John like reading?**
    ANSWERS
    Yes, I read one book every week.

12. **Does John like reading?**
    ANSWERS
    No, he doesn't like cigarettes.

D

You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you</td>
<td>stop at the subway station?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>finish before eleven p.m.?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>start here?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sports centre</td>
<td>sell maps of the city?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all the banks</td>
<td>change your money into pounds?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the number 38 bus</td>
<td>sell souvenirs?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the restaurants</td>
<td>have a swimming pool?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the concert</td>
<td>serve typical English food?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sightseeing tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the museum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
1. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
2. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
3. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
4. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
5. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
6. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
7. **Do you sell maps of the city?**
Present Continuous (1) (I'm eating)

1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

be + ing form

I am eating.

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

**Positive**
- Full form: I am eating, You are eating, He/She/It is eating, We are eating, You are eating, They are eating.
- Short form: I'm eating, You're eating, He's eating, We're eating, You're eating, They're eating.

**Negative**
- Full form: I am not eating, You are not eating, He/She/It is not eating, We are not eating, You are not eating, They are not eating.
- Short form: I'm not eating, You aren't eating, He isn't eating, We aren't eating, You aren't eating, They aren't eating.

2 To make the -ing form, we add -ing to the verb:

Listen → listening
Work → working
Play → playing
Read → reading

3 But notice these irregular spellings:

- Win → winning
- Shop → shopping
- Swim → swimming
- Dance → dancing
- Shine → shining
- Get → getting
- Sit → sitting
- Travel → travelling
- Write → writing

(For more details on the spelling of the -ing form, see Table C, page 95.)

4 We use the Present Continuous:

- to talk about things that are happening now:

- to talk about things that are happening around now, but not exactly at the moment we speak:

Practice

A Write out the sentences below, but the verbs in the positive or negative forms of the Present Continuous. Use short forms (e.g. I'm, you're).

1) I am eating. I'm not eating.

2) He is eating. He isn't eating.

3) They are eating. They aren't eating.

4) She is eating. She isn't eating.

5) I'm eating. I'm not eating.

6) You're eating. You aren't eating.

7) We're eating. We aren't eating.

8) He's eating. He isn't eating.

9) She's eating. She isn't eating.

10) They're eating. They aren't eating.

1. I (not work) at the bank now. I study French at university.

   I'm not working at the bank now. I'm studying French at university.

2. We (win) the match. We (not play) well.

3. She (not read) a newspaper. She (write) a letter.

4. You (watch) the TV. You (not listen) to me!
5 They (not get) study. They (play) music.

6 I (study) Chinese, but I (not learn) very fast.

B Look at these pictures.

Decide what is happening (√) and what isn’t happening (×) in each picture, and then write positive or negative sentences.

0 (George/eat/breakfast)
   (George/eat/breakfast) ✗
   George is eating breakfast.

1 (They/work)
   (They/sit in the garden)

2 (I/study/music)
   (I/learn/Japanese)

3 (He/play/tennis)
   (She/win)

4 (We/spend/a day at the seaside)
   (The sun/shine)

C Finish the postcard using the words in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous. Use full forms (e.g. is sitting).

Dear Peter,

Jenny and I are staying (stay) here for a week. The sun (shine) and it’s very hot. We (sit) on the beach and I (drink) an orange juice.

We are fast/swimming (fast/swim) because we’re both tired. We are watching (watch) the boats on the sea at the moment. They are travelling (travel) fast, but I can see fifteen or sixteen. Jenny is reading (read) her book, and I am writing (write) all the postcards!

Jim and Jenny

PAGE 15
Present Continuous (2) (Am I winning?)

1. Look at these questions:
   Are you enjoying that drink, Ann?
   Is he watching TV at the moment?
   Are they working hard?

2. We form Present Continuous questions like this:

   Singular  | Am  | Are  | Is  | are, is, is it | Are  | Are they | Are they |
             | you | you  | she/he/it | you  | you  | you     | you     |
   winning?  |      |       | winning?  |      |       | winning? |         |

3. Here are three common Present Continuous questions. They all mean ‘How are you?’:
   How’s it going?
   How are you getting on?
   How are you doing?

4. In English, we cannot say:
   - I’m being tennis.
   - I’m knowing your sister.
   - We say:
     I like tennis.
     I know your sister.
   - We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:
     - I’m hate tennis.
     - I’m love your sister.
     - I believe mean tennis.
     - I remember want tennis.

5. think and have
   We cannot say:
   - I’m thinking it’s good.
   - We say:
     I think it’s good.
     (= In my opinion, it’s good.)
   - She’s thinking about the film we saw.
     (= The film is in her mind now.)
   - We cannot say:
     - I’m having a ticket.
     - We say:
       - I have a ticket. (= I possess a ticket.)
       - But we can say:
         I’m having breakfast.
         (= I’m eating breakfast.)

Practice

A. Make questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the right order.

   0. (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?)
   1. (she – having lunch – is – ?)
   2. (you – are – feeling sick – ?)
   3. (playing football – are – they – ?)
   4. (the cat – sleeping – is – ?)
   5. (relaxing – are – you – ?)
   6. (the sun – is – shining – ?)
   7. (he – is – coming – to the cinema – ?)
   8. (listening – are – they – ?)
   9. (eating – at the moment – she – is – ?)
   10. (it – raining hard – is – ?)
   11. (I – getting better – at tennis – am – ?)
   12. (are – winning the match – we – ?)

   Are you enjoying your work? ____________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

PAGE 16
B Make questions and answers. Use the Present Continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (She/ work in Peru this year?) ~ (No, she/study in Mexico)</td>
<td>~ No, she's studying in Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (You study English at the moment?) ~ (Yes, I/work (hard))</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (They/listen to the radio?) ~ (No, they/play CDs)</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (Peter/wash/homework?) ~ (Yes, he/have a bath)</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (They/live in Madrid at the moment?) ~ (Yes, they/learn Spanish)</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (David/sing in a group this year?) ~ (No, he/ work in a restaurant)</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C Put a tick (✓) next to a correct sentence, and a cross (x) next to a wrong sentence.

| 0 She's liking pop music. | ✓ | 5 He's having lunch at the moment. | ✓ |
| 1 He's learning French. | ✓ | 6 She's eating a banana. | ✓ |
| 2 They're enjoying the film. | ✓ | 7 I'm feeling sick. | ✓ |
| 3 We're loving ice-cream. | ✓ | 8 'Huge' is meaning 'very big'. | ✓ |
| 4 She's believing he's right. | ✓ | 9 Mick is knowing Jane. | ✓ |
| 5 John's thinking about my idea. | ✓ | 10 She's hating classical music. | ✓ |

D Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous.

Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?
Steve: I'm going to go to the bank. What are you doing?
Paul: I'm going to shop. I'm looking for a new tennis racquet. I'm playing a lot of tennis at the moment, and I need a new racquet.
Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?
Paul: Yes. She isn't in England at the moment. She's working in France for a month.
Steve: What are they doing in France?
Paul: They're singing in a night-club.
Steve: Really? What about Fred and Sue? What are they doing?
Paul: They're studying for an exam. They're always in the library at the moment.
Steve: How is your sister? Is she all right?
Paul: Yes, she's fine, but she's tired. We're painting the living-room. It's hard work.
Steve: Can I help you?
Paul: No, it's OK. My father is helping.
Present Simple (I work) or Present Continuous (I’m working)

1. Compare the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:
   - Present Simple
     We use the Present Simple to talk about 'regular' or 'usual' things:
     She works in a school. She's a teacher.
     Jane speaks French and Spanish.
     I go to the cinema every week.
   - Present Continuous
     We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now ('temporary' things):
     My brother is working in Paris this month.
     Tom is speaking on the phone at the moment.
     Peter: Where are you going?
     Mary: I'm going to the supermarket.
     Peter: What does Tom do?
     Sue: He's a doctor.
     Tom: What's Tom doing this week?
     Sue: He's skiing in Switzerland.
     It rains a lot in March.
     Usually, I play tennis.
     But today I'm playing golf.

2. We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:
   - like
   - hate
   - love
   - want
   - think (= believe)
   - know
   - mean
   - remember
   - understand

   Examples:
   Tom: Do you like this book? (Not Are you liking this book?)
   Pam: Yes, I think it's good. (Not Yes, I'm thinking it's good.)

Practice

A. Put the words in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
   0. Peter: What are you doing? (you do)?
   1. John: I __________ (finish) my homework.
   2. Steve: How ________ (your sister/travel) to work every day?
   3. Mary: She __________ (take) the bus.
   7. Hans: It __________ (snow) every year in my country.
   8. Sheila: What ________ (John/aido)?
   9. Bill: I __________ (think) she's an actress, but she __________ (work) in a restaurant this month.

PAGE 18
This is Anna's first letter in English to David. There are some mistakes. Rewrite wrong verb forms. Put a tick (✓) if the verb form is correct.

Dear David,

I live *✓* is a large flat in Rome. I'm having *✓* two sisters. They are called Ross and Maria. We are getting up *✗* at seven o'clock every morning, and we have *✓* coffee and a small breakfast. I leave *✓* the flat at eight and walk to the university. I am finishing *✓* classes at five every day, and I arrive *✓* home at six. This month I work *✗* very hard for my first exams.

At the moment, I eat *✓* breakfast in the kitchen of our flat, my mother drinks *✓* coffee, and my sisters are reading *✓* magazines.

On Saturday afternoons I am playing *✓* tennis with my friends, or I go *✓* to the cinema. Today, I'm going to see a new English film. Sometimes, I am watching *✓* American films on TV, but I'm not understanding *✗* the words! Are you liking *✓* films? Please write to me soon.

With best wishes,
Anna

---

C. Write sentences. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. (You/not eat) very much at the moment. Are you ill?
2. (She know/three words in Italian)
3. (I make the bus to work this week, but usually I walk)
4. (I study/Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)
5. (You watch/the television at the moment?)
6. (I/not remember the name of the hotel)
7. (She speak/three languages)
8. (The sun/shine. It's a beautiful day!)
Imperative (Go, Don’t go)

1. These are imperatives:
   - We use the imperative like this:
     - **Come in!** Have a cup of tea.
   - **Turn left at the post office.** Don’t touch! It’s hot.
   - Note that sometimes the imperative is one word, but often we give more information:
     - Help!
     - Help me!
     - Help me with my suitcase.
   - We can say please after an imperative to be more polite:
     - Help me with my suitcase, please.
     - **Come here, please.** Hurry up, please. We’re late.
     - **Listen to me, please.**
   - **2** We use **Do not** or **Don’t like this:****
     - Don’t be late.
     - Don’t forget your books!
     - Don’t wait for me.
   - We usually use the short form Don’t.

2. We use the imperative:
   - **to give instructions:**
     - Turn right at the corner.
   - **Don’t forget your passport.**
   - **to give warnings:**
     - Look out! There’s a car coming.
     - **Be careful!** That box is very heavy.
   - **to give advice:**
     - Have a rest. You look tired.
     - Take a coat. It’s cold today.
     - **Don’t see that film.** It’s terrible!
   - **to ask people to do things:**
     - Come in, please, and sit down.
     - **Listen to this song.** It’s wonderful.
     - Pass the butter, please.
   - **to make offers:**
     - Have another orange juice.
     - **Make yourself a cup of coffee.**
   - **to ‘whad’ things:**
     - Have a good trip!
     - Have a nice holiday!

Practice

A. Make complete sentences by filling the gaps with phrases from the box.
   Use each phrase once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turn left</th>
<th>Help me!</th>
<th>Come in</th>
<th>Don’t wait</th>
<th>Don’t forget</th>
<th>Stop the car!</th>
<th>Don’t be late!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. Don’t wait!</td>
<td>for me. I’m not coming tonight.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2. an umbrella with you. It’s raining.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAGE 20
B  Steven is writing a letter to a friend. Put the verbs in the box into the gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>open</th>
<th>forget</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>bring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>wait</td>
<td>make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20, Sea Parade
Brighton

Dear Paul,

Come _______ and see me next weekend. I'm staying in a house by the sea. Don't _______ to bring your swimming costume with you! It isn't difficult to find the house.

When you get to the crossroads in the town, _______ right and drive to the end of the road.

_______ careful because it is a dangerous road! _______ some warm clothes with you because it is cold in the evenings here. If I am not at home when you arrive, don't _______ for me. The key to the house is under the big white stone in the garden.

_______ the front door and _______ yourself a cup of tea in the kitchen!

_______ a good journey!

Best Wishes,
Steven

C  What are these people saying? Look at the pictures and match the words in the box to make imperatives.

0  Help me!
1  right.
2  out!
3  me!
4  an orange juice.
5  in.
6  your umbrella.
7  me!
8  the mlk, please.
9  touch it.

PAGE 21
We form the Past Simple of be like this:

**POSITIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
<th>Short Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>wasn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>weren't</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEGATIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
<th>Short Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>wasn't</td>
<td>wasn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>weren't</td>
<td>weren't</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are some examples with was and were:

- I was in New York last week.
- We were at home yesterday evening.
- They weren't late this morning.

**Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Was I</td>
<td>right?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Were we</td>
<td>right?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use was/were when we are talking about the past. Look at these examples:

- _was/were + facts about the past:_
  - John F. Kennedy _was_ an American president.
  - Our first house _was_ in the centre of town.
  - A: Were your answers correct?
  - B: No, they _weren't_ all wrong!
  - Paula _wasn't_ the first person at the party.

- _was/were + place and time:_
  - We _were_ in Spain _in_ June.
  - She _wasn't_ at home _last_ night.
  - George and Joanna _weren't_ in London at the weekend. They _were_ in Brighton. Steve and Mary _were_ here _at_ six o'clock.

- _was/were + adjective (e.g. cold, tired):_
  - It _was_ cold _yesterday._
  - They _were_ tired _after the journey._
  - The train _was_ late _again_ this morning.
  - A: Were your exams easy? B: The first exam _was_ easy, but the second one _wasn't._

---

**Practice**

A. Put these sentences into the past. Use the Past Simple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TODAY</th>
<th>YESTERDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm at home.</td>
<td>I was at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's in the park.</td>
<td>She <em>was</em> in the park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's a sunny day.</td>
<td>It <em>was</em> a sunny day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're late.</td>
<td>You <em>were</em> late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They aren't hungry.</td>
<td>They <em>weren't</em> hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We aren't at work.</td>
<td>We <em>weren't</em> at work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm thirsty.</td>
<td>I <em>was</em> thirsty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You aren't at school!</td>
<td>You <em>weren't</em> at school!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We're at the cinema.</td>
<td>We <em>were</em> at the cinema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula isn't happy.</td>
<td>Paula <em>wasn't</em> happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everyone is excited.</td>
<td>Everyone <em>was</em> excited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm not afraid.</td>
<td>I <em>wasn't</em> afraid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions about it using was or were.

0 (your hotel/good?) 
1 (your room/comfortable?) 
2 (the weather/nice?) 
3 (the streets/full of people?) 
4 (the shops/expensive?) 
5 (the city/exciting at night?) 
6 (the museums/interesting?) 
7 (the people/friendly?) 
8 (your flight/OK?)

George and Sally have been married for 50 years. They are talking about their first house. Use was or were and a word from the box to complete their conversation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>new</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>big</th>
<th>green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 George: The house was warm.
Sally: No, it was cold.
1 George: The garden was small.
Sally: No, it was large.
2 Sally: The neighbours were French.
George: No, they were English.
3 George: The living-rooms were red.
Sally: No, they were blue.
4 Sally: Our first chairs were expensive.
George: No, they were cheap.
5 George: The kitchen was old.
Sally: No, it was new.
6 George: The local shops were good.
Sally: No, they were bad.

Put was, wasn’t, were, or weren’t in the gaps in these conversations.

Peter: 1 Was Paul at work today?
Julie: No, he wasn’t in the office. I think he’s sick.

Henry: 2 Were you in South America last year?
Steve: Yes, I was in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I were in Brazil for a holiday.

Paula: Philip and I 3 were at home in London last week. We 4 were at Mike’s house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?
Jane: Yes, I 5 was at Mike’s party in Oxford in the summer.
Pat: No, we weren’t there. Philip and I 6 were in Portugal in the summer.
Past Simple (I played, I didn’t play)

1 All the verbs in this conversation are in the Past Simple:

Tom: We visited New York last year. We stayed in a wonderful hotel. But we spent all our money in two weeks.

Ann: Did you see Jane there?

Tom: No, we didn’t see her, but we saw Mike.

2 We form the Past Simple like this:

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you</td>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>We you/they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>walked</strong></td>
<td>did not walk.</td>
<td><strong>walk</strong>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Many Past Simple verbs end in **-ed** (they are regular verbs):

| walk → walked | play → played | cook → cooked |

Some change their spelling before **-ed**:

| cry → cried | stop → stopped | go → went |

(For more information, see Table D, page 95.)

4 The Past Simple of some verbs is irregular:

| come → came | do → did | eat → ate | go → went |
| have → had | make → made | take → took | write → wrote |

(For more irregular verbs, see Table E, page 96.)

5 We use the Past Simple to talk about things which happened in the past, often with expressions like two years ago, last month, yesterday, to give particular dates or times.

I went to Spain two years ago. She left her job last year.

**Practice**

A Tick (/) the correct Past Simple forms, and cross out all the wrong Past Simple forms. You can look at Table E on page 96 before you do this exercise.

walked / drank / went / played / wrote / swam
talked / wrote / cooked / gave / spent / found
drank / asked / drew / made / ended / by

gave / met / passed / stopped / followed / sent
won / cried / came / drove / bought / brought
learned / swum / read / stopped / ate / crossed

B Choose a verb from the box and complete each sentence. Put the verb in the Past Simple. Use each verb once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>visit</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>drive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>wear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 I _____ tennis at the club yesterday evening.
1 She _____ very hard for her exams.
2 Paul _____ me a postcard from Morocco.
3 She __________ her new car from London to Southampton.
4 I __________ my brother in Madrid last month.
5 The train __________ at the station at ten o'clock yesterday evening.
6 The French train __________ the match.
7 We __________ a lot of photographs on holiday last year.

C Paul always goes to Italy for his holidays. But last year he was ill when he arrived. He stayed in bed. Write sentences about the things he didn't do, as in the example. Use the phrases in the box and the verbs in brackets ( ):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>place</th>
<th>activity</th>
<th>friend</th>
<th>restaurant</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>swimming</th>
<th>football on the beach</th>
<th>in the mountains</th>
<th>the museums in Florence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (go)</td>
<td>He didn't go swimming.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (eat)</td>
<td>He didn't eat any new friends.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (play)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (work)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (improve)</td>
<td>He didn't improve his Italian.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (meet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (see)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D Make questions from these statements. Start your questions with Did...
0 You went on holiday in the summer. __________ you __________ on holiday in the summer?
1 She bought a new table. __________ she __________ a new table?
2 He worked in London. __________ he __________ in London?
3 They played tennis yesterday. __________ they __________ tennis yesterday?
4 James cooked the dinner. __________ James __________ the dinner?
5 She gave a present to Anne. __________ she __________ a present to Anne?
6 Paul left the office at six o'clock. __________ Paul __________ the office at six o'clock?
7 You passed your exams. __________ you __________ your exams?
8 She drove to Scotland. __________ she __________ to Scotland?

E Jane lived in Spain for a year. Put Past Simple forms of the verbs in the box into the gaps. Use each verb once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stay</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>return</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>leave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

At the beginning of last year Jane __________ to Madrid. She __________ an apartment near the city centre for ten months. She __________ in a clothes shop. After a couple of weeks Jane __________ a good language school, and so she __________ to improve her Spanish. After six months Jane __________ Madrid, and she __________ in a small town near the sea for two months. Then she __________ to England.
We form the Present Perfect like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have + PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has finished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSITIVE**
- Full form: I have arrived
- Short form: I've arrived
- He/she/it has arrived: he/she/it's arrived
- We/you/they have arrived: we've arrived

**NEGATIVE**
- Full form: I have not arrived
- Short form: I haven't arrived
- He/she/it has not arrived: he/she/it hasn't arrived
- We/you/they have not arrived: we/you/they haven't arrived

The past participle can be regular or irregular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAST SIMPLE</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regular (+ed)</td>
<td>played</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irregular</td>
<td>travelled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practice**

**A** Use short forms (I've seen, she's gone) of the Present Perfect to make positive sentences.

1. (He/lose/ his passport) He lost his passport.
2. (We/finish/ our work) We finished our work.
3. (They/buy/a new house) They bought a new house.
4. (I/visit/New York/five times) I visited New York five times.
5. (They/go/to the cinema) They went to the cinema.
6. (You/eat/four bananas) You ate four bananas.

Now use short forms to make negative Present Perfect sentences.

1. (She/not/see/ her sister) She hasn't seen her sister.
2. (I/not/do/any homework this week) I didn't do any homework this week.
3. (They/not/phone/the doctor) They didn't phone the doctor.
4. (You/not/make/any photographs) You didn't make any photographs.
5. (He/not/make/any mistakes) He didn't make any mistakes.
6. (We/not/watch/any television today) We didn't watch any television today.
B Complete these dialogues, using the words in the box in the Present Perfect. Use short forms.

open not eat leave not drink have
not come lose not finish go

0 A: Can I speak to Paula, please?
B: I'm sorry. She's left ________.

1 A: Where's Mike?
B: He ________ to the bus stop.

2 A: Would you like to come for a walk?
B: No, thanks. We're tired and we ________ any lunch.

3 A: Have you seen Mary and Philip?
B: No, they ________ home from work.

4 A: Is the cat in the garden?
B: Yes, she is. I ________ the door, but she doesn’t want to come into the house.

5 A: Are you coming home now?
B: No, I'm going to be late. I ________ my work.

6 A: Yes, ________ your coffee!
B: No. It's too hot and you've put sugar in it.

7 A: I ________ my camera!
B: Oh no! Was it very expensive?

8 A: Are you feeling better?
B: Yes, thanks. I ________ a cup of tea and a bath.

C James is talking about his life. Put the correct past participles in the gaps.

James has ________ a lot of beautiful places in my life, and I’ve ________. (do) a lot of interesting things. I’ve ________, (travel) in North and South America, for example. I’ve ________. (visit) all the big American cities. I’ve ________. (drive) across Mexico. I haven’t ________. (be) to Argentina, but I’ve ________. (work) in Peru and Bolivia. I’ve ________. (stay) in inexpensive hotels and in very expensive hotels! I’ve ________. (swim) in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. I’ve ________. (write) thousands of postcards to my friends and my family! I’ve ________. (eat) in the best restaurants in Paris, and I’ve ________. (sing) Italian songs in Rome. I’ve ________. (have) seven or eight holidays in Spain, and I’ve ________. (live) in Portugal. I haven’t ________. (make) much money in my life, but I’ve ________. (meet) a lot of interesting people and I’ve ________. (take) a lot of wonderful photographs!
Present Perfect (2) (Has she gone?); ever, never, yet, just

1. We form Present Perfect questions like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Have</th>
<th>/you</th>
<th>finished?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Have</th>
<th>we/you/they</th>
<th>finished?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Here are some examples:
- Has the train left?
- Have Paul and Mary seen your photos?
- Have you read that book?

2. When we ask people about their lives, we often use ever (= at any time):
- Have you ever been to Australia?
- Have you ever eaten Japanese food?

When people talk about their lives, they sometimes use never (= not at any time):
- I've never learnt French.
- She has never seen an elephant.

Notice the position of ever and never:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ever</th>
<th>+ past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever been to Greece?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have never been to Africa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. We use yet in questions and in negative sentences. Yet means ‘before now’ or ‘up to now’. Here are some examples:
- Have you eaten your sandwiches yet?
- Maria hasn’t sung her song yet.

Notice that we put yet at the end of the sentence.

4. We often use just in positive Present Perfect sentences. Just means ‘a moment ago’. Here are some examples:
- She's just lost her watch.
- Our plane has just left!

Notice that we put just before the past participle (e.g. lost, left).

5.《Gone》 and been

Look at the difference between these two sentences:
- He's been to Paris. (= He is now at home again.)
- He's gone to Paris. (= He is in Paris now.)

He's been means ‘he has finished his trip.’
He's gone means ‘he has begun his trip.’

Practice

A. Use the Present Perfect to make questions from the words in brackets ( ).

0. (you/see/John?) Have you seen John? ______________________
1. (you/be/to Canada?) ______________________
2. (they/cook/our breakfast?) ______________________
3. (Jane/make/any mistakes?) ______________________
4. (we/visit/all the museums?) ______________________
5. (she/write/to her mother?) ______________________

Now ask Peter about his life. Make Present Perfect questions with ever.

0. (you/be/to Jamaica?) Have you ever been to Jamaica? ______________________
6. (you/drive/a Rolls-Royce?) ______________________
7. (you/visit/Buckingham Palace?) ______________________
8. (you/meet/a famous film star?) ______________________
9. (you/see/a whale?) ______________________
10. (you/be/to Kenya?) ______________________
11. (you/have/a Mexican meal?) ______________________
B  You are a policeman. You are watching a criminal and you are describing what you see on your radio. Match the pictures with the words in the box. Make sentences using short forms of the Present Perfect with just.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Action 1</th>
<th>Action 2</th>
<th>Action 3</th>
<th>Action 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>He/just entered the house.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He/just saw me!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>They/just entered a wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>He/just entered the house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>He/just looked at a map</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>They/just found the money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>He/just met a friend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>They/just left the house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C  Put words from the box into the gaps in these dialogues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>×2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yet</td>
<td>×4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>just</td>
<td>×2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0  A: Have you written to John ______?  
   B: Yes, I’ve ______ finished a letter to him. I’ll post it today.

1  A: I’ve been to Canada, but I’ve ______ been to America. Have you?  
   B: No, but my brother has ______ to New York. He came back last week. He said it was great.

2  A: Are you coming home now?  
   B: No, I haven’t finished my work ______.

3  A: Can I speak to John, please?  
   B: I’m sorry. He’s ______ to Birmingham. He will be back tomorrow. Can you ring again tomorrow?

4  A: Have you ______ been to Lisbon?  
   B: No, I’ve been to Spain, but I’ve ______ visited Portugal.

5  A: Have you seen Steve ______?  
   B: Yes, I’ve ______ had lunch with him.

6  A: Can you wait for me? I haven’t eaten my lunch ______.  
   B: OK, but we must go in ten minutes.
Be going to (I’m going to leave)

1. We form sentences with **be going to** like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be going + to + INFINITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is going to snow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSITIVE**
- **I am**
- **He/she/it is**
- **We/you/they are**

**NEGATIVE**
- **I am**
- **He/she/it is**
- **We/you/they are**

**QUESTIONS**
- **Am I**
- **Is he/she/it**
- **Are we/you/they**

2. Note that we usually use the short form of be (‘m, ’s, ’re):
   - They’re going to leave.
   - He’s going to spend a week by the sea.

3. The negative short form is **I’m not going to**:
   - I’m not going to play tennis today.
   - With **he, she, it**, there are two negative short forms:
     - He/she/it isn’t going to come.
     - He/she/it’s not going to come.
   - With **you, we and they**, there are also two negative short forms:
     - You/we/they aren’t going to come.
     - You/we/they’re not going to come.

4. We use **be going to** for the future. We use it:
   - to talk about things we have decided to do in the future:
     - A: What are you going to do tomorrow?
     - B: I’m going to visit Paul in Brighton.
     - A: Are you going to drive?
     - B: No, I’m going to take the train.
   - to predict the future, using information we know now:
     - Look at that blue sky! It’s going to be hot.
     - I’ve eaten too much. I’m going to be ill.
     - Look at the time. It’s two o’clock. They aren’t going to come now.

Practice

A. Paul has decided what he’s going to do in his life. Complete the sentences, using short forms of **be going to** and the verbs in brackets ( ).

0. I’m going to study (study) music at university.
1. I (travel) all over the world.
2. I (not/work) in an office.
3. I (marry) a very rich woman.
4. We (have) eleven boys.
5. They (become) a football team.
6. They (win) the World Cup.
7. I (play) the piano every night in a café.
8. My wife (not/cook) or clean.
9. We (eat) in restaurants every day.

B. Write positive sentences with short forms of **be going to** and the words in brackets.

0. (I/see/a film tonight) ________________ ________________
1. (She/buy/a new car tomorrow) ________________________________
2. (They/work/hard this year) ________________________________
3. (It/rain/this afternoon) ________________________________
Write negative sentences with short forms of be going to.
0 (They/not/catch/that train!) They're not going to catch that train!
4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland) _____________________________
5 (We/not/finish/it today) _____________________________
6 (She/not/buy/a new house) _____________________________

Write questions with be going to.
0 (you/have/a holiday this year?) _____________________________
7 (they/win/the match?) _____________________________
8 (Mary/leave/her job?) _____________________________
9 (you/take/the exam in June?) _____________________________

C Keiko is Japanese. She's going to spend a week by the sea in England. Ask her some questions. Use be going to, the verbs in brackets ( ), and the words in the box.

| an umbrella | in a luxury hotel | to a disco | fish and chips |
| in the sea   | a lot of English  | golf every day |

0 (speak) _____________________________
1 (play) _____________________________
2 (take) _____________________________
3 (swim) _____________________________
4 (eat) _____________________________
5 (stay) _____________________________
6 (go) _____________________________

D Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write a sentence using short forms of be going to.

It/rain
They/eat/a pizza
They/not/play/tennis
He/not/win/the race
She/have/a swim
They/watch/a film
He/make/a phone call
He/play/the piano

0 He's going to make a phone call.
1 _____________________________
2 _____________________________
3 _____________________________
4 _____________________________
5 _____________________________
6 _____________________________
7 _____________________________
1 We use will to talk about the future. Look at this example:

It's now five o'clock. I'll stop work at six.

2 We make sentences with will like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will/ll + INFINITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will stop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use I will or I'll, and I will not or I won't. We usually use the short forms (I'll, he'll, I won't, he won't) when we speak.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/he/she/it/you/we/they will/ll go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/he/she (etc.) will not/won’t go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will I/he/she/it/you/we/they go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 We use will to talk about future facts, and things that we think will happen in the future:

My father will be fifty years old tomorrow.
Jane will love your new dress.
He's a good manager. He won’t make any mistakes.

We also use will to ask about the future:
Will they win this game?

4 We use I'll when we make a decision to do something. For example, when the telephone rings, we say:

I'll answer it.

Here is another example:

A: Does anyone want to come with me tonight?
B: Yes, I'll come.

5 We use Shall I ...? or I'll ... when we want to do things for other people:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFER: Shall I make you a cup of coffee?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFFER: I'll make you a cup of coffee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use Shall we ...? to suggest things that we can do:

| SUGGESTION: Shall we see a film tonight? |

Practice

A Use the verbs in the box with will or won't to complete these dialogues. Use short forms of will where you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>phone</th>
<th>finish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be (x2)</td>
<td>win</td>
<td>make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 A: Are you coming to the cinema on Sunday?
B: I'm not sure. I'll phone you on Saturday.

1 A: Don't change your clothes now. We won't go late.
B: No, we won't. We will take a taxi.

2 A: George is going to have a party at the weekend.
B: Why?
A: It's his birthday. He will be thirty on Saturday.

3 A: She will make the tennis match tomorrow.
B: Why not?
A: She makes mistakes. She always makes mistakes in important matches.

4 A: Will Steve finish the work tonight?
B: No, he won't finish. He won't finish time.
B  Put the best phrase from the box in each gap. Start your sentences with I’ll.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phone for a taxi</th>
<th>help you to look for it</th>
<th>go with you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>give you the name of a language school</td>
<td>carry some of them</td>
<td>give you some money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask her to phone you tonight</td>
<td>open a window</td>
<td>make you a sandwich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0  A: I want to take these books home, but they’re very heavy.  
   B: I’ll carry some of them.

1  A: I feel sick. It’s so hot in this room.  
   B: ____________________________

2  A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don’t have any money.  
   B: ____________________________

3  A: I’m hungry. I didn’t have any lunch.  
   B: ____________________________

4  A: I want to learn Japanese.  
   B: ____________________________

5  A: I’ve lost my passport.  
   B: ____________________________

6  A: It’s ten o’clock. I’ll be late if I walk.  
   B: ____________________________

7  A: I want to speak to Jane. It’s very important.  
   B: ____________________________

8  A: I want to go to the museum, but I don’t know the way.  
   B: ____________________________

C  Put Shall I or Shall we in the gaps in the dialogues.

0  A: I’m hungry. Are you going to the shops?  
   B: Yes. Shall I ________ get you something to eat?  

0  A: We need a holiday.  
   B: What a good idea! Shall we ________ go to Florida?  

1  A: I’m going to get some tickets for the concert next week. ________ buy you one?  
   B: Yes please. I’d love to come.  

2  A: ________ go to a restaurant tonight?  
   B: OK, but I don’t have any money. Will you pay for me?  

3  A: I want to go to Italian classes, but I’ve never learnt a foreign language before.  
   B: ________ come with you?  
   A: That’s very kind of you.  

4  A: Where is our meeting?  
   B: At John’s office on Baker Street.  
   A: ________ walk or take a taxi?  

5  A: You look thirsty. ________ get you a drink?  
   B: Yes, please. Can I have an orange juice or some water?  

6  A: It’s a beautiful day! ________ have a picnic?  
   B: Wonderful idea! Who shall we invite?
15 Present Continuous for the future
(He’s working tomorrow)

1 Look at these examples:
   I’m flying home tomorrow.
   He’s starting a new job on Monday.
   Tony and Ann are coming at the weekend.
In each example, we are using the Present Continuous (see Units 5 and 6), but we are talking about the future, not the present.

2 Look at this example:

You bought a plane ticket last week.
You can now say:
I’m flying home next week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>past</th>
<th>now</th>
<th>future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last week</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>next week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use the Present Continuous to talk about things we have arranged in the past to do in the future.
Here are some more examples:

A bank wrote to Steven and asked him to start work next week.
We can now say:
He’s starting a new job next week.

John said to Tony and Ann:
Would you like to come for dinner on Sunday?
Tony and Ann said: Yes.
John now says:
Tony and Ann are coming on Sunday.

3 The important part of a Present Continuous for the future sentence is often a time or day (e.g. next week, in July, tomorrow, on Sunday):

- **Present:** I’m leaving now.
- **Future:** I’m leaving tomorrow.
- **Present:** We’re having a party at the moment. Can I phone you tomorrow?
- **Future:** We’re having a party in July.

4 We do not use the Present Continuous for future events that we cannot arrange or have not arranged:
   Not The sun is shining tomorrow.
   (The sun will shine...)
   Not The Irish team are winning next week.
   (The Irish team will win next week.)

**Practice**

A Look at the past events in brackets ( ), and then write sentences using the words in the box. Use short forms of the Present Continuous for the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/fly/to Florida in August</th>
<th>I/go/to the doctor tomorrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/study/English in London in May</td>
<td>I/see/Mary this weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/eat/in a new restaurant tonight</td>
<td>I/go/to a concert next Tuesday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 (You paid for an English course in London yesterday.)
I’m studying English in London in May.

1 (You booked a table at a new restaurant last week.)

2 (You bought a ticket for a concert last month.)

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning.)
4 (You paid for a holiday at a travel agent’s last week.)

5 (You talked to Mary on the phone this morning.)

B Mark is an explorer. Look at the things he has arranged to do. Match the pictures with the words in the box. Write sentences about what he is doing next year, using the Present Continuous. Say when he is doing each thing.

he/drive/across the Sahara
he/walk/across the Antarctic
he/run/across/Africa
he/fly/over the Amazon
he/climb/Mount Everest
he/sail/across the Pacific

0 He is running across Africa in January.

JANUARY

1

MARCH

2

MAY

3

JULY

4

SEPTEMBER

5

NOVEMBER

C Finish these dialogues using the Present Continuous for the future, and the words in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

0 Steve: ________________ (you/do) anything this weekend?

Lynn: ________________ (I/see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?

1 Pete: Jane, Joe and Sally ________________ (come) to my house on Friday night.

Mark: ________________ (you/have) a party?

Pete: No, we aren’t. ________________ (We/play) cards. Would you like to come?

2 David: ________________ (I/fly) to New York on Sunday.

Chris: ________________ (you/see) John there?

David: Yes, ________________ (we/meet) at the airport.

3 Philip: Mary and I ________________ (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.

Mike: ________________ (you/stay) in Edinburgh?

Philip: No. ________________ (we/visit) my mother in Aberdeen.

4 Paul: ________________ (I/start) a new job on Monday.

Clive: Really? What is it?

Paul: ________________ (I/sell) cars. Do you need a new car?
1 Look at this example with have:
They always have breakfast at seven o'clock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>don't have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Look at this example with have got:
I've got three brothers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>have got/’ve got</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>haven't got</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 We can use have or have got:
- to talk about the things we possess:
  - We have a house in Spain.
  - We've got a house in Spain.
  - Paul doesn't have a car.
  - Paul hasn't got a car.
  - Do you have any money?
  - Have you got any money?

- to talk about our families:
  - Jane has a brother and a sister.
  - Jane's got a brother and a sister.

- to describe people:
  - She has blue eyes.
  - She's got blue eyes.
  - Does your brother have long hair or short hair?
  - Has your brother got long hair or short hair?

- to say that we are not feeling well:
  - I have a headache.
  - I've got a headache.

4 We use have (not have got) to talk about meals, and holidays, and with a bath, a shower, a wash:
- Do you normally have a big breakfast?
- Have a good holiday!
- She's having a shower at the moment.
- I always have a wash before I go out.

Practice

A Write positive or negative sentences or questions, using have got and the words in brackets ()

| 0 (she/not/brown eyes) |  |
| 1 (he/a flat/in the town centre) |  |
| 2 (you/a car?) |  |
| 3 (I/not/a brother) |  |
| 4 (she/a headache) |  |
| 5 (Steve/brown hair?) |  |

Now write sentences or questions using have in the Present Simple (have, has, don't have etc)

| 0 (we/always/eggs/for breakfast) | We always have eggs for breakfast. |
| 6 (John/always/a holiday in August) |  |
| 7 (she/a bath/every Friday) |  |

Page 36
8 (you/a shower/in the morning?) ______________________________________________________________________
9 (I/always/lunch/in the park) ______________________________________________________________________
10 (They/not/a swimming pool) ______________________________________________________________________

B Put the words in brackets in the correct order to complete the dialogues.

0 (got – I've – two brothers) 
A: Have you got any brothers or sisters?
B: Yes, ______________________________________________________________________

1 (in Edinburgh – a flat – she's got) 
A: Does your sister live in Scotland?
B: Yes, ______________________________________________________________________

2 (you – got – have – a headache?) 
A: What's the matter? ______________________________________________________________________
B: No, but I feel tired. ______________________________________________________________________

3 (blonde hair – she – got – hasn't) 
A: Jane's tall and blonde. ______________________________________________________________________
B: No, you're wrong. ______________________________________________________________________

4 (have – you – do – a holiday every year?) 
A: ______________________________________________________________________
B: No, I don't. ______________________________________________________________________

5 (he's – a shower – having) 
A: Where's Michael? Is he ready?
B: No, ______________________________________________________________________

6 (a car – I – got – haven't) 
A: Are you going to drive to Scotland?
B: No, ______________________________________________________________________

7 (you – dinner at seven? – have – do) 
A: ______________________________________________________________________
B: No, we always eat at 7.30. ______________________________________________________________________

C Some of the sentences are wrong. Rewrite the wrong sentences and tick (✓) the correct sentences.

0 We've got a holiday in Mexico every year. ______________________________________________________________________

✓ We have a holiday in Mexico every year.

1 She is tired, but she doesn’t have a cold. ______________________________________________________________________

2 I haven't got lunch every day. ______________________________________________________________________

3 Have you got a shower every day? ______________________________________________________________________

4 Have you got an English dictionary? ______________________________________________________________________

5 Do you have a headache? ______________________________________________________________________

6 I have got a holiday in Spain every year. ______________________________________________________________________

7 We've got a large garden. ______________________________________________________________________

8 I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven. ______________________________________________________________________

9 They're having got dinner at the moment. ______________________________________________________________________

10 They've got two dogs. ______________________________________________________________________

11 Have got a good weekend! ______________________________________________________________________

12 Have you got a motorbike? ______________________________________________________________________
17 Nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.

1 Look at this:

Nouns  Verbs  Adjectives

Steven bought an expensive, new car on Friday.
He drove it carefully to Manchester.

Pronouns  Adverb  Prepositions

2 Nouns describe things or people or animals:

butter  car  woman  dog  problem

Some nouns (proper nouns) are the names of people, places and things. We begin proper
nouns with capital letters (A, B,...):

Jane  Paris  Oxford  Street  June
a  Rolls-Royce  the  Tower  of  London

3 Verbs describe actions or situations:

work  play  live  meet  stay  see

They work hard. (work = verb)
I saw Peter. (saw = verb)

4 We use auxiliary verbs (be, have, do, will,
can, may, must etc.) before another verb:

They are working hard. (are = auxiliary)
I have seen Peter. (have = auxiliary)
I must go now. (must = auxiliary)

5 We put adjectives (e.g. wonderful) before
nouns:

We had a wonderful day.

We can also use adjectives after the verbs be,
look, seem, feel:

He's hungry.  She looks tired.

Sometimes we put very before adjectives:

It's very hot today.
He bought a very expensive car.

6 We normally use adverbs to describe verbs:

She walked quickly.  He sings well.

Most adverbs end in -ly:

clearly  slowly  badly

7 We use pronouns (I, you, he, she etc.) to
replace nouns:

David has a new job.  He is enjoying it.

8 We use prepositions (in, on, at etc.) when we
are talking about places and times:

Place:  She's at home.
       It's in the box.

Time:  I'll see you on Monday.
       They went on holiday in June.

Practice

A Put the underlined words in the correct boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun:</th>
<th>verb:</th>
<th>auxiliary:</th>
<th>adjective:</th>
<th>adverb:</th>
<th>pronoun:</th>
<th>preposition:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I had a wonderful holiday in Spain last year.
She lives in a large flat in New York.
Peter walked quickly to work.
We met them in Green Street on Friday.
You must come and visit me in Scotland.
My teacher spoke slowly but I didn't understand her.
Mary and Jackie are studying Japanese at college.
I have lost my bag.
They bought a big, old house in the country.
She swims fast, and she can ski well too.
B  Put words from the boxes in the sentences. Use each word once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun: job</th>
<th>verb: find</th>
<th>auxiliary: has</th>
<th>adjective: beautiful</th>
<th>adverb: badly</th>
<th>pronoun: I</th>
<th>preposition: on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>pass</td>
<td>must</td>
<td>sick</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td>carefully</td>
<td></td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0  Paul has just started a new job.
1  You'll _________ the books _________ the table.
2  _________ bought some _________ flowers and gave them to my wife.
3  She played _________ and lost the tennis _________.
4  _________ haven't seen your grandfather for a long time – you _________ visit him at the weekend.
5  Don't worry! You'll _________ the exam _________.
6  Listen _________! The money is _________ the box.
7  I'm playing golf on _________. _________ you want to play with me?
8  I feel _________ What did we eat _________ the restaurant?

C  In this text, circle the letters that should be capital letters.

Josephine got a job in New York in June. She went there with her husband, Mike. They are living in an apartment on Madison Avenue. Yesterday, they wanted to look at the sights. They saw the statue of Liberty and walked through Manhattan. Last Monday, Josephine started her new job. Josephine and Mike want to live the rest of their lives in America.

D  Say what is the correct place (a to i) to put the word in brackets.

0  (on) I'm _________ flying _________ to Mexico _________ Sunday. _________
1  (interesting) I _________ a saw _________ a very _________ film _________ last _________ night. _________
2  (quickly) Go _________ or _________ you'll _________ miss _________ the _________ train! _________
3  (can) I _________ see _________ the _________ mountains _________ from _________ my _________ window. _________
4  (it) She _________ a sent _________ me _________ a _________ ticket _________ but _________ I _________ left _________ hat _________ home. _________
5  (go) You _________ look _________ sick. You _________ must _________ and _________ see _________ a _________ doctor. _________
6  (in) I _________ a stayed _________ there _________ for _________ a _________ week _________ June. _________
7  (very) Mary _________ a gave _________ Christopher _________ a _________ expensive _________ present. _________
8  (road) There's _________ snow _________ on _________ the _________ so _________ drive _________ carefully. _________
Subject, verb, object

1 In English, the order of words in a statement is subject + verb + object:

**SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>good food.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>is watching</td>
<td>TV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>a cup of coffee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Some verbs (e.g. go) do not have an object:

Steven **has gone**.

The train **didn’t arrive**.

Ann and Tom **are swimming**.

Some verbs (e.g. like) always need an object:

**SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>music.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>wants</td>
<td>a drink.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 After the verb **be**, we can use an object or an adjective:

She is **a doctor**.

Mary is **tired**.

We can also put adjectives after the verbs **look**, **seem** and **feel** (see Unit 38):

Mary looks tired.

4 Now look at this example:

John gave Mary **an apple**.

John gave her **an apple**.

After some verbs (e.g. **give**, **send**, **bring**), we can talk about a person (**Mary, her**) and an object:

**VERB + PERSON + OBJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He sent</th>
<th>Jane</th>
<th>a book.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann made</td>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>a cup of tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann brought</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>a cup of tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He left</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>some money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She wrote</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>a letter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 We usually put information about **times or places** at the end of the sentence:

I had a holiday **in Spain**.

They gave their son a watch **yesterday**.

**Practice**

A Put the words in brackets ( ) in the correct order.

0 (bought – she – a TV) **She bought a TV.**

1 (the match – won – they) **They won the match.**

2 (is eating – he – a pizza) **He is eating a pizza.**

3 (Anna – films – loves) **Anna loves to film.**

4 (saw – three cats – I) **I saw three cats.**

5 (tennis – we – played) **We played tennis.**

6 (wants – a new house – Steve) **Steve wants a new house.**

7 (forgot – my passport – I) **I forgot my passport.**

8 (a photo – she – is taking) **She is taking a photo.**

9 (drank – an orange juice – he) **He drank an orange juice.**

10 (golf – they – like) **They like golf.**

11 (Joe – Mexico – visited) **Joe visited Mexico.**

12 (lost – we – our money) **We lost our money.**

PAGE 49
B There are ten sentences in the box. Separate them and write them.

She didn't come. He is rich they like sport we are studying she is a teacher the bus hasn't arrived they've gone I didn't like the programme they sent me a postcard Paul and Joe have left

0 She didn't come.  
1  
2  
3  
4  

5  
6  
7  
8  
9  

C Write sentences, putting the word in brackets ( ) in the correct place.

0 She wrote a letter. (me) She wrote me a letter.  
1 They sent an invitation. (us)  
2 Sheila gave a present. (Mike)  
3 I made a sandwich. (her)  
4 Tom brought a newspaper. (Sally)  
5 My uncle gave a job. (me)  
6 She left a message. (you)  
7 Mary is sending some flowers. (them)  
8 She brings a coffee every day. (him)  

D Put the word in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.

0 (bought) We bought a house in Italy.  
1 (him) They gave a new car.  
2 (was) I was thirsty this morning.  
3 (last night) My friends didn't arrive.  
4 (her bag) She lost.  
5 (an actor) David is.  
6 (a photograph) I sent her.  
7 (stayed) We stayed in Turkey for a week.  
8 (his wife) Paul met in Scotland.  
9 (yesterday) We didn't win the match.  
10 (her) I wrote a letter.  
11 (wonderful) The film was.  
12 (today) They left.  
13 (me) She brought a cake.  
14 (ate) They ate their at seven o'clock.
19 'Yes/no' questions (Are you ...? Is he ...?)

1 Here are some 'yes/no' questions:
   Are you hungry?
   Shall I answer the phone?
   Did you enjoy the film?
   We call them 'yes/no' questions because the answer is either 'yes' or 'no':
   Are you hungry? { ~ Yes, I am.  }
   ~ No, I'm not.

2 We form 'yes/no' questions like this:
   ▶ We put the verb be before the subject:
     be + subject
     Are they busy?
     Is he ready?
     Was she here?
   ▶ Or, we put an auxiliary verb (be, have, will, shall, can, may etc.) before the subject:
     auxiliary + subject + verb
     Is Mark leaving?
     Have they gone?
     Will they win?
     Can you sing?

   (For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

   With Present Simple verbs, we put a form of do or does before the subject:
   do + subject + verb
   Does she work in Paris?
   Do they live in New York?
   Do you play tennis?
   Does he like ice-cream?

   Note that we say:
   Does she play tennis?
   (Not Does she plays tennis?)

   With Past Simple verbs, we put did before the subject:
   did + subject + verb
   Did she visit Paris?
   Did he go to Spain?

3 Here are all the forms of do questions:

   present simple
   Do I you/we they I work?
   Does he/she/it I work?

   past simple
   Did I he/she/it you/we/they work?

Practice

A Make 'yes/no' questions from these statements.

0 You are learning a language.  Are you learning a language?
1 She is thirsty.                           
2 He can swim well.                        
3 They were tired after the match.        
4 She will return to Mexico.               
5 I may leave now.                         
6 They have all left.                     
7 We shall wait a little longer.          

B Now make questions from these statements. Start your questions with Do, Does or Did.

0 You listen to the radio.  Do you listen to the radio?
1 They work in London.      
2 She visits her uncle.     
3 We began the course in March.
C You have met Jane, an English girl, in Paris. Use the words in brackets ( ) to ask her some questions. Her answers are on the right. They will help you choose the right tense for your questions.

0 (like/it here) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I do.
0 (studying/French) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I am.
1 (like/French music) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I do.
2 (staying/in the centre) You: ____________? ~ Jane: No, I’m not.
3 (come/by plane) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I did.
4 (have got/a flat) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I have.
5 (working/in Paris) You: ____________? ~ Jane: No, I’m not.
6 (visited/the museums) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I have.
7 (find/your flat easily) You: ____________? ~ Jane: No, I didn’t.
8 (like/French food) You: ____________? ~ Jane: Yes, I do.

D You want to study English in London. You telephone a language school to ask some questions. Put the words in brackets in the right order to make questions.

0 (of London? – Is – near the centre – the school) ____________
1 (homework? – give – Do – the teachers)
2 (the classes – small? – Are)
3 (organize – trips? – Does – the school)
4 (a certificate – I get – Will – at the end of the course?)
5 (a place now? – I – reserve – Shall)
6 (pay – I – Can – by credit card?)

E David has just spent a week on holiday in Greece with his wife Mary. Ask him some questions about his holiday using words and phrases from the box. Use his answers to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>Was</th>
<th>the sea</th>
<th>Mary</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>comfortable?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did</td>
<td>Was</td>
<td>the airport</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>the beaches?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did</td>
<td>Was</td>
<td>the restaurants</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>expensive?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were</td>
<td>the hotel</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>any Greek?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 You: ____________ ~ David: Yes, she had a good time.
1 You: ____________ ~ David: Yes, there were thousands of people at the airport.
2 You: ____________ ~ David: Yes, the water was very warm.
3 You: ____________ ~ David: No, they were quite cheap.
4 You: ____________ ~ David: No, it’s a difficult language for me.
5 You: ____________ ~ David: Yes, she swam and sunbathed every day.
6 You: ____________ ~ David: Yes, it was a lovely hotel.
Questions (Where, When, Why, How)

1. Where, When, Why, and How are question words. We use them like this:
   - **Where**
     - We use *Where* to ask about places:
       - *Where is Mike? ~ He's at home.*
   - **When**
     - We use *When* to ask about times and dates:
       - *When will you phone? ~ At six o'clock.*
   - **Why**
     - We use *Why* to ask about the reason for something:
       - *Why is Mary taking a taxi? ~ Because her car isn’t working.*
   - **How**
     - We use *How* to ask ‘in what way?’:
       - *How did he get to Brighton? ~ He went by train.*
       - We also use *How* to ask about people’s health or happiness:
         - *Hello. How are you? ~ I’m fine, thanks.*

2. We form questions with *Where, When, Why,* and *How* like this:
   - In questions with *be*, we put the subject after *be*:
     - **be + subject**
       - *Why is Paul angry?*
       - *Where are they?*
       - *Why is he here?*
   - In questions with an auxiliary verb (will, is, are, can, must etc.), we put the subject after the auxiliary verb:
     - **verb + subject + verb**
       - *Why are they leaving?*
       - *How will she get there?*
       - *When will you phone?*
     - (For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)
   - In questions with a present simple or past simple verb, we put a form of *do* before the subject:
     - **do + subject + verb**
       - *Where does she live?*
       - *Why did you phone the police?*
       - *Where did he live?*

Practice

A. Put the words in brackets ( ) in the right order to make questions.

0. (you-where-live-do-?)
1. (do-get up-you-when-?)
2. (she-does-where-come-from-?)
3. (leaving-they-are-when-?)
4. (he-is-why-waiting-?)
5. (are-you-how-?)
6. (did-to Scotland-how-get-you-?)
7. (is-where-the town centre-?)
8. (Paul-drive-so fast-does-why-?)
9. (when-the film-does-start-?)
10. (will-how-you-travel-?)
11. (is-running-she-why-?)
12. (did-where-buy-you-that picture-?)

PAGE 44
B  Put Where, When, Why or How in the gaps.

0  Where are you going? ~ To the shops.
1  _______ are you leaving? ~ At six o'clock.
2  _______ does she take a taxi to work? ~ Because she doesn't have a car.
3  _______ did they get to France? ~ By boat.
4  _______ is he studying Spanish? ~ Because he wants to work in Spain.
5  _______ do you have breakfast? ~ At half past seven.
6  _______ is the restaurant? ~ In Carlton Street.
7  _______ are you feeling today? ~ I've got a headache.
8  _______ did she buy that dictionary? ~ In the bookshop near the station.
9  _______ did Pam go to the police? ~ Because she lost her passport.

C  Use the 'full' answers to write questions with Where, When, Why or How.
(We usually use the short, underlined answers when we reply to a question.)

0  Question:    When did you lose your bag?
   Answer: (I lost my bag) On Saturday morning.

1  Question:    (I met Joanna) At a disco in the centre of town.
   Answer: ____________________________

2  Question:    (I went to the disco) By bus.
   Answer: ____________________________

3  Question:    (I'm looking for a new job) Because I want more money.
   Answer: ____________________________

4  Question:    (The nearest hospital is) In Park Street.
   Answer: ____________________________

5  Question:    (You get to Park Street) On the number 38 bus.
   Answer: ____________________________

6  Question:    (They're going to see the film) On Friday evening.
   Answer: ____________________________

7  Question:    (She left the party at ten o'clock) Because she was tired.
   Answer: ____________________________

8  Question:    (He's studying English) At a language school in Edinburgh.
   Answer: ____________________________

D  If the underlined words are wrong, change them. Put a tick (√) if they are right.

0  How is _______ she get to work in the mornings?
   Answer: _______ does  _______ you normally go for your holidays?

1  How is _______ your father?
   Answer: _______ you working so hard at the moment?

2  Why _______ _______ she finish work yesterday afternoon?
   Answer: _______ you go to the bank every day?

3  When _______ _______ _______ Peter yesterday?
   Answer: _______ you get from the art gallery to the swimming pool?
Questions (Who, What, Which, How many)

1 We use Who to ask about people:
   A: Who are you going to visit?
   B: I'm going to visit my sister.
   Who did Jane invite to her party?

2 We use What and Which to ask about things:
   What film did you see at the cinema?
   Which newspaper do you want, The Times or the Daily Telegraph?

   We normally use What when there are many possible answers:

   ![Image of children with balloons]

   What's her name?

   We normally use Which when there is a small number of possible answers:

   ![Image of children with balloons]

   Which name do you prefer, Stephen or Thomas?

3 We use How many to ask about numbers:
   How many people did you invite?
   A: How many pairs of shoes has she got?
   B: Thirty!
   How many art galleries are you going to visit?

4 When we form questions, we normally put a form of be or an auxiliary verb (e.g. can, will, do) after Who, What, Which, and How many:
   Who is the President of Peru?
   Who can speak Chinese?
   Who did you meet at the party?
   What's the capital of India? ~ New Delhi.
   What's she doing?
   What was the name of your teacher?
   What does your father do?
   Which car will you buy, the Fiat or the Ford?
   Which shirt do you prefer, the red one or the blue one?
   How many potatoes would you like?
   How many languages did you learn at school?
   How many houses do they have?

Practice

A Put Who, What, Which or How many in the gaps.

Questions

0 ________ did you eat last night?
1 ________ are you writing to?
2 ________ restaurant do you prefer, the Pizza Palace or the Spaghetti King?
3 ________ glasses do we need?
4 ________'s the answer to Question 13?
5 ________ bus do we take to the museum, the number 24 or the number 38?
6 ________ presents did you buy?
7 ________ did you invite to the party?
8 ________ are you doing at the weekend?
9 ________ pen is yours, the green one or the blue one?
10 ________ has been to Africa?
11 ________ oranges would you like?
12 ________'s the capital of Scotland?

Answers

~ Fish, peas and potatoes.
~ George and Mary.
~ The Pizza Palace.
~ Ten, I think.
~ I don't know.
~ The number 38.
~ Fifteen.
~ Tony, Steve and Kathryn.
~ I'm driving to Bristol.
~ The green one.
~ I have.
~ Twelve, please.
~ Edinburgh.

Page 46
B Use the words in the box to complete the questions. Use each word once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How many</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>What</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>Which</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 A: What ______ did you do this morning?  ~ B: We bought a new car.
1 A: Where ________ you buy that painting?  ~ B: We bought it in Mexico.
2 A: Where __________ the nearest bank?  ~ B: In the High Street.
3 A: Why __________ you tired yesterday evening?  ~ B: I worked very hard all day.
4 A: __________ people are there in London?  ~ B: 8 million.
5 A: When __________ you get up in the morning?  ~ B: I get up at seven o’clock.
6 A: __________ car do you prefer, the family car or the sports car?  ~ B: The sports car.
7 A: What __________ they doing?  ~ B: They’re playing tennis.
8 A: __________ did you meet at the station?  ~ B: I met Jane.
9 A: Who __________ they?  ~ B: They’re my sisters.
10 A: __________ is the name of the hotel?  ~ B: It’s called the Bridge Hotel.
11 A: How many film stars __________ you see at Cannes last week?  ~ B: Ten or eleven.
12 A: __________ does she like best?  ~ B: Tom.
13 A: Who __________ the richest person in the world?  ~ B: I don’t know!
14 A: Which film __________ better?

C Complete the questions. (We usually use the short, underlined answers when we reply to a question.)

0 A: Which __________ do you prefer?  ~ B: (I prefer) The Spanish song.
1 A: What __________?  ~ B: (She bought) Bread and milk.
2 A: Which __________?  ~ B: (They use) The blue book.
3 A: How many __________?  ~ B: (I am studying) Three languages.
5 A: Who __________?  ~ B: (I met) My aunt and uncle. (at the airport)
6 A: How many __________?  ~ B: (I’m going to buy) Ten. (litres of petrol)
7 A: Which __________?  ~ B: (I am catching) The 13.30. (train)
8 A: Who __________?  ~ B: (I will visit) My sister and her family. (in Paris)
Whose is this? ~ It’s John’s.

1 ‘s and ’
We use the apostrophe (’) to talk about possession:

This is Mike’s house. (= The house belongs to Mike.)

Here are the rules:
► Singular noun (e.g. Mary) + ’s:
  Where is Tom’s bike?
► Irregular plural noun (e.g. men) + ’s:
  Have you got the children’s books?
  (See Unit 30 for irregular plural nouns.)
► Regular plural noun (e.g. teachers) + ’:
  We have eight children. This is the boys’ bedroom, and this is the girls’ bedroom.

2 We use the apostrophe for people, but not normally for things. We use of for things:

The boys’ room. (Not The room of the boys.)
The end of the film. (Not The film’s end.)

We say:
I’m going to the newsagent’s, the baker’s, the butcher’s, . . .
because we mean ‘the newsagent’s shop/the baker’s shop/the butcher’s shop’.

3 We use whose to ask about possession:

A: Whose car is that?
   (= Who does that car belong to?)
B: It’s John’s. (= It belongs to John.)

A: Whose shoes are those?
B: They’re mine. (= They belong to me.)

The word whose does not change:

Whose book is that?
Whose books are those?

We often use this, that, these and those (see Unit 31) in our questions. We often use mine, yours, his etc. (see Unit 35) in our answers:

Whose watch is that? (~ It’s Steven’s.
   (~ It’s his.
   (We don’t need to say: It’s Steven’s watch.)

4 Whose sounds the same as who’s but it is different in meaning:

Whose coat is this?
   (= Who does this coat belong to?)
Who’s coming? (= Who is coming?)
Who’s finished? (= Who has finished?)

Practice

A Complete these questions and answers. Use Whose and the words in brackets
( ) in each question. Use It’s or They’re in each answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (books/be) Whose books are those? ~ They’re Mike’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 (car/be) Whose car is that? ~ It’s hers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (pens/be) Whose pens are those? ~ Mine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (umbrella/be) Whose umbrella is that? ~ Paul’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (house/be) Whose house is that? ~ Steven King’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (clothes/be) Whose clothes are those? ~ His.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (records/be) Whose records are those? ~ Carl’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (bike/be) Whose bike is that? ~ Christine’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (painting/be) Whose painting is that? ~ John’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (bag/be) Whose bag is that? ~ Hers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (apple/be) Whose apple is that? ~ Sheila’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 (motorbike/be) Whose motorbike is that? ~ My grandfather’s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 (taxi/be) Whose taxi is that? ~ Ours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 (jackets/be) Whose jackets are those? ~ The tennis players’.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAGE 48
B  Rewrite each sentence using an apostrophe ('). Use This is or These are.
0  This umbrella belongs to Sue.  This is Sue's umbrella.
0  These books belong to the students.  These are the students' books.
1  These keys belong to Peter.
2  This football belongs to the boys.
3  This house belongs to my teacher.
4  These bikes belong to my sisters.
5  This room belongs to the children.
6  This chair belongs to the manager.
7  These suitcases belong to Mark.
8  These bags belong to the women.
9  This radio belongs to Joan.

C  Put the names of shops in the gaps in this conversation. Use the words in the box, as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fishmonger</th>
<th>chemist</th>
<th>hairdresser</th>
<th>tobacconist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>greengrocer</td>
<td>butcher</td>
<td>newsagent</td>
<td>baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mike: Have we got everything we need for the weekend?
Anne: I hope so. I went to the 0 baker's 0 for some bread. Then I went to the bank. After that, I bought some apples at the 1 , and some cough medicine at the 2.

Mike: Did you get any meat?
Anne: Yes. I went to the 3 and bought some beef. I also got some fish at the 4. What did you get?
Mike: Well, I had a cup of coffee and a piece of cake, and then I bought a newspaper at the 5. Then I went to the 6 for some cigars.
Anne: Did you get any milk or sugar or tea?
Mike: No, I'm sorry. I forgot. But I did go to the 7 for a haircut. Do you like it?

D  Put Who's or Whose in the gaps in these sentences.
0  Who's 0 finished their homework?
0  Whose 0 flat are you staying in?
1  0 going to the cinema tonight?
2  0 watch is that?
3  0 got an answer to question number three?
4  0 playing football in the park on Sunday?
5  0 house is near to the railway station?
6  0 bags are these?
7  0 chair is that?
8  0 been to France this year?
Short answers (Yes, I am. Yes, I do.)

1 Look at this example:

Are you working?
No, I'm not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>SHORT ANSWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is he at work?</td>
<td>~ Yes, he is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I come?</td>
<td>~ No, you can't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like it?</td>
<td>~ Yes, I do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she live here?</td>
<td>~ No, she doesn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We call these 'short answers' because they are not 'full' answers:

Is she sick?  
~ Yes, she is sick. (full answer)
~ Yes, she is. (short answer)

We use short answers to reply to 'yes/no' questions (see Unit 19):

Are you coming?  
~ Yes, I am.
~ No, I'm not.

2 We form short answers by not using the main verb from the question:

Have they gone? ~ Yes, they have -gone.
Did he go to Paris? ~ Yes, he did -go.
Is she waiting? ~ Yes, she is -waiting.

When the main verb is be, we use be:

Are you tired? ~ Yes, I am.

When we answer No, we use a negative verb:

Will they win? ~ No, they won't.
Did Paul come? ~ No, he didn't.
Are you cold? ~ No, I'm not.

We never use positive short forms in short answers:

Are you tired? ~ Yes, I am. (Not Yes, I'm.)
Is he happy? ~ Yes, he is. (Not Yes, he's.)

3 We can also use short answers to reply 'yes' or 'no' to statements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
<th>REPLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He's working hard.</td>
<td>~ Yes, he is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's at work.</td>
<td>~ No, she isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She loves films.</td>
<td>~ Yes, she does.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that with Present Simple or Past Simple verbs, we use do, does, or did in the reply:

She loves films. ~ Yes, she does.
He liked the book. ~ Yes, he did.

4 When we write, we normally put a 'comma' (,) after Yes or No in short answers:

He lives in London. ~ No, he doesn't.

Practice

A Make short answers by putting in a 'full stop' (.) and a line (—).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Can you come tonight?</td>
<td>~ Yes, I can. -come tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Will you see Ted tomorrow?</td>
<td>~ Yes, I will see Ted tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Have you finished your breakfast?</td>
<td>~ No, I haven't finished my breakfast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Do you drive to work?</td>
<td>~ Yes, I do drive to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Did she come yesterday?</td>
<td>~ No, she didn't come yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Were you tired after the game?</td>
<td>~ Yes, I was tired after the game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Can she sing well?</td>
<td>~ No, she can't sing well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Did Tom have a holiday?</td>
<td>~ Yes, he did have a holiday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Is she studying French?</td>
<td>~ Yes, she is studying French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Do you play golf?</td>
<td>~ No, I don't play golf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Did you buy a new table?</td>
<td>~ Yes, I did buy a new table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Are you thirsty?</td>
<td>~ No, I'm not thirsty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Has Jane been to Mexico before?</td>
<td>~ Yes, she has been there before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B Write the correct answers to the questions. Use the phrases in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, she did.</th>
<th>No, he doesn’t.</th>
<th>No, she wasn’t.</th>
<th>Yes, he has.</th>
<th>No, I can’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I will.</td>
<td>No, they haven’t.</td>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
<td>No, they aren’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 Have they all left? ~ Yes, they have.

1 Does Steve work hard? ~

2 Do you like this music? ~

3 Are they listening? ~

4 Did she enjoy her holiday? ~

5 Was Mary at the concert? ~

6 Will you phone this weekend? ~

7 Can you play the guitar? ~

8 Has he gone to bed? ~

C Write positive short answers and then negative short answers for the questions.

0 Was the film good? { ~ Yes, it was.
                   { ~ No, it wasn’t.

1 Does he enjoy French food? { ~ Yes, ~
                          { ~ No, ~

2 Can he swim? { ~ Yes, ~
                { ~ No, ~

3 Will they return tonight? { ~ Yes, ~
                                { ~ No, ~

4 Do you want to buy that shirt? { ~ Yes, ~
                                        { ~ No, ~

5 Are they coming in Mike’s car? { ~ Yes, ~
                                        { ~ No, ~

6 Did you ask Sally to come? { ~ Yes, ~
                                    { ~ No, ~

7 Is your headache better? { ~ Yes, ~
                                    { ~ No, ~

8 Were the exams difficult? { ~ Yes, ~
                                    { ~ No, ~

D Bill always says Yes. Tom always says No. Write their answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill:</th>
<th>Tom:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Japanese people eat a lot of fish.</td>
<td>~ Yes, they do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 The sun always shines in England.</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 New York is the capital of America.</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Italy will win the next World Cup.</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bananas are delicious.</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Cats can sing beautifully.</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 The English speak very slowly.</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24 Can, can't, could

1 We form sentences with can like this:

**can + INFINITIVE**

* I can ski.

**POSITIVE**

* I/he/she/it/you/we/they can ski.

**NEGATIVE**

* I/he/she/it/you (etc.) cannot/can’t ski.

**QUESTIONS**

* Can I/he/she/it/you (etc.) ski?

In spoken English **cannot** is possible, but we normally use **can’t**:

* He can’t swim.

For short answers (Can you swim? – No, I can’t), see Unit 23.

2 We use can and can’t to talk about things we are able to do generally:

* She can speak Japanese.
  (= She is able to speak Japanese.)

* He can’t ski. (= He isn’t able to ski.)

We also use can and can’t to talk about things we are able to do at the moment:

* I can see the moon.
  (= I am able to see it now.)

3 We form sentences with could like this:

**could + INFINITIVE**

* I could swim.

**POSITIVE**

* I/he/she/it/you/we/they could ski.

**NEGATIVE**

* I/he/you (etc.) could not/couldn’t ski.

We use **could** to talk about things we were able to do generally in the past:

* I could run 100 metres in 12 seconds when I was young.

* Susan could read when she was three years old.

We do not normally use could to talk about things we were able to do at one particular time in the past. Instead we use was/were able to:

* I was able to visit her yesterday.
  (Not – I could visit her yesterday.)

Practice

A Look at the pictures and make questions and sentences, using can and can’t.

0

play tennis  play the violin

A: _Can she play tennis?_
B: Yes, _she can._

A: _Can she play the violin?_
B: No, _she can’t._

She can play tennis,
but _she can’t play the violin._

1

see the hills  see the sea

A: _Can she see the hills?_
B: Yes,

A: _Can she see the sea?_
B: No,

but _
2 A: ___________________________?
   B: No, _______________________
      A: __________________________?
      B: Yes, _________________________
         but ___________________________

3 A: __________________________?
   B: Yes, _________________________
   A: __________________________?
   B: No, ___________________________
      but ___________________________

B Make sentences about the amazing Plum family! Use could and the Past Simple of be.

   0 (Mr Plum / speak / ten languages when he / be / twenty)
      Mr Plum could speak ten languages when he was twenty.

   1 (Simon Plum / drink / ten litres of orange juice a day when he / be / five)

   2 (Mrs Plum / swim / ten kilometres when she / be / twelve)

   3 (Grandmother Plum / dance / all evening when she / be / sixty)

   4 (Joan Plum / ride / a bike when she / be / two)

   5 (Grandfather Plum / walk / thirty miles each day when he / be / seventy)

   6 (Simon and Joan / ski / when they / be / four)

C Write was able to or were able to in these sentences.

   0 I ______________________ get the last ticket for the concert.
   1 After waiting for a long time, we ______________ go into the museum.
   2 They ______________________ buy a new carpet yesterday.
   3 I ______________________ eat three plates of pasta in the restaurant last night!
   4 Our friends ______________________ visit us yesterday afternoon.
   5 I ______________________ finish my homework in half an hour today.
   6 She ______________________ have a long holiday last year.
   7 We ______________________ ski in Scotland last weekend.

1 We form questions with can, may and could like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/he/she/it/we (etc.) wait?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 We use can, may and could to ask for things:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can etc. + I/we + HAVE ...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can I have a coffee?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could we have two tickets, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I have some sugar?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 We use can, may or could to ask for permission:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can etc. + I/we + INFINITIVE ...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May I use your phone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I borrow your bicycle, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could we look at your map, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I borrow your tennis racquet, please?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 We use can or could (but not may) to ask people to do things:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can/Could + you + INFINITIVE ...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could you help me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Could you buy me a newspaper?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: I'm cold. Can you close the window?
B: Yes, of course.

Practice

A Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make questions.

0 (have – a return ticket to York – could – please – I)
   Could I have a return ticket to York, please?

1 (please – I – may – a glass of orange juice – have)

2 (we – listen to your new CD – can)

3 (your phone – please – use – I – can)

4 (may – borrow – your camera tomorrow – I)

5 (please – the menu – pass – you – could)

6 (can – this letter for me – you – post)
B Ask for things in each place. Use the words in brackets ( ), and the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have a town plan</th>
<th>have some fish and chips</th>
<th>have a ticket for Glasgow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have two melons</td>
<td>have a single room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 **PLACE:** a train station  
(could I ... please) _Could I have a ticket to Glasgow, please?_  

1 **PLACE:** a greengrocer’s  
(can I)  

2 **PLACE:** a restaurant  
(can I ... please)  

3 **PLACE:** a hotel  
(could I ... please)  

4 **PLACE:** a tourist information centre  
(could I)  

C Ask for permission. Use the words in brackets ( ) and the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>use your photocopier</th>
<th>use your dictionary</th>
<th>turn on the TV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>close the window</td>
<td>borrow your pen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 **SITUATION:** You want to find the meaning of a word.  
(may I) _May I use your dictionary?_  

1 **SITUATION:** You want to write down a telephone number.  
(can I)  

2 **SITUATION:** You want to watch a programme.  
(can I ... please)  

3 **SITUATION:** You’re feeling cold.  
(may I)  

4 **SITUATION:** You need a photocopy of a letter.  
(may I ... please)  

D Ask people to do things. Use the words in brackets ( ) and the phrases in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>buy me a magazine</th>
<th>tell me the time</th>
<th>make me a sandwich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tell me the way to Buckingham Palace</td>
<td>carry one of these cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 **PROBLEM:** You’re sick. You’re in bed. You’re bored.  
(can you ... please) _Can you buy me a magazine, please?_  

1 **PROBLEM:** Your suitcases are very heavy.  
(could you)  

2 **PROBLEM:** You’re lost in London.  
(could you ... please)  

3 **PROBLEM:** You’ve forgotten to put your watch on.  
(can you)  

4 **PROBLEM:** You’re hungry. You’re very tired.  
(can you ... please)
Must and mustn’t

1 We form sentences with must like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I must go.</td>
<td>I must not/mustn’t go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 must
We use you must to tell people to do things:
- You must pay before you enter the museum.
- You must all finish your work before you go home!
- You must pay attention when I’m talking to you!
- You must visit the art gallery. The paintings there are fantastic.

We use I must or we must to say that it is necessary that we do something:
- I must leave now, or I’ll miss my train.
- I haven’t got any money. I must get a job.
- We must buy some milk at the supermarket.

3 mustn’t
We use you mustn’t to tell people NOT to do things:
- You mustn’t touch the animals!
- You mustn’t be late.
- You mustn’t forget to buy your ticket today.

We use I mustn’t or we mustn’t to say that it is necessary that we do NOT do something:
- I mustn’t forget my passport.
- We mustn’t spend all our money today!

4 We use must and mustn’t to talk about the present and the future:

**Present:**
- I’m tired. I must go to bed.
- You mustn’t speak to her now!

**Future:**
- You must buy your ticket tomorrow.
- I haven’t seen my uncle for a long time. I must visit him next month.

Practice

A. Put must or mustn’t in these sentences.
0 You ________ cross the road without looking. It’s dangerous.
1 You ________ try the food that he cooks. It’s delicious!
2 The exam is next month. I ________ work harder.
3 You ________ forget your umbrella. It’s going to rain.
4 We ________ stay here any longer. We must go to the station now, or we’ll miss our train.
5 You ________ learn to swim before you go sailing.
6 I ________ phone John tonight. I haven’t spoken to him for a long time.
7 You ________ listen or you won’t understand.
8 It’s seven o’clock. Shall we go? We ________ miss the concert.
9 Be careful! You ________ lose that money.
10 It’s an important match. You ________ play well.
11 You ________ read this book. It’s fantastic.
12 You ________ go into the cinema without a ticket.
B  Put must or mustn't and a verb from the box in the gaps in these dialogues. Use each verb once.

| finish | visit | buy | leave | have
|-------|------|-----|-------|-----
| forget | go | ask | tell |

A: We 9. must visit ______ the castle before we leave.
B: Yes, and we ______ to take a boat trip on the river.

A: Do you think I can take a holiday next month, George?
B: Yes, but you ______ the boss first.

A: We 5. __________ this work tonight.
B: Why?
A: We're going to have a test tomorrow.

A: You 7. __________ now.
B: Why not? I'm tired and I want to go home.
A: Please stay. She's going to sing the best song of the evening.

A: I worked hard yesterday and I made a lot of money.
B: That's good but you look tired. You 5. __________ a rest tomorrow.

A: John and I are going to get married, but you 6. __________ my father.
B: Why not?
A: John is an actor and my father doesn't like actors!

A: This flat is horrible. It's small and dirty.
B: I know. We 2. __________ a house with a garden.

A: Have you been to Britain before?
B: No.
A: Well, you 6. __________ to Scotland. It's a beautiful place.

C  Henry wants to change his life. Use the pictures and the words in the box to write sentences. Write what he says, using I must or I mustn't.

- study at night
- run every morning
- dress smartly
- watch TV all day
- smoke
- visit my grandmother
- sleep in the afternoon
- dance all night

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
27 Prepositions of place (in, on, under etc.)

1. We use the following words to talk about where people or things are:
   - in
   - on
   - under
   - behind
   - in front of
   - above
   - next to
   - near

2. Look at the picture on the right.
   a) The lady is in the tower.
   b) The cat is on the tower.
   c) The door is under the window.
   d) The forest is behind the tower.
   e) The lake is in front of the tower.
   f) The bird is above the tower.
   g) The garden is next to the tower.
   h) The castle is near the tower.

3. next to, near

   A is next to B.
   A and B are near C.

   at
   We say at the office, but we say at home,
   at school:
   Ruth is at the office, Jane's at school, and I'm at home.

   on
   We say:
   He works on the third floor.
   She lives on the fourth floor.

Practice

A. Look at the picture of the tower again, but don't look at the sentences on the left! Complete the answers to the questions, using the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>in front of</th>
<th>near</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0. Where's the lady? ~ She's in __________ the tower.
1. Where's the lake? ~ It's __________ the tower.
2. Where's the castle? ~ It's __________ the tower.
3. Where's the door? ~ It's __________ the window.
4. Where's the bird? ~ It's __________ the tower.
5. Where's the garden? ~ It's __________ the tower.
6. Where's the cat? ~ It's __________ the tower.
7. Where's the forest? ~ It's __________ the tower.
B  Put the correct numbers in the boxes to show where each person is.

0 in the supermarket
1 on the supermarket
2 under the supermarket
3 behind the supermarket
4 in front of the supermarket
5 next to the supermarket
6 near the supermarket
7 above the supermarket

C  The sentences below describe the picture. Look at the picture and change the underlined words which are wrong. Tick (✓) the underlined words which are correct.

0 There is a TV **under** the table.
1 There is a dog **on** the floor.
2 The dog is **behind** the table.
3 The cat is **next to** the flowers.
4 The keys are **next to** the flowers.
5 The flowers are **in** the vase.
6 There is a big book **in front of** the flowers.
7 There is a picture **under** the table.
8 The cat is **above** the table.

D  Here are some people talking about themselves. Put the words from the box in the gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in front</th>
<th>on (× 2)</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>at (× 2)</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My name is Mike. I live **9 in** Manchester in England. I have a flat **1 in** the fifth floor of an apartment block. My friend Paul lives **2 in** a flat **3 in** the sixth floor. I know that he's **4 in** home now, because I can hear his music!

Hi! I’m Sue. I live in Flat 22 and my sister lives **5 in** to me in Flat 23. I’m a secretary and because I live **6 in** my office, I can walk to work in twenty minutes. I start work **7 in** the office at nine o’clock.

I’m Pete. I’m not happy. There’s a train tunnel **8 in** my house, and a very busy road **9 in** of it. I’m always tired because I don’t sleep very much.
Prepositions of time (in, on, at, from, to)

1 When we talk about time we often use the prepositions in, on or at.
   - We use in with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:
     in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
     in January, in February, in March
     in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter
     in 1542, in 1868, in 1995
   - We use on with days and dates:
     on Wednesday, on Thursday evening
     on Christmas Day, on her birthday
     on April 9th (We say On April the ninth or On the ninth of April.)
   - We use at for times of the day, and with meals and mealtimes:
     at 11 a.m., at three o’clock
     at breakfast, at lunch-time, at tea-time, at dinner
     We also say:
     at night, at the weekend
     at Christmas, at Easter

2 The following words can replace in, on and at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>this</th>
<th>next</th>
<th>last</th>
<th>every</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
   I’m going **home** (in April, this April.)
   I’m playing **tennis** (on Wednesday, next Wednesday.)
   She left **at the weekend** (last weekend.)
   He visits Jane **on Saturday** (every Saturday.)

3 We can use from ... to to talk about time:

   The museum is open **from** 10 a.m. **to** 6 p.m.

Here are some more examples:

   She’s staying here **from** Sunday **to** Tuesday.
   We have a tea-break **from** three-thirty **to** four o’clock.
   Sometimes, we use from **on** its own:
   I will be in Paris **from** Wednesday.
   Monday Tuesday Wednesday
   in Paris

Practice

A Fill the gaps in the following sentences with in, on or at.

0 I went to Turkey **in** July.
1 We must leave **at** five o’clock.
2 We’ll have a break **at** the afternoon.
3 She’s arriving **on** Monday.
4 It’s very cold here **at** night.
5 I was born **on** 1970.
6 I never work **at** the weekend.
7 We can play tennis **in** the summer.
8 School starts **in** September 5th.
9 I’ll see you **at** lunch-time.

B Fill in the gaps in this conversation using words from the box.

Anne: Are you going on holiday **in** the **summer**?
Tom: No, but I went skiing in Italy **in** the **winter** and I’m going to America **in** the **summer**. I’ll be in New York **on** **Saturday**; then I’m travelling south to Texas. What about you? Are you going away this year?
Anne: Yes. In fact, I’m flying to Morocco **at** **two o’clock** tomorrow.
Tom: Really? It’s a wonderful country. I was there **in** **winter**.
Anne: Just think! I’ll be on a Moroccan beach **on** my **birthday**!
C  In these sentences there are some mistakes. Sometimes the underlined
prepositions are wrong. Sometimes the prepositions are not necessary.
Cross out the prepositions which are wrong and replace them if necessary.
Put a tick (√) if the preposition is correct.

0  I normally go to the south of France on in the winter. I usually go in √
    December, but in last December I couldn’t go because my wife was ill.

1  We’ll leave at eleven o’clock in Saturday morning.

2  Shall we visit George in Spain in next April?

3  I always drink two cups of coffee on breakfast. In the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in night before I go to bed.

4  They play golf on every Tuesday in the summer.

5  I gave him a painting on her birthday at June this year.

6  Shall we go to the cinema in this evening? The film starts at eight.

D  Here are your arrangements for the next few days (today, this week), and for the next few months (in December, next year).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 (play/golf)</th>
<th>1 (meet/Steve)</th>
<th>2 (go/to the bank)</th>
<th>3 (go/sailing)</th>
<th>4 (start/a new job)</th>
<th>5 (visit/Egypt)</th>
<th>6 (sell/my house)</th>
<th>7 (go/to Mexico)</th>
<th>8 (learn/to ski)</th>
<th>9 (buy/a new boat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the afternoon</td>
<td>Wednesday morning</td>
<td>10 a.m. on Friday</td>
<td>the weekend</td>
<td>next Monday</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>January 10th</td>
<td>the spring</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>next year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write sentences using the table above. Use the Present Continuous (I’m doing), and a preposition (in, on etc.) if necessary.

0  I’m playing golf in the afternoon.  

1  I ____________________________   

2  I ____________________________   

3  I ____________________________   

4  I ____________________________   

5  _______________________________   

6  _______________________________   

7  _______________________________   

8  _______________________________   

9  _______________________________   

E  Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

0 (2 – 3) The shop is closed from 2 to 3.

0 (Friday –) She will be on holiday from Friday.

1 (June – August) The beach is busy _____________________________.

2 (10 o’clock –) I’ll be at the sports centre _____________________________.

3 (March –) The new motorway will be open _____________________________.

4 (Monday – Friday) We work _____________________________.


6 (January –) She will be in Hong Kong _____________________________.

PAGE 61
A, an or the

1 Compare a and an:

We use a before words which begin with consonants (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l…):

- a doctor
- a big car
- a girl

We also use a before a when it sounds like the word ‘you’, and before eu:

- university (sound: ‘you’): a university
- an European city

We use an before words which begin with vowels (a, e, i, o, u):

- an apple
- an interesting film

We also use an before words that begin with a silent h. Compare hour and house:

- hour (sound: ‘our’): an hour
- house: a house

2 Compare a/an and the:

Mary: I bought a CD player and a TV yesterday.

Joe: Was the CD player expensive?

We usually use a/an with a noun to talk about a person or thing for the first time:

- a CD player

We use the when we talk about the person or thing again:

- the CD player (= the one that Mary bought)

3 There are some special uses of a/an and the:

- We use a/an with prices, frequency and speeds:
  - It costs £2 a litre.
  - I drink about three cups of coffee a day.
  - You're driving at ninety miles an hour!

- We use a/an before hundred, thousand, million:
  - a hundred people
  - a thousand days

- We use a/an for talking about jobs:
  - I'm a bank manager.

- We use the when there is only one of something:
  - May I turn on the TV?
  - Where's Mary? - She's in the kitchen.

- We use the with musical instruments:
  - I play the guitar. Jane plays the violin.

Practice

A Put a or an in the gaps.

0 I bought a new car yesterday.
1 It’s an old film.
2 She’s reading an interesting book.
3 They’ve got a house in Spain.
4 He’s an Italian businessman.
5 The journey took an hour.
6 We’ve lost a black cat.
7 I want to buy an umbrella.
8 It was a difficult exam.

B Now finish the sentences using a or an and the correct phrase from the box.

0 Steven Spielberg is an American director.
1 Tokyo is an ______.
2 Heathrow is an ______.
3 The Ganges is an ______.
4 Oxford is an ______.
5 A Mercedes is an ______.
6 Spain is an ______.

European country
Indian river
American director
university town
Japanese city
English airport
German car
C  Put a, an or the in the gaps in these conversations.

0 Joanna:  What did you do yesterday evening?
Peter:  I watched an interesting programme on TV. Then I had something to eat and I read a book.
Joanna:  What was the programme about?

1 Steve:  I’ve bought a jumper. I’m going to give it to Joanna for her birthday.
Cathy:  Really? Can I see jumper?

2 Mary:  Hello, Carol! What are you doing here?
Carol:  I’m waiting to speak to the manager of this shop. I bought TV here yesterday, and it doesn’t work.
Mary:  Oh, I’m sorry. I bought radio here and it’s very good. Was TV expensive?

3 Chris:  police car and ambulance stopped in my street this morning.
Jimmy:  Do you know why?
Chris:  Well, police car stayed for five minutes, and then ambulance left with one of my neighbours inside.

4 Joy:  I’m going to have a meal in Japanese restaurant tonight.
Mike:  I’m going to disco. Do you want to meet me at disco after you’ve eaten?

5 David:  How long have you lived here?
Philip:  Ten years.
David:  Really? Have you got flat or house?
Philip:  I’ve got both! flat is in the centre of town. It’s very small. house is by the sea.

D  There are some mistakes in these sentences. Put a tick (√) if you think the underlined word is correct. Cross it out and change it if you think it’s wrong.

0 I’m not sure what she does, but I think she’s a doctor.
I saw the thousand different things when I was on holiday.
Be careful! That perfume costs £100 a bottle.
We must invite him to the party. He plays piano and guitar.
A:  What does John do?
B:  I’m not sure, but I think he’s teacher in a school.
She likes to drive at hundred miles an hour.
I play violin in an orchestra. They pay me £50 a day!
I’ve got hundred jobs to do before we leave.
A:  Is my handbag in the living-room?
B:  No, it isn’t. I saw it in a kitchen.
Plural nouns (cats, men); one and ones

1. We normally form plural nouns by adding -s:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a cup</td>
<td>some cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one student</td>
<td>three students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cat</td>
<td>the cats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. But we form some plural nouns differently:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>bus</td>
<td>buses</td>
<td>wish</td>
<td>wishes</td>
<td>match</td>
<td>matches</td>
<td>potato</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>kiss</td>
<td>kisses</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>teeth</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td>watch</td>
<td>watches</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
<td>families</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>cities</td>
<td>country</td>
<td>countries</td>
<td>family</td>
<td>families</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>cities</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(For more information on plural nouns, see Table A on page 94.)

3. One and ones

Sometimes we use one instead of repeating a singular noun:

I'm going to buy a drink. Would you like one?

Our house is the one with the red door.

Or, we use ones instead of a plural noun:

Shall I buy the red apples or the green ones? These biscuits are cheaper than those ones.

4. We often use Which one...? and Which ones...? in questions:

Shop assistant: Which one would you like, the black dress or the white one?

Mary: I'd like the black one, please.

Jim: I like the black and white photographs. Which ones do you like? The black and white ones or the colour ones?

Susan: I prefer the colour ones.

Practice

A. Put in plural nouns to describe the pictures.

0. Some **boxes**

1. Some

2. Two

3. Some

4. Three

5. Some

6. Some

7. Four

8. Some

9. Three

10. Two

11. Two
B  Tick (✓) the correct plural forms and cross out the wrong ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Form</th>
<th>Singular Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>knives</td>
<td>tooths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches</td>
<td>citys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countries</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wishes</td>
<td>tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wives</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mans</td>
<td>mice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C  Rewrite the sentence in brackets ( ), replacing one of the words with one or ones.

0  He's just bought a new suit.
   (It's a blue suit.) It's a blue one.

0  A: Who is your favourite actor?
   B: (The actor that I like best is Joe Late.) The one that I like best is Joe Late.

1  I'm going to buy an orange juice.
   (Would you like an orange juice?)

2  The chocolate cakes are popular.
   (But the strawberry cakes are nicer.)

3  A: Which house do you like?
   B: (I like the house with the red door.)

4  I bought a blue carpet last time.
   (This time I want a green carpet.)

5  English is a difficult language.
   (There isn't an easy language.)

6  A: Where did you put the photos?
   B: (Do you mean the photos that we took in Turkey?)

D  Put one or ones in the following dialogues.

0  A: Have you got a Compact Disc player? I bought one yesterday.
   B: No, I haven't. But I think I'll buy one when I move house.

1  A: Which shoes do you like, sir? The brown are leather and
   the black are plastic.
   B: I'll have the brown, please.

2  A: Look at these two sofas, Mary. This is very expensive,
   but that looks uncomfortable. Which shall we buy?
   B: We must buy the expensive. We need a comfortable sofa.

3  A: I want to buy a new car. I've seen that I like, but it's very expensive.
   B: The that you like are always very expensive!

4  A: I saw two films last week.
   B: Which?
   A: 'Superman' and the new French.
This, that, these, those

1 Look at these examples:
This exercise is difficult.
These are very expensive!
What is that?
Did you eat those sandwiches?

2 Here are the singular and plural forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this car</td>
<td>these cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that car</td>
<td>those cars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use this, that, these, those with nouns (e.g. painting, apple):
I like this painting.
Those apples are delicious.

We use this, that, these, those without a noun, when the meaning is clear. For example:
A student has just finished his homework, and he says to his friend:
That was easy! (That = the homework)

Mike meets his mother at the station. He picks up her suitcases, and he says:
These are heavy! (These = the cases)

3 We use this and these for things which are near to us, and that and those for things which are not near. Look at these pictures:

Here
Look at this!

There
Look at those!

4 Things which are happening now are near to us in time, so we use this and these:
John (at a concert):
Some of these songs are beautiful.

Things which are finished are not near to us, so we use that or those:
John (after leaving the concert):
Some of those songs were beautiful.

Practice

A Put this or these in the gaps.
0 I'd like to buy this book, please. How much is it?
1 Could you tell me where this bus goes, please?
2 These questions are difficult. Could you help me?
3 These sandwiches are mine. Yours are on the table.
4 This is wonderful! I love a hot bath after work.
5 Have you got some cheaper pens? These are very expensive.

Put that or those in the gaps.
6 Look at those clouds. I'm sure it's going to rain.
7 Did you enjoy that film? I thought it was boring.
8 Let's cross the road. That taxi is free.
9 Those flats are all very expensive, because they're in the centre of town.
10 That was beautiful! I was so hungry.
B Look at this picture.

You are at the greengrocer's. Ask how much the fruit and vegetables are.
Use *How much...? and these or those.*

0 How much are those cucumbers?
0 How much are these oranges?
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

C Put *this, that, these or those* in the gaps in these dialogues.

A: Are you enjoying your meal?
B: Yes, thanks. *This* fish is excellent.

A: This is my brother, Steve, and *1* are my sisters, Kate and Joan.
B: Hallo. I've heard a lot about you.

A: We've arrived! *2* is our hotel here.
B: Can you see *3* mountain? We're going to ski there tomorrow.

A: *4* exams last week were very difficult.
B: Yes. I hope *5* exam today is easier.

A: *6* is your bed here.
B: But *7* beds, there, look more comfortable.
Countable and uncountable nouns; a, some, the

1 Most nouns have singular and plural forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the:</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We call these nouns countable nouns, because we can count them:

- one house
- two dogs
- three men

We can use a, some, and the with countable nouns:

- a house
- some houses
- the house

2 Some nouns have only one form:

- water
- bread
- petrol
- rain
- golf
- tennis

We call these uncountable nouns, because we cannot count them.

Look at this picture:

```
 schemas
 rain (uncountable)   cars (countable)
```

We do not use a or one, two, three etc. before uncountable nouns:

- a: We need to buy bread and sugar.
- some: Let's stop the car. We need some petrol.
- the: Look at the rain!

3 Here is a list of common uncountable nouns, and some of the words we use in front of them:

- a glass of water
- a bottle of milk
- a cup of tea
- a spoonful of sugar
- a slice of cake
- a piece of bread
- a piece of toast
- a piece of cheese
- a piece of information
- a piece of luggage
- a piece of news
- a piece of advice
- some money
- some petrol
- some snow

We can use some with all these words. We also use grams/kilos/litres etc. in shops:

- Can I have two litres of milk, please?

4 Some nouns can be countable or uncountable:

**UNCOUNTABLE:**
- I like tea.
- Her hair is red.
- I haven't got time.
- I always have sugar in my tea.

**COUNTABLE:**
- I'll have two teas, please. (= cups of tea)
- There's a hair in my tea.
- We had a good time.
- Three sugars in my tea, please.

Practice

A Put a circle around the uncountable nouns below.

- house  cat  cheese  car  coat  snow  lemon
- advice  clock  table  tea  ball  museum  apple
- painting  petrol  news  cigar  teacher  film  rain
- holiday  office  bed  pen  sugar  homework  watch
- tennis  doctor  cinema  luggage  chair  banana  information
- cup  coffee  shoe  shirt  money  exam  hour
- city  park  toast  sock  nose  water  school
- bread  book  jumper  cloud  milk  bike  television
B  Put the correct word in the following sentences.
0 (slice, piece, cup) I'd like a  cup of coffee, please.
1 (glass, slice, spoonful) Would you like a ________ of cheese on your toast?
2 (pieces, cups, bottles) My father gave me two ________ of advice.
3 (slice, bottle, piece) Could you buy a ________ of milk at the shops?
4 (spoonful, piece, cup) That was a difficult ________ of homework!
5 (glass, piece, slice) Would you give me a ________ of water, please?
6 (slices, cups, pieces) How many ________ of luggage do you have?
7 (spoonfuls, glasses, cups) I normally take three ________ of sugar in my tea.
8 (pieces, slices, litres) I've just put forty ________ of petrol in the car.
9 (piece, slice, glass) I need a ________ of information.
10 (piece, kilo, slice) I'd like half a ________ of coffee, please.

C  In the following sentences, cross out a/an if it is wrong, and replace it with some. If it is correct, put a tick (√).
0 Can you give me an ________ information, please?
0 I bought a ________ suitcase in town this morning.
1 We need to go to the bank for a ________ money.
2 I'm going to have a ________ holiday in Scotland this year.
3 Can you see a ________ skier on the mountain?
4 Drive carefully! There's a ________ snow on the road.
5 I had a ________ bad news this morning.
6 I'd like a ________ petrol, please.
7 Can you give me an ________ advice about the exam?
8 Shall I buy you a ________ newspaper?
9 We must buy a ________ bread for the weekend.

D  Put one word from the box in each gap in the following dialogues.

of (x2) is (x2) some (x2) sugars

A: Are you coming to the cinema this evening?
B: No, I haven't got time_______. I'm very busy at the moment.

A: Is that your brother?
B: No, my brother's much taller and his hair is ________ brown, not black.

A: How many ________ do you have in your tea?
B: I don't drink tea. Could you give me a glass ________ water, please?

A: Did you have ________ good time last night?
B: I didn't go out. My teacher gave me ________ homework to do.

A: What did your mother say to you?
B: Oh, she just gave me ________ piece of advice. She told me to take ________ money in traveller's cheques.
A, some, any, no

1 Look at these pictures:

a pen  some pens  some food  no food

2 We use a with singular countable nouns (e.g. pen, car, friend):
   *I bought a pen yesterday.*
   *Do you have a car?*
   *He doesn't have a friend.*
   (For countable and uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

3 We use some or any with plural countable nouns (pens, friends, books):
   *I bought some new pens yesterday.*
   *John doesn't have any friends.*
   *Do you have any books about Africa?*

4 We use some or any with uncountable nouns (e.g. money, information, advice, news, music, coffee, milk, toast, bread, food, water, snow):
   *I haven't got any money.*
   *Did the teacher give you any advice?*
   *I would like some coffee, please.*

5 POSITIVE
   We normally use some in positive sentences:
   *She took some photos.*
   *I'd like some information, please.*

   But we sometimes use any like this:
   *You can leave at any time.* (=It doesn't matter when you leave.)
   *Take any book.* (=It doesn't matter which book you take.)

6 NEGATIVE
   We usually use any in negative sentences:
   *I didn't see any good films last year.*
   *We haven't got any food.*

   We sometimes use no, instead of not ... any:
   *I'm sorry, there are no buses to the museum.*
   *The shops are shut, and we've got no food.*

7 QUESTIONS
   We use any in questions:
   *Do you speak any Russian?*
   *Can you give me some information?*

   We also use some when we offer something in particular:
   *Would you like some coffee?*

Practice

A Put the words in brackets in the correct order to make sentences.

0 A: Can I help you, sir?
   B: Yes, please. *I'd like to buy some furniture for my living-room.*
   (to buy – for my living-room – furniture – I'd – some – like)

1 A: Shall we go into town this afternoon?
   B: Why?
   (shops open today – any – There – aren't)

2 A: *Can I – cheese, please? – some – have*
   B: Of course. How much would you like?

3 A: *(any – in Cambridge? – museums – Are there)*
   B: I don't know. We can find out at the Tourist Information Centre.

4 A: *I'd like to go to Bristol, please.*
   B: Certainly, madam.
   (any – You – train from platform 9 – can take)
5 A: I'd love to go to South America.
B: Really? ________________________________
(you speak - Spanish? - Do - any)

6 A: I'm hungry! We haven't eaten all day. Look at that wonderful restaurant!
B: Wait a moment! ________________________________
(money - with us. - We've - no - brought)

B Make the following statements negative. Use not ... any.
0 We've got some photos of our holiday.
   We haven't got any photos of our holiday.

1 She gave me some advice.
   ________________________________

2 There are some good films at the cinema this week.
   ________________________________

3 You'll find some cake in the cupboard.
   ________________________________

4 Maria had some heavy luggage with her at the airport.
   ________________________________

5 There are some letters for you today.
   ________________________________

6 We saw some snow on the mountains this morning.
   ________________________________

C Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Use some, any or no.
0 I'm really thirsty. I'd like ______________ water, please.

1 I went to the library today, but I couldn't find ______________ interesting books.
   They all looked very boring.

2 A: What would you like to eat? Eggs? Toast? Fruit?
   B: Could you give me ______________ toast, please?

3 I bought ______________ coffee this morning, but it's too strong for me.

4 A: Would you like something to read?
   B: Yes. Could you give me ______________ magazines, please?

5 A: I've invited some friends for a party tonight, but I've got ______________ music.
   B: Don't worry, I'll bring ______________ cassettes this afternoon.

6 Could you go to the shops, please? We haven't got ______________ milk.

7 A: Can you tell me what's happening at the airport?
   B: Yes. I'm sorry, but there are ______________ flights today.

8 I'm going to the shop. I'm going to buy ______________ bread.

9 A: Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
   B: Yes, but I haven't got ______________ money.

10 A: I've got bananas, apples and pears. What would you like?
    B: It doesn't matter. I like ______________ fruit.
34  I and me (subject and object pronouns)

1  Look at this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary  saw    Peter and Paul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She       saw    them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that we can use she (subject pronoun) instead of Mary, and them (object pronoun) instead of Peter and Paul.

2  Here are the subject and object pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I 9 me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>you 10 you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>he 11 him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>she 12 her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>it 13 it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>we 14 us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>you 15 you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>they 16 them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We must always have a subject in English: They are coming. (Not – Are coming.)

3  Look at the subject and object pronouns (1–16) in this conversation:

A: I saw Sheila yesterday, but she didn't see me.
B: Are you going to see her tomorrow?
A: No, I'm meeting Steve. We are playing golf.
B: You're both beginners! It isn't an easy game. I played it last year and I was terrible!
A: Why don't you come with us? We can help you.
B: I would like to play with you both tomorrow, but my brother is leaving in the afternoon. He is catching the two o'clock train, and we're taking him to the station. He's spending a month with our aunt and uncle. They live in Scotland. I stayed with them last year.

4  We use it for things and for the weather, time, days, dates, distances, and for animals:

I'm studying economics. It's a difficult subject. It's hot today. It's four o'clock. It's Tuesday. It's the third of April. It's 200 miles to York. Look at that bird! It's eating the bread.

Practice

A  Write these sentences using subject and object pronouns instead of the underlined words.

0  John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee.
   We saw Peter yesterday. He bought us a cup of coffee.

1  David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station.

2  I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.

3  John and I saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen 'The Tiger'?

4  Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

5  George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

6  There's lack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?
B Look at the pictures and put pronouns in the gaps.

0 I saw him, but he didn’t see me.
1 I saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.
2 saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.
3 saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.
4 saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.
5 saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.
6 saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.
7 saw _, but _ didn’t see _______.

C James is talking about himself and his family. Put subject pronouns (I, you etc.) in the gaps.

Hi! _ am James and _ live in Australia. _’ve got two brothers. _’re called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital, _ is a doctor. My father works in a sports shop, _ works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and _’s always full of people.

Now put object pronouns (me, you etc.) in the gaps.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help _ in the shop, and he gives _ some money. On Sundays we go to the beach. We have two dogs, and we take _ with us. We also take a ball and they play with _ on the beach while we swim in the sea.

Now put object or subject pronouns in the gaps.

At the moment I’m at university. I’m studying business, _’s an interesting subject. Two of my schoolfriends are at university with _. Our teachers are good but _ give _ a lot of work to do. Next week _ are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in _.
1 Look at these sentences:

This car belongs to me.
It’s my car.
It’s mine.

2 Now look at this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECT PRONOUN</th>
<th>POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>POSSESSIVE PRONOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 my, your etc.

- We use my, your etc. with nouns:
  my book  his hands  their house

- We say:
  Tony and his wife. (Not ... her-wife.)
  Sara and her husband.
  (Not ... his-husband.)

4 mine, yours etc.

- We use mine, yours etc. instead of my book, your keys etc:
  My flat is in the centre of town. Where’s yours? (yours = your flat)

- We often use possessive pronouns in comparative sentences:
  Our cat is smaller than theirs.
  (theirs = their cat)
  Your house is older than mine.
  (mine = my house)

5 We do not use a/an or the with possessive adjectives or pronouns:
  It’s a my bag.  They’re the ours.

6 Remember that its and it’s are different:
  I’ve got a new dog. Its name is Pluto.
  (Its = possessive adjective)
  It’s cold today.
  (It’s = it is)

Practice

A Put possessive adjectives (my, yours etc.) and possessive pronouns (mine, yours etc.) in the gaps.

0 This car belongs to me.  This is _______ car.  It’s _______.
1 That ticket belongs to you.  That’s _______ ticket.  It’s _______.
2 These shoes belong to her.  These are _______ shoes.  They’re _______.
3 This house belongs to them.  This is _______ house.  It’s _______.
4 These cups belong to us.  These are _______ cups.  They’re _______.
5 Those books belong to him.  Those are _______ books.  They’re _______.
6 That bag belongs to me.  That’s _______ bag.  It’s _______.
7 This key belongs to her.  This is _______ key.  It’s _______.
8 That boat belongs to them.  That’s _______ boat.  It’s _______.
9 Those coats belong to us.  Those are _______ coats.  They’re _______.
10 These pens belong to me.  These are _______ pens.  They’re _______.
11 That watch belongs to him.  That’s _______ watch.  It’s _______.
12 These photos belong to you.  These are _______ photos.  They’re _______.

PAGE 74
B  Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences.  
  Use my, your etc, and mine, yours etc.

  0  Those are ________ keys.  
  1  That book is ________ .  
  2  These pens are ________ .  
  3  That’s ________ money.  
  4  This bike is ________ .  
  5  That ruler is ________ .  
  6  This is ________ car.  
  7  Those are ________ sandwiches.  
  8  Is this bag ________ ?  
  9  Those photos are ________ .  
  10  This is ________ camera.  
  11  Is this ________ watch?

C  If the underlined words are correct, put a tick (√). If they are wrong, write the correct words.

  0  Look at the sky! Its going to rain  
     It’s ________ .  
  0  He’s tall and his hair is brown.  
     √  
  1  Those photos on the table are the mine.  
     ________ .  
  2  Those tickets for the theatre are hers.  
     ________ .  
  3  Those are your books. These are theirs books.  
     ________ .  
  4  I can’t do this exercise. Its very difficult.  
     ________ .  
  5  I’ve just found this passport. Is it yours?  
     ________ .  
  6  I’ve invited Mary and his brother to the party.  
     ________ .  
  7  Why are your hands so cold?  
     ________ .  
  8  Mrs Green is coming with her son.  
     ________ .  
  9  Shall we give the cat it’s food?  
     ________ .  
  10  These records aren’t theirs, they’re our.  
     ________ .

D  Replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns (mine, yours etc).

  0  My car is faster than (your car).  
     ________ yours  
  1  Her house is bigger than (my house).  
     ________ .  
  2  Your watch is more expensive than (his watch).  
     ________ .  
  3  My exams are more difficult than (their exams).  
     ________ .  
  4  Their garden is more beautiful than (our garden).  
     ________ .  
  5  Your son is younger than (her son).  
     ________ .  
  6  My husband is stronger than (your husband).  
     ________ .  
  7  Her job is harder than (his job).  
     ________ .
1 Look at these examples with much and many:

There weren’t many people in the restaurant.

I don’t have much money.

We use much and many to talk about quantity.

We normally use much and many in negative sentences:

A: I’m so hungry.
B: I’m sorry, I don’t have much food in the house. Shall we go out to a restaurant?

I haven’t bought many records this year.

We also use much and many in questions:

Do many tourists come here?

Is there much snow in the mountains?

We can use how much and how many in questions:

How much luggage have you got?

How many times have you been to London?

2 We also use more to talk about quantity:

John did two exams yesterday, and he is doing two more exams today.

We have some food, but we will need more food for the party tonight. Shall we go to the shops?

We often say some more or any more:

A: Would you like some more toast?
B: No, thanks. I don’t want any more. But could I have some more orange juice?

3 We use:

- much with uncountable nouns:
  much food    much luggage    much snow
  much time    much money
  (For uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

- many with plural nouns:
  many things   many books    many records
  many people    many tourists    many times

- more with uncountable and plural nouns:
  more toast/ juice    more glasses

- much/ many/ more without a noun:
  How much did that coat cost?
  A: That cake was delicious.
  B: Would you like some more (cake)?

---

Practice

A Write much or many in front of these nouns.

0 How much money...?
0 How many films...?
0 ...not many people.
1 How much snow...?
2 How many tables...?
3 How many cats...?
4 How much petrol...?
5 How much advice...?
6 How many cigars...?
7 How much sugar...?
8 How many buses...?
9 How many books...?
10 How much food...?
11 How many cups...?
12 How many watches...?
13 How much homework...?
14 How many times...?
15 How much information...?
16 How much toast...?
17 ...not much news.
18 ...not many exams.
19 ...not much luggage.
20 ...not many children.
21 ...not many museums.

B Complete these dialogues. The words in the brackets are in the wrong order.

Put them in the right order.

0 A: Have you got much money?
   (you - much - got - money - have)
   B: No, I haven’t. I’m on my way to the bank.

1 A: Did you visit many museums in Paris?
   B: No, we didn’t.
   (much - we - have - didn’t - time)
2 A:  
(films - this year? - many - have - seen - you)
B: Yes, I've been to the cinema quite often.

3 A:  
(did - milk - much - buy? - how - you)
B: I got two litres.

4 A: Did you go to the Tourist Office?
B: Yes, but  
(much - didn't - get - I - information)

5 A: Did you have a good time at the zoo?
B: Not really.  
(animals - see - many - we - didn't)

6 A:  
(sugar - much - you - want in your coffee? - how - do)
B: Two spoonfuls, please.

7 A:  
(children - many - have? - how - you - do)
B: Three, at the moment! Two boys and a girl.

8 A: Is it easy to get to Bodmin from here?
B: No, it isn't.  
(aren't - trains - there - many)

C  Put in many, much or more.

Steve: What did you do on Sunday?
Jenny: I had a terrible day. I met a friend at the airport, because he said he had a lot of luggage, and he wanted some help. But his plane was two hours late, and he didn't have a much luggage! What about you?

Steve: I went into town to buy some books. I spent £50!

Jenny: How 1 books did you buy?

Steve: Only three! In fact, I want to buy some 2 books tomorrow.

Jenny: I don't have 3 time to read at the moment. We're so busy at the office.

Steve: How 4 hours a day do you work?

Jenny: I do eight hours at the office, and then I do two 5 hours at home!

Steve: Do you get 6 money for that?

Jenny: No, I don't get much, but I enjoy the work.

Steve: Why don't you ask your boss for some 7 money?

Jenny: I don't have 8 opportunities. She's always in America on business.

Steve: I see. Listen, do you want some 9 advice?

Jenny: OK.

Steve: Look for a new job!
A lot of, a little, a few

1 Look at this example with a lot of:

She's got a lot of luggage.
(a lot of = a big amount or number)

In spoken English, we usually use a lot of in positive sentences:
There's a lot of information in this book.
(Not There's much information in this book.)
I bought a lot of new books today.
(Not I bought many new books today.)
A lot of students work in the holidays.
But in written English, we often use much and many in positive sentences:
Britain has many problems.

2 We use:

- a lot of with uncountable nouns:
  a lot of luggage  a lot of information
- a lot of with plural nouns:
  a lot of books  a lot of students
  a lot of things  a lot of people

3 Use a plural verb with a plural noun:
A lot of students work. (Not ...works.)
Use a singular verb with a singular noun:
There is a lot of information in this book.
(Not ...are...)

4 Look at these examples with a few and a little:

She has a little luggage.
She has a few bags.
(a few and a little = a small amount or number)

We can use a few and a little with more:
Would you like a little more coffee?

5 We use:

- a little with uncountable nouns:
  I have a little money, but I don't have much.
- a few with plural nouns:
  Can you wait a few minutes, John?

We can use a few and a little without a noun:
A: Have you got any money?
B: Sorry. I only have a little (money).

6 Here are some common uncountable nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coffee</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>cheese</th>
<th>cake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>bread</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>news</td>
<td>luggage</td>
<td>homework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice

A Write the second line of these dialogues using the words in brackets. Put in a lot of in the right place.

0 A: Are you going to the cinema tonight?
   B: (No, I have homework to do) No, I have a lot of homework to do.

1 A: Are you hungry?
   B: (No, I ate cake in town.)

2 A: Do you want some help?
   B: (Yes, please. I have luggage.)

3 A: Did you enjoy the party?
   B: (Yes, I met interesting people.)

4 A: Can you pay for our plane tickets?
   B: (Yes, I have money at the moment.)
A: Is Bill coming?
B: (No, he isn't. He has things to do.)

A: Did she help you?
B: (Yes, she gave me good advice.)

B  What do you see in the pictures? Write your answers. Use a lot of, a few or a little.

0  a few pence  1  the cheese shop  2  apples

3  4  5  

6  7  

C  A friend is visiting you. Rewrite the questions you ask him, using a few or a little instead of some.

0  Would you like some coffee?  Would you like a little coffee?
1  Would you like some biscuits?  
2  Shall I make you some sandwiches?  
3  Would you like some cheese?  
4  Can I bring you some cake?  
5  Would you like some milk in your coffee?  
6  Would you like some more sugar in your coffee?  

D  In these sentences, tick (√) the underlined words if they are right. Rewrite them if they are wrong.

0  There is a lot of tall buildings in New York.
1  I bought presents today.
0  A lot of people travels to work by car.
2  She only has luggage with her.
3  We need tomatoes for this meal.
4  There are a lot of news on TV in Britain.
5  My father gave me advice before I went to university.
6  Could you give me water, please?
7  A lot of children use computers in school.
8  Are you hungry? Shall I make you sandwiches?
Adjectives (big, new etc.)

1. We use adjectives to describe people and things. Here are some examples:
   - old small friendly rich cheap

   Look at these sentences:
   - I've bought an old table for my kitchen.
   - My home town is small and friendly.
   - We had lunch in a cheap restaurant.

2. The form of adjectives never changes:
   - a rich man  a rich woman  two rich men

3. We put an adjective before a noun:
   - adjective + noun
     - I saw a beautiful cat.

   We put an adjective after be:
   - be + adjective
     - They are hungry.

   We sometimes use these verbs instead of be:
   - look  feel  taste  smell  sound

   Here are some examples:
   - She looks happy.
   - This cheese tastes wonderful.
   - I feel cold.

4. When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put in a comma (,):
   - He's a nice, old man.

   When we use two adjectives without a noun, we use and:
   - You look tired and hungry.

5. When we use more than one adjective, there is a general guide to the correct order:

   **size + age + colour + nationality + material**
   - a new, green bag
   - a big, French house
   - a small, wooden table

   We often use 'materials' as adjectives:
   - a cotton shirt  a silver ring  a plastic bag

6. Here are some common 'nationality' adjectives:
   - American  German  Portuguese
   - Australian  Greek  Russian
   - Chinese  Indian  Turkish
   - Dutch  Italian  South African
   - English  Japanese  Spanish
   - French  Polish  Swedish

---

**Practice**

A. There are twelve adjectives in this story. Underline them.

   I went for a long walk in the countryside yesterday. It was a hot day, and soon I was
tired and thirsty. There was a small house by the side of the road, and I decided to ask
for a glass of cold water. I rang the bell and an old lady opened the big, wooden
door. She looked kind and she offered me a glass of fresh juice. It tasted great!

B. Put adjectives from the box in these sentences.

   - hungry  new  terrible  expensive  sad  wonderful  Italian  fresh  difficult

   0. Gold rings are normally ____________.
   1. This food smells ____________. I love fish and chips.
   2. It was a ____________ exam. I'm sure I haven't passed.
   3. I've just bought a ____________ sports car.
   4. I met my wife in Rome, but she isn't ____________.
   5. He looks ____________. I don't think he likes his job.
   6. Are you ____________? Shall I buy some sandwiches?
   7. This orange juice tastes ____________. Is it ____________?
C  Put a verb from the box in each sentence. Use the correct form.

look (×3)  feel (×2)  taste  sound (×2)  smell

0  Taste _______ these apples. I’ve already eaten two. They’re delicious!
1  That music _______ terrible. What group is playing?
2  You _______ thirsty. Can I get you a cold drink?
3  Those flowers look nice and they _______ good too. What are they?
4  I saw Jane yesterday, but I didn’t speak to her. She _______ tired.
5  Could you close the door, please? I _______ cold.
6  The sun’s shining, I’m on holiday and I _______ happy!
7  That new picture will _______ wonderful in your dining-room.
8  Do you know where that song comes from? It _______ Spanish.

D  Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, change the order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (√).

0  She lost a gold, small ring at the disco yesterday night.
   small, gold   
   √

0  I have an old, Italian painting in my living-room.
   
1  I’m looking for my cotton, green shirt and my brown, leather shoes.
   
2  George has a Spanish, modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.

3  I live in an old, white house near the river. I’ve got a black, large dog!

4  I had an interesting talk with a Polish, young student last week.

5  We are having lunch in a big, Japanese, new restaurant in the centre of town.

6  I left all my books in a red, plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

E  Here are the names of some famous people from different countries. Put their nationalities in the blanks.

0  The Beatles  They’re English.  7  Steven Spielberg  He’s American.
1  Abba  They’re Swedish.  8  Brigitte Bardot  She’s French.
2  Madonna  She’s American.  9  Karl Marx  He’s German.
3  Vincent Van Gogh  He’s Dutch.  10  Leonardo da Vinci  He’s Italian.
4  Mel Gibson  He’s Australian.  11  Leo Tolstoy  He’s Russian.
5  Mao Zedong  He’s Chinese.  12  Steffi Graf  She’s German.
6  Nelson Mandela  He’s South African.  13  Mahatma Gandhi  He’s Indian.
Cardinal and ordinal numbers (three, third)

1. Look at these examples:
   Three students were late.
   She lives on the third floor.
   Three is a cardinal number.
   Third is an ordinal number.

2. Now look at these tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDINAL NUMBERS</th>
<th>ORDINAL NUMBERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 one</td>
<td>1st first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 two</td>
<td>2nd second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 three</td>
<td>3rd third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 four</td>
<td>4th fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 five</td>
<td>5th fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 six</td>
<td>6th sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 seven</td>
<td>7th seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 eight</td>
<td>8th eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 nine</td>
<td>9th ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ten</td>
<td>10th tenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 eleven</td>
<td>11th eleventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 twelve</td>
<td>12th twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 thirteen</td>
<td>13th thirteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 fourteen</td>
<td>14th fourteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 fifteen</td>
<td>15th fifteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 sixteen</td>
<td>16th sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 seventeen</td>
<td>17th seventeenth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. CARDINALS (40 to 4,000,000)
   40 forty  60 sixty  80 eighty
   50 fifty  70 seventy 90 ninety
   100 a hundred
   101 a hundred and one
   1000 a thousand
   1,000,000 a million
   200 two hundred
   210 two hundred and ten
   3000 three thousand
   $4,000,000 four million dollars

4. Look at how we say these dates:
   13th June: The thirteenth of June.
        June the thirteenth.
   1994: Nineteen ninety-four.
   26th March 1995 (26.3.95): The twentieth of March, nineteen ninety-five.

Practice

A. Tick (✓) the correct form in each pair. Put a line through the wrong form.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>(116)</td>
<td>a hundred and sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>forty-nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(600)</td>
<td>six hundreds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(4th)</td>
<td>forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(12th)</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>($2,000)</td>
<td>two thousand dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(23rd)</td>
<td>twenty-third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>eighty-seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(8th)</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>seventeenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>(5th)</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>(7,000,000)</td>
<td>seven million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>(9th)</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>(30th)</td>
<td>thirtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>(395)</td>
<td>three hundred and ninety-five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B  Write out the following numbers.

0  (211)  two hundred and eleven
1  (462)  
2  (20th) 
3  (1st) 
4  (12th) 
5  (9,000,000) 
6  (310) 
7  (8th) 
8  (111) 
9  (14) 
10  (2nd) 
11  (5,000) 
12  (68) 
13  (34th) 
14  (150) 
15  (3rd) 
16  (25th) 
17  (19th) 

C  Look at where these people live in the block of flats. Finish the sentences, as in the example.

0  John lives on the fourth floor.
1  Charles lives in flat 
2  Maria 
3  Diana 
4  Michael 
5  Peter 
6  Jane 
7  Ann 
8  Oliver 

D  Write the dates and years in words in this interview, using the information in brackets ( ).

A: When were you born?
B: I was born on the thirteenth of October, nineteen sixty-five. (13.10.65)
A: When did you go to secondary school?
B: In 1976.
A: And when did you leave secondary school?
B: Seven years later. My final exam was on 16.6.83.
A: Did you start university in the same year?
B: Yes, on 29 September.
A: Did you spend three or four years there?
B: Well, I left in 1987. That's four years.
A: And your first job? When was that?
B: I started work in an office on 10.1.88.
A: Did you enjoy it? How long did you stay?
B: It was terrible! I left two months later, on 9th March.
A: What did you do then?
B: I went to America. I spent two years in New York. I returned to England in 1990.
Comparative adjectives (cheaper, more beautiful)

1. Look at the way we compare things:

$100 per night  
£50 per night

The Plaza Hotel is cheaper than the Excelsior.  
The Excelsior Hotel is bigger than the Plaza.  
The Excelsior is more expensive than the Plaza.  
The Plaza Hotel is smaller than the Excelsior.

2. Cheaper and more expensive are comparative adjectives. We form them like this:

- short adjectives (one syllable):
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>newer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>fatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- long adjectives (two syllables or more):
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>famous</td>
<td>more famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>more difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>more careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- adjectives ending with -y:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>hungrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- irregular adjectives:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

3. To compare things, we use a comparative adjective + than:

My sandwich is bigger than yours.

Tom is richer than Paul.  
Paris is more beautiful than London.  
My new car is better than my old one.

Practice

A. Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

0. cold  colder
1. big    
2. careful
3. expensive
4. good
5. fat
6. famous
7. new
8. modern
9. young
10. cheap
11. delicious
12. rich
13. long
14. hungry
15. nice
16. happy
17. difficult
18. old
19. beautiful
20. friendly
21. hot
22. wonderful
23. bad
24. small
25. sad

PAGE 84
B Write comparative sentences about the pictures using than and the words in brackets ()
Use the Present Simple.

0 (be/tall/) Tom is taller than Sam.
1 (be/cold) 
2 (be/hungry) 
3 (be/small) 
4 (be/happy) 
5 (be/young) 
6 (be/rich) 
7 (be/friendly) 

C Look at these two boats, the Queen Anne and the King John.

Now put words from the box in the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King John (x2)</th>
<th>bigger</th>
<th>slower</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne (x2)</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 The Queen Anne is _____ than the King John.
1 The King John is smaller _______ the Queen Anne.
2 The Queen Anne is _______ modern than the King John.
3 The King John _______ older than the Queen Anne.
4 The _______ is faster than the _______.
5 The Queen Anne is more _______ than the King John.
6 The King John is _______ than the Queen Anne.
7 The _______ is cheaper than the _______.
8 The Queen Anne is _______ than the King John.
Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)

1 Read this telephone conversation:
   A: Tourist Information. Can I help?
   B: Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.
   A: Well, the Scotsman is the oldest hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also the most expensive. The Castle is the most beautiful. The Prince is the newest and the biggest...

2 Oldest, most expensive, newest are superlative adjectives. We form superlative adjectives with -est or most. Look at this table:

   \[
   \begin{array}{|c|c|}
   \hline
   \text{ADJECTIVE} & \text{SUPERLATIVE} \\
   \hline
   \text{cheap} & \text{the cheapest} \\
   \text{big} & \text{the biggest} \\
   \text{sad} & \text{the saddest} \\
   \text{famous} & \text{the most famous} \\
   \text{difficult} & \text{the most difficult} \\
   \text{hungry} & \text{the hungriest} \\
   \hline
   \end{array}
   \]

   Good and bad are irregular:

   \[
   \begin{array}{|c|c|}
   \hline
   \text{good} & \text{the best} \\
   \text{bad} & \text{the worst} \\
   \hline
   \end{array}
   \]

   (For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

3 We usually use the before the superlative:
   London is the biggest city in England.
   The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in the world.

   Note that we use in (not -of) for places after the superlative:
   ...the richest man in Europe.
   (Not...of Europe.)

   We do not always use a noun after a superlative adjective:
   George and Mary have three children. Mike is the oldest.
   A: Which table did you buy?
   B: The most expensive.

4 We often use the Present Perfect with ever after the superlative:
   That was the best film I've ever seen.
   A: How was your holiday?
   B: Fantastic! Iceland is the most beautiful country I've ever visited.

Practice

A Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make sentences.

   0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)
   Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

   1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

   2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

   3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

   4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

   5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

   6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)
B Fill the gaps in these dialogues, using the and the superlative form of the word in brackets.

0 A: Which cities did you visit?
   B: Bath, Oxford and York.
   A: And which did you like best?
   B: I thought that Bath was the most beautiful (beautiful).

1 A: Have you finished all your exams?
   B: Yes, I did the last one today.
   A: Was it difficult?
   B: Yes, it was (bad).

2 A: It’s your birthday, isn’t it?
   B: Yes, I’m 25 today.
   A: Shall we go to Maxime’s tonight?
   B: Are you sure? It’s (expensive) restaurant in town!

3 A: Can I help you?
   B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles.
   A: How much are (cheap) tickets?

4 A: Did you enjoy that?
   B: Yes. It was (delicious) meal I’ve ever eaten.

5 A: What are you going to see?
   B: We’re going to see ‘The Winner’.
   A: It’s (good) film in London at the moment.

6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.
   B: Why?
   A: It’s (old) castle in England.

7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?
   B: Me, please, I’m (hungry).

8 A: Which jumper is (nice)?
   B: I don’t know, they’re all wonderful!

C Use the words in brackets () to write sentences.
Use the + superlative, and the Present Perfect + ever.

0 (It’s/cold/place/I/visit) It’s the coldest place I’ve ever visited.

1 (It’s/big/ship/I/see) ________________________________

2 (He’s/rich/man/I/meet) ________________________________

3 (It’s/difficult/exam/I/do) ________________________________

4 (It’s/sad/film/I/see) ________________________________

5 (She’s/happy/person/I/meet) ________________________________

6 (It’s/modern/flat/I/see) ________________________________

7 (It’s/hot/country/I/visit) ________________________________

8 (It’s/small/dog/I/see) ________________________________
Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)

1 Here are some adjectives and adverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Adjectives usually describe nouns. We normally use adjectives to talk about people and things:

She's a quick worker.

Adverbs usually describe verbs. We use adverbs to talk about how people do things:

She works quickly.

Here are some more examples:

Adjective + noun: English is an easy language.
Verb + adverb: You can learn English easily.
Adjective + noun: He's a careful driver.
Verb + adverb: He drives carefully.

3 We form most adverbs (e.g. slowly) by adding -ly to an adjective (e.g. slow):

slow → slowly  bad → badly

If the adjective ends in -y, we change the y to i and then add -ly:

happy → happily  easy → easily

There are some adverbs that are the same as the adjective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjective: He's a fast runner.
Adverb: He runs fast.

The adverb from good is well:
She's a good player. She plays well.

4 Here is the word order that we normally use with adverbs:

Verb + adverb:
She swims beautifully.

Verb + object + adverb:
He ate his food slowly.

Practice

A In these dialogues underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs.

0 A: I think he's a good worker. What do you think?
   B: I'm not sure. He works carefully, but he makes some bad mistakes.
1 A: He's a wonderful skier. He skis quickly and beautifully.
   B: In my opinion, he skis dangerously. He's a stupid skier.
2 A: He's a rich and powerful man. He lives expensively.
   B: Yes, but he spends money carefully. He buys valuable objects.
3 A: Paul, Jane, Diana and Mark live in a big, old house in Scotland.
   They live happily together.
   B: I know they're happy, but the house is expensive and so they live cheaply.
4 A: This bread tastes awful. Did you cook it correctly?
   B: If you think it's horrible, why are you eating it so hungrily?
5 A: She's very young, but she sings and dances beautifully.
   B: She's a wonderful singer, but she dances badly in my opinion.
B Rewrite these sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective.

0 Peter is a bad tennis player. Peter plays tennis badly.
1 He's a dangerous driver. He drives
2 She's a fast swimmer. She swims
3 Martin is a good cook.
4 I'm a slow writer.
5 She's a wonderful dancer.
6 Sheila is a hard worker.
7 They aren't quick learners.

C Complete the sentences by choosing an ending from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the road carefully</th>
<th>the piano badly</th>
<th>her breakfast slowly</th>
<th>an hour late</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>their homework well</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 He drives \underline{his car fast.}
1 She plays
2 Maria ate
3 They speak
4 You must always cross
5 They all did
6 The plane arrived

D Correct any of the adjectives and adverbs in CAPITALS that are wrong. Put a tick(✓) if the adjective or adverb is correct.

0 It isn't EASY to learn a language FASTLY and WELL.
   ✓ \underline{fast} ✓
1 She always arrives LATE, but she works GOOD.

2 They are WONDERFULLY tennis players. They normally win EASILY.

3 George is RICH. He works HARD and he makes money QUICK.

4 He's a HAPPILY man. He can sing WELL and he can dance BEAUTIFUL.

5 She drove ANGRILY and almost had a BADLY accident.

6 Work CAREFULLY and SLOW, and you will pass the exam EASY.

7 He doesn't write CLEARLY, but he's a very QUICKLY worker.
Adverbs of frequency (always, never)

1 Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has a cup of tea at breakfast</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She goes to the cinema</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She walks to work</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She goes swimming</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She goes on holiday</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can say:

She always has a cup of tea at breakfast.
She sometimes goes to the cinema.
She never walks to work.
She goes swimming every week.
She goes on holiday twice a year.

2 We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardly ever</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We put always, usually etc. after be or an auxiliary (e.g. have, must):

He is always late.
I've often been to Spain for my holidays.
You must never swim after a big meal.

But we put always etc. before main verbs:

I usually walk to work.
She hardly ever drinks coffee.

3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>hardly ever</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>rarely</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>normally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>often</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(We usually say the word often without pronouncing the letter t.)

4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>every...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once a...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twice/two times a...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three times a...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four times a...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

I run round the park every day.
I play tennis once a week.
She drinks coffee three times a day.
I go skiing once a year.
He drives to London twice a month.

Practice

A. Put the words in brackets ( ) in the right place in these sentences.

0 I work late at the office.
   (often)  
   I often work late at the office.

1 You must lock the front door when you leave.
   (always)  
   I usually walk to work.

2 Steve and Jill play golf.
   (twice a month)  
   She hardly ever drinks coffee.

3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.
   (usually)  
   I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.

4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.
   (sometimes)  
   My teacher gives me a lot of homework.

5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.
   (every day)  
   We see our Mexican friends.

   (hardly ever)  

PAGE 90
7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.
(often) ______________________________________

8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.
(four times a year) ______________________________________

9 They are at home in the evening.
(rarely) ______________________________________

B Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)  
watch TV (sometimes)  
go for a walk on Sunday (usually)  
eat Italian food (often)  
go to the cinema (rarely)  
travel abroad (hardly ever)  
take taxis (rarely)  
feel unhappy (never)

0 They rarely go to the cinema.  
1 They ______________________________________
2 They ______________________________________
3 ______________________________________
4 ______________________________________
5 ______________________________________
6 ______________________________________
7 ______________________________________

C Look at the table below about John's activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>activity</th>
<th>day</th>
<th>week</th>
<th>month</th>
<th>year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a newspaper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his mother</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a shower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

0 (He go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week.

1 (He buy/a newspaper/ ...) ____________________________

2 (He phone/his mother/ ...) ____________________________

3 (He have/a shower/ ...) ____________________________

4 (He go/abroad/ ...) ____________________________

5 (He visit/his sister/ ...) ____________________________

6 (He play/tennis/ ...) ____________________________
And, but, so, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor

1. We use and and both ... and to link two similar ideas in one sentence:
   
   She is tired.  She is hungry.  
   She is tired and hungry.  
   She is both tired and hungry.

2. We use but to contrast two different ideas:
   
   He swims.  He doesn’t play tennis.  
   He swims, but he doesn’t play tennis.

   I live in Bristol, but I work in London.

3. We use so to link a situation and a result:
   
   SITUATION:  I’m tired.  I’m going to bed.  
   RESULT:  I’m tired, so I’m going to bed.

   They were late, so they missed the train.

4. We use or and either ... or to talk about two possibilities:
   
   POSSIBILITY A:  She’s French.  
   POSSIBILITY B:  She’s Swiss.

   She’s French or Swiss.  
   She’s either French or Swiss.

   That man is either a footballer or an actor.  
   I never work all day. I work either in the morning or in the afternoon.

5. We use neither ... nor to put two negative statements together:
   
   Peter didn’t come.  Joan didn’t come.  
   Neither Peter nor Joan came.

   The verb form (came) is positive, because neither ... nor makes the sentence negative:  
   Not Neither Peter nor Joan didn’t come.

Practice

A. Put but or so in the gaps.

0. The film was very long,  
   but it was interesting.

1. The restaurant is very expensive,  
   so the food is terrible.

2. I’m studying hard,  
   but I don’t have much free time.

3. I’ve got her address,  
   but I haven’t got her phone number.

4. We wanted to swim,  
   but the sea was too cold.

5. They didn’t have any money,  
   but they wanted to eat in a restaurant.

6. I lost my bag,  
   but I found £10 in my pocket.
B Combine these sentences with *both ... and.*
0 Jane owns a shop. She owns a restaurant. Jane owns both a shop and a restaurant.
1 This restaurant is cheap. It is nice. ________________________________
2 Christine bought a dress. She bought a jumper. ________________________________
3 They play golf. They play tennis. ________________________________
4 The film was funny. It was exciting. ________________________________

C Now combine these sentences with *either ... or.*
0 **POSSIBILITY A:** She's at the office. **POSSIBILITY B:** She's at the airport.
   She's either at the office or at the airport.
1 **POSSIBILITY A:** Paul's at home. **POSSIBILITY B:** Paul's at the sports centre.

2 **POSSIBILITY A:** The shop is in East Street. **POSSIBILITY B:** The shop is in Fox Street.

3 **POSSIBILITY A:** Her father is a doctor. **POSSIBILITY B:** Her father is a dentist.

4 **POSSIBILITY A:** The museum is in Oxford. **POSSIBILITY B:** The museum is in Cambridge.

D Now combine these sentences with *neither ... nor.*
0 Chris didn't have time to take a holiday. Sheila didn't have time to take a holiday.
   Neither Chris nor Sheila had time to take a holiday.
1 The bus didn't arrive on time. The train didn't arrive on time.

2 David doesn't play tennis. Mike doesn't play tennis.

3 The restaurants aren't good. The hotels aren't good.

4 The English team didn't play well. The Scottish team didn't play well.

E Joan is writing to George. Put words from the box in the gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>so</th>
<th>but (x2)</th>
<th>and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>both</em></td>
<td>either</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I've arrived in Scotland. The weather is terrible! It's *both* cold
1 __________ wet. The mountains are beautiful, 2 __________ don't forget your
camera. The hotel is comfortable, 3 __________ it's very small. I want to write
some postcards, 4 __________ I've forgotten my address book. Can you bring it
with you? It's 5 __________ in the kitchen 6 __________ in the living-room.
## Table A  Plural nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ -s</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ -es</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-fe → -ves</td>
<td>wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y → -ies</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular nouns</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table B  Present Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/you/we/they</th>
<th>He/she/it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass</td>
<td>passes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>teaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>cries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>tries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>flies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z
* Vowels: a e i o u
* Syllables: 1 hit = 1 syllable; 1 vil sit = 2 syllables; 1 rel mem 1 ber = 3 syllables
### Table C  -ing forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>-ing</strong></th>
<th><strong>ing form</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ -ing</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With most verbs we add -ing:</td>
<td>going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e + -ing</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With verbs that end with a consonant* + -e, we delete the -e and add -ing:</td>
<td>having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie → -ying</td>
<td>lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With verbs that end with -ie, we change -ie to -ying:</td>
<td>dying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-t → -ting</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. sit, hit, shop), we double the consonant:</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ -ing</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But note that we do not double the consonant,</td>
<td>playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) when it is a y or w (e.g. play),</td>
<td>snowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. VISit, LISTen);</td>
<td>remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table D  Regular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>-ed</strong></th>
<th><strong>-ppped</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ -ed</td>
<td>+ -ped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With most verbs we add -ed:</td>
<td>With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. stop), we double the consonant:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lived</td>
<td>lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walked</td>
<td>walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finished</td>
<td>finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lived</td>
<td>lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phoned</td>
<td>phoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applied</td>
<td>applied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tried</td>
<td>tried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applied</td>
<td>applied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tried</td>
<td>tried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planned</td>
<td>planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stayed</td>
<td>stayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listened</td>
<td>listened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happened</td>
<td>happened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visited</td>
<td>visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opened</td>
<td>opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z
Vowels: a e i o u
Syllables: 1 h i t l = 1 syllable; 1 v i t s i r l = 2 syllables;
1 r e l m e r l b e r l = 3 syllables
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>PAST SIMPLE</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>PAST SIMPLE</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>meant</td>
<td>meant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>ring</td>
<td>rung</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>send</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>shine</td>
<td>shone</td>
<td>shone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>drunk</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>shown/showed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>driven</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>eaten</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>sung</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>fell</td>
<td>fallen</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>smell</td>
<td>smelt</td>
<td>smelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>flew</td>
<td>flown</td>
<td>stand</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
<td>steal</td>
<td>stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swum</td>
<td>swum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>taken</td>
<td>taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>taught</td>
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<tr>
<td>hear</td>
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<td>heard</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td>told</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
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<td>held</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>thought</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>thrown</td>
<td>thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>known</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>understood</td>
<td>understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learn</td>
<td>learnt/learned</td>
<td>learnt/learned</td>
<td>wear</td>
<td>wore</td>
<td>worn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>win</td>
<td>won</td>
<td>won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>written</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Table F**  Comparative and superlative adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ -er/-est</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We add -er/-est to short adjectives (one-syllable* adjectives):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>the longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>younger</td>
<td>the youngest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>the cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-g → -gger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With short adjectives that end with one vowel* and one consonant* (e.g. big), we double the consonant:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>the hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>fatter</td>
<td>the fattest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more/most</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We use more / the most before adjectives of two or more syllables*:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>the most expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous</td>
<td>more famous</td>
<td>the most famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y → -ier/-iest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But note that with adjectives ending with -y (e.g. happy), we change -y to -ier/-iest:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
<td>the easiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
<td>the happiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular adjectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table G**  Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ -ly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With most adverbs, we add -ly to the adjective:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y → -ily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With adjectives that end with -y, we change the y to i and add ly:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucky</td>
<td>luckily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular adverbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z
Vowels: a e i o u
Syllables: 1 hit / i = 1 syllable; 1 vil sit / i = 2 syllables;
1 rel mem / i = 3 syllables
Exit tests

You can do these tests when you have finished studying the units in this book, in order to see if there are units that you should look at again. In the tests, each question relates to the unit with the same number, e.g. question 1 tests something from unit 1, question 2 tests something from unit 2, etc.

Exit test 1
Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

0  a  Do   b  Does   c  Are  you know the answer?

1  Madrid  a  not is   b  isn’t   c  wasn’t  in Portugal. It’s in Spain.

2  a  Do you be   b  Is you   c  Are you  hungry? Shall I make you a sandwich?

3  Juliet  a  watches   b  watch   c  watches  TV every evening.

4  I  a  likes   b  am liking   c  like  your new car. Where did you buy it?

5  He  a  be not   b  doesn’t   c  isn’t  reading. He’s sleeping.

6  I  a  hate   b  be hating   c  am hating  pop music. It’s boring.

7  George isn’t in the office. He  a  works   b  working   c  is working  in New York at the moment.

8  a  To be   b  Be   c  Being  careful! It’s very dangerous.

9  How much did you pay for your TV?  a  Were it   b  Did it be   c  Was it  expensive?

10 a  Played you   b  Did you play   c  Do you play  tennis yesterday afternoon?

11 She  a  haven’t   b  hasn’t   c  not have  finished her homework.

12 Joanna has  a  went   b  been   c  gone  to America. She’s in New York at the moment.

13 a  Are you going   b  Are you be going   c  Will you going  to see Paul at the weekend?

14 a  Shall we to go   b  Shall we going   c  Shall we go  to the cinema tonight?

15 They  a  are   b  will   c  are going to  arriving at ten o’clock tomorrow.

16 I  a  have got   b  have   c  got  a shower every evening after work.

17 Sheila’s bought a new car. She paid £12,000 for  a  them   b  her   c  it.

18 When I arrived, she  a  me made a cup of coffee   b  a cup of coffee made me  
  c  made me a cup of coffee.

19 a  Can Steve play   b  Can Steve plays   c  Does Steve can play  the guitar?

20 Where  a  does the train be?   b  is the train?   c  the train is?

21 a  Who   b  What   c  How many  film did you see last night?
22 This is the a children's b children c childrens' bedroom.

23 A: Does she drive to work?
   B: No, she a does b doesn't c isn't.

24 a Can she speaks b Does she can speak c Can she speak Spanish?

25 a Can you help me, b May you help me, c Can you me help, please?

26 You a mustn't b must c must to visit Central Park. It's fantastic!

27 There's a tunnel a above b under c on the river.

28 She took a train home a in b on c at the afternoon.

29 I bought a table and a chair yesterday. a A b An c The table was very expensive.

30 Three a family's b family c families live in that house.

31 Did you like a these b those c that paintings at the gallery yesterday?

32 Did you remember to buy a bread b breads c a bread at the supermarket?

33 There a isn't any b aren't any c aren't no good restaurants in this town.

34 a There are b There is c It's 200 kilometres to the sea.

35 I don't like this film. a Its b It's c It so boring!

36 Can you give me a some more b an c many advice, please?

37 I have a a little problems b a few problems c few problem at the moment.

38 She bought me a a big, green, cotton b green, big, cotton c cotton, big, green shirt.

39 They stole a eight millions dollars b eight million dollars c eight million of dollars.

40 Steven is OK. He looks a more happy b happyer c happier than Mike.

41 That was a a worst b the worst c baddest film I've ever seen!

42 She always eats a her food fast b fast her food c her food fastly.

43 I play football a twice one month b twice month c twice a month.

44 He's a or b either c neither at home or he's at the shops.

**Total:** 44
Exit test 2

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

0  a I  b You  c He is happy.

1  Hello, I'm Mike and this  a is  b are  c be my wife, Joan.

2  There  a be  b are  c is many restaurants in London.

3  He  a lives not  b not lives  c doesn't live in London. He lives in Bath.

4  a Speak you  b Do you speak  c Does you speak French?

5  Look! The bus  a is coming  b is coming  c is being coming.

6  a Are you  b Do you  c Is you enjoying the concert?

7  I  a I'm not remembering  b don't remember  c doesn't remember his name.

8  a Forget not  b Don't forgetting  c Don't forget your passport!

9  Bill  a wasn't  b isn't  c weren't at home last weekend.

10 She  a gived  b gave  c gives me some beautiful flowers yesterday.

11 Look! Your letter  a has came  b has come  c have come.

12 Have you  a ever been  b been ever  c ever went to Australia?

13 Look!  a It's going to  b It's going  c It going rain.

14 a Shall you  b Shall I  c Will you buy you a newspaper?

15 a I'm fly  b I'm flying  c I will flying to New York on Sunday.

16 He  a doesn't have  b don't have  c doesn't has any money.

17 I saw  a a programme interesting  b an interesting programme  c interesting a programme on TV last night.

18 We  a a house in France bought  b in France a house bought  c bought a house in France.

19 a Has she got  b Does she has got  c Does she have got our tickets?

20 Where  a live Mike?  b lives Mike?  c does Mike live?

21 What  a studied you  b you study  c did you study at university?
22  a Whose   b Who's   c Who books are those?
23  A: Is she Spanish?
   B: Yes, a she does. b she did. c she is.
24  Paul a can't   b could   c can ski well when he was young.
25  a May you b Could you to c Could you open the window, please?
26  You a mustn't forget   b mustn't forgetting   c mustn't to forget your passport.
27  They have a flat a on   b in   c at the second floor.
28  I always go skiing a at b on c in the winter.
29  Paris is a an b the c a European city.
30  There are two a men b mans c man in the car.
31  a That   b This c These meal was wonderful!
32  I'd like a one b some c an information, please.
33  She's gone to the shops to buy a any b some c no sugar.
34  She's going to meet a them b they c their at the station.
35  Steve and a his b her c him wife left an hour ago.
36  How a much museums b many museum c many museums did you visit?
37  Would you like a many b a few c a little sandwiches?
38  I bought a blue, new, plastic b plastic, new, blue c new, blue, plastic football.
39  a Two hundreds sixteen b Two hundred and sixteen c Two hundred sixteen people were at the concert.
40  London is a bigger than b more big than c bigger more than Glasgow.
41  Mount Everest is a the higher b highest c the highest mountain in the world.
42  The team played a well. b good. c goodly.
43  I a every day walk to school. b walk to school every day.
   c to school every day walk.
44  I want to learn Japanese a but b or c so I'm going to start classes next month.

Total: 44
# Verb tenses

**infinitive**: start

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>POSITIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>NEGATIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>QUESTIONS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>full forms (short forms)</td>
<td>full forms (short forms)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Simple</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>do not start (I don't start)</td>
<td>Do I start?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>starts</td>
<td>does not start (it doesn't start)</td>
<td>Does he start?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Continuous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am starting (I'm starting)</td>
<td>am not starting (I'm not starting)</td>
<td>Am I starting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/we/they</td>
<td>are starting (we're starting)</td>
<td>are not starting (aren't starting)</td>
<td>Are you starting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>is starting (it's starting)</td>
<td>is not starting (isn't starting)</td>
<td>Is she starting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past Simple</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/you/he/she/it/we/they</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>did not start (didn't start)</td>
<td>Did you start?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Perfect</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/you/we/they</td>
<td>have started (I've started)</td>
<td>have not started (haven't started)</td>
<td>Have they started?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>has started (he's started)</td>
<td>has not started (hasn't started)</td>
<td>Has she started?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>