

LEARN AND PRACTISE

English

BEGINNER

Grammar

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THOMSON
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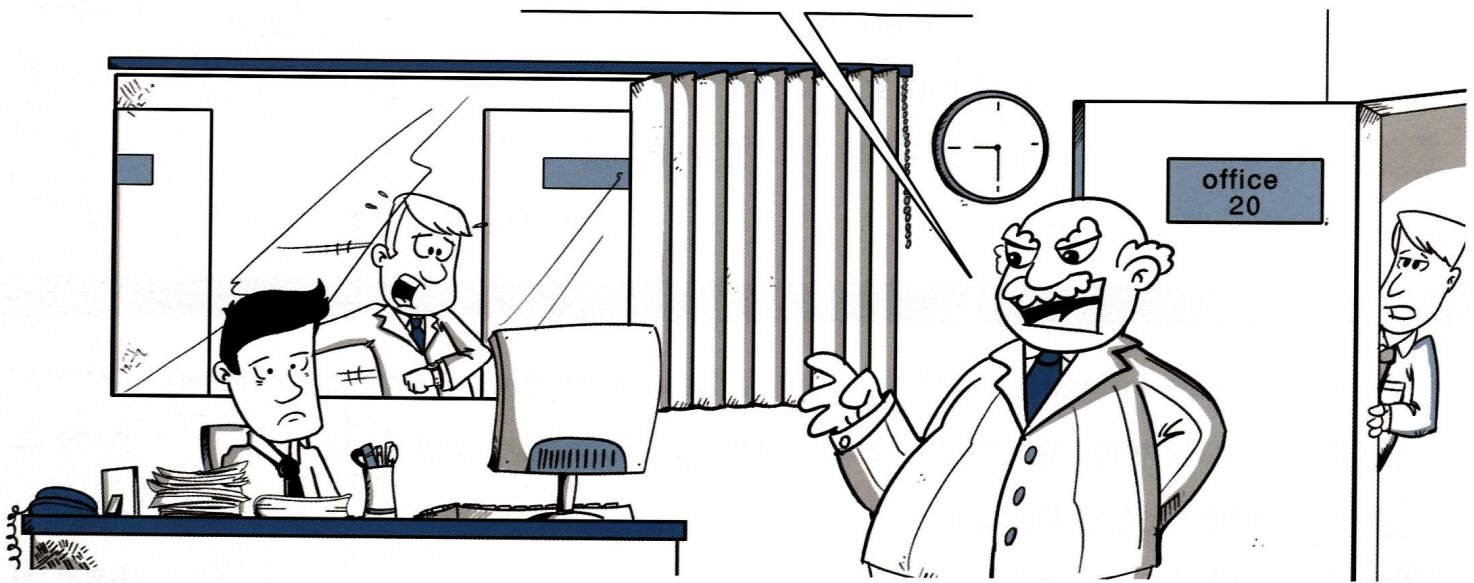
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ISN'T NORMAN AT WORK TODAY?



Subject Pronouns

Singular

I
you
he
she
it

Plural

we
you
they

Subject pronouns show who or what something does or is.
We are tired today.

We use *it* for things or animals. But if the animal is our pet, we often use *he* or *she*.

Listen to the music. It's very loud.

I like my cat. She's beautiful.

We use *you* for the singular and the plural.

You are tired, Maria.

You are tired, John and Sarah.

We use *they* for a lot of people, animals or things.

How are your children? They're fine.

Are cats good pets? Yes, they are.

When are the exams? They're in May.

1 Write the subject pronouns.

- Eg Aunt Mary *she*
- 1 the bag
- 2 Anne
- 3 my father
- 4 my mother
- 5 Jane and Tim
- 6 my friend and I
- 7 the book
- 8 the chairs

2 Complete the sentences with subject pronouns.

- Eg *We* are happy today. (Mike and I)
- 1 are in the park. (the dogs)
- 2 isn't my daughter. (Susan)
- 3 are neighbours. (Tom and you)
- 4 is late for work. (John)
- 5 is in my bag. (the report)
- 6 are on holiday. (my wife and I)
- 7 aren't at school today. (the children)
- 8 are at the cinema. (Kevin and Lisa)

Present Simple: To Be

Affirmative

I am (I'm)
 you are (you're)
 he is (he's)
 she is (she's)
 it is (it's)
 we are (we're)
 you are (you're)
 they are (they're)

Negative

I am not (I'm not)
 you are not (you aren't)
 he is not (he isn't)
 she is not (she isn't)
 it is not (it isn't)
 we are not (we aren't)
 you are not (you aren't)
 they are not (they aren't)

Question

Am I?
 Are you?
 Is he?
 Is she?
 Is it?
 Are we?
 Are you?
 Are they?

Short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

We use *to be* to talk about someone's job, nationality, relationship or his or her name.

He is a lawyer. She is my cousin.
We are German. I am Peter.

We also use *to be* to describe people and things.

She is tall.
The sky is grey.

In everyday English, we use the short form.

Hello. I'm Jenny.

We use *to be* with subject pronouns (*I, you, he, etc*) and other words.

She is unhappy.
The car is black.

3 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of *to be*.

- Eg She*is*..... very hungry. ✓
- The shop next to our house. ✓
 - The book in the office. ✗
 - I thirsty. ✗
 - The plates on the table. ✗
 - The flowers very pretty. ✓
 - You very good at your job. ✓
 - She here today. ✗
 - Rebecca and Michael bored. ✓

4 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg Is he / they at work?
- She / I isn't in the bedroom.
 - They / She are German.
 - We / He aren't in the kitchen.
 - She / I is at work.
 - They / She are clever.
 - We / She are sleepy.
 - Is you / he sad?
 - Are you / it colleagues?



Thinkaboutit

In English there is no difference between **you** singular and **you** plural.

5 Complete the questions with **am**, **are** or **is** and write answers.

Eg *is* it cold today? ✓
Yes, it is.

1 dinner ready? ✗

2 I fat? ✓

3 they at the gym? ✓

4 we at the new office? ✓

5 the children outside? ✗

6 the laptop on the desk? ✓

Thinkaboutit

Affirmative short answers do not use the short form of **to be**.

7 the pens in the briefcase? ✗

8 she at the office? ✓

Present Simple: To Be, negative questions

Negative questions

- Aren't I?
- Aren't you?
- Isn't he?
- Isn't she?
- Isn't it?
- Aren't we?
- Aren't you?
- Aren't they?

We use negative questions when we expect the answer: 'Yes'.
Isn't it cold today?
Yes, it is. It's freezing.

6 Complete the questions with **aren't** or **isn't**.

Eg *isn't* the food good?

1 she with the boss?

2 the statistics good?

3 I good at my job?

4 it great news?

5 he happy with his pay rise?

6 you ready to go?

7 they French?

8 he the manager of the company?

7 Rewrite the sentences with subject pronouns.

Eg *Is the shopping centre in town?*
Is it in town?

1 Jenny is on holiday this week.

2 Sue and Paul aren't at home.

3 My wife and I send you our best wishes.

4 Are the children asleep?

5 Isn't Peter a good singer?

6 Is the professor at university today?

8 Write sentences or questions with **to be**.

Eg *she / be / very tall*

She is very tall.

1 you / be / late / for the meeting / ?

.....

2 I / not be / ready for work

.....

3 she / be / at the library now

.....

4 our friends / not be / on the beach

.....

5 the lake / be / full of yachts

.....

6 you / be / ready / for lunch / ?

.....

7 you / be / sleepy / this afternoon / ?

.....

8 the glasses / be / on your desk

.....

9 Complete the text with **is, isn't, are or aren't**.

(Eg) *is* Martin sad today? Yes, he (1) It (2) a cold day and the sky (3) grey. It (4) Monday and Martin (5) on holiday. He (6) at work. His friends (7) on holiday together. They (8) in the office. They (9) in France. They (10) at their favourite golf course.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the following questions:

- Is it rainy today?
- Is your bag full?
- Are you at work now?
- Is the weather bad today?
- Are you hungry?
- Is it dinner time?
- Is grammar difficult?
- Is English interesting?

Writing

Describe:

- what the weather is like.
- where you are at present.
- where your friends are.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

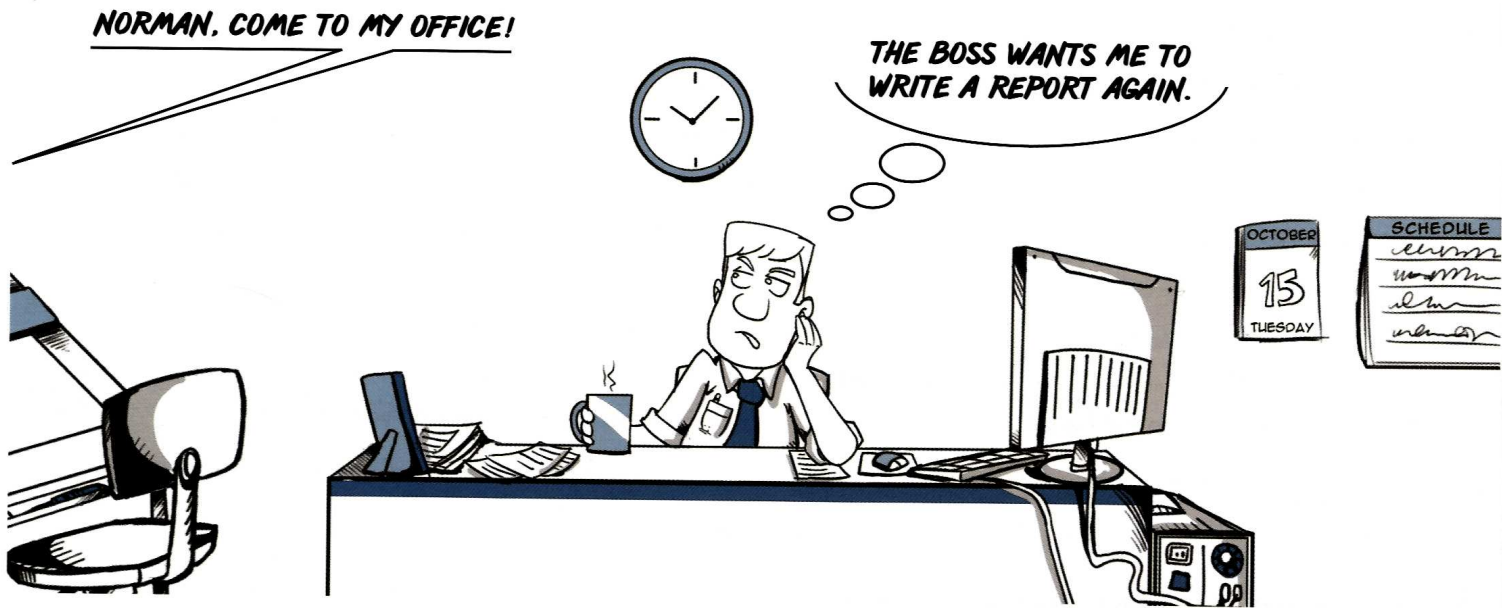
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The Indefinite Article

- a**
 a boy
 a pen
 a house
 a garden
 a tree
 a uniform
 a brown ball
 a red apple
 a lovely morning

- an**
 an ant
 an egg
 an elephant
 an island
 an owl
 an umbrella
 an hour
 an interesting book
 an exciting story
 an orange pencil

We use the indefinite articles *a* and *an* with singular nouns.

a book *an aeroplane*

We use *a* before a consonant (*b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*) and *an* before a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*).

a pen *an elephant*

Sometimes there is an adjective before the noun. When the adjective begins with a consonant, we use *a*. When it begins with a vowel, we use *an*.

a red apple *an exciting story*

We use *a* or *an* to talk about one person, animal or thing in general. (We don't use *a* or *an* to talk about someone or something specific.)

A computer is on the desk. *There is a film on television.*

Notes

Be careful with words which begin with *h* or *u*. When the word begins with a consonant sound, we use *a*. When the word begins with a vowel sound, we use *an*.

an hour, an umbrella, an uncle

a hat, a hospital, a hotel, a unit, a university, a uniform

1 Write a or an.

Eg*an*..... egg

- 1 aeroplane
 2 project
 3 computer
 4 apple

- 5 desk
 6 briefcase
 7 animal
 8 hospital

- 9 aunt
 10 evening
 11 uniform
 12 kite

2 Write a or an.

Eg*a*..... pretty flower

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | polite person | 5 | long road | 9 | interesting job |
| 2 | orange box | 6 | blue umbrella | 10 | university degree |
| 3 | awful accident | 7 | exciting project | 11 | big ice cream |
| 4 | good worker | 8 | large meal | 12 | old woman |

The Definite Article

the

The Earth is round.

The Mediterranean sea is beautiful.

The reports are on the desk.

We use the definite article *the*:

- to talk about specific people, things or animals (singular or plural).
The dog is in the garden.
The manager is in her office.
- to talk about something that is unique.
The moon looks silver.
- with the names of mountain ranges (*the Alps*), oceans (*the Atlantic Ocean*) and seas (*the Red Sea*), rivers (*the Amazon*) and deserts (*the Sahara Desert*).
- with musical instruments.
She plays the piano.

We don't use *the*:

- with people's names.
Jane and Marina work together.
- with the names of countries. (But we say: *the United States, the Netherlands, etc.*)
Italy is a lovely country.
- with subjects, games or sports.
Physics and chemistry are his favourite subjects.
Monopoly is an interesting game.
I play football.
- when the noun is plural and we are talking about people, animals or things in general.
I like restaurants.
Lions are dangerous animals.

3 Complete the sentences with a, an or the.

Eg We have*a*..... car in*the*..... garage and*a*..... motorbike outside*the*..... front door.

- 1 There's report on your desk. report is boring.
- 2 I have desk in my office. On desk, there is reading lamp.
There is laptop computer on desk.
- 3 Berlin is fantastic place. There aren't many cars in city centre. parks of Berlin are huge!
- 4 Look! There's woman in street. woman is wearing uniform.
..... uniform is green and brown.

4 Complete the sentences with **the** or **-**.Eg*The*..... Amazon is in South America.

- 1 Ella and Betty are on a hiking holiday in Grand Canyon.
- 2 I enjoy mathematics.
- 3 She works near Thames.
- 4 Dutch people live in Netherlands.
- 5 Danube is a big river in Europe.
- 6 Fran plays guitar.
- 7 weather isn't cold today.
- 8 Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

Regular Plurals

Singular	Plural
boy	boys
bus	buses
brush	brushes
pencil	pencils
dress	dresses
watch	watches
fox	foxes
photo	photos
tomato	tomatoes
wife	wives
leaf	leaves
party	parties

We usually make a noun plural by adding **-s**.

book → *books*
chair → *chairs*

We add **-es** to words that end in **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch** and **-x**.

bus → *buses*
box → *boxes*

When a word ends in a consonant and **-y**, we take off the **-y** and add **-ies**.

lady → *ladies*

When a word ends in a vowel and **-y**, we just add **-s**.

day → *days*
key → *keys*

Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural
person	people
child	children
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
goose	geese
ox	oxen

We usually add **-s** to words that end in **-o**. Sometimes we add **-es**.

piano → *pianos*
photo → *photos*
tomato → *tomatoes*
potato → *potatoes*

When a word ends in **-f** or **-fe**, we usually take off the **-f** or **-fe** and add **-ves**. But we just add **-s** to the words *giraffe* and *roof*.

wife → *wives*
half → *halves*
giraffe → *giraffes*
roof → *roofs*

Irregular plurals do not follow any rules. You must learn them.

5 Write the plurals.

Eg *book* *books*

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|----|--------|-------|
| 1 | wife | ..... | 6 | lorry | ..... |
| 2 | violin | ..... | 7 | fox | ..... |
| 3 | idea | ..... | 8 | wish | ..... |
| 4 | potato | ..... | 9 | loaf | ..... |
| 5 | watch | ..... | 10 | cherry | ..... |

Thinkaboutit

We say **one** instead of **an** when we are counting.

6 Write the plurals.

- Eg *deer* *deer*
- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|----|--------|-------|
| 1 | goose | ..... | 6 | person | ..... |
| 2 | mouse | ..... | 7 | child | ..... |
| 3 | man | ..... | 8 | foot | ..... |
| 4 | tooth | ..... | 9 | woman | ..... |
| 5 | sheep | ..... | 10 | ox | ..... |

7 Complete the sentences with the plural of the words in brackets.

- Eg *She's got two *dogs* (dog)*
- 1 There are six in that car! (person)
 - 2 My son has got two new (tooth)
 - 3 There are two in the street. (man)
 - 4 I take three to go to work. (bus)
 - 5 I've got very small (foot)
 - 6 My friend's got twenty ! (dress)
 - 7 There are two hundred in my village. (sheep)
 - 8 are very noisy animals. (goose)
 - 9 I've got two for lunch. (sandwich)
 - 10 There are two in my salad. (tomato)



Pairwork

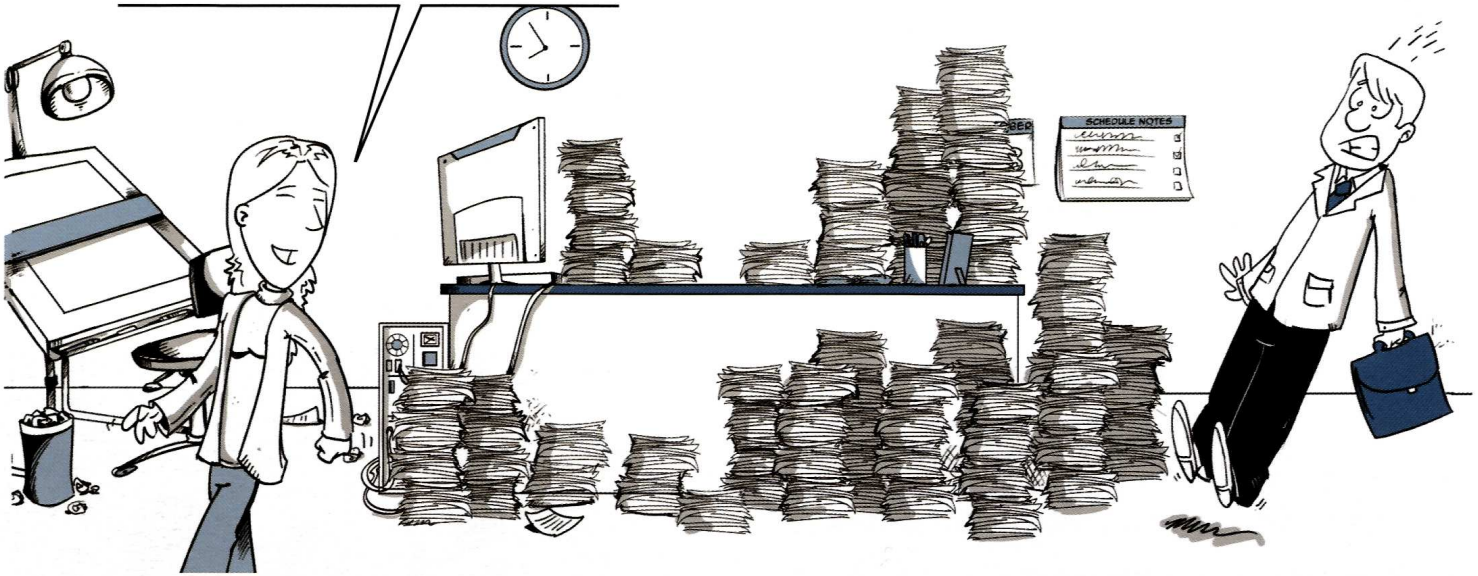
Work with a partner. Think of a river, a country, a famous hotel and a mountain range. Ask your partner where they are. Now change roles.

Writing

Write a list of the things in your living room.

A yellow notepad with a spiral binding at the top and ten horizontal dotted lines for writing.

THERE'S SOME WORK ON YOUR DESK.



Prepositions of Place

at
behind
between
in
in front of
near
next to
on
under

We use prepositions of place to show where something or someone is. The most common prepositions of place are:

- ▶ at;
They are at the office.
- ▶ behind;
The shop is behind the school.
- ▶ between;
Our office is between the cinema and the bank.
- ▶ in;
The food is in the oven.
- ▶ in front of;
The bag is in front of the desk.
- ▶ near;
They are near the station.
- ▶ next to;
My house is next to the park.
- ▶ on;
The hat is on the floor.
- ▶ under.
The cat is under the table.

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

behind between ~~in~~ in front of next to on under

Eg The diary is *in* the bag.

1 The diary is the phone.

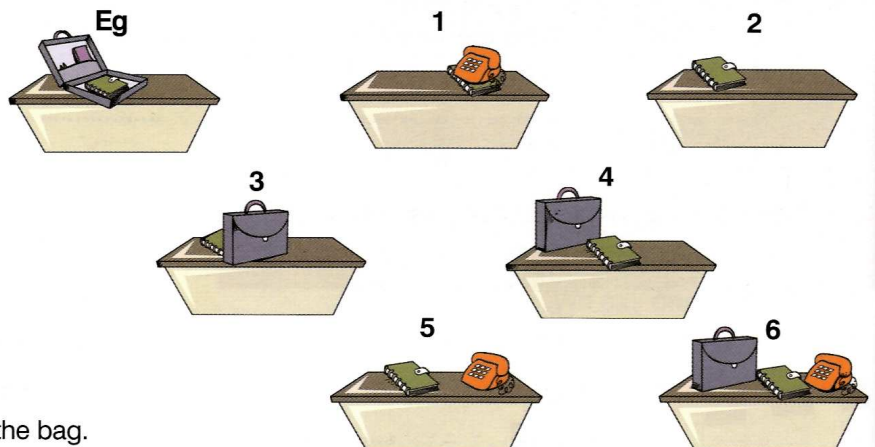
2 The diary is the desk.

3 The diary is the bag.

4 The diary is the bag.

5 The diary is the phone.

6 The diary is the phone and the bag.



At, In, On

There are some useful phrases with prepositions of place.

at	in	on
<i>at the top</i>	<i>in hospital</i>	<i>on the left/right</i>
<i>at the bottom</i>	<i>in a car</i>	<i>on the wall</i>
<i>at school</i>	<i>in bed</i>	<i>on the plane/train/bus</i>
<i>at work</i>	<i>in the middle</i>	
<i>at home</i>	<i>in an armchair</i>	

2 Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly.

Eg *Jane isn't in home this morning.*
Jane isn't at home this morning......

1 There is a computer in the desk.

2 They aren't on work today.

3 There is a glass at the table.

4 There is a mouse at the kitchen.

5 There are strange animals in the bottom of the sea.

6 My friends are in the train now.

7 The desk is on the middle of the office.

8 It's cold in the top of the mountain.



There Is / There Are

Affirmative	Negative	Question
there is (there's)	there is not (there isn't)	Is there?
there are	there are not (there aren't)	Are there?

Short answers

Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

We use *there is* and *there are* to talk or ask about what exists when we are describing something in the present.
There is a virus on my computer.
There are many employees at this company.
There aren't any cars in the car park.
Are there three seminars today?

3 Choose the correct answer.

Eg There is / There are two managers in my office.

1 *There is / There are* many people in the shops.

2 *There is / There are* a police station in my town.

3 *There is / There are* wild animals in the jungle.

4 *There is / There are* two bicycles in the garage.

5 *There is / There are* only one football team here.

6 *There is / There are* a new e-mail in my inbox.

7 *There is / There are* a difficult exercise in my book.

8 *There is / There are* five dogs in my neighbourhood.

4 Write short answers.

- Eg *Is there a bag on the table?* ✓
Yes, there is.
- 1 *Is there a glass of juice in the fridge?* ✗

 2 *Are there cats in your house?* ✓

 3 *Is there a photocopier in your office?* ✓

 4 *Are there people in the building?* ✗

 5 *Is there a book in your bag?* ✗

5 Write questions.

- Eg *sofa / in / living room / ?*
Is there a sofa in the living room?
- 1 *phone / in / office / ?*

 2 *chicken / in / garden / ?*

 3 *bag / next to / chair / ?*

 4 *restaurants / near / office / ?*

 5 *cats / at the bottom of / bed / ?*

6 Complete the text with the words in the box.

between ~~in~~ is middle near (x2) on there (x2)

(Eg) *in* my neighbourhood, (1) is a lovely park. In the (2) of the park, (3) is a fountain and two statues. (4) the two statues there is a bench. Behind the bench there (5) a large tree. (6) the tree there are many birds. (7) the tree is a high gate. You can park your car in the car park (8) the gate.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about your favourite place. Use prepositions of place and *there is / there are*.

Writing

Write a letter to a friend.
 Describe your house.
 Use prepositions of place
 and *there is / there are*.

Dear,

.....

Your friend,

.....



NORMAN. HAVE YOU GOT THE REPORT I WANTED?



Have got

Affirmative

I have (I've) got
 you have (you've) got
 he has (he's) got
 she has (she's) got
 it has (it's) got
 we have (we've) got
 you have (you've) got
 they have (they've) got

Negative

I have not (haven't) got
 you have not (haven't) got
 he has not (hasn't) got
 she has not (hasn't) got
 it has not (hasn't) got
 we have not (haven't) got
 you have not (haven't) got
 they have not (haven't) got

Question

Have I got?
 Have you got?
 Has he got?
 Has she got?
 Has it got?
 Have we got?
 Have you got?
 Have they got?

We use *have got*:

- to show that something belongs to someone.
He's got a fast car.
- to describe a person, thing or animal.
*I haven't got blue eyes.
The book has got a green cover.*
- to talk about a health problem.
I've got a headache.

Short answers

Yes, I have.
 Yes, you have.
 Yes, he has.
 Yes, she has.
 Yes, it has.
 Yes, we have.
 Yes, you have.
 Yes, they have.

No, I haven't.
 No, you haven't.
 No, he hasn't.
 No, she hasn't.
 No, it hasn't.
 No, we haven't.
 No, you haven't.
 No, they haven't.

1 Complete the sentences with the short form of **have got**.

- Eg She *'s got* a nice brother.
- 1 You lots of papers on your desk.
 - 2 They a dog and two cats.
 - 3 He a nice house.
 - 4 I many allergies.
 - 5 We two children.
 - 6 It two big windows.

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of **have got**.

- Eg They *haven't got* a dictionary.
- 1 She stomach ache.
 - 2 The building a lift.
 - 3 I time to finish this work.
 - 4 We the keys!
 - 5 Chris a nice jacket.
 - 6 You dark hair.

3 Complete the questions with **have got** and the words in brackets.

- Eg *Have you got* my phone number? (you)
- 1 a car? (your friend)
 - 2 a cold? (I)
 - 3 an exam tomorrow? (you)
 - 4 a new dress? (Sylvia)
 - 5 time to relax? (he)
 - 6 money to pay the restaurant? (they)
 - 7 a bicycle? (your daughter)
 - 8 a recycling scheme? (the city)

Thinkaboutit

In questions, we cannot use the short form.

4 Answer the questions. Give extra information if you can.

Eg *Have you got long hair?*
No, I haven't. I've got short hair.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Have you got a new laptop computer?
..... | 4 Have you got a passport?
..... |
| 2 Have you got brown eyes?
..... | 5 Have you got toothache?
..... |
| 3 Have you got a car?
..... | 6 Have you got a job?
..... |

5 Look at the table. Then write questions and answers about Judy and Paul.

Judy's got ...	Paul's got ...
a nice house	a motorbike
an old car	long hair
orange trainers	a new CD player
fair hair	a broken arm
a big garden	a black cat

Thinkaboutit

If we want to use the short form of **have got** after a name, we put **'s (has)** after the name.

Eg *Paul / a nice house?*
Has Paul got a nice house?

No, he hasn't. Judy's got a nice house.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Judy / a motorbike?
..... | 5 Paul / fair hair?
..... |
| 2 Judy / a broken arm?
..... | 6 Paul / new CD player?
..... |
| 3 Paul / long hair?
..... | 7 Judy / a black cat?
..... |
| 4 Judy / orange trainers?
..... | 8 Paul / a big garden?
..... |

Review 1

(Units 1-4)

1 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of **to be**.

Eg Sheis..... very tired. ✓

1 My car very old. ✓

2 Her job interesting. ✗

3 The books very expensive. ✗

4 Claire and Jane sisters. ✓

5 It warm today. ✗

6 He a great golf player. ✓

7 I hungry this evening. ✗

8 The children very noisy. ✓

2 Complete the questions with **am, are or is** and write answers.



Egis..... it raining today? ✓

Yes, it is......

1 your presentation good? ✓

.....

2 he at home? ✓

.....

3 we at your office? ✗

.....

4 the children at school? ✗

.....

5 you alone? ✓

.....

6 the ideas good? ✗

.....

7 the telephone expensive? ✓

.....

8 you hungry? ✓

.....

3 Choose the correct answer.

Eg Is she / they interesting?

1 They / He is unhappy.

2 Are she / they playing basketball?

3 We / He are in the office.

4 He / I isn't at work.

5 I / She am a manager.

6 Are you / he clever?

7 We / I are thirsty.

8 He / I is at home.

4 Write sentences or questions with **to be**.

Eg he / not be / boring

He isn't boring......

1 our children / be / at school today

.....

2 the boss / be / really angry today / ?

.....

3 Michael / be / very polite

.....

4 Professor Smith / not be / in his office

.....

5 you / stressed / today / ?

.....

6 the meeting / be / very interesting

.....

7 he / not be / an honest person

.....

8 the boxes / be / in the car

.....

5 Put the words in the correct part of the chart.

adventure story awful book blue pen ~~box~~ car dog ~~elephant~~ English lesson
 great idea happy person honest man interesting job island orange pineapple rainy day

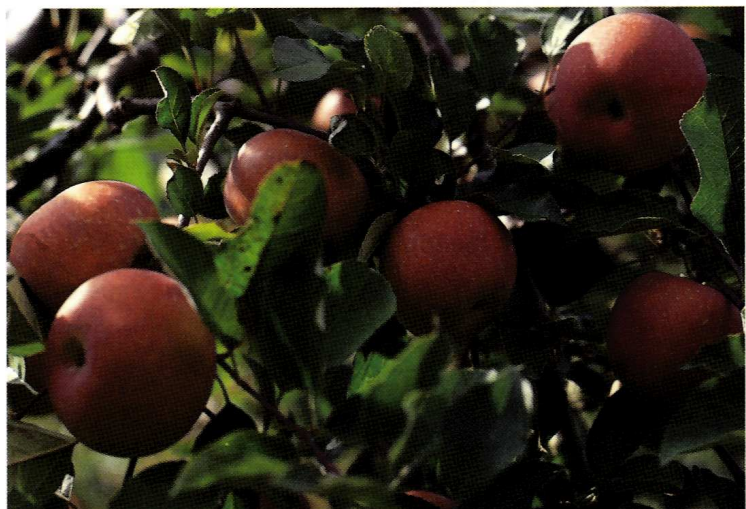
a	an
<i>box</i>	<i>elephant</i>

6 Write the plurals.

Singular	Plural
Eg leaf	<i>leaves</i>
1 watch
2 tooth
3 photo
4 sheep
5 man
6 bus
7 fox
8 brush
9 woman
10 boy
11 person
12 child
13 mouse
14 foot
15 party

7 Complete the sentences with **there is** or **there are**.

- Eg *There are* two oranges on the fridge.
- three children in the street.
 - a bird on my car.
 - a bank near the office.
 - ten students in our English class.
 - a great pizza place on the corner.
 - lots of apples on the tree.
 - two windows in my bedroom.
 - a cat at my front door.



Review 1

8 Write questions and answers with **there is** or **there are**.

Eg a cat / in / the basket / ? ✓
Is there a cat in the basket?
Yes, there is.

1 books / in / the bag / ? ✓

.....
.....

2 three pens / on / the desk / ? ✗

.....
.....

3 a large building / next to / your office / ? ✗

.....
.....

4 a yellow hat / on / the table / ? ✓

.....
.....

5 plates / in / the cupboard / ? ✗

.....
.....

6 a lamp / in / the kitchen / ? ✓

.....
.....

7 a cat / in / the garden / ? ✓

.....
.....

8 sandy beaches / near / the city / ? ✓

.....
.....

9 Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly.

Eg *My sister is in work today.*
My sister is at work today.

1 Oh no. The cat is on the middle of the road.

.....
.....

2 The students are not in college this week.

.....
.....

3 There are two boys in the bus stop.

.....
.....

4 It's the second road at the left.

.....
.....

5 Grandma sits on her armchair every day.

.....
.....

6 The photograph is on the top of the page.

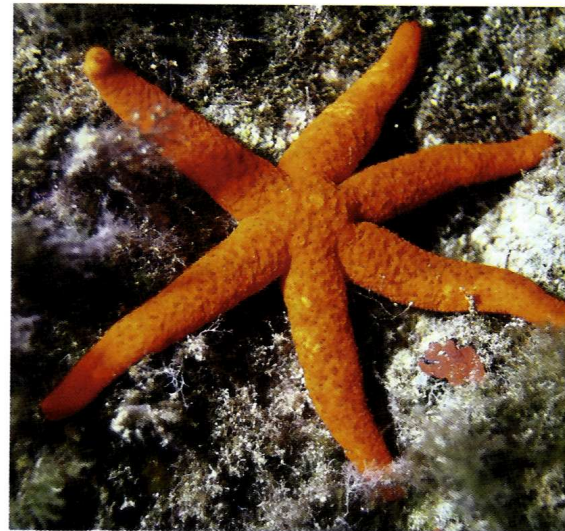
.....
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7 Eric is in home.

.....
.....

8 This animal lives on the bottom of the sea.

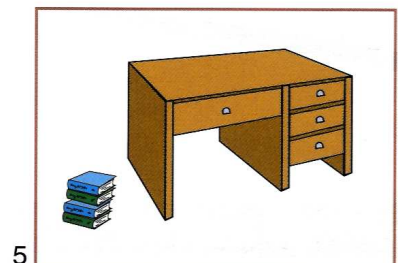
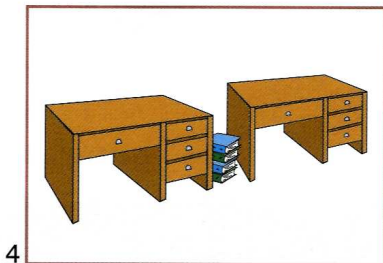
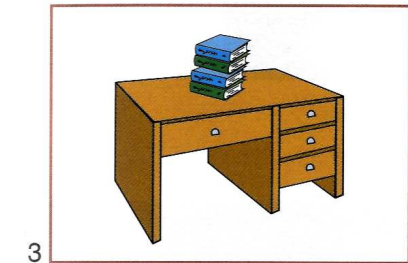
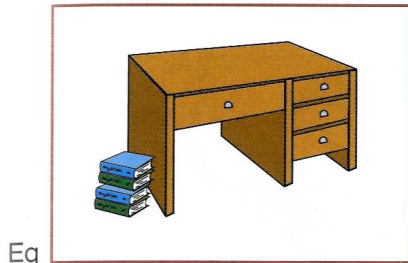
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.....



10 Complete the sentences with prepositions of place.

Eg The books are *next to* the desk.

- 1 The books are the desk.
- 2 The books are the desk.
- 3 The books are the desk.
- 4 The books are the two desks.
- 5 The books are the desk.



11 Complete the sentences with the short form of **have got**.

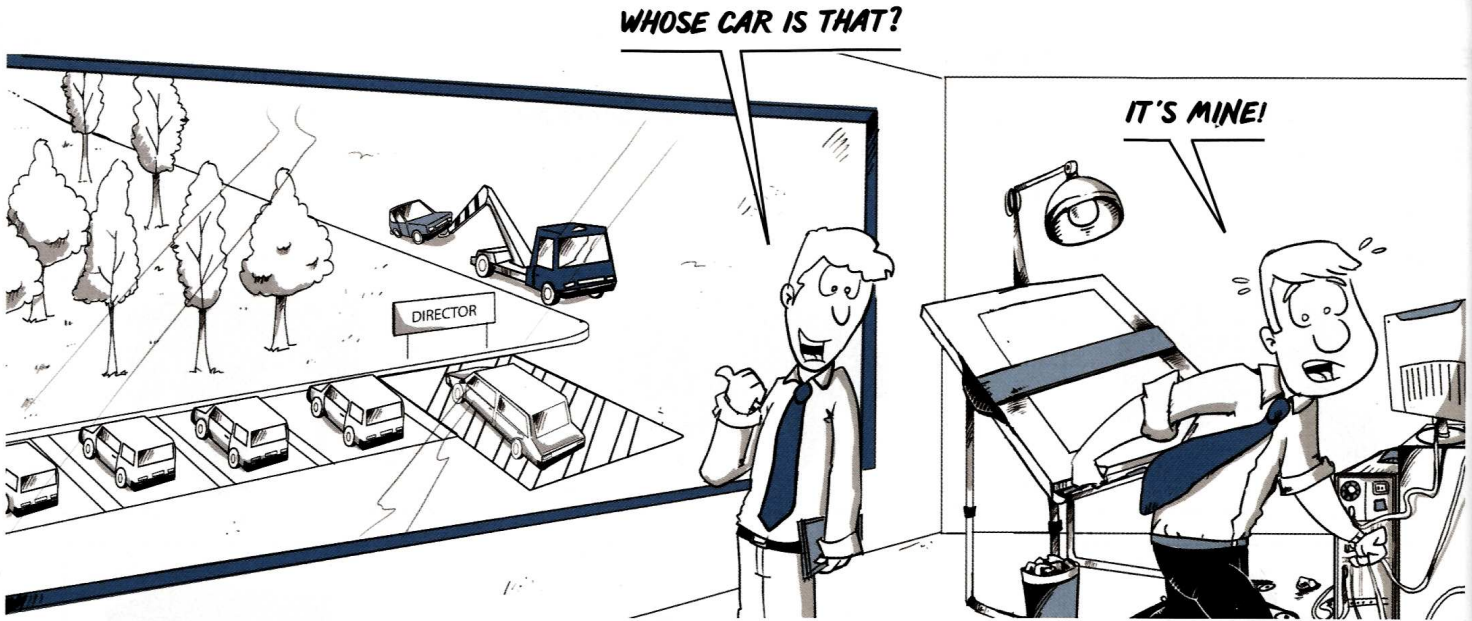
Eg I *'ve got* a new car. ✓

- 1 I toothache. ✓
- 2 We a lot of work to do. ✗
- 3 They a lovely house. ✓
- 4 I a new job. ✗
- 5 You a nice motorbike. ✓
- 6 She good exam results. ✗
- 7 They a lot of food in the fridge. ✗
- 8 We a great camera. ✓

12 Complete the questions with **have got** and the words in brackets.

Eg *Have you got* a pen? (you)

- 1 the book I want? (Sarah)
- 2 presents for their friends? (they)
- 3 a DVD recorder? (you)
- 4 a degree? (Mark)
- 5 brown eyes? (your daughter)
- 6 relatives in France? (you)
- 7 time for a coffee? (I)
- 8 a broken leg? (the man)



Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Possessive Adjectives

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

We use possessive adjectives when:

- something belongs to someone.
That's his bag.
- someone has a particular relationship with someone or something.
Jake is my friend.

Notes
We don't use *the* or *a* with possessive adjectives.
My children are in the kitchen.
The children are in the kitchen.



1 Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

Eg*My*..... friend is at home. (I)

- 1 water is in the bowl. (it)
- 2 parcel is on the table. (you)
- 3 garden is very large. (they)
- 4 milk is in the fridge. (we)
- 5 house is next to the café. (he)
- 6 keys are at home. (you)
- 7 cousin works with me. (she)
- 8 house is lovely. (you)

Thinkaboutit

The possessive adjective **its** does not have an apostrophe. **It's** means **it is** or **it has**.

Possessive 's

We use 's to show that something belongs to someone.

This is Maria's pen.

We add 's to names or to singular nouns.

Jenny's sister has got a good job.

The girl's sister has got a good job.

When the noun is plural, the apostrophe comes after the s.

The girls' sisters have got good jobs.

When the noun has an irregular plural, we add 's.

The women's sisters have got good jobs.

2 Complete the sentences with the possessive 's ('s or ') and the words in brackets.

Eg *Emma's* office is near the football field. (Emma)

- 1 house is in the mountains. (Roger)
- 2 My name is Kath. (friend)
- 3 The mouse is called Milly. (girls)
- 4 This company is in London. (man)
- 5 Their name is Smith. (boss)
- 6 My names are John and George. (brothers)
- 7 His family comes from Austria. (mother)
- 8 My school is far away. (children)

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	—
our	ours
your	your
their	theirs

We use possessive pronouns when something belongs to someone or when someone has a particular relationship with something.

The car is mine.

After a possessive adjective, there is always a noun. But a possessive pronoun replaces a possessive adjective and a noun.

It's my car. It's mine.

It's her house. It's hers.

3 Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns.

Eg *The DVD is mine (I)*

- 1 The green book is (he)
- 2 The laptop computer is (she)
- 3 This cup of tea is (you)
- 4 The bicycles are (they)
- 5 That yacht is (we)
- 6 The idea is (you)

Demonstratives

Singular

this
that

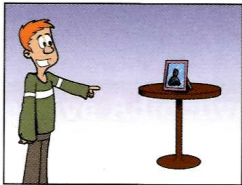
Plural

these
those

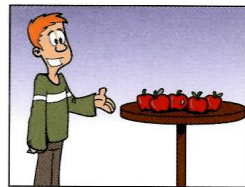
We use demonstratives to show that something or someone is near us (*this, these*) or further away (*that, those*).
This is your book. That book is mine.
These shoes are Kate's. Those are Carl's shoes.

When we want to ask a question, we use the verb *to be*.
Is this your report? Is this report yours?
Are these John's papers? Are these papers John's?

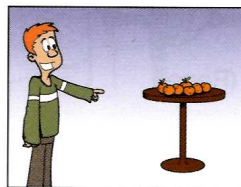
4 Write sentences with *this, that, these or those*.



Eg picture



1 apples



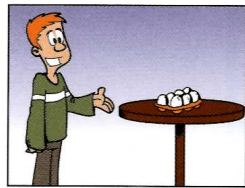
2 oranges



3 phone



4 cake



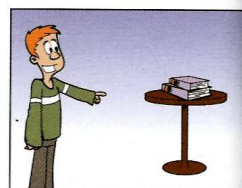
5 eggs



6 ice cream



7 newspaper



8 books

Eg *That is a picture.*

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Who's / Whose?

We mustn't confuse *Who's ...?* and *Whose ...?*
Who's ...? means *Who is ...?*
Who's in my office? (*Who is in my office?*)

Whose ...? asks who something belongs to.
Whose is this bag?
Whose glasses are these?

5 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg *Who's / Whose plate is this?*
- 1 *Who's / Whose trainers are these?*
 - 2 *Who's / Whose outside?*
 - 3 *Who's / Whose in that car?*
 - 4 *Who's / Whose are these files?*
 - 5 *Who's / Whose newspaper is that?*
 - 6 *Who's / Whose at work today?*

6 Rewrite the sentences.

- Eg *These are my paintings.* *They're mine.*.....
- 1 Those are his friends.
 - 2 This is her bag.
 - 3 That is their car.
 - 4 Those are our apples.
 - 5 That is my Italian CD.
 - 6 These are your books.
 - 7 This is our new cinema.
 - 8 Those are your shoes.
 - 9 Those are my exam results.
 - 10 Those are their newspapers.

Thinkaboutit

We can say:
Whose is that pencil? or
Whose pencil is that?

7 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg *is this cat?*
 a *Who's* **b *Whose*** c *Who*
- 1 Is this your chair?
 Yes, it's
 a my b me c mine
 - 2 This shirt is
 a Jim's b Jims' c Jim
 - 3 peaches are hard
 a That b Mine c Those
 - 4 The books are
 a they b theirs c their
 - 5 friends are on holiday.
 a Hers b Her c Whose
 - 6 Michael's shoes?
 a Are these b These are c Is this

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Find four things each and put them on your desk. Take turns to talk about all the objects.

For example:

This is my pencil. It's mine.

These are your glasses. They're yours.

Ask your teacher if you don't know the word for something.

Writing

Write eight sentences about your friends and family. Use the language you have learnt in this unit.

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.....

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.....

.....

.....

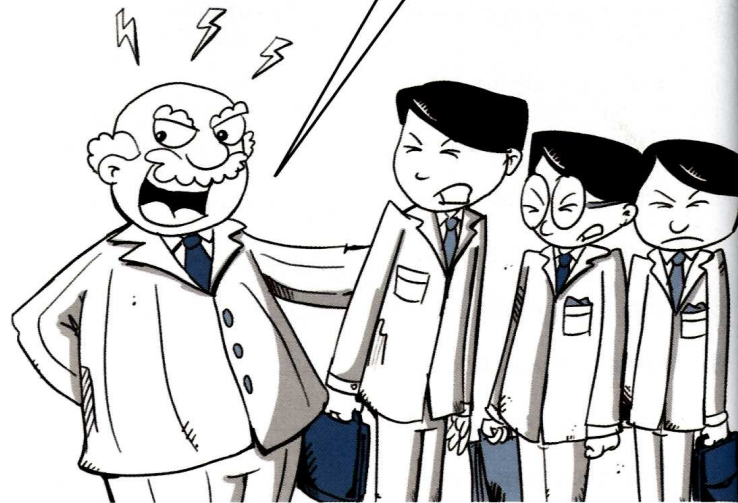
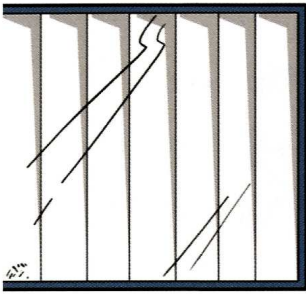
.....

.....

.....

.....

HE DOESN'T USUALLY DANCE ON MONDAY MORNINGS.



Present Simple

Affirmative

I work
you work
he works
she works
it works
we work
you work
they work

Negative

I do not (don't) work
you do not (don't) work
he does not (doesn't) work
she does not (doesn't) work
it does not (doesn't) work
we do not (don't) work
you do not (don't) work
they do not (don't) work

Question

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

Short answers

Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- permanent states.
My brother works in Manchester.
- things we do often.
She visits her sister every week.
- general truths.
It rains a lot in England.

In the third person singular affirmative (*he, she, it*), we add -s to the verb.

run → *runs*
work → *works*

We add -es to verbs which end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o in the third person singular affirmative.

miss → *misses*
crash → *crashes*
match → *matches*
mix → *mixes*
go → *goes*

When a verb ends in a consonant + -y, we take off the -y and add -ies in the third person singular affirmative.

fly → *flies*
carry → *carries*

When a verb ends in a vowel + -y, we just add -s in the third person singular affirmative.

buy → *buys*

In the negative and question forms, we use the auxiliary verb *do/does* and the main verb in its infinitive form.

She doesn't like David.
We don't go out at the weekend.
Do they play football?
Does Jane live in Panama?

In short answers, we only use *do/does*. We don't use the main verb.

Do they enjoy classical music? Yes, they do.
Does she play the violin? No, she doesn't.

1 Complete the chart.

Verb	3rd Person Singular
stay	stays
miss	
fly	
know	
fix	
do	
watch	
buy	
wash	

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the Present Simple.

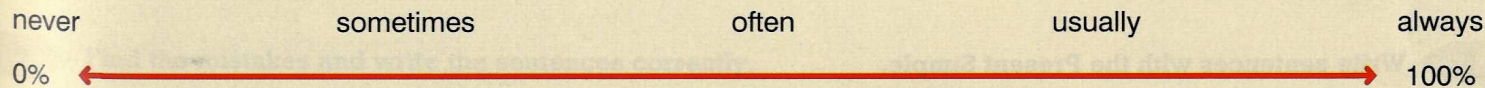
- Eg I *don't eat* fish. (eat)
- They to college. (go)
 - He orange juice. (drink)
 - We going to the theatre. (like)
 - She German. (speak)
 - You my friend. (know)
 - I expensive clothes. (buy)
 - She at my jokes. (laugh)
 - He mathematics. (teach)

3 Complete the questions with the Present Simple and write answers.

- Eg *Do you watch* French films? (you / watch) ✓
Yes, I do.
- my name? (he / remember) ✓
 - Chinese food? (they / like) ✗
 - nice? (I / look) ✓
 - chess? (she / play) ✗
 - computer programs? (he / write) ✓
 - a lot of money? (they / spend) ✗
 - a big company? (that man / own) ✓
 - a pipe? (your friend / smoke) ✗

Adverbs of Frequency

When we talk about habits or we want to say how often something happens, we use adverbs of frequency. Some common adverbs of frequency are:



Adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb, unless the verb is *to be*.

He often plays tennis.

I am never late for an appointment.

Time expressions such as *every day, every week, once a week, on Mondays*, etc usually go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

She runs to her gym every morning.

On Sundays we watch DVDs.

4 Write the words in the correct order.

Eg *he / his parents / misses / often**He often misses his parents.*

1 early / they / for meetings / always / are

2 Jason / buys / sometimes / shirts

3 goes / Peter / never / by bus / to work

4 goes / sometimes / she / to the theatre

5 Jessica / our mistakes / often / corrects

6 usually / I / not / have / at this time / lunch / do

7 late / he / often / is / ?

8 not / our friends / go running / do / often

Prepositions of Time

at

at eight o'clock
 at night
 at the weekend
 at New Year

in

in the morning
 in the afternoon
 in the evening
 in the holidays
 in 2002
 in the summer
 in May

on

on Sundays
 on Tuesday mornings
 on 6th June
 on my birthday
 on New Year's Day
 on New Year's Eve

5 Complete the sentences with **at**, **in** or **on**.Eg *She goes to the office every Saturdayin..... the winter.*

1 New Year we always have a party.

2 He visits his parents Sundays.

3 I have a guitar lesson eight o'clock the evening.

4 They like the snow the spring.

5 They usually go to the gym the weekend.

6 Her birthday is 6th July.

7 He runs the morning.

8 They get up late Sunday mornings and go for a walk.

9 Does she do her homework night?

10 I never invite people to my house my birthday.

6 Write sentences with the Present Simple.

Eg *George / see / his friends / Sundays**George sees his friends on Sundays.*

1 they / not clean / the office / Mondays

2 Jamie / always / play / football / holidays

3 her sister / always / cook / evening / ?

4 Ian / send / cards / New Year

5 she / usually / call / her mother / the morning

6 they / sometimes / go on holiday / June

7 Write the words in the correct order.

Eg *often / writes / she / to a friend / e-mails*

She often writes e-mails to a friend.

1 Sundays / eat at home / they / never / on

2 January / travels / usually / she / in / to London / with her friends

3 they / in the lake / swim / do / often / ?

4 have / doesn't / the / in / he / chess lessons / holidays

5 sometimes / have a meal / I / with my boss / after work

6 meet / she / at / doesn't / her friends / the weekend / usually



8 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

Eg *Peter does not go to bed at the same time every evening.*

1 I not put pepper in my food.

2 We have an office meeting Tuesdays.

3 We have fun evening.

4 his cousin work in the same office?

5 They do always go swimming in the summer.

6 The weather is terrible the winter.

7 Paul not like cheese.

8 Do you go to the cinema the weekend?

9 Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly.

Eg *He hate vegetables.*

He hates vegetables.

1 You want a cup of coffee?

4 He is drives to work every morning.

2 They not see their parents every year.

5 We start university on October.

3 Do she have a computer at home?

6 He don't like the food in this restaurant.

10 Complete the text with the Present Simple.

My son is great. He (Eg) *plays* (plays) football but he (1) (hates) volleyball. He (2) (work) very hard but he (3) (love) his job. He (4) (not clean) his house but he (5) (wash) his car every Saturday. He sometimes (6) (go) to the cinema with his friends and he always (7) (read) the newspapers on Sunday mornings. I really (8) (like) my son.

11 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple.

- Eg I *don't enjoy* long lectures. (not enjoy)
- 1 you your book every day? (read)
 - 2 He sometimes football with his friends. (play)
 - 3 They out very often. (not go)
 - 4 she always you? (ring)
 - 5 He never running in the heat. (go)
 - 6 they their job? (like)
 - 7 I a lot. I'm lazy! (not study)
 - 8 She to make a mistake in the exam. (not want)

Thinkaboutit

We can put the word **often** at the end of a question.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the following questions:

- Do you live in a village or a city?
- Have you got a car?
- Have you got any children?
- What do you do on weekdays?
- What do you do in your holidays?
- Do you enjoy jazz music concerts?
- Do you play a musical instrument?
- Do you go to a gym?
- Do you play in sports team?
- Do you watch a lot of television?

Writing

Write a paragraph about your partner using his/her answers from the questions above.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NORMAN! YOU WORKED VERY HARD TODAY. STAY AT HOME TOMORROW!

BUT TOMORROW IS SATURDAY!



Adverbs

Adjectives

quiet
serious
quick
bad
sad
perfect
careful
simple
happy
heavy
full
hard
fast
late
early
good

Adverbs

quietly
seriously
quickly
badly
sadly
perfectly
carefully
simply
happily
heavily
fully
hard
fast
late
early
well

Adverbs describe how we do something.
He works quietly.

We usually make adverbs by adding *-ly* to the adjective.

soft → *softly*
useful → *usefully*

When the adjective ends in *-y*, we take off the *-y* and add *-ily*.

heavy → *heavily*

When the adjective ends in *-le*, we take off the *-e* and add *-y*.

terrible → *terribly*

Some adverbs don't end in *-ly* and have the same form as the adjective.

hard → *hard* *fast* → *fast*
early → *early* *late* → *late*

Some adverbs don't end in *-ly* and have a different form from the adjective.

good → *well*

Adverbs that describe how we do something usually go after the main verb.

She writes clearly in her notebook.

1 Complete the sentences with adverbs.

Eg She drives very *carefully* to work every morning. (careful)

- 1 Please speak to our guests. They don't understand much English. (slow)
- 2 Speak ! The baby is in bed. (quiet)
- 3 I run very (good)
- 4 The English teacher always comes to class. (late)
- 5 I wake up every morning. (early)
- 6 The children play in the playground. (noisy)
- 7 The boss always speaks to us. (polite)
- 8 My friend sings (terrible)

Too and Enough

Too has a negative meaning. It means *very much, more than is necessary or wanted*.
He can't call her. It's too early.

We usually use the word *too* to say that someone is too small, big, slow, etc to do something. We use:

too + adjective/adverb + to + verb.
He's too old to go skiing.

Enough has a positive meaning. It means *as many/much as is necessary or wanted*. It goes before a noun but after an adjective or adverb.

There is enough food for dinner.
He can run a marathon race. He's fit enough.
She can carry the shopping. She's strong enough.

We often use the word *enough* to say that someone or something is small, big, slow, etc enough to do something. We use:

adjective/adverb + enough + to + verb
It's warm enough to go swimming today.

enough + noun + to + verb.
He has enough fuel to drive to the garage.

2 Complete the sentences with **too** and the words in brackets.

- Eg He's *too bored to work*
 (bored, work)
- It's for a walk. (hot, go)
 - The sea is a swim. (cold, have)
 - I'm a car. (young, own)
 - I'm my parents. (busy, visit)
 - She arrives home dinner. (late, cook)
 - This project is in time. (difficult, finish)

3 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg We haven't got for the meeting.
 a chairs enough **b** enough chairs
- The coffee is for me. I can't drink it.
 a too sweet b sweet enough
 - He works very
 a slow b slowly
 - He writes German very
 a well b bad
 - The guests speak
 a politely b polite enough
 - This food is too hot
 a to eat b eat
 - He plays tennis very
 a well b good

4 Complete the sentences with **enough** and the words in brackets.

- Eg The sandwiches aren't *fresh enough to eat* (fresh, eat)
- She is this race. (fast, win)
 - We aren't to bed. (tired, go)
 - They aren't this car. (rich, buy)
 - I am not a policewoman. (tall, become)
 - It's today! (cold, snow)
 - That girl the exam. (clever, pass)

5 Complete the sentences with **enough** and the words in brackets.

- Eg We haven't got *enough time to finish* the project. (time, finish)
- 1 Has he got English? (patience, teach)
 - 2 I haven't got how the machine works. (experience, show)
 - 3 Have they got to the children? (presents, give)
 - 4 Paul hasn't got his car. (money, repair)
 - 5 Have you got dinner? (food, make)

6 Match.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Eg She is clever enough to | a | terribly. |
| 1 It's too cold | b | to buy for a party. |
| 2 He cooks | c | people here for the meeting. |
| 3 There aren't enough | d | noisily in this playground. |
| 4 Children play | e | to go for a walk. |
| 5 This dress is too expensive | f | at the weekend. |
| 6 She meets her friends | g | go to university. |

Think about it

He works very hard means that someone works a lot.

He works too hard means that someone works more than he should.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the following questions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ➤ Do you go to work early or late in the week? | ➤ Do you play a sport well or badly? |
| ➤ Do you go to sleep early or late in the week? | ➤ Do you write well or badly? |
| ➤ Do you wake up early or late at the weekend? | ➤ Do you do your work carefully or carelessly? |
| ➤ Do you go to sleep early or late at the weekend? | ➤ Do you write English well or badly? |

Writing

Write a paragraph about yourself using your answers from the questions above.

.....

.....

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Present Continuous

Affirmative

I am (I'm) working
 you are (you're) working
 he is (he's) working
 she is (she's) working
 it is (it's) working
 we are (we're) working
 you are (you're) working
 they are (they're) working

Negative

I am not (I'm not) working
 you are not (aren't) working
 he is not (isn't) working
 she is not (isn't) working
 it is not (isn't) working
 we are not (aren't) working
 you are not (aren't) working
 they are not (aren't) working

Question

Am I working?
 Are you working?
 Is he working?
 Is she working?
 Is it working?
 Are we working?
 Are you working?
 Are they working?

Short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- things that are in progress at the time of speaking.
What are they writing? They are writing an essay.
- things that are in progress around the time of speaking or that are temporary.
He's applying for a new job.

We form the Present Continuous with *am/are/is* and the main verb with the *-ing* ending.

eat → *eating*

When the main verb ends in *-e*, we take off the *-e* and add *-ing*.
take → *taking*

When the verb ends in a consonant and before that consonant there is a vowel, we double the final consonant and add *-ing*.
run → *running*

When the verb ends in *-l*, we double the *-l* and add *-ing*.
cancel → *cancelling*

When the verb ends in *-ie*, we take off the *-ie* and add *-y* and *-ing*.

tie → *tying*
lie → *lying*
die → *dying*

Notes

We can use time expressions such as *now*, *at the moment*, *these days*, *at present*, *today*, etc with the Present Continuous.

She's talking to her friend now.

1 Make the **-ing** form of the verbs and put them in the correct part of the chart.

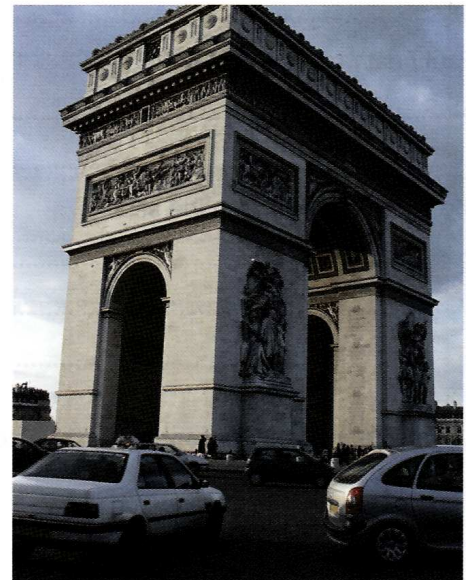
~~ask~~ do drive get have leave listen make put
shop sleep smile ~~stop~~ swim try tidy win ~~write~~

run → running	take → taking	walk → walking
<i>stopping</i>	<i>writing</i>	<i>asking</i>

2 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous.

Eg He *is writing* a card to his parents at present. (write)

- She to her boss. (talk)
- Brenda in her armchair. (sit)
- The girls in Paris at present. (live)
- We golf at our club. (play)
- My friend in a big race at the moment. (run)
- Their cousins a new shop today. (open)
- I hard for my exams. (study)
- We the sun today. (enjoy)



3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the Present Continuous.

Eg She *isn't cooking* dinner today. (cook)

- They a report at the moment. (write)
- She to her lecturer. (listen)
- We chicken today. (eat)
- It this morning. (rain)
- I on the phone now. (talk)
- Our friends us today. (visit)
- Jenny very well at the moment. (sleep)
- You the meeting. (enjoy)

4 Write sentences with the Present Continuous.

Eg *the dog / sleep / in the sitting room*
The dog isn't sleeping in the sitting room.
It is sleeping under a tree.

1 he / clean / his motorbike

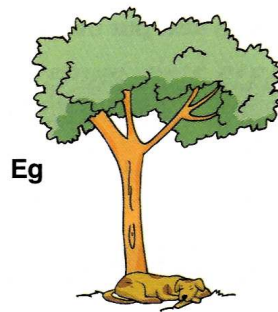
2 he / sit / on a sofa

3 the boy / look / out of the window

4 Andrew and Joanne / walk / in the park

5 Paul / eat / his dinner

6 the children / swim / in the sea



Eg



1



2



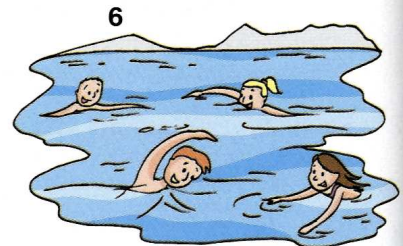
3



4



5



6

5 Complete the questions with the Present Continuous and write answers.

Eg *Is Alexandra typing* a letter? (Alexandra / type) ✓
Yes, she is.

1 at me? (that woman / look) ✓

2 your meal? (you / enjoy) ✓

3 your new house? (workers / build) ✗

4 for the weekend? (she / shop) ✗

5 your guitar? (you / play) ✓

6 at his desk? (he / sit) ✗

7 a cake? (you / make) ✗

8 a new book? (she / buy) ✓

Pairwork

Work with a partner. It is nine o'clock on a Sunday evening. Your partner, your partner's family and a few friends are at his/her house. Ask your partner what everyone is doing.

Writing

Write an e-mail to a friend. Tell him/her:

- > what you are doing now.
- > what the weather is like.
- > what your friends are doing.

The image shows a screenshot of an email client window titled "e-mail". The window has a menu bar with options: "Send Now", "Send Later", "Save as Draft", "Add Attachments", "Signature", "Options", and "Rewrap". Below the menu bar are fields for "From:", "To:", "Cc:", "Bcc:", and "Subject:". The "To:" field contains the placeholder text "To: [Name] (you / know) ✓". Below these fields is an "Attachments" section with a plus sign icon and the text "Attachments: none". A rich text toolbar is visible, including "Default Font", "Text Size", and icons for bold (B), italic (I), underline (U), text color, background color, bulleted list, numbered list, link, unlink, and insert image. The main body of the email is a large text area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

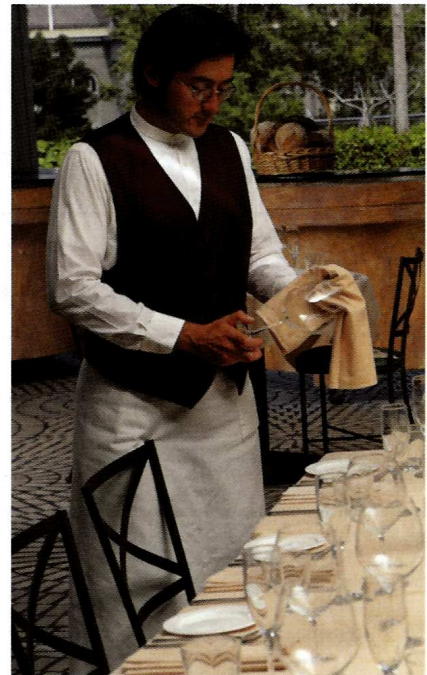
1 Complete the chart.

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
you		
he		
she		
it		
we		
you		
they		

2 Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

Eg*Your*..... camera is in the kitchen. (you)

- 1 boss is very nice. (he)
- 2 shoes are new. (I)
- 3 car is red. (she)
- 4 brother is very clever. (he)
- 5 food is in the bowl. (it)
- 6 work is excellent. (you)
- 7 summer holidays were in the Caribbean. (we)
- 8 restaurant is great. (they)



3 Complete the sentences with possessive pronouns.

Eg They're your shoes. They're*yours*.....

- 1 It's my work. It's
- 2 It's their car. It's
- 3 It's her house. It's
- 4 They're his oranges. They're
- 5 They're her children. They're
- 6 It's your book. It's
- 7 They're his glasses. They're
- 8 They're our CDs. They're



4 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple.

- Eg She *works* in Berlin. (work)
- 1 I spaghetti. (like)
 - 2 William tennis. (not play)
 - 3 Anna and George in Stockholm. (not live)
 - 4 Kate her car on Sundays. (wash)
 - 5 Her brothers Chinese. (speak)
 - 6 Angela books. (write)
 - 7 We at restaurants every weekend. (eat)
 - 8 They apple juice. (drink)

5 Complete the questions with the Present Simple and write answers.

- Eg *Do you know* this person? (you / know) ✓
Yes. I/we do.
- 1 French? (he / speak) ✓

 - 2 television every evening? (they / watch) ✗

 - 3 horses? (Janet / sometimes / ride) ✓

 - 4 at the gym? (Jason / often / train) ✓

 - 5 the evening meal? (he / always / cook) ✗

 - 6 mice? (your cat / eat) ✓

 - 7 to the cinema? (you / often go) ✗

 - 8 at the weekend? (he / sometimes / work) ✓

6 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg When does she go to sleep in / at night?
- 1 In / At the summer, we go to the beach.
 - 2 We sometimes eat dinner on / at six o'clock.
 - 3 Her exams are at / in June.
 - 4 He goes skiing on / in the winter.
 - 5 I always go to the cinema on / at my birthday.
 - 6 We always go to a party on / at New Year's Eve.
 - 7 We always finish our meetings on / at eight o'clock.
 - 8 She swims every day at / in the holidays.





7 Complete the sentences with **too** and the words in brackets.

- Eg He is *too busy to call* you tonight. (busy, call)
- 1 She is (excited, sleep)
 - 2 The house is (old, buy)
 - 3 It's shopping. (rainy, go)
 - 4 This book is (boring, read)
 - 5 The project is (difficult, do)
 - 6 She's a long way. (old, travel)
 - 7 He's (young, work)
 - 8 They're a mistake. (clever, make)

8 Complete the chart.

Adjectives	Adverbs
careful	<i>carefully</i>
nice	
noisy	
hard	
good	
soft	
bad	
late	
early	
perfect	
terrible	
beautiful	
heavy	
slow	
horrible	
quiet	

9 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- Eg The orange juice is too warm to drink. **cold**
 The orange juice *is not cold enough* to drink.
- 1 My work is too difficult to explain. **easy**
 My work to explain.
 - 2 The girl is too slow to win the race. **fast**
 The girl to win the race.
 - 3 The fruit is too hard to eat. **soft**
 The fruit to eat.
 - 4 This window is too dirty to see outside. **clean**
 This window to see outside.
 - 5 The film is too boring to watch. **interesting**
 The film to watch.
 - 6 The suitcase is too heavy to lift easily. **light**
 The suitcase to lift easily.

10 Complete the sentences with **enough** and the words in brackets.

- Eg There isn't *enough food to eat* at home this evening. (food, eat)
- 1 Katrina has got at the moment. (things, do)
 - 2 We haven't got shopping. (time, go)
 - 3 There aren't to everyone. (biscuits, give)
 - 4 My friend hasn't got abroad. (money, travel)
 - 5 There isn't in this room. (light, read)
 - 6 Have they got at the meeting? (coffee, drink)

11 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous.

- Eg We *are studying* hard for our exam. (study)
- 1 it this morning? (snow)
 - 2 He for an answer from his interview. (wait)
 - 3 She a novel at the moment. (not write)
 - 4 They for a swimming competition. (train)
 - 5 He pizza this evening. (not eat)
 - 6 They to their boss about a pay rise. (talk)
 - 7 I tonight. (go out)
 - 8 She her dog for a walk. (take)



12 Complete the questions with the Present Continuous and write answers.

- Eg *Is John cleaning* the car? (John / clean) ✓
Yes, he is
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 a report?
(your colleagues / write) ✓ 2 a meal?
(she / prepare) ✗ 3 to work?
(he / run) ✓ 4 a
computer game? (Emma / play) ✗ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 lunch for
everyone? (they / buy) ✗ 6 to the
wedding? (we / go) ✗ 7 Russian?
(you / learn) ✓ 8 soup?
(you / have) ✗ |
|---|---|

MEET NORMAN. HE'S WORKING AT THE MOMENT, BUT HE USUALLY DRINKS COFFEE BEHIND HIS COMPUTER.



Present Simple and Present Continuous

Present Simple

Affirmative

I work
he works

Negative

I do not (don't) work
he does not (doesn't) work

Question

Do I work?
Does he work?

Present Continuous

I am (I'm) working
he is (he's) working
you are (you're) working

I am not (I'm not) working
he is not (isn't) working
you are not (aren't) working

Am I working?
Is he working?
Are you working?

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- permanent situations.
They teach mathematics.
- habits.
He watches TV every evening.
- general truths.
Dolphins live in water.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- things that are in progress at the time we are speaking.
They are sitting in the garden now.
- things that are in progress around the time of speaking or that are temporary.
I am working hard today.
She is working in a bank this summer.

Time Expressions and Adverbs of Frequency

We often use adverbs of frequency (*never, sometimes, often, usually, always*) and time expressions such as *at the weekend, on Saturdays, every day, in the morning, in the summer*, etc with the Present Simple.

They always go to work by bus.
He drinks coffee every day.

We often use time expressions such as *now, at the moment, these days, at present, this term, this year, today, tonight*, etc with the Present Continuous.

They are reading at the moment.
She is wearing a dress today.

1 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple.

- Eg They *don't eat* meat every day. (not eat)
- 1 She to work. (not walk)
 - 2 they TV after 11 o'clock? (watch)
 - 3 They by train. (always travel)
 - 4 you chess at home? (play)
 - 5 We our cousins very often. (not visit)
 - 6 She breakfast at 7.30. (cook)
 - 7 I a lot of history books. (read)
 - 8 he his car every weekend? (clean)



2 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous.

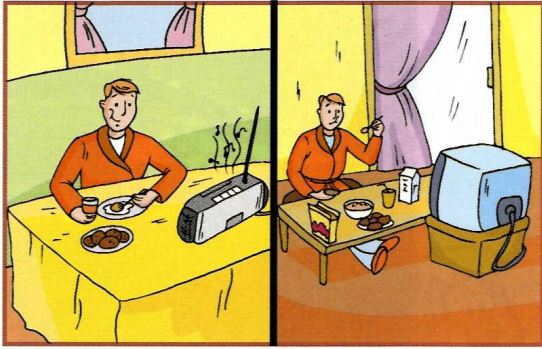
- Eg She *is talking* to her sister now. (talk)
- 1 He his black jacket today. (wear)
 - 2 you Spanish? (learn)
 - 3 They with their parents. (live)
 - 4 We the bedrooms now. (not paint)
 - 5 Their children their bikes at the moment. (ride)
 - 6 she to her aunt? (write)
 - 7 I French at the moment. (not study)
 - 8 She to the radio. (listen)

3 Put the words and expressions in the correct column.

~~at the moment~~ at present usually now ~~never~~ this year
 always today every day on Mondays this month sometimes

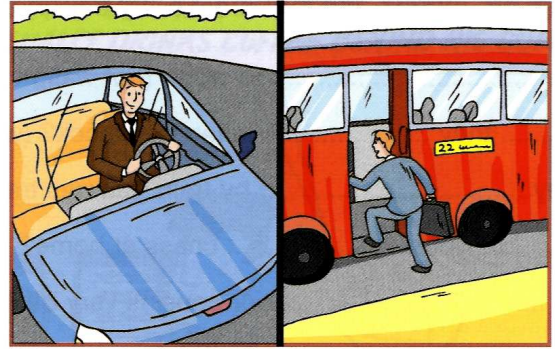
Present Simple	Present Continuous
<i>never</i>	<i>at the moment</i>

4 Write sentences with the Present Simple and Present Continuous.



Eg Gavin / usually / listen to / radio / at breakfast time / but today he / watch / TV
Gavin usually listens to the radio at breakfast time but today he is watching TV.

.....



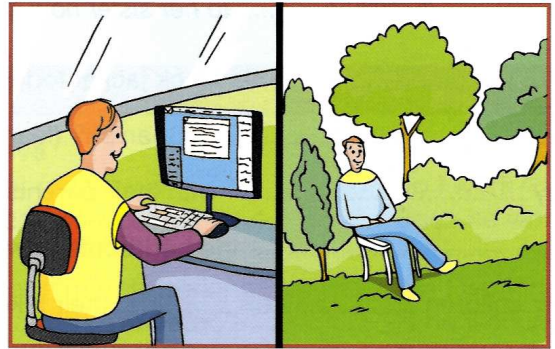
1 Gavin / usually / drive / to work / but today he / go / by bus

.....



2 Gavin / usually / walk / to the park / after lunch / but today he / drink coffee / at a café

.....



3 Gavin / usually / read / his e-mails / after work / but this evening he / sit / in the garden

.....



4 Gavin / usually / go / to bed / at 10 o'clock / but tonight he / work late

.....

5 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Eg / *am fixing* my bicycle at the moment. (fix)
- 1 he sandwiches every day? (make)
 - 2 They toast and honey for breakfast this morning. (have)
 - 3 She her clothes at the moment. (not wash)
 - 4 you shopping every weekend? (go)
 - 5 He cold weather. (like)
 - 6 Look at the dog? It the flowers. (eat)
 - 7 They milk in the afternoon. (not drink)
 - 8 He late on Sundays. (sleep)

Think about it

Remember the spelling rule:
If a verb ends with one vowel and one consonant, then we double the consonant before we add **-ing**.
run - running

6 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg Look! The cat is climbing / climbs the tree.
- 1 I am not using / don't use my computer today.
 - 2 We go / are going swimming in the sea in the summer.
 - 3 Do dogs chase / Are dogs chasing cats?
 - 4 She is living / lives with her sister for two or three weeks.
 - 5 What does she read at the moment / in the evening?
 - 6 Does he go to work by bus today / every day?
 - 7 They are always having / always have dinner at 8 o'clock.
 - 8 Their children aren't making / don't make their beds every day.



Pairwork

Work with a partner. Ask your partner what he/she usually does on Saturdays.

Writing

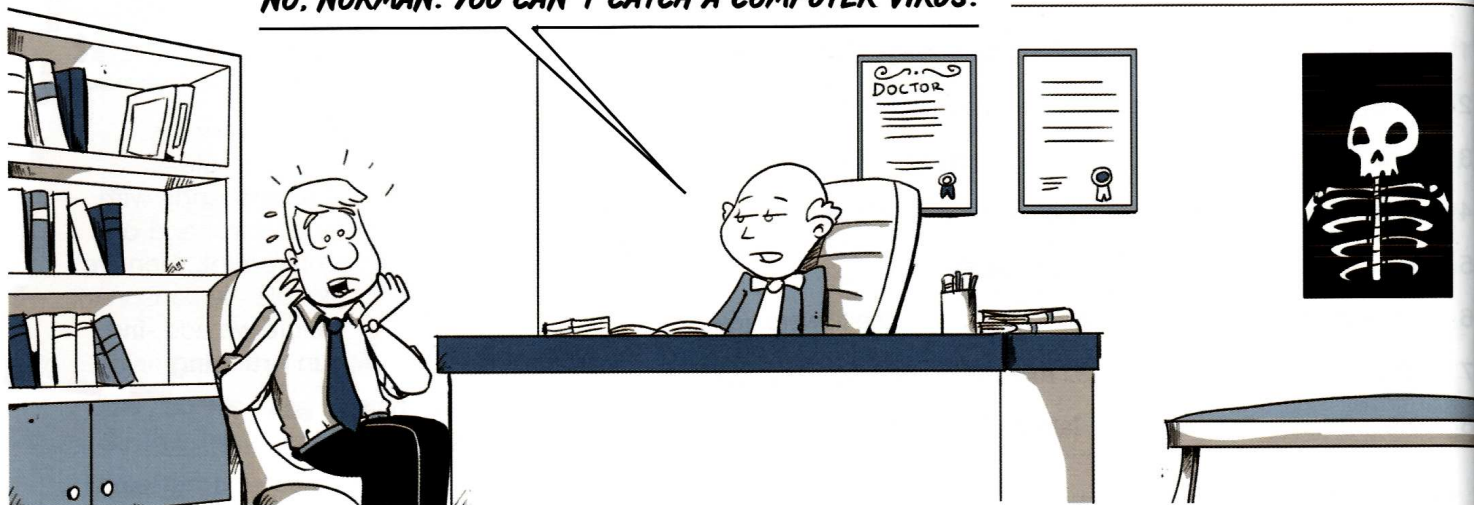
Write a paragraph about yourself.

Think about:

- what you usually do on Saturdays.
- what you are doing at the moment.

Spiral notebook graphic with 12 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

NO, NORMAN. YOU CAN'T CATCH A COMPUTER VIRUS.



Can

Affirmative

I can run
you can run
he can run
she can run
it can run
we can run
you can run
they can run

Negative

I cannot (can't) run
you cannot (can't) run
he cannot (can't) run
she cannot (can't) run
it cannot (can't) run
we cannot (can't) run
you cannot (can't) run
they cannot (can't) run

Question

Can I run?
Can you run?
Can he run?
Can she run?
Can it run?
Can we run?
Can you run?
Can they run?

We use *can* and *can't* to talk about ability. They are followed by a bare infinitive.

I can play the guitar.
Can she drive a car?
They can't speak French.

We also use *can* to ask for or give permission to do something.

Can I use your computer today?
He can borrow my car tomorrow.

We use *can* to talk about the present and the future.

I can leave the office now.
They can relax on Saturday.

Short answers

Yes, I can.
Yes, you can.
Yes, he can.
Yes, she can.
Yes, it can.
Yes, we can.
Yes, you can.
Yes, they can.

No, I can't.
No, you can't.
No, he can't.
No, she can't.
No, it can't.
No, we can't.
No, you can't.
No, they can't.

Notes

We often use *can* with verbs of feeling, such as *see*, *hear*, *smell*, etc.
Can you hear music?
I can smell smoke!



1 Complete the sentences with **can** and the verbs in brackets

Eg I can swim really fast. (swim)

- 1 he tennis? (play)
- 2 We to the cinema today. (not go)
- 3 She that report for me. (write)
- 4 I his name. (not remember)
- 5 we your boat for the day? (borrow)
- 6 They the piano. (not play)
- 7 He his watch. (not find)
- 8 you to the beach from here? (walk)

2 Complete the sentences with can and the verbs in brackets.

Eg *Can* he *order* a pizza after work? (order)

- 1 You out today! It's my birthday! (not go)
- 2 It's cold! you the door? (close)
- 3 We your parents on Sunday. (visit)
- 4 we our friends tomorrow? (see)
- 5 I in the garden next week? (work)
- 6 They to music now. It's very late! (not listen)
- 7 you that report for me? (print)
- 8 I long. I have an important meeting in five minutes. (not talk)

3 Write questions and answers.

Eg *he / run fast / ? ✓*
Can he run fast?
Yes, he can.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 I / cook our dinner / ? ✓
.....
..... 2 they / fix the computer / ? ✗
.....
..... 3 she / carry the shopping / ? ✓
.....
..... 4 you / buy me a ticket / ? ✓
.....
..... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 I / bake a cake / ? ✓
.....
..... 6 they / do that project / ? ✓
.....
..... 7 she / learn Russian / ? ✓
.....
..... 8 you / clean the car / ? ✗
.....
..... |
|---|---|

Must

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I must go	I must not (mustn't) go	Must I go?
you must go	you must not (mustn't) go	Must you go?
he must go	he must not (mustn't) go	Must he go?
she must go	she must not (mustn't) go	Must she go?
it must go	it must not (mustn't) go	Must it go?
we must go	we must not (mustn't) go	Must we go?
you must go	you must not (mustn't) go	Must you go?
they must go	they must not (mustn't) go	Must they go?

Short answers

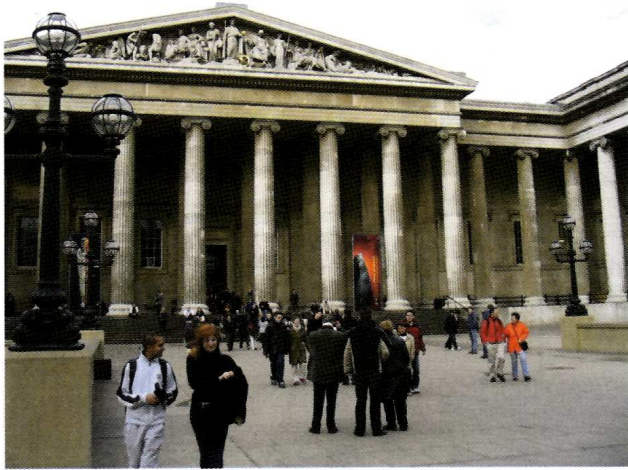
Yes, I must.	No, I mustn't.
Yes, you must.	No, you mustn't.
Yes, he must.	No, he mustn't.
Yes, she must.	No, she mustn't.
Yes, it must.	No, it mustn't.
Yes, we must.	No, we mustn't.
Yes, you must.	No, you mustn't.
Yes, they must.	No, they mustn't.

We use *must* to talk about obligation. *Must* is followed by a bare infinitive.
I must go to the doctor.
You must invite them to dinner next week.

We use *mustn't* to talk about things we are not allowed to do (prohibition). *Mustn't* is also followed by a bare infinitive.
You mustn't go in there.
You mustn't take things without asking.

We use *must* to talk about the present and the future.
You must speak to him now.
They must finish their project next month.

Notes
 It is not very polite to use *must* when we are talking to someone we don't know well or to someone who is older than us.



4 Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

- Eg You *.....mustn't.....* smoke in the office. X
- 1 You use your camera in this art gallery. X
 - 2 You wait at the red traffic light. ✓
 - 3 You watch TV all day. X
 - 4 You wear a seat belt in your car. ✓
 - 5 You make a lot of noise in hospital. X
 - 6 You recycle paper. ✓
 - 7 You leave your dog in a car in the summer. X
 - 8 You pass your test to get a driving licence. ✓

5 Write sentences with **must**.

Eg you / go to work / every day ✓
You must go to work every day.

- 1 we / talk in the library X

- 2 I / do my Maths homework / now ✓

- 3 we / write the report / at the weekend ✓

- 4 you / go to work / at the weekend ?

- 5 they / write on the walls X

- 6 she / remember her appointment ✓

- 7 he / do overtime at the office ?

- 8 I / forget my glasses X

- 9 I / be late for the meeting X

- 10 we / be unfriendly to our guests. X

Thinkaboutit

We never put **to** after **must**.



Imperative

We use the imperative when:

- ▶ we give instructions.
Open your books at page 15.
- ▶ we want to prevent something bad from happening.
Don't walk on the ice. It's dangerous!

We form the imperative with the bare infinitive. It is the same for when we are talking to one person as it is when we are talking to many people.

Wait here, children! Pick that bag up, Brian! Get out!

We form the negative imperative with the word *don't*.
Don't push! Don't stay out in the rain!

We often use the word *please* to be more polite.
Please turn off the radio. Open the window, please.

1 Complete the sentences with the imperative of the words in the box.

drink eat help listen read run shout sit ~~turn~~

- Eg*Turn*..... off the light, please. ✓
- 1 lots of water in hot weather. ✓
 - 2 ! I can hear you. ✗
 - 3 to this music. It's great. ✓
 - 4 your carrots. They are good for you. ✓
 - 5 near the fire. It's hot! ✗
 - 6 this, please. I can't see the letters. ✓
 - 7 me! This box is very heavy. ✓
 - 8 in here! ✗



Let's

We use *Let's* with the bare infinitive when we want to suggest something.

Let's play tennis!

Let's go for a walk.

We form the negative with the word *not*.

Not goes after *Let's* and before the bare infinitive.

Let's not stay at home all evening.

Let's not get up early tomorrow.

2 Complete the sentences with *let's* or *let's not* and the words in the box.

~~buy~~ have meet park wait
 watch write

- Eg *Let's buy* a magazine. ✓
- 1 a cup of coffee. ✓
- 2 a letter. We can send an e-mail. ✗
- 3 for your cousin outside. It's cold. ✗
- 4 here. We can walk to the station. ✓
- 5 at the cinema. ✓
- 6 TV. It's a nice day. ✗

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~be~~ cook ~~go~~ listen make
take talk touch visit wake

- Eg *Let's* *go* for a walk in the park.
OK, but don't *be* late for dinner.
- 1 *Let's* lunch now.
OK, but don't a mess.
- 2 *Let's* to some music.
OK, but don't the baby.
- 3 *Let's* your cousin.
OK, but don't about football.
- 4 *Let's* a look at your brother's new computer.
OK, but don't it!

Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

We use object pronouns to replace an object in a sentence.

He is holding a pen. He is holding it.

I can see your sister. I can see her.

4 Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

- Eg *I can't find* *them* (the photos)
- 1 They visit every weekend. (we)
- 2 Where is ? (the pencil)
- 3 I don't know (that boy)
- 4 They work with (my sister)
- 5 She has got a present for (I)
- 6 He can't swim! Help ! (he)
- 7 Can you hear ? (the bell)
- 8 Don't touch ! (the cups)
- 9 I see every day. (my aunt)
- 10 He doesn't like much. (we)

5 Rewrite the sentences using the imperative.

- Eg *You must stay here.*
Stay here.

 1 You must be careful with the piano.

 2 You mustn't drink all the lemonade.

 3 You mustn't make a noise.

 4 You mustn't read that letter.

 5 You must phone him now!

6 Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly.

- Eg *Don't to open the window.*
Don't open the window.

 1 Let's to go to the cinema.

 2 Where is the newspaper? I can't find her.

 3 Don't to tell her the news.

 4 Let's not to stay here. It isn't nice.

 5 They can't visit we.

7 Rewrite the sentences using object pronouns.

- Eg *Take the letters to your boss.*
Take them to your boss.

 1 Let's buy the bread from the bakery.

 2 You can invite your friend and his cousin.

 3 He doesn't talk to my brother and me every day.

 4 Don't give the pens to your sister.

 5 We don't like very hot weather.

 6 Please send the e-mail to your brother now.

Thinkaboutit

We can put the word **please** at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

Pairwork

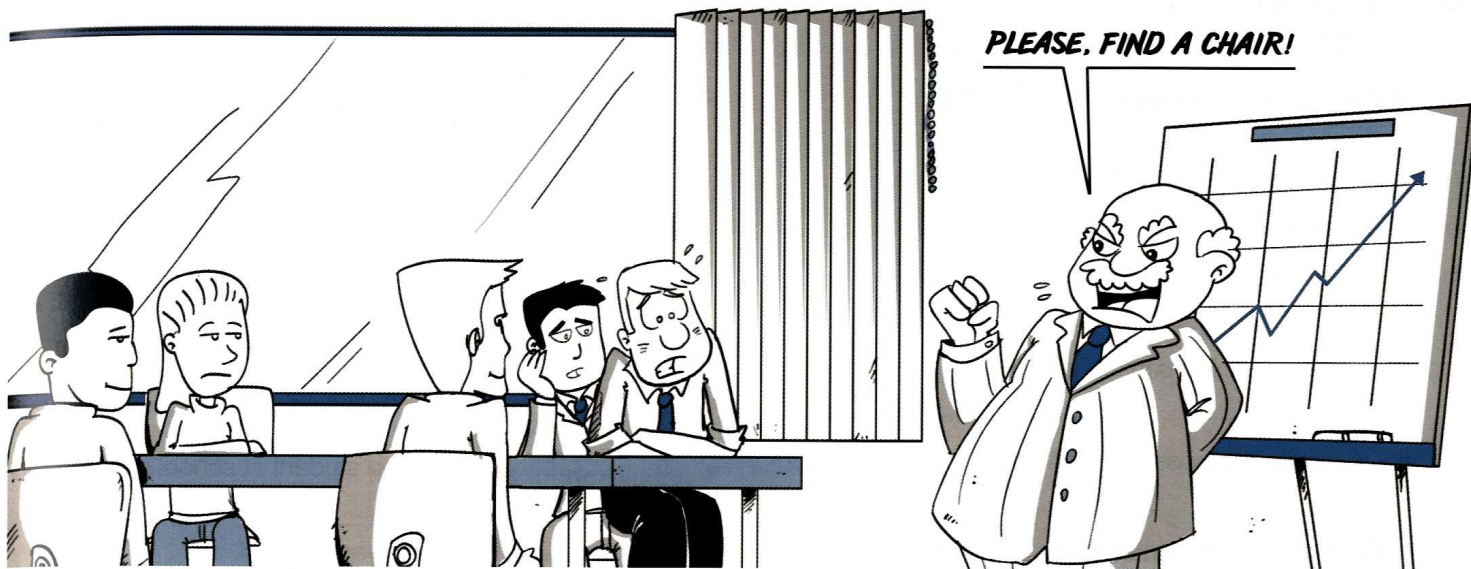
Work with a partner. Have short dialogues like the ones in exercise 3.

Writing

Think about your next holiday. Write eight suggestions with *Let's* or *Let's not*.

.....

THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH CHAIRS IN THE MEETING ROOM.



Past Simple: To Be

Affirmative

I was
you were
he was
she was
it was
we were
you were
they were

Negative

I was not (wasn't)
you were not (weren't)
he was not (wasn't)
she was not (wasn't)
it was not (wasn't)
we were not (weren't)
you were not (weren't)
they were not (weren't)

Question

Was I?
Were you?
Was he?
Was she?
Was it?
Were we?
Were you?
Were they?

Short answers

Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

The Past Simple of the verb *to be* is *was/were*.

*My book was on this table yesterday.
They were on holiday last week.*

We form the negative by putting the word *not* after the verb. The short form is *wasn't/weren't*.

They weren't in the office last Monday.

We form the question by changing the word order of the subject and the verb.
Were they on holiday last week?

Notes

We use time expressions such as *yesterday, yesterday morning, last Saturday, last week*, etc with the Past Simple. These expressions usually go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

1 Complete the sentences with *was* or *were*.

Eg They *were* in the garden yesterday afternoon.

- 1 The boss very angry yesterday.
- 2 They in Paris last month.
- 3 I busy yesterday morning.
- 4 My brother and I in hospital last week.
- 5 Tanya and Sonya at home last night.
- 6 She still at school two years ago.
- 7 We happy to see you last Monday.
- 8 You in the office until late last night.

Thinkaboutit

There is no short form for **was** or **were**.

2 Make the sentences negative.

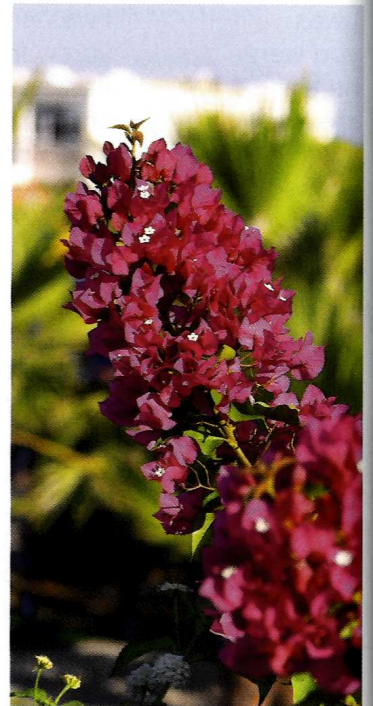
- Eg *He was at a meeting yesterday.*
He wasn't at a meeting yesterday.
- They were at the football match last night.
.....
 - It was an exciting film.
.....
 - She was frightened on the plane.
.....
 - You were good at maths at school.
.....
 - He was with the boss at lunchtime.
.....
 - I was at the supermarket yesterday afternoon.
.....

4 Write questions and answers.

- Eg *your glasses / on your desk / ? (on the kitchen table)*
Were your glasses on your desk?
No, they weren't. They were on the kitchen table.
- his hat / black / ? (brown)
.....
.....
 - Barry and Igor / at the theatre / last night / ? (last Friday)
.....
.....
 - the flowers / yellow / ? (pink)
.....
.....
 - the meals / at the hotel / awful / ? (very tasty)
.....
.....
 - the young boy / hungry / ? (thirsty)
.....
.....

3 Complete the questions with was or were and write answers.

- Eg *Was the painting on this wall? ✓*
Yes, it was.
- they in the park yesterday? X
.....
 - you pleased with the present? ✓
.....
 - she on television last night? X
.....
 - your sunglasses in the car on Saturday? ✓
.....
 - you a good student at school? ✓
.....
 - the music very bad? X
.....



5 Complete the text with was, wasn't, were or weren't.

Last summer I (Eg) *was* on holiday in Kenya. I (1) with some friends on a safari holiday. The hotel (2) near a town. It (3) on a hill in a national park and there (4) a river called the Ngare Ndare next to it. It (5) dangerous to go swimming there because lions, elephants and rhinos (6) at the river for a drink every day. All the people working at the hotel (7) from Kenya. They (8) Masai tribesmen so the meals (9) European. They (10) traditional African recipes. We (11) out in the park every day and I (12) busy taking photos all the time. At the end of the holiday there (13) over 250 photos ready for my computer. I (14) happy to leave Kenya and I want to go back next year.

1 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple.

- Eg He *reads* a newspaper every day. (read)
- 1 Tigers in the jungles of India. (live)
 - 2 he in the city centre? (work)
 - 3 they on holiday every summer? (go)
 - 4 The doctor in at 8.15. (come)
 - 5 She sad films. (not like)
 - 6 We your story (not believe)
 - 7 He the birds every morning. (feed)
 - 8 They tennis in winter. (not play)



2 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous.

- Eg He *is getting* ready to go out. (get)
- 1 They their house at the moment. (decorate)
 - 2 Don't go out! It dark now. (get)
 - 3 The students hard this year. (study)
 - 4 Gerald the money? (count)
 - 5 She the housework this morning. (not do)
 - 6 you to work today? (walk)
 - 7 They for a new house. (not look)
 - 8 I to the shops now. (go)

3 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Eg They *are looking* at my holiday photos now. (look)
- 1 They a meeting at the moment. (not have)
 - 2 He me in the morning. (always / phone)
 - 3 Look! He a photo of you. (take)
 - 4 I a lot of money at weekends. (not spend)
 - 5 Emma and Greta chess every Saturday. (play)
 - 6 it here in winter? (snow)
 - 7 He to us very often. (not speak)
 - 8 they for the bus now? (wait)

4 Complete the sentences with can and the verbs in brackets.

- Eg They *can't understand* this letter. (not understand)
- 1 He very well. (swim)
 - 2 We Peter to come. I've only got two tickets. (not ask)
 - 3 you Chinese food? (cook)
 - 4 I these questions. (not answer)
 - 5 She the work now. She is tired. (not do)
 - 6 They the telephone number. (not remember)
 - 7 he computers? (fix)
 - 8 My glasses were here but I them now. (not find)

5 Write questions with can and write answers.

- Eg they / come / to the office / on Saturday? **X**
Can they come to the office on Saturday?
No, they can't.
- 1 you / understand / the game of cricket / ? **✓**

 - 2 He / play a musical instrument / ? **X**

 - 3 I / borrow / your watch / ? **X**

 - 4 we / go / for a cup of coffee now / ? **✓**

 - 5 they / bring / the CDs this afternoon / ? **✓**



- 6 I / have a look / at the newspaper / ? **✓**

- 7 you / clean / the windows / today / ? **X**

- 8 you / remember / her name / ? **X**

6 Complete the sentences with must and the verbs in brackets.

- Eg Passengers *must show* their tickets at the gate. (show)
- 1 You your mobile phone in the cinema. (switch off)
 - 2 They a uniform at work. (wear)
 - 3 We him in hospital. (visit)
 - 4 You the main door open. (not leave)
 - 5 I to the shops with you? (come)
 - 6 You fast in the village. (not drive)
 - 7 You your computer with water. (not clean)
 - 8 We the car to the garage. (take)

7 Match.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|------------------|
| Eg | Sit | a | a look. |
| 1 | Drink | b | down. |
| 2 | Don't make | c | these e-mails. |
| 3 | Close | d | the door. |
| 4 | Read | e | the computer. |
| 5 | Eat | f | your milk. |
| 6 | Don't touch | g | your vegetables. |
| 7 | Have | h | a noise. |



8 Write sentences with **let's** or **let's not**.

Eg *go / to the park / on foot* ✗
Let's not go to the park on foot.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | talk about / our next holiday ✓ |
| 2 | sit / outdoors ✓ |
| 3 | eat out / this evening ✗ |
| 4 | relax / before dinner ✓ |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 5 | be / silly ✗ |
| 6 | listen / to the news / on the radio ✓ |
| 7 | look around / the museum ✓ |
| 8 | choose / a new sofa / today ✗ |

9 Complete the sentences with **object pronouns**.

- Eg Take *it* to the boss. (this letter)
- Don't touch It's dirty. (the wheel)
 - Thierry was in front of (my cousins)
 - I can't remember (that man)
 - She doesn't tell anything. (I)
 - Give a glass of water, please. (his sister)
 - Hurry up! They are waiting for (we)
 - Can you find ? (the key)
 - Phone after breakfast. (the doctor)



10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **there was/were**.

Eg *There wasn't* any food on the table. ✗

- 1 a good film on TV last night?
- 2 hundreds of cars in the car park. ✓
- 3 a big clock in the shop window. ✓
- 4 a fireplace in the living room. ✗
- 5 dangerous snakes in the park near our hotel. ✓
- 6 many passengers on the train?
- 7 any customers in the shop. ✗
- 8 a problem with the phone?

11 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of **to be**.

Eg The bus *was* late this morning. ✓

- 1 The watches in that shop expensive. ✓
- 2 They at school with me. ✗
- 3 She at home yesterday afternoon. ✗
- 4 The vegetables at that market fresh. ✓
- 5 The children afraid of the gorillas. ✓
- 6 The fruit juice sweet. ✗
- 7 His car outside the office. ✗
- 8 His T-shirt green and yellow. ✓

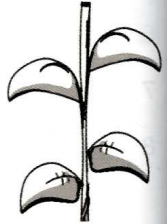


12 Complete the questions with **was** or **were** and write answers.

Eg *Were* you abroad last month? ✓
Yes, I was. / Yes, we were

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 your feet sore after the walk? ✓
..... | 5 there a post office nearby? ✗
..... |
| 2 the chair comfortable? ✗
..... | 6 your brother here yesterday? ✗
..... |
| 3 they in Moscow last week? ✓
..... | 7 the basketball players very tall? ✓
..... |
| 4 the exam difficult? ✓
..... | 8 there many lions at the zoo? ✓
..... |

HE CLEANED HIS OFFICE 2 YEARS AGO.



Past Simple Affirmative

Regular Verbs

I walked
you walked
he walked
she walked
it walked
we walked
you walked
they walked

Irregular Verbs

I went
you went
he went
she went
it went
we went
you went
they went

We use the Past Simple to talk about:

- ▶ things in the past which have finished.
I walked to work yesterday.
- ▶ things in the past which were habits.
When he was young, he went out every weekend.
- ▶ things in the past which happened one after the other.
He got into the car, opened the window and drove away.

We form the Past Simple affirmative of regular verbs by adding the *-ed* ending.

walk → *walked*

When the verb ends in *-e*, we add *-d*.

live → *lived*

When the verb ends in a consonant and *-y*, we take off the *-y* and add *-ied*.

carry → *carried*

When the verb ends in a vowel and *-y*, we just add *-ed*.

play → *played*

When the verb ends in a vowel and a consonant and that vowel is stressed, we double the last consonant and add *-ed*.

permit → *permitted*

When the verb ends in *-l*, we double the *-l* and add *-ed*.

cancel → *cancelled*

There are many irregular verbs in English. We do not form the Past Simple of these verbs by adding *-ed*. See the Irregular Verbs list on page 98.

1 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple.

- Eg We *played* football yesterday. (play)
- They the car at the weekend. (clean)
 - He the office at 9 o'clock. (reach)
 - She me a lot of questions. (ask)
 - I a goal in the football match yesterday. (score)
 - You me! (push)
 - He the door for me. (open)
 - We to his new CD yesterday. (listen)
 - They the desk into the other room. (move)

Thinkaboutit

We do not double the **n** in **open** or **listen** because we stress the first, not the second, syllable.

2 Complete the charts.

Verb	Past Simple
<i>begin</i>	<i>began</i>
break	
buy	
come	
do	
eat	
find	
get	

Verb	Past Simple
give	
have	
know	
leave	
make	
see	
take	
write	

3 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple.

- Eg They *came* here at 10 o'clock. (come)
- He some English books yesterday. (buy)
 - There is no cake. They it all this morning. (eat)
 - I him two days ago. He was fine. (see)
 - I all my work quickly. (do)
 - We chicken sandwiches for lunch. (have)
 - She her keys under the sofa. (find)
 - I think I him the diary before work. (give)
 - He his watch on the dining room table. (leave)

4 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple. Use the words in the box.

begin borrow break carry help make stay study take

- Eg They *began* work early yesterday.
- He two plates last night.
 - They the furniture up the stairs.
 - We photos of many animals in the park.
 - He a lovely cream cake at the weekend.
 - She with the children all morning.
 - They me with my homework.
 - I hard when I was at school.
 - My brother my car yesterday.

Ago

We use the word *ago* to talk about something that happened a number of years, minutes, days, etc in the past.
She left school a year ago.
I saw her in her office twenty minutes ago.
He got a new job two months ago.

5 Write sentences with ago.

- Eg *He arrived at nine o'clock. It is now eleven o'clock.*
He arrived two hours ago......
- 1 I rang her on Tuesday. It is now Friday.

- 2 He bought a new car in July. It is now November.

- 3 They went to the cinema at 6.30. It is now 7 o'clock.

- 4 I painted this picture when I was 24. I'm now 30.

Thinkaboutit

We say **three years ago**,
 not **before three years**.

- 5 They spoke to him on Saturday. It is now Monday.

- 6 I gave him that book when he was 10. He is now 16.

6 Write the words in the correct order.

- Eg *a / sofa / new / bought / yesterday / they*
They bought a new sofa yesterday......
- 1 night / to / theatre / I / the / last / went

- 2 ago / he / me / gave / pen / this / a / week

- 3 Saturday / we / a / lot / money / of / spent / on

- 4 last / she / her / sister / week / visited

- 5 computer / afternoon / they / the / yesterday / fixed

7 Find the mistakes and write the sentences correctly.

- Eg *They yesterday listened to my new CD.*
They listened to my new CD yesterday......
- 1 She wake up at six o'clock this morning.

- 2 I take this photo two days ago.

- 3 They studies economics at university last year.

- 4 We flew to Paris before two months.

- 5 He tells me the answer last night.

8 Complete the text with the Past Simple.

A new Chinese restaurant (Eg) *opened* (open) in town last week and we (1) (decide) to go there on Saturday. We (2) (go) there early and we (3) (get) a table easily. There (4) (be) Chinese decorations all over the walls and they (5) (play) Chinese music all evening. The waiters (6) (wear) Chinese clothes so it (7) (feel) like we (8) (be) in China! We all (9) (order) different things and we (10) (share) our food.

At the end of the meal, our waiter (11) (bring) us the bill. Because the service and the food (12) (be) good, we (13) (leave) a tip when we (14) (pay). I think this restaurant is the best in town.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Talk about what you did last Saturday. Start like this:
On Saturday morning, I

Writing

You are on holiday. Write a postcard to a friend. Tell him/her about your first day of the holiday. Tell him/her:

- what time you arrived.
- what you did after that.
- what you ate.
- what you did first.
- what you saw.
- who you met.

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
--	---

DID SOMEBODY BREAK THE HEATING SYSTEM?



Past Simple Negative and Question

Affirmative

I worked
you worked
he worked
she worked
it worked
we worked
you worked
they worked

Negative

I did not (didn't) work
you did not (didn't) work
he did not (didn't) work
she did not (didn't) work
it did not (didn't) work
we did not (didn't) work
you did not (didn't) work
they did not (didn't) work

Question

Did I work?
Did you work?
Did he work?
Did she work?
Did it work?
Did we work?
Did you work?
Did they work?

We form the negative of the Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs) with the auxiliary verb *did*, the word *not* and the bare infinitive.
He didn't like the film.
I didn't write that letter.

Short answers

Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

We form the question of the Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs) with *did* and the bare infinitive.
Did he like the film?
Did you write that letter?

1 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the Past Simple.

- Eg They *didn't stay* out all day. (stay)
- 1 Alice your fruit juice. (drink)
 - 2 We the music very loud. (play)
 - 3 I ice cream for dessert. (want)
 - 4 He me the news. (tell)
 - 5 She the boss yesterday. (see)
 - 6 He the shopping on his own. (do)
 - 7 They on the computer last week. (work)
 - 8 I your cup. (break)

2 Complete the questions with the Past Simple.

- Eg *Did you brush* your teeth this morning? (you / brush)
- 1 all the work last night? (they / finish)
- 2 that picture? (she / draw)
- 3 to Mara before you came in? (you / speak)
- 4 to work on time? (they / get)
- 5 to the bank yesterday? (he / go)
- 6 many people to dinner? (Paula / invite)
- 7 last night? (it / rain)
- 8 television yesterday evening? (you / watch)

3 Make the sentences negative.

- Eg *I took your pen.*
I didn't take your pen.
- 1 He fell down the stairs yesterday.

- 2 I forgot to buy the bananas.

- 3 We chose our new carpet this morning.

- 4 They stayed in the house all day yesterday.

- 5 She read the whole book in two days.

- 6 He did well at school.

Thinkaboutit

Be careful with the verb **do**:
 Affirmative: I **did** my homework.
 Negative: I **didn't do** my homework.
 Question: **Did** you **do** your homework?

4 Write questions.

- Eg *He stood on the desk to open the window.*
Did he stand on the desk to open the window?
- 1 They knew the way to the city centre.

- 2 He thought it was funny.

- 3 They studied abroad.

- 4 He got angry with the children.

- 5 They won the match easily.

- 6 He drove to the airport.

- 7 The train stopped suddenly.

- 8 The dog escaped through the fence.

5 Write the words in the correct order.

- Eg *she / before / this / did / leave / you / morning / ?*
Did she leave before you this morning?
- 1 have / for / we / lunch / didn't / spaghetti.

- 2 sleep / eight / last / I / for / night / didn't / hours

- 3 sea / did / swim / you / in / the / ?

- 4 take / she / her / didn't / coat

- 5 the / did / pay / you / bill / yesterday / ?

- 6 he / finger / did / his / cut / ?

6 Write questions for the answers.

Eg *Did he run to the bank?*

Yes, he ran to the bank.

1

No, they didn't play basketball.

2

Yes, she taught physics.

3

Yes, she had eggs for breakfast.

4

No, the film didn't start at six o'clock.

5

Yes, we drove to the lake.

6

Yes, Mr Peterson sold his shop.

7

No, I didn't have two cups of coffee this morning.

8

No, we didn't enjoy the holiday.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer the following questions about last Saturday:

- Did you get up early on Saturday morning?
- Did you have coffee with your breakfast?
- Did you read a newspaper?
- Did you meet a friend in the morning?
- Did you have lunch at home?
- Did play a sport or game?
- Did you go out in the evening?
- Did you watch TV on Saturday?
- Did you relax at all?
- Did you feel tired at the end of the day?

Writing

Write eight things you didn't do last weekend.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I'M SURE THE REPORT IS SOMEWHERE ON MY DESK.



Some, Any, No

We use the word *some* before a noun in an affirmative sentence to say that something exists.

- There is some money in my bag.*
- There are some biscuits on the plate.*

We use the word *any* in negative sentences and questions to say that something doesn't exist or to ask if something exists.

- There aren't any glasses on the table.*
- Are there any apples on the tree?*

We use the word *no* with an affirmative verb to make a sentence negative in meaning.

- There are no books in the cupboard. (There aren't any books in the cupboard.)*

Notes

We can use the word *some* in questions when we are asking for something or offering something.

- Can I have some water, please?*
- Can I get you some fruit from the market?*

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- Eg We don't have*any*..... envelopes.
- 1 Are therecups in the office?
- 2 There are nice jackets in that shop.
- 3 Can I offer you more soup?
- 4 We don't have biscuits.
- 5 They don't want help.
- 6 Can I have cheese on my spaghetti, please?
- 7 He hasn't got art books.
- 8 There is paint in this garage.



2 Complete the sentences with **any** or **no**.

Eg There is*no*..... butter in the fridge.

- 1 We didn't take warm clothes.
- 2 They had chocolate biscuits.
- 3 He hasn't got shampoo.
- 4 There is work for you today.
- 5 There was salt in the soup.
- 6 I haven't got batteries for the radio.
- 7 She took photos at the wedding.
- 8 He didn't drink water.

Someone, Anyone, No one, Everyone

People

someone/somebody
 anyone/anybody
 no one/nobody
 everyone/everybody

Things

something
 anything
 nothing
 everything

Places

somewhere
 anywhere
 nowhere
 everywhere

We usually use the words that begin with *some-* in affirmative sentences.

We use the words *someone* and *somebody* to talk about one unspecified person. There is no difference between *someone* and *somebody*.

Someone put your umbrella outside.

We use the word *something* to talk about one unspecified thing.

There was something in my cup of tea.

We use the word *somewhere* to talk about one unspecified place.

Can we go somewhere quiet?

We use the words *anyone/anybody*, *anything* and *anywhere* to talk about one unspecified person, thing or place.

We usually use the words that begin with *any-* in negative sentences and questions.

There isn't anybody in the room.

Was there anyone at home?

I don't want anything to eat.

I can't find anywhere to park.

We use the words *no one/nobody*, *nothing* and *nowhere* in affirmative sentences when the verb is affirmative but the meaning of the sentence is negative.

No one saw the boss go out.

Nothing happened at the office.

There is nowhere for us to stay.

We use the words *everyone/everybody*, *everything* and *everywhere* to talk about all the people, things or places.

When the words *everyone/everybody* and *everything* are the subjects of a sentence, they are followed by a verb in the third person singular.

Everyone watches that show on TV.

Everything was perfect at the hotel.

3 Complete the sentences with **someone**, **anyone** or **everyone**.

Eg There's*someone*..... in our garden.

- 1 I didn't know at the meeting yesterday.
- 2 took my pen last night.
- 3 I don't think can answer this question. It's very difficult.
- 4 knows he is a good footballer.
- 5 There must be at home. The lights are on.
- 6 Don't tell about this – not one person.

Thinkaboutit

We can use **some** and words that begin with **some** in questions to offer something to someone or to ask for something.

Do you want something to drink?

YOUR GOAL FOR NEXT YEAR IS TO DO SOME WORK.



Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns

cat
desk
fork
photo
picture
stamp
train
umbrella
watch
woman

Uncountable Nouns

bread
butter
cheese
furniture
ice
meat
milk
money
news
rice
water

Nouns that we can count and that we can use in the plural are called countable nouns. When the subject of a sentence is in the plural, the verb must also be in the plural.
There were three photos on the desk.
Three men work in the office.

Nouns that we cannot count and that do not have plurals are called uncountable nouns. We do not use *a* and *an* with uncountable nouns. When the subject of a sentence is an uncountable noun, the verb must be in the singular.
Our furniture is quite old.
Your money is on the table.

We can use other words with uncountable nouns so that we know how much we have, such as *a glass of (water)*, *a slice of (bread)*, *a piece of (cheese)*, *a carton of (milk)*, *a kilo of (butter)*, *a plate of (rice)*, etc.

We can use the word *some* in front of countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.
There are some stamps in her bag.
There is some ice in my juice.

We can use the word *any* in front of countable and uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.
There isn't any milk left.
Are there any mirrors in the room?

We can use the word *no* in front of countable and uncountable nouns with an affirmative verb to give a sentence a negative meaning.
There are no pictures on the wall.
There is no bread in the kitchen.

1 Choose the correct answer.

Eg *There is / are some flowers in the vase.*

- 1 *Is / Are there any ice in the drinks?*
- 2 *The cheese is / are salty.*
- 3 *Is / Are the money in the envelopes?*
- 4 *There is / are some nice plates on the table.*
- 5 *There is / are two slices of cheese in the fridge.*
- 6 *There is / are some cold water in the glass.*
- 7 *The news was / were good.*
- 8 *Bread goes / go hard when you leave it out.*

2 Complete the sentences with **a**, **an** or **some**.

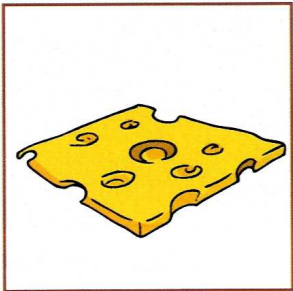
- Eg There were *some* toys on the floor.
- 1 There's envelope here with no name on it.
 - 2 There were pieces of meat in the salad.
 - 3 We need more cheese for the pizza.
 - 4 I saw insect in the shower.
 - 5 She is famous singer.
 - 6 There are biscuits in the tin.
 - 7 I always have cup of coffee in the morning.
 - 8 There is butter on your toast.

Thinkaboutit

We do not use **a** or **an** with uncountable nouns.

3 Match and make phrases. Then write them under the pictures.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-----------|
| Eg | a piece of | a | rice |
| 1 | a bottle of | b | coffee |
| 2 | a jar of | c | chocolate |
| 3 | a packet of | d | honey |
| 4 | a carton of | e | cheese |
| 5 | a cup of | f | bread |
| 6 | a bar of | g | milk |
| 7 | a loaf of | h | water |



Eg *a piece of cheese*



1



2



3



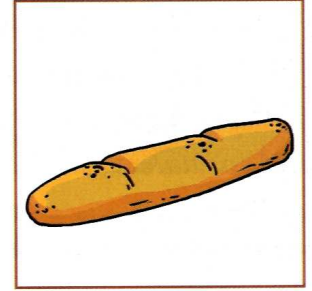
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6



7

Much and Many

We use *much* with uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.
They don't have much furniture in the flat.
Has she got much more work to do?

We use the word *many* with countable nouns in affirmative sentences, negative sentences and questions.
There are many newspapers to choose from.
I haven't got many shirts.
Were there many people at the play?

When we ask about quantity, we use *how much?* for uncountable nouns and *how many?* for countable nouns.
How much coffee is there?
How many apples did you buy?

4 Complete the sentences with **much** or **many**.

- Eg Were there *many* birds in the garden?
- We don't need money for our trip.
 - Is there ice on the road?
 - There weren't people in the supermarket.
 - I haven't got honey for breakfast.
 - Can you see bears in Russia?
 - Are there interesting programmes on TV?
 - There are good hotels in this city.
 - I don't like salt on my potatoes.

5 Complete the questions with **how much** or **how many**.

- Eg *How many* paintings were in the art gallery?
- cousins do you have?
 - cheese sandwiches are there?
 - rice do we need?
 - computers are there in the office?
 - sugar is in this tea?
 - furniture is there?
 - glasses of water did you drink?
 - milk do you want in your coffee?

A Little, A Few, A Lot / Lots (Of)

We use *a little* with uncountable nouns when we want to say that a small amount of something exists. It has a positive meaning.

*Can I have some honey for my tea?
No, but there's a little sugar in the bowl.*

We use *a few* with countable nouns when we want to say that a small number of something exists. It has a positive meaning.

There were a few people in the café.

We use *a lot (of)* and *lots (of)* with countable nouns and uncountable nouns in affirmative and negative sentences and in questions.

*They haven't got a lot of flowers in the garden.
We need lots of actors for our play.
There was a lot of water in the garage after the rain.
Do they eat lots of rice in China?*

6 Complete the sentences with **a few** or **a little**.

- Eg *A few* shops stay open after ten o'clock.
- people left the cinema early.
 - I've only got pages to read.
 - Can I have chicken soup, please?
 - There's meat in the oven.
 - She put sugar on the rice pudding.
 - Can I take photos, please?
 - There are things I need to buy.
 - I can only wait for minutes.

7 Choose the correct answer.

Eg There aren't tables in the restaurant.
a many **b** much **c** a few

- He's got money.
a a lot of **b** much **c** many
- Is there ice in the fridge?
a many **b** much **c** a few
- Can we have pepper on our potatoes?
a a little **b** much **c** a few
- We saw interesting films last year.
a lots **b** many **c** a little
- There is lemon juice, but no orange juice.
a much **b** a little **c** a few
- There aren't people on the beach.
a much **b** a lot **c** lots of
- Have you got cheese in the cupboard?
a a little **b** many **c** much
- We didn't take bottles of water with us.
a much **b** lots **c** many

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

any few how little lots many much some (x2)

- Eg There aren't any keys in my pocket.
1 Can I get more meat for you?
2 We don't eat food in the morning.
3 Don't take of clothes with you.
4 I have a questions to ask you.
5 We don't know many people came to the party.
6 There's a soup in the pot.
7 Buy more milk, please.
8 How books did you read last month?

9 Complete the text with the words from the box.

a an any cartons few (x2) little many much packets some (x3)

I don't go shopping very often, but I went to the supermarket yesterday evening. Luckily, there weren't (Eg) many people there. It was (1) big supermarket so it was difficult to find all the things I needed. I bought (2) fruit and vegetables. There weren't (3) nice pears so I bought a (4) peaches instead. After that I got a (5) cheese and (6) meat. I didn't know where to find the milk so I asked (7) assistant. I bought three (8) of milk and (9) yoghurt. Finally, I got two (10) of rice and a (11) bottles of water. I didn't spend (12) money and I finished my shopping in twenty-five minutes.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions about what you eat and drink every day. Here are some ideas:

- > coffee > fruit > potatoes > butter
> milk > bottles of water > rice > bananas

Writing

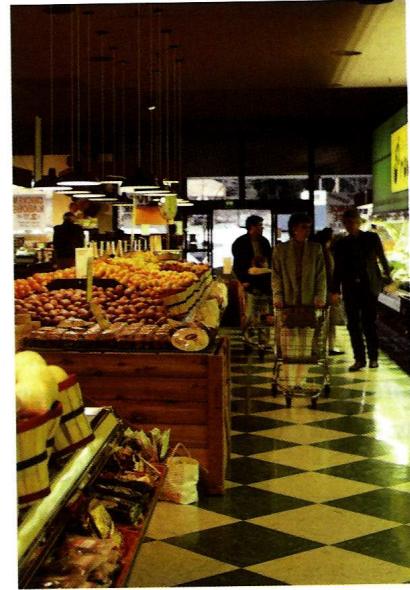
Write a short paragraph about what you've got at home. Use words you have learnt in this unit.

Spiral notebook with lined writing area.

1 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple.

Eg Nobody *arrived* at work early yesterday. (arrive)

- 1 After a few minutes I his phone number. (remember)
- 2 We at a supermarket on the way home. (stop)
- 3 They all afternoon. (study)
- 4 I to buy a new shirt last Saturday. (want)
- 5 They me to dinner last night. (invite)
- 6 I all the letters this morning. (post)
- 7 We across the country by train. (travel)
- 8 Mike the TV on about an hour ago. (turn)



2 Complete the chart.

Verbs	Past Simple
begin	<i>began</i>
break	
buy	
come	
drink	
eat	
give	
go	
leave	
ring	
see	
sell	
speak	
think	
wear	
write	

3 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple.

- Eg I *began* work an hour ago. (begin)
- 1 We our house last month. (sell)
 - 2 I until noon. (sleep)
 - 3 My cousin me early this morning. (ring)
 - 4 They a noise and shouted. (hear)
 - 5 He on my chair and nearly it. (stand, break)
 - 6 I pictures in the book. (draw)
 - 7 We some fish for our dinner yesterday. (catch)
 - 8 They a good time at the zoo last Saturday. (have)



4 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the Past Simple.

- Eg Robert *didn't hear* from his cousin yesterday. (hear)
- 1 They before me. (arrive)
 - 2 My uncle them to the station yesterday. (take)
 - 3 We you at the theatre last night. (see)
 - 4 I the computer in your office. (touch)
 - 5 We on holiday last summer. (go)
 - 6 They work before eight o'clock. (begin)
 - 7 We very far when I was a child. (travel)
 - 8 She the telephone number in her book. (write)



5 Complete the questions with the Past Simple.

- Eg *Did you learn* to play golf in England? (you / learn)
- 1 your homework last night? (you / do)
 - 2 at home all afternoon? (she / stay)
 - 3 the house with his umbrella? (he / leave)
 - 4 to music in the car? (they / listen)
 - 5 when you were there? (it / snow)
 - 6 your thick coat last winter? (you / wear)
 - 7 all its food? (the rabbit / eat)
 - 8 a new job in New York? (Carmen / get)

6 Write sentences and questions with the Past Simple.

Eg *they / go to bed / early / last night*
They went to bed early last night.

- 1 they / not understand / the question

- 2 she / say anything about work / this morning / ?

- 3 I / think about the problem / last night

- 4 it / get cold / at night / ?

- 5 he / sit down / take out a pen / and write a letter

- 6 we / buy this cooker / two years ago.

- 7 I / not do the washing / yesterday

- 8 she / not break her leg / when she fall

7 Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

Eg You can't have *any* biscuits before lunch.

- 1 There isn't cheese in this sandwich.
- 2 Don't put butter on my bread, please.
- 3 There were ducks on the lake.
- 4 He didn't have driving lessons last week.
- 5 I asked for water but I didn't get
- 6 Can I get more orange juice for you?
- 7 I've got postcards to send home.
- 8 Were there famous people at the match?



8 Complete the sentences with **someone**, **anyone** or **everyone**.

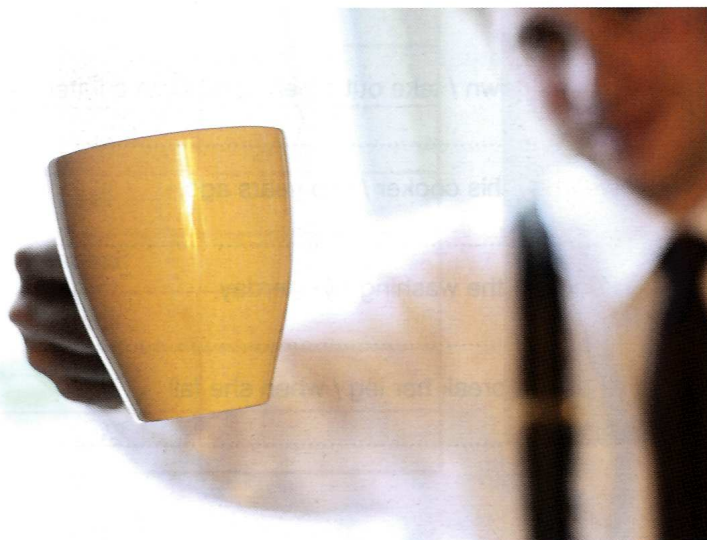
Eg I can't see *anyone* in the car park.

- 1 told me about it but I can't remember who.
- 2 knows he's a good chess player.
- 3 Don't go alone. Take with you.
- 4 There isn't here who can help you.
- 5 Did you see in my office before lunch?
- 6 Now that is here we can begin the meeting.
- 7 Was surprised by the news?
- 8 must fix this door before it breaks.

9 Complete the sentences with **any** or **no**.

Eg I'm sorry. We have *no* bananas today.

- 1 I had idea you were here.
- 2 Have you got fresh milk?
- 3 There aren't magazines on the table.
- 4 You can choose colour – even pink!
- 5 There is sugar in this coffee.
- 6 There were sheep in the field.
- 7 Is there news about our suitcases?
- 8 There are buses after 11.30.



10 Choose the correct answer.

Eg *There weren't butterflies in the field.*

- a** much **b** lots **c** many

1 I can't see boats on the sea.

- a** some **b** much **c** many

2 There was only a water in the bottle.

- a** few **b** lot **c** little

3 Is there spaghetti in the pot?

- a** much **b** many **c** lots

4 There are a of rabbits here.

- a** lots **b** lot **c** few

5 I can't see trees from my window.

- a** a few **b** any **c** a lot

6 How salt is there in the soup?

- a** few **b** many **c** much

7 Have you got fresh fruit?

- a** many **b** any **c** little

8 She's got a cartons of milk in the fridge.

- a** little **b** lot **c** few

11 Put the words in the correct part of the chart.

~~bag~~ ~~bread~~ butter envelope furniture garden ice lion
milk money rice ruler shoe telephone village water

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
<i>bag</i>	<i>bread</i>

12 Match

Eg *a carton of*

- 1 a loaf of
- 2 a piece of
- 3 a can of
- 4 a bottle of
- 5 a cup of
- 6 a bar of
- 7 a jar of
- 8 a packet of

- a honey
- b bread
- c rice
- d chocolate
- e juice
- f cola
- g cake
- h water
- i coffee



FRIDAY IS THE MOST DIFFICULT DAY OF THE WEEK. HE ALWAYS FINISHES LATE!



Comparative

We can use the comparative form to compare two people, animals or things. We often use the word *than* after the comparative form.

Finland is colder than Mexico.

This film is more exciting than the other one.

To make the comparative form of adjectives with one syllable, we add the ending *-er*.

soft → softer

When the adjective ends in *-e*, we just add *-r*.

nice → nicer

When the adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we double the last consonant and add *-er*.

big → bigger

When an adjective ends in *-y*, we take off the *-y* and add *-ier*.

heavy → heavier

Sometimes we use the word *more* with two-syllable adjectives to make the comparative form.

famous → more famous

Some two-syllable adjectives have two comparative forms.

simple → simpler/more simple

clever → cleverer/more clever

stupid → stupider/more stupid

We use the word *more* to make the comparative form of adjectives with three or more syllables.

difficult → more difficult

Some adjectives are irregular and do not follow these rules.

good → better

bad → worse

far → further/farther

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form.

Eg She is *taller* than her sister. (tall)

- 1 This film is than the last one. (funny)
- 2 I think I am at tennis than I was last year. (good)
- 3 Film stars are than chess players. (famous)
- 4 You were here than I was yesterday. (late)
- 5 This big computer is than the new one. (simple)
- 6 Mount Everest is than Mount Fuji. (high)
- 7 Your book is than the one I am reading. (interesting)
- 8 My old bike was than my new one. (cheap)

Superlative

We can use the superlative form to compare one person, animal or thing with others. We often use a phrase beginning with *in* or *of* to continue the sentence.

It is the most expensive watch in the shop.
He's the shortest player in the team.

To make the superlative form of adjectives with one syllable, we add the ending *-est*. We use the word *the* before the adjective in its superlative form.

soft → *the softest*

When the adjective ends in *-e*, we just add *-st*.

nice → *the nicest*

When the adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we double the last consonant and add *-est*.

big → *the biggest*

When an adjective ends in *-y*, we take off the *-y* and add *-iest*.

heavy → *the heaviest*

Sometimes we use *the most* with a two-syllable adjective to make the superlative form.

nervous → *the most nervous*

Some two-syllable adjectives have two superlative forms.

simple → *the simplest/the most simple*

clever → *the cleverest/the most clever*

stupid → *the stupidest/the most stupid*

We use the word *most* to make the superlative form of adjectives with three or more syllables.

difficult → *the most difficult*

Some adjectives are irregular and do not follow these rules.

good → *the best*

bad → *the worst*

far → *the furthest/farthest*

Notes

The words *much*, *many*, *a lot (of)*, *a little* and *a few* also have comparative and superlative forms.

much → *more* → *the most*

many → *more* → *the most*

a lot (of) → *more* → *the most*

lots (of) → *more* → *the most*

a little → *less* → *the least*

a few → *fewer* → *the fewest*

2 Complete the sentences with the superlative form.

Eg They are *the most nervous* animals of all. (*nervous*)

1 Eight o'clock is time you can go. (*early*)

2 day of the year is in June. (*long*)

3 It was sports centre in the city. (*good*)

4 Rock climbing is sport you can do here. (*dangerous*)

5 bed in the shop was , too. (*soft, big*)

6 This must be train in the world! (*slow*)

7 He's person in the office. (*kind*)

8 My idea was of all. (*silly*)

as ... as

We can also use (not) as ... as to compare two people, animals or things.

We use as ... as when the two people, animals or things are the same.
She is as pretty as her sister.

We use not as ... as when they are different.
My garden isn't as big as a football pitch!

3 Write sentences using as ... as or not as ... as.

- Eg *There are 160 pages in that book. There are more than 1000 pages in my dictionary. (thick)*
*That book is **not as thick as** my dictionary.*
- James is nine years old. Louise is seven years old. (young)
 James is Louise.
 - Lisa is 1.78 metres. Gemma is 1.78 metres. (tall)
 Lisa is Gemma.
 - My bicycle weighs seven kilos. The black bicycle in the shop weighs six kilos. (light)
 My bicycle is the black one in the shop.
 - This electric light bulb is forty watts. That bulb is sixty watts. (bright)
 This electric light bulb is that one.
 - The red car can go 180 kph. The white car can go 210 kph. (fast)
 The red car is the white car.



4 Write the words in the correct order.

- Eg *he / than / brother / is / his / stronger*
He is stronger than his brother......
- is / the / world / it / river / longest / in / the

 - not / I / was / as / as / frightened / you

 - fastest / this / country / in / he / the / swimmer / is

 - the / interesting / it / was / most / documentary / on / television

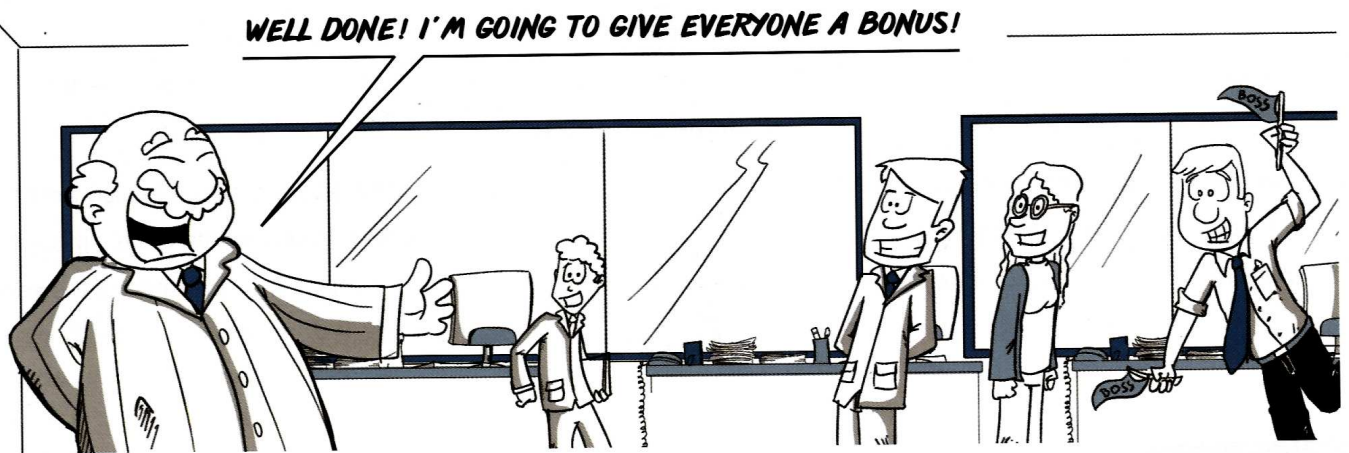
 - as / you / am / nervous / I / as / are

 - office / smaller / my / is / all / others / the / than

5 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- Eg *It's **more** difficult to look after a cat than you think.*
- It was worst day of the year.
 - Do you spend more your sister?
 - I bought the expensive shirt in the shop.
 - My jeans aren't dark as your jeans.
 - You are popular than I am.

THINGS YOU'LL NEVER HEAR AT WORK.



Be Going To

Affirmative

I am (I'm) going to stay
 you are (you're) going to stay
 he is (he's) going to stay
 she is (she's) going to stay
 it is (it's) going to stay
 we are (we're) going to stay
 you are (you're) going to stay
 they are (they're) going to stay

Negative

I am not (I'm not) going to stay
 you are not (you aren't) going to stay
 he is not (he isn't) going to stay
 she is not (she isn't) going to stay
 it is not (it isn't) going to stay
 we are not (we aren't) going to stay
 you are not (you aren't) going to stay
 they are not (they aren't) going to stay

Question

Am I going to stay?
 Are you going to stay?
 Is he going to stay?
 Is she going to stay?
 Is it going to stay?
 Are we going to stay?
 Are you going to stay?
 Are they going to stay?

Short answers

Yes, I am.
 Yes, you are.
 Yes, he is.
 Yes, she is.
 Yes, it is.
 Yes, we are.
 Yes, you are.
 Yes, they are.

No, I'm not.
 No, you aren't.
 No, he isn't.
 No, she isn't.
 No, it isn't.
 No, we aren't.
 No, you aren't.
 No, they aren't.

We use *be going to* to talk about:

- future plans and arrangements.
We're going to invite some friends to dinner on Saturday.
- something we know is going to happen because we have evidence.
Be careful! You're going to drop the glasses!

We can use time expressions such as *soon, tomorrow, next week, this evening, in the morning, tonight, at the weekend, later on*, etc with *be going to*.
We're going to visit my cousin tomorrow.

1 Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the words in brackets.

- Eg They *are going to leave* for the coast on Saturday. (leave)
- Look at that red sky! It nice tomorrow. (be)
 - I a new mobile phone. (get)
 - We at a hotel. (not stay)
 - He the boss for more money. (ask)
 - They in France next year. (study)
 - He is running very fast. He the world record. (break)

2 Complete the questions with *be going to* and write answers.

- Eg *Is she going to come* with us tomorrow? (she / come) X
No, she isn't
- the house? (they / sell) X

 - a great footballer? (he / become) ✓

 - the bill? (Max / pay) X

 - her to the museum? (you / take) ✓

 - later? (it / rain) ✓

 - an English course? (she / start) ✓



Future Simple

Affirmative

- I will (I'll) stay
- you will (you'll) stay
- he will (he'll) stay
- she will (she'll) stay
- it will (it'll) stay
- we will (we'll) stay
- you will (you'll) stay
- they will (they'll) stay

Negative

- I will not (won't) stay
- you will not (won't) stay
- he will not (won't) stay
- she will not (won't) stay
- it will not (won't) stay
- we will not (won't) stay
- you will not (won't) stay
- they will not (won't) stay

Question

- Will I stay?
- Will you stay?
- Will he stay?
- Will she stay?
- Will it stay?
- Will we stay?
- Will you stay?
- Will they stay?

Short answers

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Yes, I will. | No, I won't. |
| Yes, you will. | No, you won't. |
| Yes, he will. | No, he won't. |
| Yes, she will. | No, she won't. |
| Yes, it will. | No, it won't. |
| Yes, we will. | No, we won't. |
| Yes, you will. | No, you won't. |
| Yes, they will. | No, they won't. |

We use the Future Simple:

- ▶ for predictions for the future.
Robots will drive cars for us.
- ▶ for decisions made at the time of speaking or to offer help.
I'll open the door for you.
- ▶ for promises, threats and warnings.
Don't lift that. You'll hurt your back. I'll help your brother. I promise.
- ▶ to ask someone to do something for us.
Will you post these letters for me?
- ▶ after *I hope, I think, I'm sure, I bet*, etc.
I think I'll have a sandwich.

We can also use the time expressions on page 82 with the Future Simple.

3 Complete the sentences with the Future Simple.

- Eg I promise that I *will ring* you when I get to Berlin. (ring)
- 1 There's no cheese. I some from the supermarket. (get)
 - 2 I'm sure they the match. (win)
 - 3 We your door this afternoon and that's a promise. (fix)
 - 4 Food different in fifty years. (be)
 - 5 I all the money. (not spend)
 - 6 Not all cars petrol in 2030. (use)
 - 7 Sorry, but I ready in time. (not be)
 - 8 I know she very hard. (try)

4 Complete the questions with the Future Simple and write answers.

- Eg *Will you bring* me a glass of water, please? (you / bring) ✓
Yes, I will.
- 1 better medicine in future? (there / be) ✓

 - 2 me a postcard from Jamaica? (you / send) ✓

 - 3 a long time to find work? (it / take) ✗

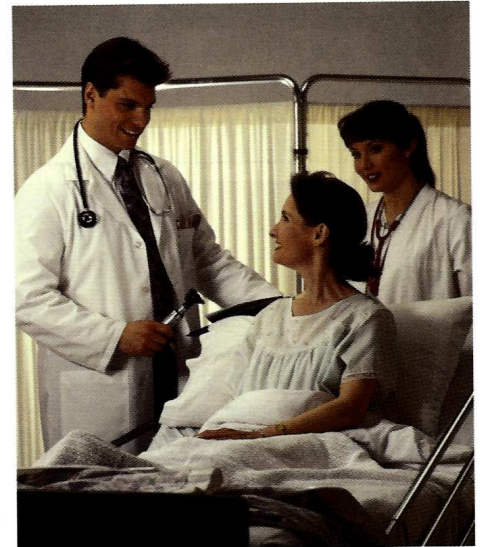
 - 4 hotter? (our planet / get) ✓

 - 5 in hospital for a long time? (she / stay) ✗

 - 6 the electricity bill on your way to work? (you / pay) ✓

 - 7 my shirt for me, please? (you / wash) ✓

 - 8 another chance to see the Olympics? (we / have) ✓



5 Read the dialogue and complete it with **be going to or the Future Simple.**

Jack: I (Eg) *am going to decorate* (decorate) my bedroom next weekend. (1) (you / help) me to choose the paint this afternoon?

Nick: I'm sorry, I can't. I (2) (visit) a friend this afternoon, but I (3) (go) to the store with you tomorrow.

Jack : That (4) (be) great. My cousin lives near the store and my friend and I (5) (meet) him for a cup of coffee at around seven o'clock. I think they (6) (agree) to come to the store with us and maybe we can play chess later.

Nick : Right. I (7) (ring) you when I get home from work. It (8) (be) around five o'clock. I'm sure I (9) (not be) late because we (10) (have) a meeting tomorrow afternoon and the boss likes to go home early on Fridays.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions about your plans for next weekend. For example:

- What time are you going to get up?
- Who are you going to meet?
- What are you going to do?
- Are you going to do something special?

Writing

Write about a relative or friend you are going to visit soon. Say what you are going to do.

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Question Words

We use question words when we want more information than *Yes* or *No*.

'Did you send the e-mail?' *'Yes, I did.'*

'When did you send it?' *'About an hour ago.'*

How

We use *how* to ask about the way someone does something or to ask about someone's health.

How do you change the wheel on a car?

How is she?

We can use *how* with adjectives and adverbs.

How heavy is that table?

How often do you go to the city centre?

How fast can you swim?

We can use *how many* and *how much* with nouns.

How many windows are there in your house?

How much cheese do you want?

Who

We use *who* to ask about people.

Who is that man in the photograph?

What

We use *what* to ask about things or actions.

What does she want?

When

We use *when* to ask about time.

When did they finish the work?

Where

We use *where* to ask about position or place.

Where can I sit?

Which

We use *which* to ask about one person (or several people), thing(s) or animal(s) within a group of similar people, things or animals.

Which actor did you see first?

Whose

We use *whose* to ask who something belongs to.

Whose pen is this?

Whose bicycle did you borrow?

Why

We use *why* to ask about the reason for something.

Why did he shout at you?

Why is this water dirty?



1 Choose the correct answer.

Eg Which / Who is that girl?

- 1 How / When tall is he?
- 2 Whose / What bag is on my desk?
- 3 Why / What did Sam say?
- 4 Where / Who can we stay?
- 5 Which / When do you go shopping?
- 6 Who / Which astronaut stepped on the moon first?

2 Complete the questions with **how**, **how much**, **how many**, **how old** or **how often**.

Eg *How old* are you?
I'm twenty-four.

1 water do you drink every day?
About two litres.

2 do you phone your best friend?
Every day.

3 days are there in June?
Thirty.

4 do you spell the word 'cereal'?
C - E - R - E - A - L.

5 is this building?
I don't know exactly, but it hasn't been there for long.

6 is your cousin, Angus?
He's very well, thank you.

Thinkaboutit

We use **How much** in questions when we ask about uncountable nouns.

Subject / Object Questions

Subject Questions

When the question word asks about the subject of a sentence (the person, animal or thing that does the verb), the word order does not change.

Who broke that window?

(Jack broke it.)

Whose car was in the middle of the road?

(Sandy's car was in the middle of the road.)

Object Questions

When the question word asks about the object of a sentence, then the word order changes to the question form.

Where did you go?

(I went to the cinema.)

What do you want?

(I want a new watch, please.)

Notes

Do not confuse *Whose?*, *Who's?* (Who is?) and *Who's got?* (Who has got?).

Whose ball did you lose? (We lost Tom's ball.)

Who's in the kitchen? (Pat is in the kitchen.)

Who's got my gloves? (Ron has got your gloves.)

3 Choose the correct answer.

Eg What happened / did happen at the office?

1 What *they saw* / *did they see* in the forest?

2 Who *does come* / *comes* into work first?

3 Which cat *ate* / *did eat* the chicken?

4 Where *did he stop* / *he stopped* for lunch?

5 Who *you told* / *did you tell*?

6 What *did you buy* / *you bought* last weekend?

4 Complete the questions with **Whose** or **Who's**.

Eg *Who's* that man in black?

1 got my bag?

2 bicycle is in the house?

3 hungry?

4 the fastest runner in this country?

5 garden has the most flowers?

6 watching TV at the moment?

5 Complete the questions with the words from the box.

How What When (x2) ~~Where~~ Which Who Whose Why

Eg *Where* is he now?

1 car is that?

2 film did you like?

3 is she going to visit her sister?

4 much milk did the baby drink?

5 is the boss angry?

6 taught you English at school?

7 is happening?

8 did you arrive at the station?



6 Choose the correct answer.

Eg Which book you prefer / do you prefer?

1 Which assistant *did help* / *helped* you?

2 Which flowers *do grow* / *grow* well in your garden?

3 Which DVD *did you watch* / *you watched* last night?

4 Which pizza *you made* / *did you make*?

5 Which train *does go* / *goes* to Moscow?

7 Match the questions with the answers.

Eg *Where is the station?*

1 How old is Natasha?

2 When did you ring him?

3 Whose watch is that?

4 Why do you go by train?

5 How are you?

6 Which table did you buy?

7 Who drives that white car?

8 How many museums did you visit?

9 How much sugar do we need?

10 Where did you put the knife?

a I think it belongs to Julia.

b An hour ago.

c Two.

d *Near my house.*

e Very well, thank you.

f The biggest one.

g About my age.

h My cousin, Lee.

i Because it is fast.

j On the table.

k Two kilos.

8 Write questions. The underlined words are the answers.

Eg Why did you wear your coat?
 I wore my coat because it was cold?

1
 I took that photo last month.

2
 I bought the carpet in a little shop in town.

3
Victor opened all the windows.

4
The yellow bicycle is the cheapest of all.

5
 There were hundreds of people at the meeting.

6
 She comes from Brazil.

Pairwork

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions about your family and friends. Use words from this unit.

Writing

Write an e-mail to a friend who moved into another house two weeks ago. Ask him/her questions about it.

The image shows a screenshot of an email client window titled "e-mail". The interface includes a menu bar with options like "Send Now", "Send Later", "Save as Draft", "Add Attachments", "Signature", "Options", and "Rewrap". Below the menu bar are fields for "From:", "To:", "Cc:", "Bcc:", and "Subject:". There is also an "Attachments" section showing "2009". A rich text toolbar is visible with options for "Default Font", "Text Size", and various text formatting icons (bold, italic, underline, text color, background color, bulleted list, numbered list, link, unlink, indent, outdent, undo, redo). The main body of the email is a large white area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

I'VE FORGOTTEN ALL MY PASSWORDS!



SO YOU HAD A GOOD HOLIDAY!

Present Perfect Simple: Regular Verbs

Affirmative

I have (I've) decided
 you have (you've) decided
 he has (he's) decided
 she has (she's) decided
 it has (it's) decided
 we have (we've) decided
 you have (you've) decided
 they have (they've) decided

Negative

I have not (haven't) decided
 you have not (haven't) decided
 he has not (hasn't) decided
 she has not (hasn't) decided
 it has not (hasn't) decided
 we have not (haven't) decided
 you have not (haven't) decided
 they have not (haven't) decided

Question

Have I decided?
 Have you decided?
 Has he decided?
 Has she decided?
 Has it decided?
 Have we decided?
 Have you decided?
 Have they decided?

Short answers

Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about:

- things that happened in the past, when we don't say when they happened. Sometimes we use the word *already*. We often use it to talk about our experiences.
I have already cooked the meat.
He has talked to his brother about it.
- things which finished a short time ago. We often use the word *just*.
They have just painted the dining room walls.
We have just asked them for help.
- things that have not finished. We often use the word *yet*. We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions.
I haven't looked at the newspaper yet.
Have you finished your lunch?

We form the Present Perfect Simple of regular verbs with *have/has* and the past participle of the main verb. We form the past participle of regular verbs with the ending *-ed*, as we do for the Past Simple. The same spelling rules apply (see Unit 13).

We put the word *not* after the word *have/has* to make the negative form.
I haven't cleaned the bathroom.
She has not started work.

We put the word *have/has* before the subject to ask a question.
Has she acted in a film?
Have you washed all the socks?

1 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple.

Eg Natalie *hasn't called* me yet. (call)

- 1 The train yet. (not arrive)
- 2 you Yolanda and Carmen to dinner? (invite)
- 3 I the boxes up to the bedroom yet. (not carry)
- 4 We Brazil twice. (visit)
- 5 They for the English exam. (not study)
- 6 you the living room yet? (decorate)
- 7 We to the boss about the problem. (already / talk)
- 8 The shop (just / close)

2 Complete the questions with the Present Perfect Simple and write answers.

Eg *Have they finished* their coffee? (they / finish) X
 *No, they haven't.*

- 1 football for his country? (he / play) ✓

- 2 the front door? (she / lock) X

- 3 your bedroom? (you / tidy) ✓

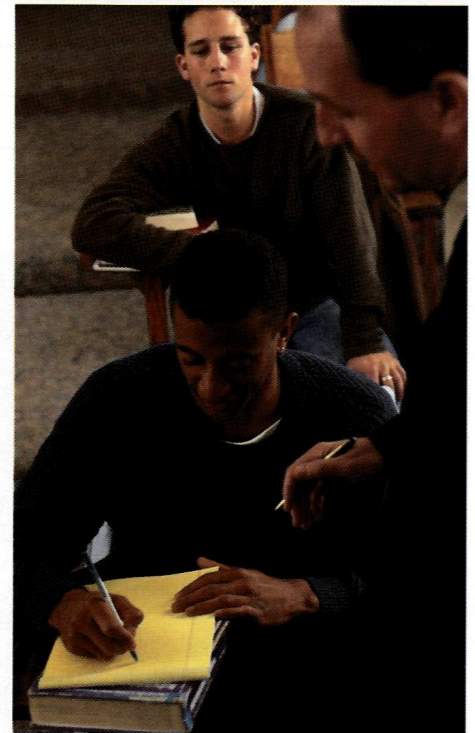
- 4 the piano today? (she / practise) ✓

- 5 all the questions? (he / answer) ✓

- 6 to ring him today? (you / try) X

- 7 much this month? (it / rain) X

- 8 a machine like this? (you / use) X



Present Perfect Simple: Irregular Verbs

We do not form the past participle of irregular verbs with the ending *-ed*. We form the past participle of these verbs in different ways. (See the Irregular Verbs list on page 98.)

give → gave → given
 see → saw → seen

Notes

Gone and *been* can both be used as past participles of the verb *go*.

We use *have/has gone* to say that someone has gone somewhere and has not come back yet.
She has just gone to the shop. She will be back soon.

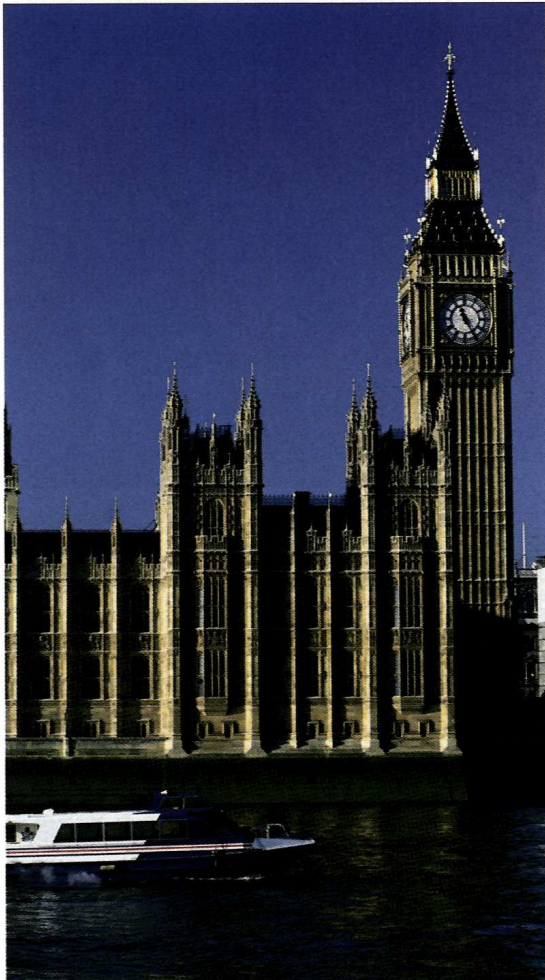
We use *have/has been* to say that someone went somewhere and has come back.
She has been to Japan.

3 Complete the chart.

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
break	broke	
buy	bought	
drive	drove	
eat	ate	
go	went	
give	gave	
leave	left	
make	made	
read	read	
speak	spoke	
take	took	
tell	told	
win	won	
write	wrote	

4 Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple.

- Eg She *hasn't eaten* her sandwiches yet. (not eat)
- you to Ian yet? (write)
 - We a cream cake. (make)
 - I a big car. (not drive)
 - She to me this week. (not speak)
 - you any good books lately? (read)
 - they him a present yet? (give)
 - They a wall around the garden. (build)
 - He to Malta, but he'll be back tomorrow. (go)



5 Complete the questions with the Present Perfect Simple and write answers.

- Eg *Have you been* on a boat trip down the river? (you / go) X
No, I / we haven't
- any fruit for us? (she / buy) ✓

 - your leg? (you / hurt) X

 - all their money? (they / spend) ✓

 - a horse? (he / ride) X

 - all his brothers? (you / meet) ✓

 - any work today? (they / do) ✓

 - vegetables in your garden? (you / grow)? X

 - his old diaries? (he / keep) ✓

1 Complete the chart.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
short	<i>shorter</i>	<i>the shortest</i>
long		
good		
nice		
big		
bad		
angry		
surprised		
clever		
old		
frightened		
easy		
fit		
beautiful		
far		

2 Complete the sentences with **be going to** and the words in brackets.

- Eg They *aren't going to leave* early tomorrow.
(not leave)
- He maths at a local school. (teach)
 - She the plants next week. (water)
 - I my friend in hospital this evening.
(see)
 - They about the problem at the meeting. (talk)
 - I pizza again tonight! (order)
 - My friends and I you paint the house. (help)
 - We many postcards from Prague.
(not send)
 - I the shopping before lunch. (do)



3 Complete the questions with *be going to* and write answers.

Eg *Is she going to meet* anyone in town? (she / meet) ✓
Yes, she is.

- 1 early tomorrow morning? (he / get up) ✗

- 2 your new suit at the wedding? (you / wear) ✓

- 3 chess after dinner? (we / play) ✓

- 4 very difficult? (the work / be) ✗

- 5 for us at the café? (they / wait) ✓

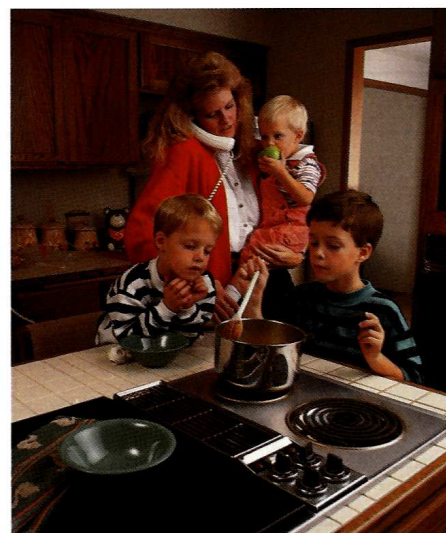
- 6 to play a musical instrument? (he / learn) ✓

- 7 any food with you? (you / bring) ✓

- 8 alone? (I / travel) ✗

4 Complete the sentences with the Future Simple.

- Eg *Televisions* *will be* quite different in the year 2050. (be)
- 1 Don't go out! You wet. (get)
 - 2 She the children for you. (look after)
 - 3 I a tip because the meal isn't very good. (not leave)
 - 4 We your ring and that's a promise. (find)
 - 5 I him again. He didn't say 'thank you'. (not help)
 - 6 I'm sure she your problem. (understand)
 - 7 It's very late. You the last bus. (miss)
 - 8 We hope you to say goodbye before you leave. (come)



5 Complete the questions with the Future Simple and write answers.

Eg *Will they be* happy in another city? (they / be) ✓
Yes, they will.

- 1 time to go shopping? (we / have) ✓

- 2 some cereal from the supermarket? (you / get) ✓

- 3 for us in 2050? (robots / cook) ✗

- 4 better after a rest? (I / feel) ✓

- 5 me once a week? (you / ring) ✓

- 6 any tickets left? (there / be) ✓

- 7 to be more polite? (you / try) ✓

- 8 any difficulties in your new job? (you / have) ✗

6 Choose the correct answer.

Eg Who opened / did open the front door?

- 1 Which coat *does look / looks* the best?
- 2 What *did happen / happened* to the computer?
- 3 Who *did they meet / they met* in town?
- 4 Whose dog *did chase / chased* the cat?
- 5 When *does he get up / he gets up* on Saturday?
- 6 Who *found / did find* my pen?

7 Complete the chart.

Verb	Past Simple	Part Participle
be	was/were	been
begin	began	
break	broke	
build	built	
draw	drew	
fall	fell	
feel	felt	
forget	forgot	
grow	grew	
know	knew	
run	ran	
sing	sang	
stand	stood	
teach	taught	
understand	understood	
wear	wore	

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Present Perfect Simple.

Eg I *have hurt* my hand so I can't play tennis. (hurt)

- 1 I him somewhere before. (see)
- 2 They me anything about my work. (not ask)
- 3 She to London so you can't see her. (go)
- 4 We them for a long time. (know)
- 5 He all his vegetables. (not eat)
- 6 They the lift. It isn't working. (not fix)
- 7 Be careful. Your brother the door. (paint)
- 8 I that song before. (not hear)

9 Write sentences and questions with the Present Perfect Simple.

- Eg We / not send / the e-mails / yet
We haven't sent the e-mails yet.

- 1 they / just buy / a new sofa

- 2 He / not read / the newspaper / yet

- 3 you / write / the report / for your boss / yet / ?

- 4 Anna / be / on television / ?

- 5 I / just run / five kilometres / !

- 6 Sonya / take / her medicine / today / ?



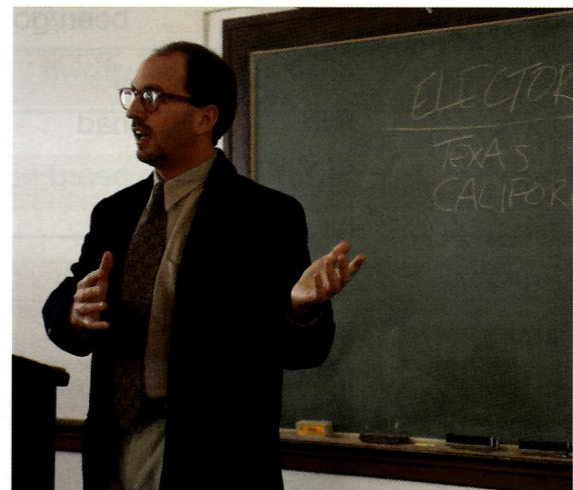
10 Complete the questions with the Present Perfect Simple and write answers.

- Eg *Have there been* any phone calls for me? (there / be) X
No, there haven't.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 which clothes to take with you? (you / decide) ✓
..... | 5 the washing-up? (they / do) ✓
..... |
| 2 the milk back in the fridge? (you / put) ✓
..... | 6 here before? (he / be) X
..... |
| 3 which university to go to? (she / decide) X
..... | 7 his front door key? (he / find) ✓
..... |
| 4 his number? (you / forget) X
..... | 8 Thai food? (you / taste) X
..... |

11 Choose the correct answer.

- Eg Have you known / knew Gemma long?
- 1 I *haven't* / *didn't* flown in a helicopter.
- 2 Have you *saw* / *seen* my diary anywhere?
- 3 Did you *knew* / *know* Paul was a teacher?
- 4 He hasn't *rung* / *rang* any customers this morning.
- 5 Has she *drank* / *drunk* all the juice?
- 6 The wind *blew* / *blown* my hat off this morning.
- 7 I *haven't told* / *didn't tell* her yet.
- 8 He *has written* / *wrote* that letter a week ago.



Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	lead	led	led
become	became	become	learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
begin	began	begun	leave	left	left
blow	blew	blown	lend	lent	lent
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
catch	caught	caught	put	put	put
choose	chose	chosen	read	read	read
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cut	cut	cut	ring	rang	rung
do	did	done	run	ran	run
draw	drew	drawn	say	said	said
drink	drank	drunk	see	saw	seen
drive	drove	driven	sell	sold	sold
eat	ate	eaten	shine	shone	shone
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	swim	swam	swum
give	gave	given	take	took	taken
go	went	been/gone	teach	taught	taught
grow	grew	grown	tell	told	told
have	had	had	think	thought	thought
hear	heard	heard	understand	understood	understood
hit	hit	hit	wake	woke	woken
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written

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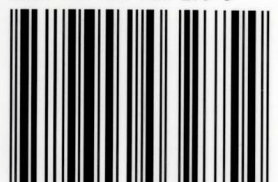
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