

Progress in

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

1

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Introduction

Welcome to *Progress in English Grammar, Book 1*. Progress in English Grammar is a series of three books which give students practice in English grammar. Book 1 is for beginners. You can use it in the classroom, for homework or for self-study.

Progress in English Grammar is designed to supplement your course book. The order of the sections follows the most common order of grammar presentation in major course books. However, you may not want to work straight through the book. You may want to practise only some sections, or you may want to study them in a different order from the way the book is laid out. The Contents list at the front and the Index at the back will help you to find specific grammar points.

Each of the sections has a short presentation box to remind you of a particular grammar point. This is followed by graded exercises which begin by helping you to recognise the item of grammar and to practise it on its own. Then there are exercises practising the item in other forms or with other items. For example, you will practise the present continuous tense first in the positive, then in the negative, then in question forms. Then all forms are practised together, and finally the tense is contrasted with the present simple. In this way both the form and the meaning of each grammar point become familiar in easy steps.

At the end of the book there is a series of exercises covering areas of grammar where you may need extra practice. This section is called Mixed Practice. The grammar items in each exercise are given at the top of each page.

For the teacher there are answer keys and progress tests available separately.

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1

The alphabet

The alphabet

REMEMBER

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

a b c d e f g h i
j k l m n o p q r
s t u v w x y z

1 Write the words in alphabetical order.

radio	.....	1	atlas
television	.....	2	.....
hamburger	.....	3	.....
video	.....	4	.....
taxi	.....	5	.....
jeans	.....	6	.....
pizza	.....	7	.....
computer	.....	8	.....
book	.....	9	.....
music	.....	10	.....
football	.....	11	.....
tennis	.....	12	.....
volleyball	.....	13	.....
basketball	.....	14	.....
film	.....	15	.....
photograph	.....	16	.....
atlas	.....1	17	.....
yoghurt	.....	18	.....
kilometre	.....	19	.....
electricity	.....	20	.....



• Indefinite articles: *a / an*

REMEMBER

Consonants *b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z*

We use *a* before consonant sounds:

a book a pen a desk a cassette a teacher

Vowels *a e i o u*

We use *an* before vowel sounds: *an eraser an apple an umbrella an ice cream*

Note

When *u* or *eu* at the beginning of a word is pronounced like the *y* in *you*, we use *a*, not *an*, before it:

a university a European

2 Write *a* or *an*.

Example ...an... insect



1 cat

2 dog

3 owl

4 footballer

5 orange

6 glass

7 egg

8 house

9 aeroplane

10 film

11 address

12 telephone

13 umbrella

14 train

15 university

16 opera singer

17 boy

18 girl

19 island

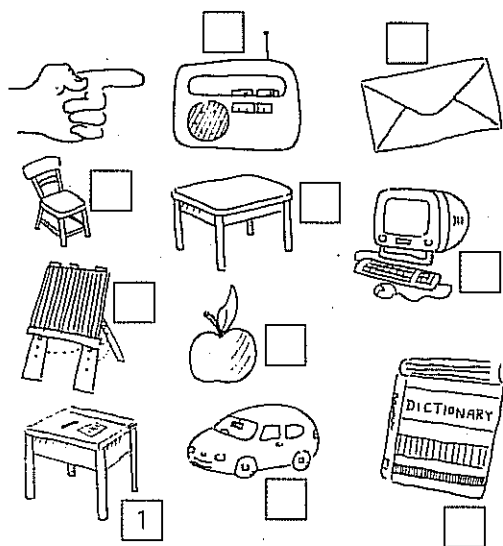
20 exercise book



• Indefinite articles: *a / an*

3 Write *a* or *an*. Then match the words with the pictures.

What's this?



It's ...

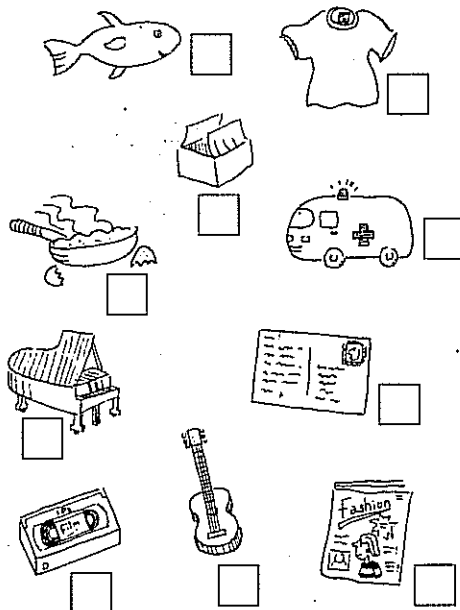
- Example 1 desk
- 2 apple
- 3 car
- 4 chair
- 5 table
- 6 blackboard
- 7 computer
- 8 envelope
- 9 dictionary
- 10 radio

What's that?



It's ...

- 11 videocassette
- 12 piano
- 13 guitar
- 14 magazine
- 15 omelette
- 16 fish
- 17 ambulance
- 18 box
- 19 postcard
- 20 T-shirt



Singular and plural nouns: regular plurals

REMEMBER

Regular plurals

To make the plural of a noun, add s:

one flower → two flowers

To make the plural of nouns ending in -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh, add es:

one bus → two buses

To make the plural of nouns ending in consonant + y, change the y to ie and add s:

one baby → two babies

Note

- Nouns ending in consonant + o:

tomato → tomatoes

potato → potatoes

- Nouns ending in vowel + o:

radio → radios

studio → studios

- Nouns ending in -o which are abbreviations:

photo → photos

kilo → kilos

piano → pianos

4. Write the plurals.

Example

one hat



two hats.....



1 one eye



two



2 one cat



three



3 one dog



four



4 one peach



five



5 one lemon



six



6 one video



seven



7 one brush



eight



8 one box



nine



9 one fly



ten



Regular and irregular plurals

REMEMBER

Irregular plurals

one man two men
 one woman two women
 one child two children
 one person two people

5 Look at the pictures and write what they are.

Example



...two women.....



1



6



2



7



3



8



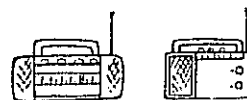
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9



5



10

4

Subject pronouns

• Subject pronouns

REMEMBER

Subject pronouns *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*

6 Fill in the blanks with the correct subject pronoun.

Example This is my friend John. He is from England.

- 1 am Simon. am fourteen years old.
- 2 Mr and Mrs Smith are from Canada. are Canadian.
- 3 Ronaldo is from Brazil. is a football player.
- 4 This is Laura. is my sister. is eighteen years old.
- 5 You and I are both in Class 9S, but am thirteen and are fourteen.
- 6 That's the new Disney film. is on at the Rex cinema.
- 7 This is Jack and this is Eliza. are both in Class 8C.
- 8 This is my friend Murat. He and I are friends. are in the same class.
- 9 Good morning. am Kelly and this is Alex. are in Class 9A.
- 10 A: How old is your brother?
B: is ten years old.
- 11 Simon and Vanessa are Australian.'re from Sydney.
- 12 Hello, you two!'re early!
- 13 'm hungry!
- 14 Your father's here.'s in the garage.
- 15 You and your sister are tennis players.'re very good.
- 16 We're quite tall.'m 1 metre 85 and're 1 metre 90.
- 17 A: What's that?
B: 's my English book.
- 18 A: What are those?
.....'re photos of my family.
- 19 A: Where's your mother?
B: 's at home.
- 20 A: What's that?
B: 's a personal stereo.

5

Present simple of *to be*

- Present simple of *to be*: positive; subject pronouns

7 Complete the sentences with *am*, *is* or *are*.

REMEMBER

Present simple of *to be*: positive

I am / I'm

We are / We're

You are / You're

You are / You're

He is / He's

They are / They're

She is / She's

It is / It's

Examples

I ...am... from London. (or I'm... from London.)

We ...are... from London. (or We're... from London.)

Joe and Mark ...are... from York. (not Joe and

Mark ...re... from York.)

- 1 This is Tom. He a student.
- 2 Charlotte and I in Paris for the weekend.
- 3 Cindy Crawford a model.
- 4 I from Hamburg.
- 5 Julia Roberts a film star.
- 6 You good at English.
- 7 Michael Owen a football player.
- 8 You and Paula in Class 8A.
- 9 My parents on holiday in Portugal.
- 10 Nick and I in the school basketball team.
- 11 Ricky Martin from Puerto Rico.
- 12 You late!
- 13 Rob and Antonio musicians.
- 14 This is Jane. She a doctor.
- 15 The dictionary and the atlas on the table.
- 16 I Fuat and he Osman. We from Istanbul.
- 17 The new restaurant very good.
- 18 This is Mr Seal. He a teacher.
- 19 What's the Topkapi Palace? It a museum.
- 20 Your brother and you live in Leeds. You students at the university.

• Present simple of to be: positive and negative

REMEMBER

Present simple of to be: negative

Singular

I am not / I'm not

You are not / You aren't / You're not

He is not / He isn't / He's not

She is not / She isn't / She's not

It is not / It isn't / It's not

Plural

We are not / We aren't / We're not

You are not / You aren't / You're not

They are not / They aren't / They're not

8 Use the chart to write sentences with *is / isn't* and *are / aren't*.

Steven Spielberg	✗ film star	✓ film director
1 Nicole Kidman	✗ singer	✓ actress
2 Ronaldo	✗ golfer	✓ footballer
3 Tony Blair	✗ president	✓ prime minister
4 Mariah Carey	✗ tennis player	✓ singer
5 Venus and Serena Williams	✗ fashion models	✓ tennis players

Example Steven Spielberg isn't a film star. He's a film director.....

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

9 Write negative sentences.

Examples I'm hungry. I'm not thirsty.

- 1 We're Brazilian. Portuguese.
- 2 They're students. teachers.
- 3 It's a compact disc. cassette.
- 4 I'm from New Zealand. Australia.
- 5 You're early. late.
- 6 You're fourteen. fifteen.
- 7 It's a theatre. cinema.
- 8 We're in a snack bar. restaurant.

• Present simple of to be: questions and short answers

REMEMBER

Present simple of to be: questions and short answers

Singular

Am I? Yes, you are. No, you aren't / No, you're not.

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

Is he? Yes, he is. No, he isn't. / No, he's not.

Is she? Yes, she is. No, she isn't. / No, she's not.

Is it? Yes, it is. No, it isn't. / No, it's not.

Plural

Are we? Yes, you are. No, you aren't. / No, you're not.

Are you? Yes, we are. No, we aren't. No, we're not.

Are they? Yes, they are. No, they aren't. / No, they're not.

10 Put the words in the right order to make questions.

Example musicians / are / you Are you musicians ?

1 you / are / OK ?

2 he / your friend / is ?

3 are / nice / the oranges ?

4 they / Spanish / are ?

5 we / are / on time ?

6 I / late / am ?

7 fourteen / you / are ?

8 a dancer / she / is ?

9 they / are / from Spain ?

10 hungry / he / is ?

11 Complete the questions and answers.

Example Are you and your sister in a band? Yes, we are,

1 you tired? Yes, I

2 they at home? No, they

3 I right? No, you

4 he right? Yes, he

5 your parents at work? Yes, they

- Present simple of *to be* (positive, negative, questions and short answers)

12 Write the conversations.

<i>Examples</i> (the teacher / English?)	Is the teacher English?
(✓. She / from Manchester)	Yes, she is. She's from Manchester.
(Hyde Park / near here?)	Is Hyde Park near here?
(✗. It / two kilometres away.)	No, it isn't. It's two kilometres away.

- 1 A: (you / from France?)
B: (✗. I / from Switzerland)
- 2 A: (he / from Turkey?)
B: (✓. He / from Istanbul)
- 3 A: (I / in your class?)
B: (✗. You / Mr Kirk's class)
- 4 A: (you / good at tennis?)
B: (✗. I / not good at racket sports)
- 5 A: (your sister / at school?)
B: (✗. She / at university)
- 6 A: (it / a museum?)
B: (✗. It / an art gallery)
- 7 A: (your parents / both doctors?)
B: (✗. My mother / a doctor. My father / a vet)
- 8 A: (we / in the same class?)
B: (✓. You / in Class 9SJ)
- 9 A: (you and your brother / good at football?)
B: (✓. We / in the school team)
- 10 A: (their children / at school?)
B: (✗. They / at college)
- 11 A: (your hotel / near here?)
B: (✓. It / in the next street)
- 12 A: (she / good at sport?)
B: (✓. She / a triathlete)

- Question words *who, what, where*; present simple of *to be*

REMEMBER

People – *who**Who's this?**Who's he?**Who are you?**Who are they?*Objects – *what**What's this?**What is it?**What are they?*Places – *where**Where's the cassette recorder?**Where are you from?*

- 13 Complete the dialogue with *who, what* or *where* and the correct form of *to be*.

A: Hi.

B: Hello.

A: My name's Dolores. *What's* your name?

B: My name's Ali.

A: Pleased to meet you, Ali. (1) (2) you from?

B: I'..... (3) from Egypt.

A: (4) you here for the welcome party?

B: Yes, I (5).

A: (6) (7) it?

B: It'..... (8) in Room 6.

A: (9) (10) the people over there?

B: The people next to the window?

A: Yes.

B: They'..... (11) students, too.

A: (12) (13) they from?

Theyn't (14) from this school.

B: They'..... (15) from Grange Valley.

A:s (16) 'Grange Valley'?

..... (17) it a school?

B: Yes, it'..... (18) the local secondary school.

A: (19) (20) it?

B: It's next to the swimming pool, on Valley Road.

A: Oh, I know. Come on, let's go and talk to them.



• Possessive adjectives

REMEMBER

Possessive adjectives *my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their*

14 Use *my, your, his, her, its, our* or *their* to complete the sentences.

Example I'm Harry.My..... name's Harry.

- 1 She likes Westlife. favourite band is Westlife.
- 2 We live in Santander. home town is Santander.
- 3 You're in the school basketball team. favourite sport is basketball.
- 4 They live in a flat in the town centre. flat is in the town centre.
- 5 I like Spain and I like the music of Spain. I like Spain and I like music.
- 6 He likes Italian food. favourite food is Italian.

15 Complete the dialogues with *my, your, his, her, its, our* or *their*.

Example A: Hello, I'm Anna. What'syour.... name?

B:My..... name's Maria.

- 1 A: Who's that?
B: It's my girlfriend. name is Flora.
- 2 A: Who's favourite team, Jason?
B: favourite team? Manchester United, of course!
- 3 A: This is Jane and this is Dave. dog is called Buster.
B: That's a funny name!
- 4 A: Is Mexico City very big?
B: Yes. population is 27,872,000.
- 5 A: Are you and Antonio Spanish?
B: No, we're Italian. family name is Moretti.
- 6 A: Susie! Claire! Come on, mother's here!
B: OK.
- 7 A: Where are Stuart and Ian from?
B: Scotland. flat is in the centre of Edinburgh.
- 8 A: Do you live with your grandparents?
B: No, I live in the city and grandparents live in the country.

• Possessive adjectives and subject pronouns

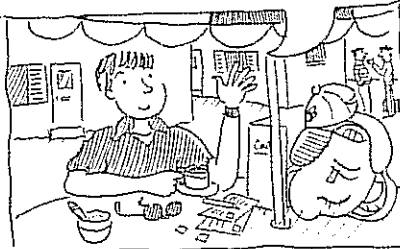
16 Complete the captions and speech bubbles.

Examples



This is my penfriend, Katy. She is a student and she is 14. Her favourite film star is Bruce Willis.

"Hello. I'm Kieran. I 'm 15. My home town is Dublin."

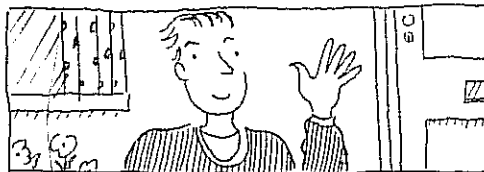
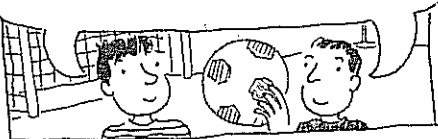


- 1 Carlos and Maria are from Spain. are fifteen years old and favourite star is Antonio Banderas.

- 3 "Hi! 'm Carla from Italy. like Leonardo DiCaprio. favourite film is *Titanic*."



- 2 "Hello, how are you? are Osman and Murat from Turkey. 're students at a secondary school in Istanbul. like football. Hakan Sukur is favourite football player."



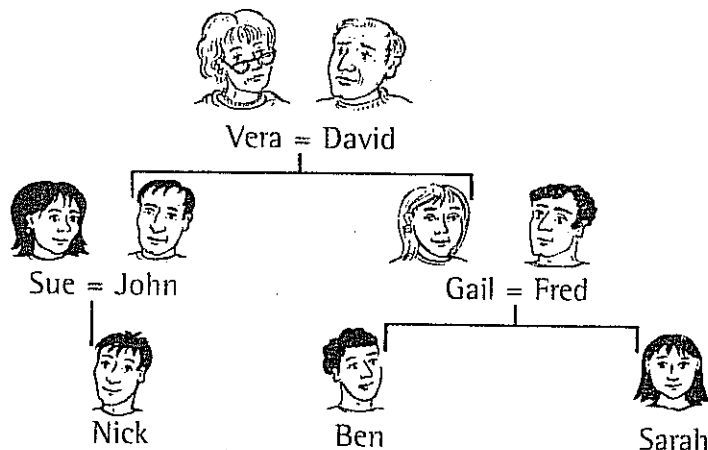
- 4 This is my boyfriend. name's Tom. 's sixteen. He and brother are here for the holidays. 're from Birmingham, but cousins live here.

• Genitive apostrophe s

REMEMBER

Genitive apostrophe s Jane's mother
 Tom's bicycle

17 Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.



Example David is Vera's husband.

- 1 Sue is wife.
- 2 Fred is husband.
- 3 Ben is brother.
- 4 Gail is aunt.
- 5 Sarah is sister.
- 6 Nick is Gail and nephew.
- 7 David is Gail and father.
- 8 Sue is mother.
- 9 Sarah is cousin.
- 10 John is Sarah and uncle.
- 11 Sarah is John and niece.
- 12 David is Nick, Ben and grandfather.
- 13 Gail is Vera and daughter.
- 14 Ben is Gail and son.
- 15 Sarah is David and granddaughter.

9

Demonstrative pronouns: *this, that, these, those*

- Demonstrative pronouns: *this, that, these, those*

REMEMBER

Demonstrative
pronouns

What's *this*?

It's an apple.

What are *these*?

They're snails.

What's *that*?

It's a book.

What are *those*?

They're snakes.

18 Write sentences using *this, that, these* or *those* and the words in the box.

dictionary

pens

oranges

snack bar

lemons

football

restaurant

encyclopedia

pencils

tennis ball

Example

This is a dictionary.



That's an encyclopedia.



1



2



3



4



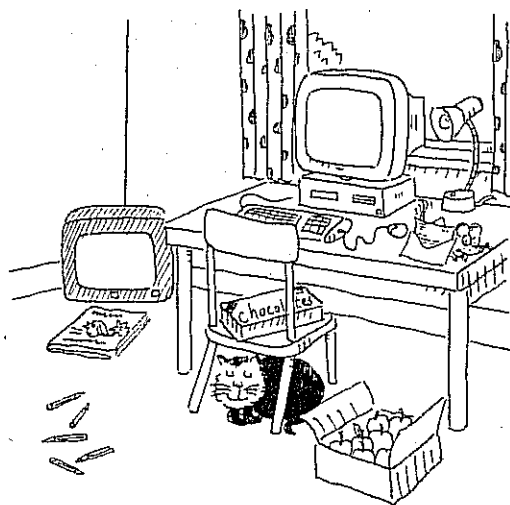
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Prepositions of place

- Prepositions of place: *in, on, under, next to*

19 Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

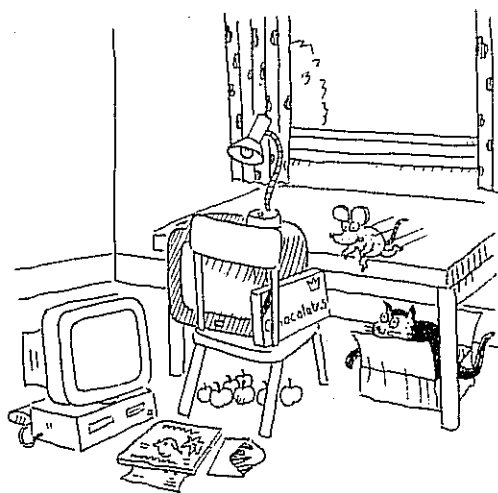
Example The computer is on the table.



- 1 The lamp is the computer.
- 2 The table is the window.
- 3 The letter is the envelope.
- 4 The mouse is the envelope.
- 5 The magazine is the television.
- 6 The apples are the box.
- 7 The pencils are the floor.
- 8 The cat is the chair.
- 9 The chocolates are the chair.
- 10 The box is the table.

20 Where are the things now? Look at the picture and write sentences.

- 1 The computer
- 2 The television
- 3 The lamp
- 4 The apples
- 5 The cat
- 6 The chocolates
- 7 The mouse
- 8 The letter
- 9 The envelope
- 10 The pencils



• *have got*: positive

REMEMBER

have got: positive

I have got / I've got (a sister)

You have got / You've got

He has got / He's got

She has got / She's got

It has got / It's got

We have got / We've got

You have got / You've got

They have got / They've got

21 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

Example She's got a black cat.

- 1 I a new CD.
- 2 We some chocolates.
- 3 They a cat.
- 4 Our English teacher glasses.
- 5 Both my friend and I mobile phones.
- 6 You beautiful hair.
- 7 My room a balcony.
- 8 Joshua green eyes.
- 9 My sister and I a TV in our bedroom.
- 10 Kelly and John two dogs and three cats.
- 11 You and Francis are lucky. You tickets for the big match.
- 12 They a flat in Spain.
- 13 You and I a new teacher.
- 14 He a collection of old postcards.
- 15 I a new leather jacket.
- 16 They cheese and tomato sandwiches.
- 17 She brown hair and blue eyes.
- 18 We a 1950s Chevrolet in the garage.
- 19 You lots of cousins.
- 20 I a new phone number.

• have got: negative

REMEMBER

have got: negative

I haven't got / I've not got (a brother)

You haven't got / You've not got

He hasn't got / He's not got

She hasn't got / She's not got

It hasn't got / It's not got

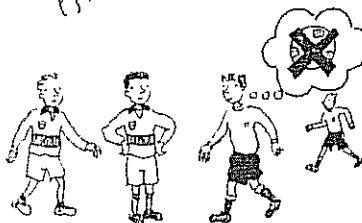
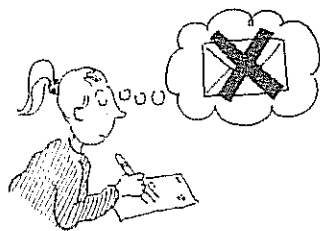
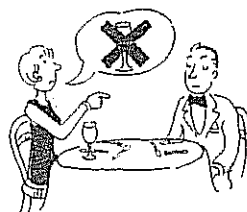
We haven't got / We've not got

You haven't got / You've not got

They haven't got / They've not got

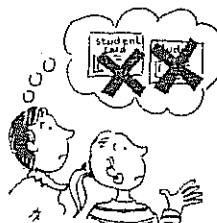
22 Write what they haven't got.

Example You haven't got a glass.....



1 She

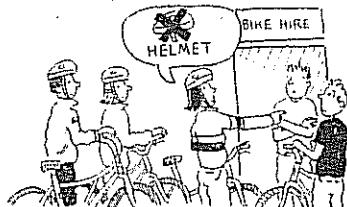
2 They



All seats £10
(£6 with
Student cards)

3 "I"

4 "We"



5 "You"

6 "He"

7 It

• *have got*: questions and short answers

REMEMBER

have got: questions and short answers

Have I / you / we / they got (a sister)? Yes, I / we / you / they have.

No, I / we / you / they haven't.

Has he / she / it got (a sister)? Yes, he / she / it has.

No, he / she / it hasn't.

What have you got?

Who's got (a sister)?

23 Complete the questions and answers.

Example A: *Have* you *got* a pen? B: No, I *haven't*

1 A: you a sister? B: Yes, I

2 A: Anita a new bicycle? B: Yes, she

3 A: they a dog? B: No, they

4 A: your brother long hair? B: No, he

5 A: I your phone number? B: Yes, you

6 A: your house a garden? B: No, it

7 A: he lots of friends? B: Yes, he

8 A: we homework tonight? B: Yes, we

9 A: the hotel a disco? B: Yes, it

10 A: you and Greg your tickets?

B: Yes, we, thanks.

24 Complete the questions.

Examples Who *'s got* my Madonna CD?

What *have* they *got* in their garden?

1 What you in that glass?

2 Who the dictionary?

3 What we for lunch?

4 What Lisa in her bag?

5 Who a ruler?

• *have got*: all forms

25 Write sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

Examples Jo / + / a bicycle

Jo's got a bicycle.....

Kemal / - / a dictionary

Kemal hasn't got a dictionary.....

Sara / ? / a computer

✓ / she

✗ / she

Has Sara got a computer?.....

Yes, she has.....

No, she hasn't.....

- 1 Gemma / + / long hair
- 2 Sophie and her sister / + / curly hair
- 3 We / - / a house
- We / + / a flat
- 4 they / ? / cousins in Australia
- ✗ / they
- They / + / cousins in New Zealand
- 5 you and your brother both / ? / green eyes
- ✗ / we
- I / + / green eyes
- My brother / + / brown eyes
- 6 you / ? / a computer
- ✓ / I
- 7 Ben / ? / a cassette player in his car
- ✗ / he
- He / + / a CD player
- 8 they / ? / a video camera?
- ✓ / they
- 9 What / you / ? / in that bag
- I / + / a new jacket
- 10 Who / ? / a pen
- I / - / a pen
- I / + / a pencil

- *have got* with conjunctions *and* and *but*.

26 Answer the questions using *have got* with *and* or *but*. Remember to put in *a/an* where necessary.

Examples Has Maria got a computer? (Yes / she / CD player)

Yes, she has, and she's got a CD player.

Has Robert got a bicycle? (No / he / motorbike)

No, he hasn't, but he's got a motorbike.

- 1 Has Sam got a football? (No / he / basketball)
.....
- 2 Have you got the new Ricky Martin album? (Yes / I / his new video)
.....
- 3 Has Jack got a dog? (No / he / cat)
.....
- 4 Have they got new T-shirts? (Yes / they / new jeans)
.....
- 5 Have you got a new motorcycle? (No / I / new bicycle)
.....
- 6 Has she got blue eyes? (Yes / she / long blonde hair)
.....
- 7 Has your school got a gymnasium? (Yes / it / swimming pool)
.....
- 8 Have you got a computer in your classroom? (No / we / computer in the library)
.....
- 9 Have we got tickets for the concert? (Yes / we / good seats)
.....
- 10 Have I got your pen? (Yes / you / my pencil)
.....
- 11 Have you got Laurence's phone number? (Yes / I / his e-mail address)
.....
- 12 Has the hotel got a swimming pool? (No / it / sauna)
.....

- have got for personal descriptions

27 Write descriptions using the information in the charts.

Example

Hakan (boy)

Age	Height	Hair	Eyes
14	tall	short, black	blue

Hakan is fourteen. He's tall. He's got short, black hair and he's got blue eyes.

1 Melissa (girl)

Age	Height	Hair	Eyes
13	quite tall	long, red	green

Melissa

.....

.....

2 Darren and Samantha (boy and girl)

Ages	Height	Hair	Eyes
14	medium height	very short, blonde	brown

Darren and Samantha

.....

.....

3 Ryan (boy)

Age	Height	Hair	Eyes
15	short	medium length, fair	blue

Ryan

.....

.....

4 Write a similar description of yourself.

I

.....

.....

• have got with some and any

REMEMBER

some and any

We usually use *some* in positive sentences:

I've got some chips.

We usually use *any* in negative sentences and in questions:

I haven't got any chips

Have you got any chips?

28 What have they got in their basket? Complete the sentences.

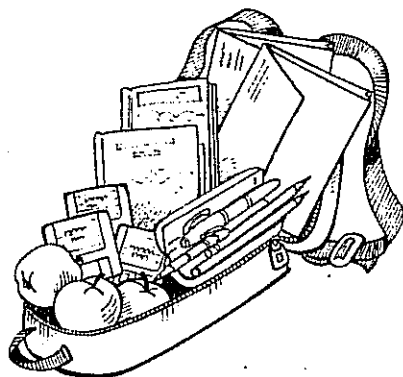
ExampleThey haven't got any.... biscuits.

- 1 apples.
- 2 lemons.
- 3 tomatoes.
- 4 potatoes.
- 5 crisps.
- 6 carrots.
- 7 magazines.
- 8 oranges.
- 9 bananas.
- 10 peaches.

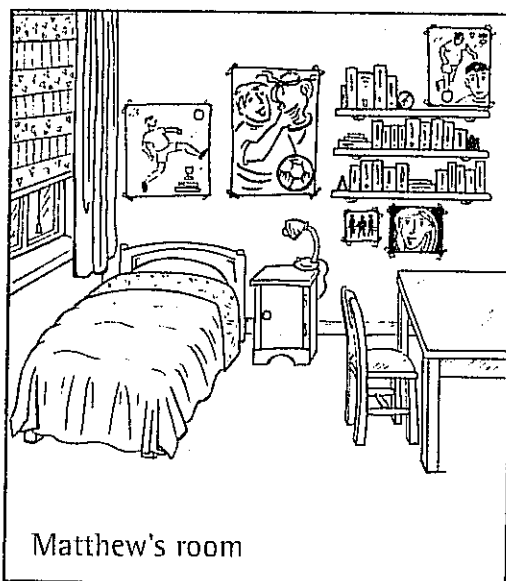
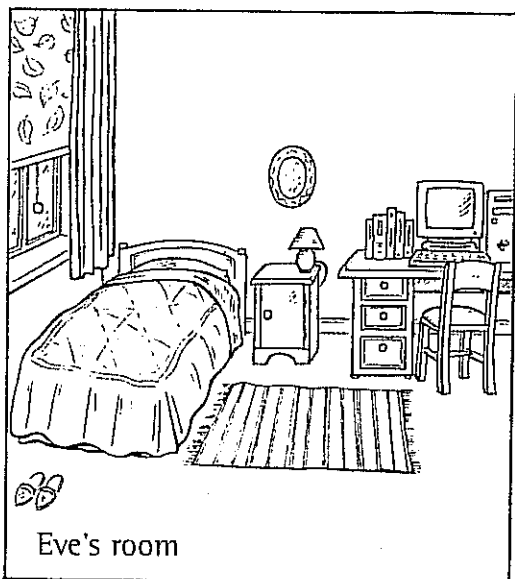


29 What has Craig got in his school bag? Complete the sentences.

- 1 books
- 2 computer disks.
- 3 CDs.
- 4 folders.
- 5 trainers.
- 6 bananas.
- 7 apples.
- 8 pens and pencils.
- 9 cassettes.
- 10 sandwiches.



- have got with some and any



30 Complete the dialogue.

- You: Tell me about your room, Eve. What ...have..... (1) you
..... (2) in it?
- Eve: Well, I'..... (3) a bed, of course, and a chair and a cupboard.
- You: (4) you (5) a table?
- Eve: No, I (6), but I (7) a desk.
- You: What (8) you (9) on the desk?
- Eve: I (10) (11) books and a computer.
- You: (12) you (13) (14) posters on
the wall?
- Eve: No, I (15).
- You: What about your brother's room? What..... (16) he (17)
in his room?
- Eve: He..... (18) a bed, a chair and a cupboard, too.
- You: (19) he (20) a desk?
- Eve: No, he (21) He..... (22) a table. And
he..... (23) (24) bookshelves for his books.
- You: (25) he (26) (27) posters?
- Eve: Yes, he (28). He..... (29) (30)
football posters on the walls.

• Plural genitive s apostrophe

REMEMBER

Plural genitive s apostrophe

Singular *My cousin's name is Tom.*

Plural *My cousins' names are Kellie and George.*

31 Rewrite the following sentences using s'.

Example

These parking spaces are for the cars of the doctors.

These parking spaces are for the doctors' cars.

1 This is the house of my grandparents.

This

2 They've got two daughters. Their names are Louisa and Becky.

Their

3 I've got two penfriends. Their names are Alessandra and Paul.

My

4 I've got two English teachers, Mrs Johnson and Mr West.

My

5 The birthdays of my two best friends are in May.

My two

6 This box is for the books of the students.

This box

32 Circle the correct word.

Example

Are you *Simons'* / *Simon's* brother?

1 Where are your *parent's* / *parents'* passports?

2 My *teacher's* / *teachers'* husband is a famous musician.

3 Excuse me. Where's the *boy's* / *boys'* toilet?

4 The *girl's* / *girls'* changing room is over there.

5 He's the *country's* / *countries'* most famous footballer.

6 My *father's* / *fathers'* cousin is from Germany.

• Present simple: positive

REMEMBER

Present simple: positive

I live (in London) We live

You live You live

He lives They live

She lives

It lives

We use the present simple for:

1 permanent truths and facts

Water freezes at 0°C.

2 repeated or habitual actions

I get up at seven o'clock every morning.

33 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example Jake gets up (get up) late on Sundays.

- 1 I (live) in London with my friends and my parents (live) in Canada.
- 2 We (have) dinner at eight o'clock at home every day, but on Saturday evenings we (go) out.
- 3 Her sister is a teacher. She (work) at a primary school.
- 4 School (start) at 8.30.
- 5 On Tuesday afternoons, we (do) Art and Design.
- 6 Charlie (come) from Ireland.
- 7 He (work) during the day.
- 8 You (speak) English and your cousin (speak) Spanish.
- 9 Mr and Mrs Robinson (go) to the market every Friday.
- 10 April and June (have) thirty days.
- 11 She (make) fantastic cakes.
- 12 Ray (say) his friend Mike (phone) every day.
- 13 I (love) Italy and I (go) there every summer.
- 14 You (come) from a large family.
- 15 I (have) piano lessons at school.
- 16 My grandmother (make) really good bread.
- 17 I (take) sandwiches for lunch.
- 18 My friends and I (swim) every Saturday.

• Present simple: spelling changes

REMEMBER

Spelling changes in the third person (*he, she, it*)

When the infinitive of the verb ends in consonant + *y*, change the *y* to *ies*:

I try, she tries

When the infinitive of the verb ends in *-ss*, *-x*, *-ch*, or *-sh*, add *e* before the *s*:

I pass, he passes

When the infinitive of the verb ends in *-o*, add *e* before the *s*:

I do, she does

The verb *have* is irregular:

I have, it has

34 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example It (finish) finishes at 3.30.

- 1 She (have) a German class on Wednesday evenings, so she (miss) her favourite TV programme.
- 2 My grandparents (live) on a farm and we (visit) them every weekend.
- 3 We (go) into town every Saturday afternoon.
- 4 She (study) in the evenings.
- 5 He (wash) his car every Sunday morning.
- 6 You (take) the car to work and your husband (catch) the bus.
- 7 My father (watch) a lot of news programmes on TV.
- 8 She (do) a lot of ice-skating.
- 9 May (have) thirty-one days.
- 10 We (have) a party at the end of every school year.
- 11 The Browns (go) camping every summer.
- 12 My sister (have) guitar lessons on Tuesdays.
- 13 She's a marathon runner. She (go) running every day.
- 14 He (try) to go running every day.
- 15 My mother (teach) Maths.
- 16 My sister and I (play) in a band.
- 17 She (play) the guitar and I (play) the keyboards.
- 18 When my bike goes wrong, my brother usually (fix) it.

• Present simple: positive and negative

REMEMBER

Present simple: negative

I don't go

We don't go

You don't go

You don't go

He doesn't go

They don't go

She doesn't go

It doesn't go






Note

Negatives with the verb *do*:

I don't do French at school.

He doesn't do French at school.

35 Look at the chart. Write sentences using the correct form of *like*.

	 Ryan	 Aisha	 Kai	 Tara	 Aziz
Football	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Rugby	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Skiing	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Snowboarding	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Horror films	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Science-fiction films	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

Example Ryan: football, skiing

Ryan likes football but he doesn't like rugby.....

1 Aisha and Tara: rugby

2 Kai: football, rugby

3 Tara and Aziz: skiing, snowboarding

4 Aisha: skiing, snowboarding

5 Ryan and Aziz: horror films

6 Tara: horror films, science-fiction films

7 Aisha and Kai: science-fiction films

• Present simple: questions and short answers

REMEMBER

Questions	Short answers	Note
<i>Do I go?</i>	<i>Yes, you do. No, you don't.</i>	Questions with the verb <i>do</i> :
<i>Do you go?</i>	<i>Yes, I do. No, I don't.</i>	<i>Do you do French at school?</i>
<i>Does he go?</i>	<i>Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.</i>	<i>Does he do French at school?</i>
<i>Does she go?</i>	<i>Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.</i>	
<i>Does it go?</i>	<i>Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.</i>	
<i>Do we go?</i>	<i>Yes, you do. No, you don't.</i>	
<i>Do you go?</i>	<i>Yes, we do. No, we don't.</i>	
<i>Do they go?</i>	<i>Yes, they do. No, they don't.</i>	

36 Complete each sentence with *do* or *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.

Examples We don't go to school on Saturdays.

Do they stay late at school every day?

No, they don't.

- A: you live in London?
B: Yes, I
- A: your mother work in a bank?
B: No, she She's a teacher.
- A: your friends work in computers?
B: Yes, they
- A: you live with your parents?
B: No, I I have a room at the university.
- A: they come from Slovakia?
B: No, they They come from Slovenia.
- A: you have homework every day?
B: Yes, we
- A: your brother play football?
B: No, he
- A: I know you?
B: No, you My name's Serge.
- A: we put out the rubbish on Tuesdays?
B: Yes, we
- A: your cousin like popcorn?
B: No, she But she likes chocolate.

- Present simple: yes / no questions

37 Make the following sentences into questions to complete the dialogues.

Example A: Mike likes playing tennis. (football?)

Does he like playing football?

B: Yes, he does.

1 A: You like these jeans. (those jeans?)

.....
B: No, I don't!

2 A: She wants a ticket for the Chelsea match. (Tottenham match, too?)

.....
B: Yes, she does.

3 A: All the children do German at school. (French?)

.....
B: No, they don't.

4 A: You know my cousin, Jennifer. (my uncle, Tony?)

.....
B: No, I don't.

5 A: He likes music. (classical music?)

.....
B: Yes, he does.

6 A: She gets up early on weekdays. (at weekends?)

.....
B: No, she doesn't.

7 A: You teach children. (at a primary school?)

.....
B: Yes, I do.

8 A: They go to the cinema. (to the theatre?)

.....
B: No, they don't.

9 A: I start work at 9 o' clock on weekdays. (on Saturdays?)

.....
B: No, you don't.

10 A: Your dog likes tea. (coffee?)

.....
B: No, it doesn't.

REMEMBER

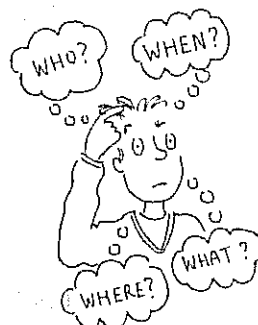
Where do you come from?

but

When do you leave for school?

Who plays in your team?

What do you do after school?



38 Make a question from each statement using the correct question word for the words in *italics*.

Examples

We have English classes on *Mondays*. When do you have English classes?

They go to *Bodrum* for their summer holidays every year.

Where do they go for their summer holidays every year?

You have *a hamburger* for lunch every day. What do you have for lunch every day?

He studies classical music on Wednesday evenings.

What does he do on Wednesday evenings?

Our English teacher gives us a lot of homework. Who gives you a lot of homework?

- 1 Alison works *in London*.
- 2 My father and his friends go fishing *on Sundays*.
- 3 *My mother* asks us to do the shopping on Saturdays.
- 4 We have *fish* on Fridays.
- 5 The boys play football *after school*.
- 6 James goes to *England* every year.
- 7 We always have *a big party* at the end of the term.
- 8 You have a shower *in the mornings*.
- 9 They like to eat *popcorn and chocolate* at the cinema.
- 10 Sally *listens to music* after dinner.
- 11 *David* plays the drums in the school band.
- 12 They buy CDs *at the music shop near their house*.

- Present simple: positive, negative and questions.

REMEMBER

What do you know about computers?

Who knows anything about computers?

39 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example ...Do your parents like..... (your parents / like) music?

- 1 Our English teachers (not / give) us homework every day.
- 2 I only (drink) coffee. I (not / like) tea.
- 4 We (not / live) here. We (come) here to visit our cousins.
- 5 Where (you / go) to swim?
- 6 I am a musician. I (play) the drums in the school band and we (give) concerts every month.
- 7 She only (take) photographs of famous people.
- 8 (Peter / phone) his mother on Sundays?
- 9 Faruk (like) football very much and he (go) to watch a match every week.
- 10 My father (not / like) heavy metal but he (like) jazz.
- 11 What (they / mean) when they say 'It's rubbish'?
- 12 Sally (work) hard during the week and she (not / go) out much.
- 13 You (talk) a lot about other people but you (not / say) much about yourself.
- 14 Who (know) Daniel's phone number?
- 15 How (you / spell) 'curly'?
- 16 Who (want) to be a millionaire?
- 17 Why (he / want) to use your computer?
- 18 He (want) to check his e-mail.

- Present simple: positive, negative and questions

40 Choose sentences from the box to complete the dialogue.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) The woman doesn't do that, | g) the man talks very fast. |
| b) Does he like it? | h) Do you mean <i>Sports World</i> ? |
| c) As a camera man, you go to lots of countries. | i) Yes, I do. I think they're really good. |
| d) I don't want people to see me. | j) Do you like them? |
| e) the athletes eat a lot! | k) Do you think that's a nice job? |
| f) I want to play bass guitar in a rock band. | l) I want to be a camera man. |

Sam: Do you watch that sports programme on Tuesdays?

Danny: (1) *h. Do you mean Sports World?*

Sam: Yes. There's a tall, thin man with long blonde hair and a good-looking woman with wavy red hair.

Danny: That's right. (2)

Sam: (3)

Danny: I like the woman, but (4)

Sam: But he sometimes does the sports with the athletes and he's very good.

Danny: Mmm. (5) but she often takes them to restaurants and talks to them there.

Sam: And she doesn't eat anything but (6)

Danny: (7)

Sam: Talking to sports people on TV? No, but I want to work in TV.

(8)

Danny: But you never see the camera man on TV.

Sam: (9) I want to travel and see the world. My uncle's a camera man.

Danny: Is he? (10)

Sam: Yes, I think he likes it. (11)

Danny: Mmm. I don't want to work in TV. (12)

- Adverbs of frequency *never, sometimes, often, usually, always*: word order

REMEMBER

One-word adverbs of frequency

One-word adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb:

We sometimes visit them at the weekend.

after the verb *to be*:

He is usually late.

between the main verb and an auxiliary:

I don't often eat hamburgers.

- 41 Rewrite these sentences, putting the words in italics in the right place.

Example Frank misses the train *always*

Frank always misses the train.

- 1 John forgets *never* my birthday

.....

- 2 My mother has *sometimes* coffee with milk

.....

- 3 My cousins go *usually* abroad for their holidays

.....

- 4 David *always* is hungry

.....

- 5 I don't play *often* computer games

.....

- 6 *Never* Karen is late

.....

- 7 I like classical music and I go *sometimes* to concerts

.....

- 8 Jill doesn't eat *often* meat

.....

- 9 Yolanda is very lazy. She does *never* her homework

.....

- 10 Linda gets *always* up at six o' clock

.....

• Adverbs of frequency

42 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

Example hello / He / ,says / always/ to / me.

He always says hello to me.

1 don't / you / sit / here / usually

2 we / late / are / never

3 Mary / eats / never / fish

4 our / are / Saturday / usually / matches / on / morning

5 is / brilliant / he / always / on / keyboards

6 a shower / we / after / have / training / usually

but / don't / always / we / time / have

7 A: am / for / meals / late / I / never

B: no, / you're/ for / but / late / always / class

8 play / they / basketball / sometimes / school / after

9 parents / my / the theatre / don't / go / to / often

10 very / their / music / sometimes / is / good

11 sugar / they / in coffee / always / have

12 I / bad / never / dreams / have

• Adverbs of frequency

43 Look at the chart and write sentences about Harry's week using

always

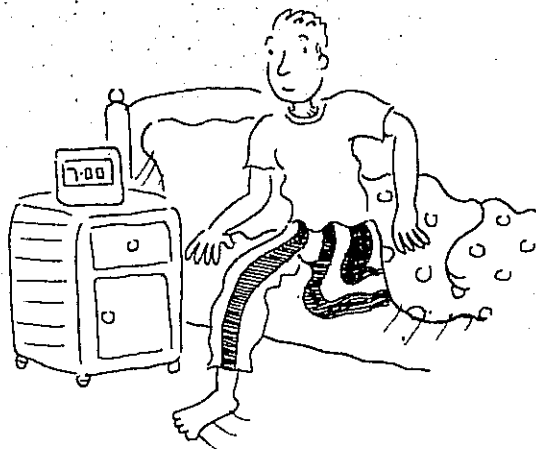
usually

often

not often

sometimes

never



	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
get up at 7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
1 have breakfast	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 go to school by bus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	—	—
3 have a hamburger for lunch	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
4 play football after school	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
5 go out with his friends	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
6 watch TV in the evening	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

Example Harry usually gets up at seven o'clock.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

• Adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency

REMEMBER

Adverbial phrases of frequency

Adverbial phrases of frequency (more than one word), like *at the weekends* or *twice a year* often come at the end of a sentence.

We go to the beach at the weekends.

We're at the beach every weekend.

We go on holiday twice a year.

once = one time

twice = two times

44 Rewrite the sentences including the adverbs or adverbial phrases.

Examples

My little sister goes to nursery school. (three mornings a week)

My little sister goes to nursery school three mornings a week.

My little sister goes to nursery school. (sometimes)

My little sister sometimes goes to nursery school.

1 The shop is open. (on Fridays and Saturdays)

.....

2 I practise the piano. (every day)

.....

3 My father does the shopping. (twice a week)

.....

4 He knows the date. (never)

.....

5 They go on a walking holiday. (twice a year)

.....

6 We meet at the café. (on Friday evenings)

.....

7 You're on time. (always)

.....

• *How often ...?*

45 Write questions with *How often?* for Sentences 2, 3, 5 and 6.

2 How often do you practise the piano?

3

5

6

• Adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency

- 46 Complete the description of Omar. Remember to use the correct form of the verb and put the adverb or adverbial phrase in the correct position.

Example Omar / only / go / in the mornings / to school

Omar only goes to school in the mornings.....

- 1 He / in the afternoons / help / his father
.....
- 2 They / a market stall in the city centre / have
.....
- 3 Omar / not want / always / to work on the stall
.....
- 4 But his father / give / him money for his help / always
.....
- 5 Omar / never / spend / all his money
.....
- 6 He / about half of it / save / every week
.....
- 7 He / each month / put / some money in the bank
.....
- 8 He / at weekends / work / never
.....
- 9 He / take / on Saturdays and Sundays / a lot of photographs
.....
- 10 He / go out / often / with his friends
.....
- 11 They / on Friday evenings / in town / meet
.....
- 12 They / at weekends / go / to football matches
.....
- 13 Omar and his family / once a year / visit / his grandparents
.....
- 14 He / each time / take / a photograph of them
.....

• Adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency

47 Use the pictures and the prompts to write about Fritz.

Example
Our neighbour Fritz works in a bank.


1



always

He always gets up at 7 o'clock.....

2




usually – tea sometimes – coffee

.....

.....


3



never – big breakfast

.....


4



.....


.....

5



.....

6



.....

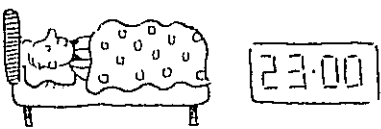
7



in the evenings

.....


8



always

.....


9



But at the weekend

.....

10



Saturday night – usually

.....

- Adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency

48 Choose a verb from the box and use it with the prompts to make a sentence.

Positive statements

work	go	have	get up
------	----	------	--------

Example

at 6.30 / my father / usually

My father usually gets up at 6.30.

1 my grandmother / to bed / after midnight / always

.....

2 at the factory / late / Errol / often

.....

3 hamburgers / we / at school / sometimes / for lunch

.....

Negative statements

work	eat	want	do
------	-----	------	----

Example

at weekends / usually / my parents

My parents don't usually work at weekends.

4 they / often / meat

.....

5 Michael / this weekend / to go out

.....

6 gymnastics / I / every day

.....

Questions

teach	send	watch	have
-------	------	-------	------

Example

English / in the evenings / Paul

Does Paul teach English in the evenings?

7 to your friends / often / e-mails / you

.....

8 every day / for breakfast / he / eggs

.....

9 usually / what time / television / you

.....

• Adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency

49 Complete the words in Louisa's letter to you.
The first letter of each word is given.

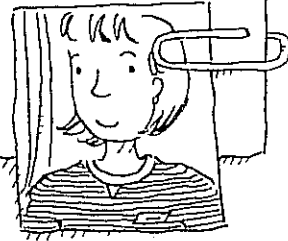
Dear

My name is.... Louisa and I come..... from Manchester. I'm 14 years old and I'm a student at a secondary school in Moss Side. My mother w..... (1) as a receptionist at a doctor's surgery. My father is a music teacher. He also p..... (2) the piano in a jazz club t..... (3) a week, on Fridays and Saturdays. My brother Sean is seventeen. He d..... (4) go to the same school as me. He g..... (5) to the local college three days a w..... (6).

I p..... (7) volleyball and tennis. What about you? D..... (8) you like music and the cinema? I like pop music very much but I d..... (9) play a musical instrument. I love romantic films and I h..... (10) science-fiction films. Tom Cruise is my favourite actor.

Please write to me and tell me about yourself.

Best wishes
Louisa



50 Now write a reply.

Dear Louisa

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- **can:** positive and negative

REMEMBER

Positive

She can swim.

I can see you.

We can go for a bike ride.

Can has the same form for all persons.

Negative

He can't swim.

You can't see me.

They can't go for a bike ride.

51 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

Example It's very dark. I can't see.

- I'm sorry. I answer your question. I don't speak English.
- Please help me. I solve this problem.
- We haven't got the keys. We open the door.
- He's very young but he play computer games.
- It's a lovely day. We go swimming.
- My father speak five languages.
- I always eat out because I cook.
- Jane has got a camera. She take our photo.
- My grandmother read the paper because she hasn't got her glasses.
- Jackie is ill. She come out.
- Jim hasn't got his guitar, so he play tonight. But he sing.
- I'm sorry, I help you. I'm new here.
- They speak English quite well, but they write it.
- I haven't got a ticket so I go to the match.
- He hasn't got her phone number so he phone her.
- Selma works with computers. She type very fast.
- I haven't got my mobile phone, so I phone them.
- You stay under water for twenty minutes! It's impossible.
- I'm sorry, but you listen to music and do your homework at the same time.
- We're lost. I see any signs.


• can: questions

REMEMBER


Can you see me? Can he swim? What can they do?

52 What can they do?


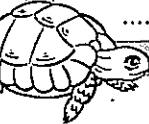
Example pelicans / catch fish / ?
Can pelicans catch fish? Yes, they can.



Natural history quiz



1 penguins / fly / ?	x
2 snakes / swim / ?	✓
3 ostriches / fly / ?	x
4 frogs / live on land / ?	✓
5 storks / eat frogs / ?	✓
6 giant tortoises / live to 100 / ?	✓
7 foxes / climb trees / ?	x
8 black widow spiders / kill / ?	✓
9 canaries / sing / ?	✓
10 puppies / see when they are born / ?	x
11 cheetahs / run / at over 100 kilometres an hour / ?	✓
12 sperm whales / dive / 1000 metres under the sea / ?	✓



- **can:** positive, negative and questions

53 Complete each of the sentences with *can* or *can't* and a verb from the box.

fly	walk	count	mend
play	do	use	ride
speak	spell	drive	

Example I'm very tired. I can't walk any further. Let's take a taxi.

- 1 My friend two languages, Italian and Spanish.
- 2 Mary's computer is broken so she it at the moment.
- 3 You're a computer engineer. you her computer?
- 4 My little brother is only four but he to one hundred.
- 5 Be quiet! I my homework.
- 6 I've got a driving licence, so I when we're on holiday.
- 7 She's got a pilot's licence, so she a plane.
- 8 My mother likes tennis. She very well.
- 9 you a horse?
- 10 I know his name, but it's very long and I it.

- **Question words:** *what, where, when and who*

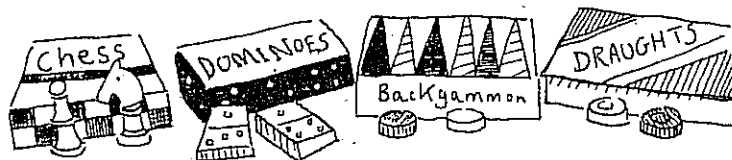
54 Write questions with *what, where, when and who*. The words in italics show which question word to use.

Example What can you hear?
I can hear *the sea*.

- 1 ?
We can play tennis *in the park*.
- 2 ?
I can see *a beautiful old sailing ship*.
- 3 ?
Mr Jones can speak French and German.
- 4 ?
We can go *to the new club in town*.
- 5 ?
We can leave *tomorrow*.

- *can* with conjunctions *and* and *but*

55 Answer the questions.



Examples

Can Jim's brother play chess?

(No / dominoes)

No, he can't, but he can play dominoes.....

(Yes / + backgammon)

Yes, he can, and he can play backgammon.....

What can you play? (draughts)

I can play draughts.....

1 Can Mr Harris speak Turkish? (No / English and French)

2 Can she swim? (Yes / + dive)

3 Can you remember the names of all the children in your first primary school class? (No / my teacher's name)

4 Can they understand Russian? (Yes / + Polish)

5 Can Peter ride a horse? (Yes / + jump)

6 Can you and Tara do the tango? (No / + the samba)

7 Can you draw people, Peter? (No / objects)

8 Can you skate, Kate? (Yes / + ski)

9 Can you do a headstand, Harry? (No / a handstand)

10 Can your little brother read? (Yes / + write his name)

- can with conjunctions *and* and *but*

56 Look at the pictures and write sentences with *can* or *can't*.

Sanjay



Hannah



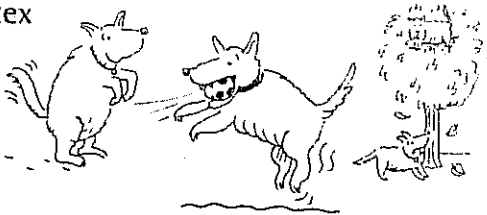
Denis



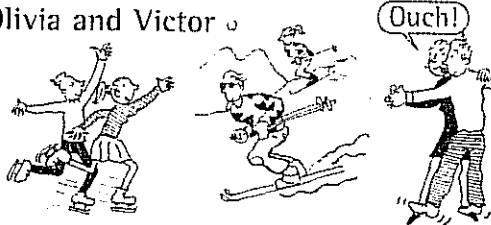
Martin



Rex



Olivia and Victor



Example Sanjay can swim and he can dive, but he can't ride a bike.....

- Hannah
- Denis
- Martin
- Rex
- Olivia and Victor

- can with also

57 For each place, choose two things you can do there.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| borrow books | get something to eat |
| buy a ticket | buy newspapers |
| post letters | have a coffee |
| do aerobics | change money |
| get information about train times | look at reference books |
| buy magazines | open an account |
| buy stamps | play table tennis |

Example

railway station

At a railway station, you can buy a ticket. You can also get information about train times.

post office

1
.....

library

2
.....

sports centre

3
.....

newsagent's

4
.....

café

5
.....

bank

6
.....

• Object pronouns

REMEMBER

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

58 Complete the conversations.

Example

A: This is a great dance. I really like it.

B: OK, come on, dance with me!

1 A: I don't like cats.

B: Oh, I love

2 A: I never see Mrs Simpson.

B: We often see at the supermarket.

3 A: Do you watch *The Chart Show* on TV?

B: Yes. I never miss

4 A: I'm going to Gemma's party.

B: We're going, too. Come with, if you like.

5 A: I love you, but you never say you love

B: You know I love

6 A: Can you read Spanish?

B: Yes, but I can't speak very well.

7 A: We often phone them.

B: And do they phone ?

A: No, they never phone

8 A: I think he's a fantastic singer.

B: I like a lot, too.

9 A: Are they your new shoes?

B: Yes. Do you like ?

10 A: Are these your notes?

B: Yes, they are. Can you understand ?

• Object pronouns; adverbs of degree

59 Write the answers to the questions.

✓ = a lot

✗ = not very much

✗✗ = not at all

Example

A: Georgia, do you like honey?

B: (Yes / ✓) Yes, I like it a lot.

(✗) I don't like it very much.

(No / ✗✗) I don't like it at all.

1 Do they often visit you and your family?

(✗)

2 Does she like her new school?

(Yes / ✓)

3 Do you ever think about your ex-boyfriend?

(No / ✗✗)

4 Do you miss your friends?

(Yes / ✓)

5 Does he help his mum in the house?

(✗)

6 Does your sister help you with your homework?

(No / ✗✗)

7 Do you think she likes me?

(Yes / ✓)

8 Do you use your laptop computer?

(✗)

9 Do you and Yvonne ever go out with Simon and Patrick?

(Yes / ✓)

10 Do you drink coffee?

(✗)

11 Do his parents like his new girlfriend?

(Yes / ✓)

12 Do you listen to you old Oasis CDs?

(No / ✗✗)

• Object pronoun *one*

60 Circle the words which you can replace with the object pronoun *one*. Then rewrite the sentence.

Example She's got a white Rolls Royce. Does her husband drive (a white Rolls Royce, too)?

Does her husband drive one, too?

- 1 I've got some sweets. Do you want a sweet?
.....
- 2 I need a new white T-shirt. Where can I buy a new white T-shirt?
.....
- 3 A: Do you read a newspaper?
B: Yes, I read a newspaper every day.
.....
- 4 We want to go to a pizza restaurant. Do you know a good pizza restaurant?
.....
- 5 I haven't got a pen. You've got two. Can I have a pen, please?
.....
- 6 He likes cakes, so I can make him a cake for his birthday.
.....
- 7 I've got lots of sandwiches. You can have a sandwich, if you like.
.....
- 8 The tickets are free. Take a ticket.
.....
- 9 I've got a mobile phone but my mum doesn't want a mobile phone.
.....
- 10 A: I need a holiday.
B: I need a holiday, too!
.....
- 11 A: I've got him a Steps CD for his birthday.
B: Oh, no! I've got him a Steps CD, too!
.....
- 12 You've got a tattoo! I've got a tattoo, too!
.....

- want + infinitive; like, love, hate + gerund (-ing form)

REMEMBER

We use the infinitive with
to after the verb *want*:

I want to go.

We usually use the gerund
after the verbs *like*, *love*
and *hate*:

I like going to concerts.

I love going to concerts.

I hate going to concerts.

Notes

- To form the gerund, add *ing* to the infinitive:

talk – talking

listen – listening

- If the infinitive ends in -e, take off the e and add *ing*:

drive – driving

- With one-syllable infinitives which end in a vowel and a consonant (except *w* and *y*), double the consonant and add *ing*:

put – putting

but *play – playing*

- With infinitives of more than one syllable, double the consonant if the stress is on the last syllable or if the infinitive ends in -l:

forget – forgetting

travel – travelling

61 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

Examples I don't want (walk)to walk..... into town.

I hate (sing)singing.....

- I want (see) you.
- I don't like (take) exams.
- I like (pass) exams.
- I don't want (fail) my piano exam.
- I like (send) e-mails to friends.
- I want (write) to my penfriend.
- I like (watch) TV.
- I hate (tidy) my room.
- I like (wake up) early and (listen to)
the sound of the sea.
- I like (plan) holidays.
- I hate (travel) a long way by car.
- I like (get) postcards from friends.
- I don't like (speak) English on the phone.
- I want (go) to London next year.
- I like (do) crossword puzzles.

• like, love, hate + gerund

62 Look at Maria's lists and write sentences about her.

Make four lists.

1 The things you love doing

see my cousins in the summer

swim in sea

run along the beach

dance

1 *She loves seeing her cousins in the summer.*

2

3

4

2 The things you like doing

make cakes

write e-mails

learn English

buy new clothes

5 *She likes making cakes.*

6

7

8

3 The things you don't like doing

read horror stories in bed

share a room with my sister

do Maths homework

travel by bus

9 *She doesn't like reading horror stories in bed.*

10

11

12

4 The things you hate doing

be late

get up early

go to bed early

write letters by hand

13 *She hates being late.*

14

15

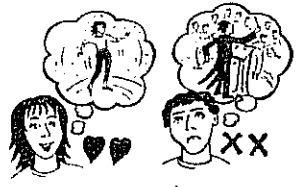
16

- want + infinitive; like, love, hate + gerund

63 Write about these people.

KEY

♥♥ = love ♥ = like X = not like XX = hate



Example

She wants to go to a disco. She loves dancing.
He doesn't want to go to a concert. He hates listening to classical music.

- 1 She
in a band.
She
the drums.



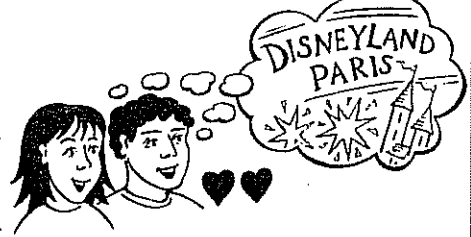
- 2 He
to the beach.
He
on the beach all day.



- 3 She
the match.
She
football on TV.



- 4 They
to Disneyland.
They
to theme parks.



- 5 She
the London Marathon.
She
long distances.



- want + infinitive; like, love, hate + gerund; object pronouns

64 Complete Anna's letter.

Hi, my name's Anna. Let me tell about myself.

I've got a brother and a sister. They're great. I like (1) a lot. My brother is 18. He sometimes takes (2) out on his



..... (3). He wants (4) a photographer. He likes



..... (5) (6). Some of (7) are very good. My sister is only seven. I look after (8) when my parents are out.

I like



..... (9) (10)

with..... (11). She wants (12) for the England Women's team when she's older!

In my free time, I like



..... (13) and



..... (14). I love



..... (15) (16) with friends. I hate



..... (17) (18)

They're boring!

Please write to (19) I want (20) all about your family and your interests!

Best wishes

Anna

- *there is, there are*: positive statements

REMEMBER

Positive

There's a cat in the garden. There are two birds in the tree.

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

Example *There are* ten computers in our computer room.

- 1 two apples on the table.
- 2 three lamps in this room.
- 3 a big tree in our garden.
- 4 They've got a very big house. a long garden at the back
and also a swimming pool.
- 5 four bedrooms in their house.
- 6 an envelope in the drawer.
- 7 seven days in a week.
- 8 a photo of my boyfriend in the newspaper.
- 9 only one egg in the fridge.
- 10 two big white cars outside their house.

66 Make sentences using *there is* or *there are*. Remember to use the correct preposition – *in, on* or *at*.

Example a big elephant / zoo *There's a big elephant at the zoo...*

- 1 three apples / bag
- 2 five students / garden
- 3 two books / table
- 4 twelve plates / cupboard
- 5 two lamps / desk
- 6 a small mouse / cage
- 7 a painting by Monet / wall
- 8 two big dogs / garden
- 9 only one clean cup / kitchen
- 10 an envelope / drawer

- *there is, there are*: positive, negative, questions and short answers

REMEMBER

Negative

There isn't a cat in the garden.

There aren't two pictures on the wall.

Questions

Is there a cat in the garden?

Are there two pictures on the wall?

Short answers

Yes, there is.

No, there aren't.

- 67 Complete the sentences with *there is, there are, there isn't, there aren't, is there, or are there*.

Example A: *Is there a big sofa in your sitting room?*

B: *Yes, there is.*

- A: a table in your room.
B: Yes, but a chair.
- A: How many rooms in your house?
B: six.
- A: a carpet in your bedroom?
B: No,
- A: a Chinese restaurant near here?
B: Yes, one in the next street.
- A: How many students in your class?
B: 30.
- A: Excuse me, a post office near here?
B: Yes,
- A: two flights from Istanbul to Paris on Sunday?
B: No, only one.
- A: thirty days in May or thirty-one?
B: thirty days. thirty-one days.
- A: a good film on TV tonight?
B: Yes,
- A: lots of clothes shops in the new shopping centre?
B: Yes,

- *there is* and *there are* with *some* and *any*

REMEMBER

some and *any*

We use *some* in positive sentences.

We usually use *any* with negative sentences and in questions.

There are some cats in the garden.

There aren't any birds in the trees.

Are there any cats in the garden?

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

Example There are some tomatoes in the fridge.

- Are there letters in the post box?
- There are difficult words in this text.
- Are there biscuits left?
- There are new students in our class.
- Are there computers in your classroom?
- There aren't empty seats.
- Carla bought new clothes during the sales.
- There are French stamps here, but there aren't German stamps.
- There are presents for Richard on the table.
- Tosya is a small town. There aren't big supermarkets there.

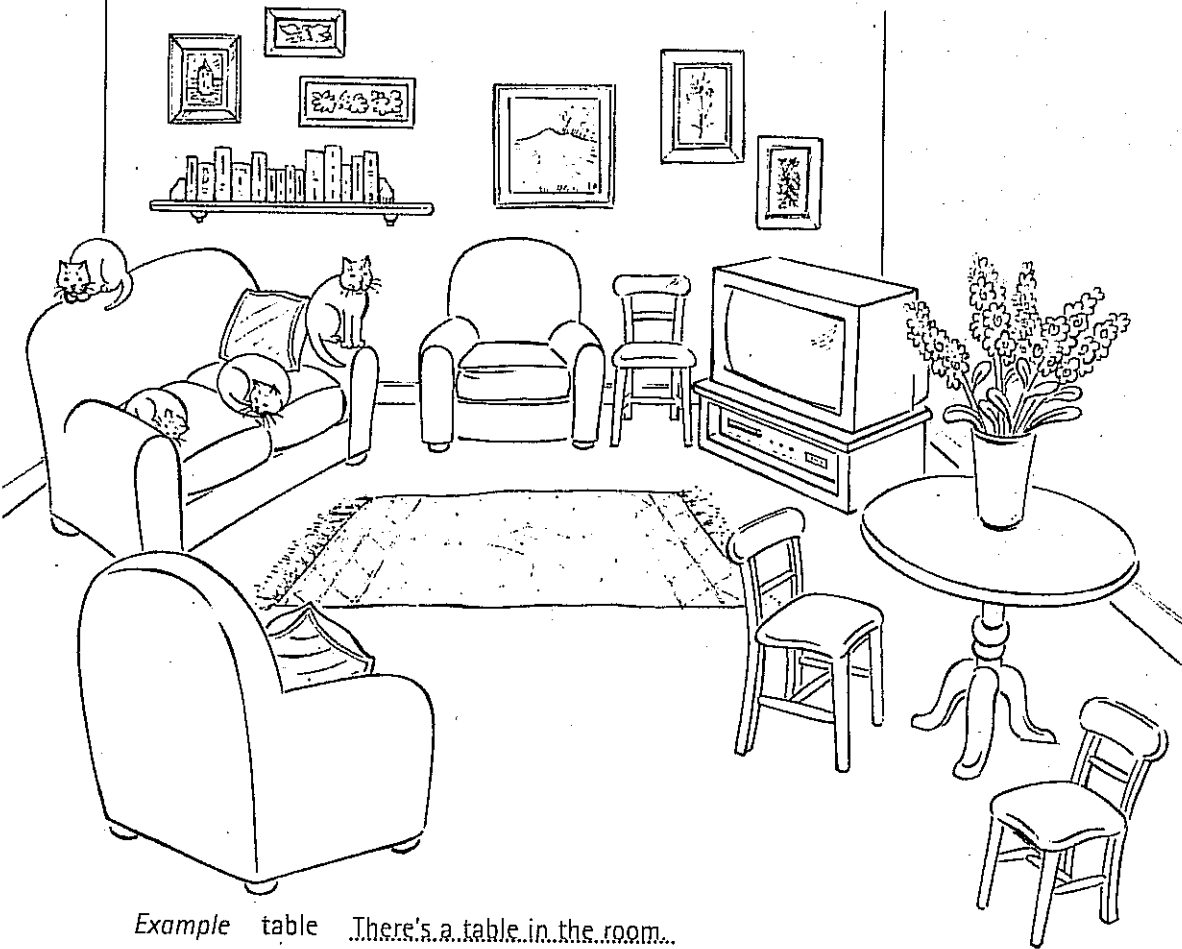
69 Make sentences with *there is / there are* and *some / any*.

Example ✓ There are some good programmes on TV tonight.

- ? good films on at the moment?
- ✗ Sorry, sandwiches left.
- ? chocolates with nuts in?
- ✓ great beaches near Cape Town.
- ? photos of your great-grandparents?
- ✗ crisps left, I'm afraid.
- ✓ letters for you.
- ? interesting articles in your magazine?
- ✓ people at the bus stop.
- ✗ buses into town after midnight.

- *there is and there are with some and any*

70 Write sentences about the picture.

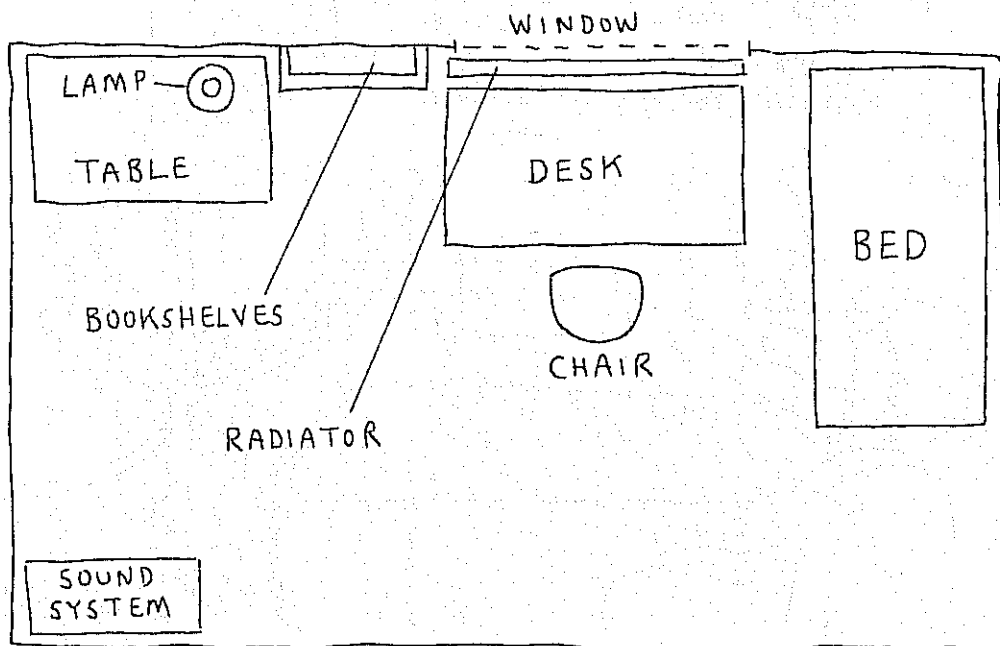


Example table There's a table in the room.

- 1 sofa
- 2 vase
- 3 flowers
- 4 TV
- 5 chairs
- 6 books
- 7 cats
- 8 dogs
- 9 pictures
- 10 desk

- Prepositions of place

71 Complete the description of Rosie's room.



Dear Nicola,

Do you like my design for my bedroom in our new flat?

The desk is under the window. There's a (1) behind the desk. The bed is next to the (2). There's a (3) in front of the desk and there's a (4) in the corner. On the table there's a (5). Between the table and the desk, there are some (6). Opposite the table, in the other corner, there's a (7).

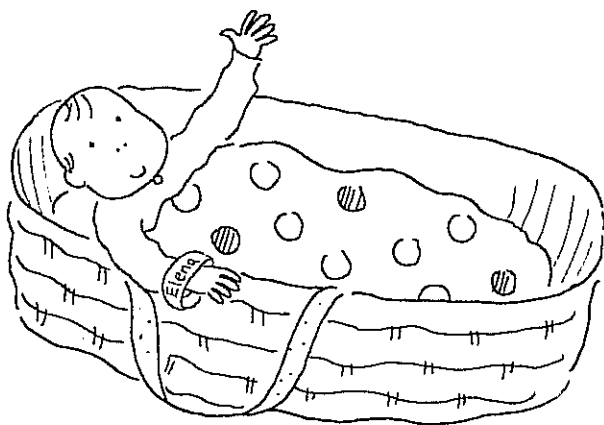
What do you think?

Love,
Rosie

• Prepositions of time: *in, on, at*

REMEMBER

in	January	on	Thursday	at	7 o'clock
	1999		Friday morning		lunchtime
	the evening		1st May		night
	the holidays		New Year's Eve		the weekend
	the winter		Christmas Day		Christmas



72 Complete each sentence. Then write a sentence about yourself.

1 Elena was born ...in... 1980.

(You) I was born

2 She was born in ...the... summer.

(You)

3 She was born July.

(You)

4 She was born 21st July.

(You)

5 She was born a Saturday.

(You)

6 She was born the evening.

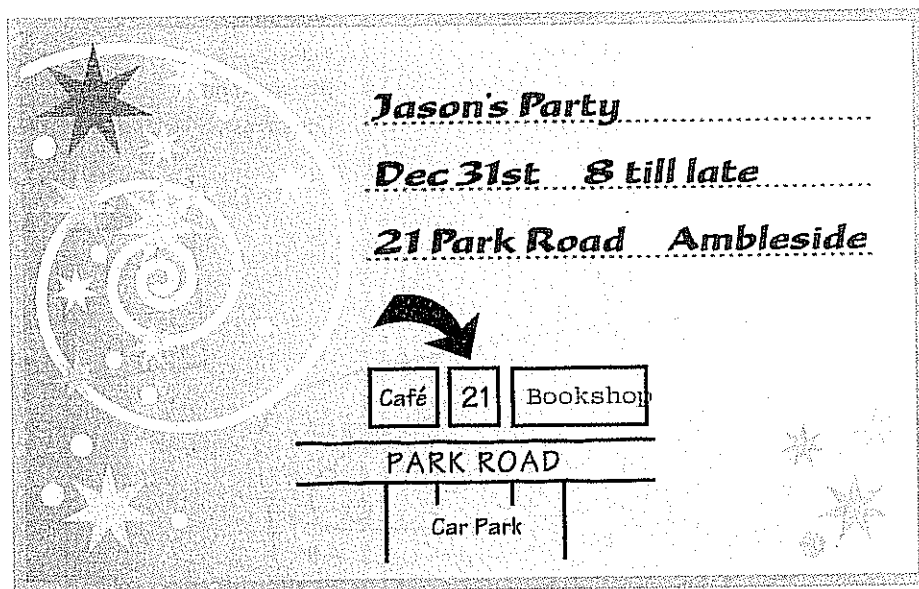
(You)

7 She was born 9.30 p.m.

(You)

- Prepositions of place; prepositions of time

73 Complete the dialogue.



Example Itson..... Friday

A: When's the party? Is it this month?

B: No, it's (1) December.

A: When exactly?

B: It's (2) 31st December.

A: Oh! So it's (3) New Year's Eve?

B: Yes.

A: Is it at lunchtime?

B: No, of course not! It's (4) the evening.

A: Oh, yes. And where is it?

B: It's (5) Ambleside.

A: Oh, I know. Jason's got a flat there.

B: Yes, but the party isn't (6) his place. It's (7) his girlfriend's flat.

A: Right.

B: Her flat's (8) a car park, (9) a café and a bookshop. You can't miss it.

A: OK. See you (10) the party!

• Present continuous: positive

REMEMBER

Present continuous: positive

I'm waiting

We're waiting

You're waiting

You're waiting

He's waiting

They're waiting

She's waiting

It's waiting

We use the present continuous for things happening

1 at the moment of speaking

My sister is sleeping at the moment.

2 during the current period of time

My sister is studying medicine.

I'm staying with my cousins.

(Turn to page 56 to find out about spelling changes when you add *ing*.)

74 Use a verb from the box in the present continuous to complete each sentence.

have	look for	wash	play	watch	talk
make	cook	visit	drive	do	sit
write	dance	listen to	wear		

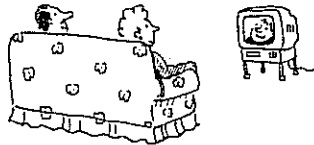
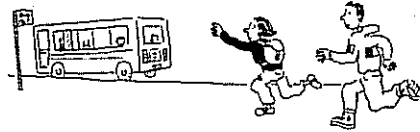
Example My mother's cooking the dinner in the kitchen.

- My father..... the news on the radio.
- No, Ben, you can't go out. You..... your homework.
- Sandra..... tennis with her friend.
- We're on a holiday at the seaside and we..... a wonderful time.
- Cristina is in her room. She..... television.
- Hakan and Dilek are at the disco. They.....
- I'm in my room. I..... a letter to my boyfriend.
- It's 7.30 and Mrs Davis home from work.
- Mark is in the kitchen. He..... coffee.
- Peter and Martina are at a café. They..... at a table.
- You..... your new jacket. It looks good.
- We're in the library. We..... books about China.
- David and Nick are in London. They..... museums.
- I'm sorry, Joanna can't come now. She..... on the phone.
- Sam is outside. He..... his car.

• Present continuous: positive

75 Look at the pictures and write sentences using the present continuous.

Example Carla and Tommaso
are running for the bus.....



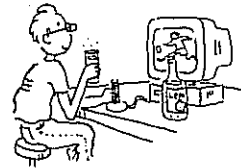
1 Mr and Mrs Simons



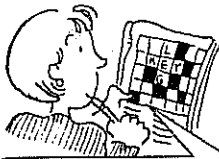
6 We



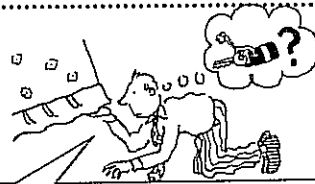
2 Ian



7 Alex



3 I



8 I



4 Anna and her friends



9 We



5 Toto



10 Nick

• Present continuous: negative

REMEMBER

Present continuous: negative

I'm not listening

You aren't listening / You're not listening

He isn't listening / He's not listening

She isn't listening / She's not listening

We aren't listening / We're not listening

You aren't listening / You're not listening

They aren't listening / They're not listening

76 Complete the dialogues by choosing a phrase from the box and putting the verb in brackets into the present continuous.

- a) Yes, of course. I (not / read) it.
- b) It's OK. She (not / work) at the moment.
- c) We (not / stay) at a hotel. We're at Jo's flat.
- d) Yes, that's true. It (not / rain) now.
- e) But you (not / use) it.
- f) No, he isn't. He (listen to) a CD.
- g) They (not / speak) to us.
- h) Yes, she's fine, but I (not / enjoy) the classes very much.

1 A: Is your mum busy?

B: b) It's OK. She isn't working at the moment.

2 A: John's playing the piano.

B:

3 A: We can meet you at your hotel.

B:

4 A: The children can go out into the garden.

B:

5 A: Is your new German teacher OK?

B:

6 A: What's the problem between you and them?

B:

7 A: Can I have the newspaper now?

B:

8 A: No, you can't use my computer.

B:

• Present continuous: questions

REMEMBER

Questions

Am I doing well?

Are you missing me?

Is he going to Spanish classes?

Is she staying here?

Is it working?

Are we playing well?

Are you watching TV?

Are they winning?

What are you doing?

Where are you going?

Why are you leaving?

Short answers

Yes, you are.

No, you aren't. / No, you're not.

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't. / No, he's not.

Yes, she is.

No, she isn't. / No, she's not.

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't. / No, it's not.

Yes, you are.

No, you aren't. / No, you're not.

Yes, we are.

No, we aren't. / No, we're not.

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't. / No, they're not.

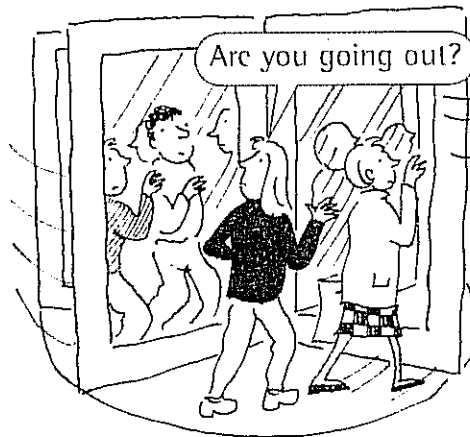
77 Write the questions, using the verbs in the box.

stay	cry	write
lose	run	go out
make	listen	argue

Example

A: Are you going out?

B: No, we're coming in!



1 A: _____?

B: No, I'm not. I'm laughing!

2 A: _____?

B: No, he isn't. He's leaving.

3 A: _____?

B: No, they aren't. They're winning!

4 A: _____?

B: No, she isn't. She's talking.

5 A: _____?

B: No, they aren't. They're walking.

6 A: _____?

B: No, they're just talking loudly.

7 A: _____ a letter?

B: No, I'm not. I'm writing a poem.

8 A: _____ a milkshake?

B: No, he isn't. He's making ice-cream.

• Present continuous: positive, negative and questions

78 Write the questions and answers.

Example

(she / use / the computer)

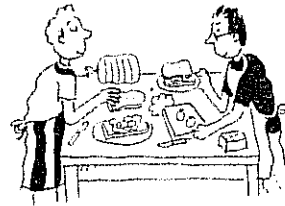
Is she using the computer?

No, she isn't. She's reading a book.



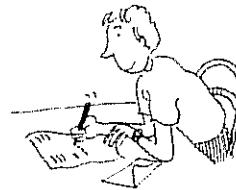
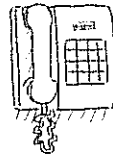
1 (they / make / a cake)

.....



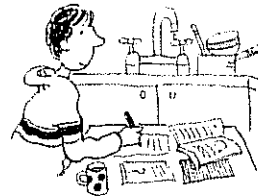
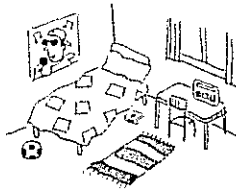
2 (you / use / the phone)

Nick,



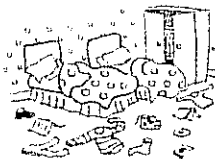
3 (he / work / in his room)

.....



4 (you two / tidy / your room)

.....





- Questions with *what*, *where* and *why*

79 Complete the questions with *what*, *where*, *why* and the present continuous.

Example your mother / do / ? What's your mother doing?
She's cooking.

1 Judy / wear / ?
A new red dress.

2 the children / play / ?
In the garden.

3 the baby / cry / ?
Because she's hungry.

4 Jim / work / at the moment / ?
At a bank in the city centre.

5 Jack and Jill / stay at home / ?
Because it's raining.

6 they / shop / ?
At the new supermarket.

7 the students / do / ?
A scientific experiment.

8 you / eat / your sandwiches so early / ?
Because I'm hungry!

9 Tom / stay / ?
At a hotel.

10 we / wait / for the Number 14 bus / ?
Because the Number 9 isn't running today.

11 you / go / ?
To the corner shop.

12 she / take / to the party / ?
Her CD-player.

• Present continuous: all forms

80 Complete the conversation.

Jordan: Hi, Neil, it's me – Jordan.

Neil: Oh, hi, Jordan. (Where / you / phone / from?)

Where are you phoning from?

Jordan: (I / phone) (1) from Aunt Tracy's mobile. (Jamie and I / stay)

..... (2) with her for a few days.

Neil: Oh, right.

Jordan: So, (what / you / do / ?) (3)

Neil: Nothing much. Why?

Jordan: Well, (I / phone) (4) to ask about your rollerblades, actually.

Neil: What about them?

Jordan: Well, (you / use) (5) them?

Neil: No, I'm not. In fact, (Julia and I / stay)

..... (6) at home today.

Jordan: Oh yes?

Neil: (We / not / feel) (7) well.

Jordan: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

Neil: I think we've got flu.

Jordan: Oh, dear. (you / take) (8) any medicine?

Neil: No, we aren't. (We / keep) (9) warm and (we / drink) (10) plenty of water.

Jordan: Anyway, can I borrow your rollerblades?

Neil: Sure.

Jordan: OK. (I / walk) (11) to the bus stop right now. Great! (The bus / come)

..... (12).

Neil: Come and have some tea.

Jordan: Er, no thanks. Just leave the rollerblades outside the door.

Neil: Oh, OK.

Jordan: (I / get) (13) on the bus. Bye!

• Present continuous contrasted with present simple

81 Circle the correct answer.

Example Hey look! Joanna is wearing her new blue coat.
a) wears **b) is wearing**

- 1 She can't come now, she a shower.
a) has b) is having
- 2 Sally is a secretary. She in an office.
a) works b) is working
- 3 He by bus every morning.
a) travels b) is travelling
- 4 They TV at the moment.
a) watch b) are watching
- 5 Look at Matthew. He really fast.
a) cycle b) is cycling
- 6 My aunt usually in the morning.
a) runs b) is running
- 7 The children Can you hear them?
a) sing b) are singing
- 8 What time in the morning ?
a) do you get up b) are you getting up
- 9 Ali classical music.
a) loves b) is loving
- 10 What there? Come here!
a) do you do b) are you doing
- 11 My parents are in the kitchen. They dinner.
a) have b) are having
- 12 Be quiet! The baby
a) sleeps b) is sleeping
- 13 Kemal never to hard rock.
a) listens b) is listening
- 14 Pat is a musician. She the guitar.
a) plays b) is playing
- 15 I'm so tired. I asleep.
a) fall b) am falling

• Present continuous contrasted with present simple

REMEMBER

82 Complete the paragraphs below with the verbs in the correct tense (present simple or present continuous).

A

(I / usually / watch) I usually watch television in the evening. At the moment,
 (I / watch) (1) a music programme. (I / like)
 (2) music programmes. (My sister / read)
 (3) in her room. (She / not / like)
 (4) watching television much. (She / prefer)
 (5) reading. (She / love) (6)
 reading history books. (She / sometimes / go) (7)
 to the library on Saturday and (stay) (8) there for hours.
 (She / want) (9) to study history at university.
 Which (you / prefer) (10) – reading books or
 watching TV?

B

(It / be) It is 9.15 now and (I / stand) (1) outside
 the classroom. I can't go into the class because (I / be)
 (2) late. (Miss Tomkins / get) (3) angry with
 me when I'm late and when (I / forget) (4) my book!
 I can see my friends through the window. (They / listen to)
 (5) Miss Tomkins.
 (What / happen) (6) now? (She / write)
 (7) something on the board. (She / give)
 (8) them a surprise test! There are tests every week and
 (my friends / often / complain) (9)
 about them. They say they're a waste of time. (Miss Tomkins / not / agree)
 (10)!

• can: questions

83 Use the verbs in the box to write questions in the speech bubbles.

open	come in	watch	listen	have
help	borrow	use	wash	

Can I come in?...



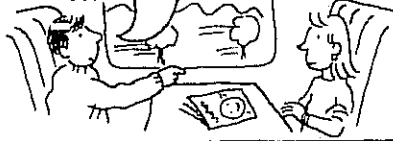
1

.....



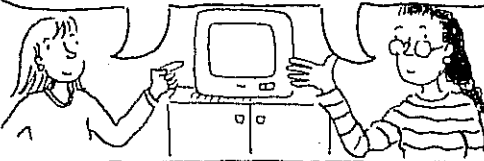
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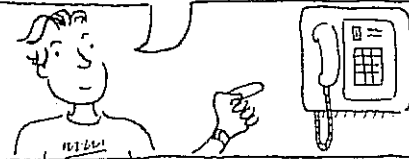
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.....



6

.....

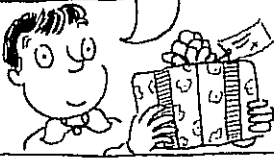


3

.....

7

.....

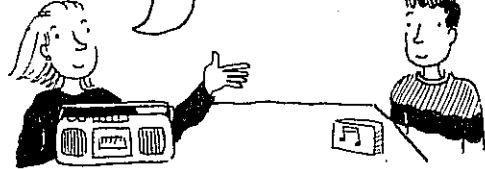


4

.....

8

.....



- Future with *going to*

REMEMBER

Future with *going to*

Positive

*I'm going to complain.**He isn't going to complain.*

Negative

We aren't going to complain.

Question

*Are you going to complain?*We use *going to* + a main verb

1 to talk about an intention

I'm going to visit my aunt on Sunday.

2 to make a prediction (when something in the present tells us what is going to happen in the future)

Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

3 to talk about a fact in the future

She's going to be fifty next year.

84 Complete the sentences.

Example It's..... (or It is.....) going to be a nice day tomorrow.

- 1 You..... going to fall!
- 2 you going to be at home tomorrow?
- 3 I..... going to open a savings account at the bank.
- 4 When she going to tell him the news?
- 5 You can tell him, but he going to like it.
- 6 They..... going to buy a house by the sea.
- 7 When we going to meet again?
- 8 Why you going to send him a card?
- 9 they going to have a party?
- 10 I going to see you on Thursday?
- 11 We've got plenty of time. We going to be late.
- 12 he going to talk about computers all evening?
- 13 you going to change your clothes before you go out?
- 14 OK, you're right. I..... going to argue with you.
- 15 we going to be friends again?

• *going to*: positive

85 Match the sentences in Column A to the phrases in Column B. Then use the phrases in Column B to write sentences with *going to*.

- | A | B |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 My blouse is very dirty. | a) study tonight |
| 2 He's very hungry. | b) put on a sweater |
| 3 Their room is very untidy. | c) take an umbrella |
| 4 The plants in my garden are dying. | d) ask her teacher for help |
| 5 I've got a car but I can't drive. | e) open the window |
| 6 We've got an English test tomorrow. | f) wash it |
| 7 She can't understand the questions. | g) water them |
| 8 It's very hot in my room. | h) tidy it |
| 9 I'm very cold. | i) have a sandwich |
| 10 It's raining, but he's still going out. | j) take driving lessons |
| 11 I've got a headache. | k) complain to the waiter |
| 12 He says the soup tastes horrible. | l) take an aspirin |

Example

- 1 f) I'm going to wash it.....
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

• going to: positive

86 What are they going to do in their holidays? Choose a phrase from the box to write about each person.

go sailing
go camping
cycle to the beach every day
read a lot of books

study French in Paris
walk in the Pyrenees
write some songs

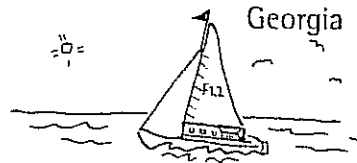
Example Jim's going to read a lot of books:.....



Jim



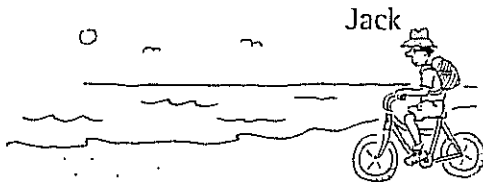
Sam



Georgia

1

4



Jack

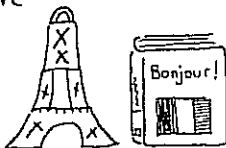


Craig and Joe

2

5

We



3

1



6

• *going to: wh- questions*

87 Ask questions using *going to*.

Example

A: There's a party tonight.

B: (what / you / wear) *What are you going to wear?.....*

1 A: It's a holiday next week.

B: (where / you / go)

2 A: It's Tom's birthday tomorrow.

B: (what / we / buy / him)

3 A: They want to go on a tour of Italy this summer.

B: (which cities / they / visit)

4 A: Justin's here from the States this week.

B: (when / you / see / him)

5 A: There are some good films on TV today.

B: (which one / we / watch)

6 A: She's going to the cinema.

B: (what / she / see)

7 A: They're having a party.

B: (when / it / be)

8 A: My brother is saving his money.

B: (what / he / buy)

9 A: He can't cook a meal for twenty people!

B: (who / help / him)

10 A: I haven't got a computer.

B: (when / you / get / one)

11 A: They've got a new boat.

B: (where / they / sail / it)

12 A: It's going to be a very grand party.

B: (what / he / wear)

13 A: I can't keep it a secret.

B: (when / you / tell / her)

14 A: He's quite ill, I think.

B: (why / he / play / in this afternoon's match)

.....

• *going to*: negative and questions

88 Complete each sentence with the negative or question form of *going to* and one of the main verbs from the box.

be	buy	have	like
play	reply	send	stay
study	work	take	

Example

My brother is very bored with his new job.

He isn't going to work for the company for very long.

- 1 you your umbrella with you? I don't think it's going to rain.
- 2 There's a good film on TV tonight but I in to watch it.
- 3 What you for your father's birthday?
- 4 Oh no! We pizza again!
- 5 I ready to go out at seven.
- 6 I've got something to tell you, and you it.
- 7 What subjects you at school next year?
- 8 we cards after dinner?
- 9 they us an e-mail?
- 10 She to his letter.

89 Complete each sentence with the negative or question form of *going to* and a suitable main verb.

- 1 You've got £200 for your birthday. Surely you it all today!
- 2 we your new compact disk?
- 3 Mum says my room's a real mess but she any more. I must do it myself.
- 4 Peter, the phone's ringing. it?
- 5 I want to find out what's inside the parcel, but I until my birthday.

- *going to*: predictions

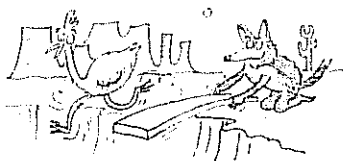
90 Circle five more verbs in the wordsquare.

D	R	O	P	D
A	L	P	B	I
N	G	F	K	V
C	H	A	S	E
E	I	L	N	G
W	T	L	E	S

Now write a sentence for each picture to describe what's going to happen. The verbs you need are in the wordsquare.

Example

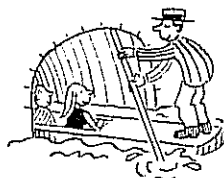
He's going to fall.



- 1 She
them.



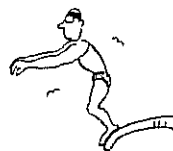
- 2 He
his head.



- 3 It
the postman.



- 4 He
into the pool.



- 5 Scott and Fran
..... the tango.



• Imperatives

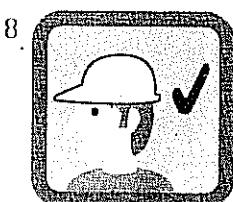
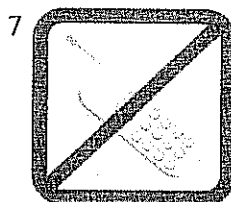
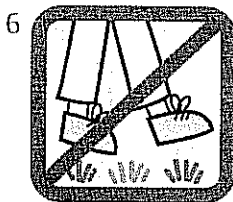
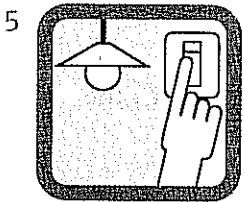
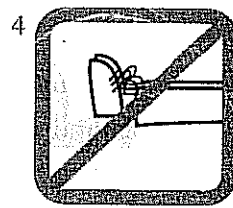
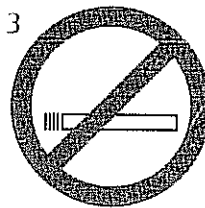
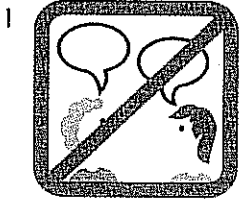
REMEMBER

Imperatives

Stop at the red light.

Do not / Don't go when the light is red.

91 Match the pictures with the commands. Make the commands negative where necessary.



a) keep off the grass

b) smoke in this car

c) talk in the library

d) switch off the light before you leave

e) put your feet on the seats

f) wear a safety helmet

g) cross when the light is green

h) use a mobile phone in this restaurant

Example

1 c) Don't talk in the library.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

• Imperatives

92 Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the imperative.

Example (be / meet)

..... me at 8 o'clock. Don't be late.

1 (take / drive)

..... the train. there. The train's much quicker.

2 (spend / save)

..... some money for your holidays. it all. You're going to need it when you're in London.

3 (stand up / sit)

Relax! in a comfortable chair.

4 (talk / listen to)

..... . It's rude. him while he's talking.

5 (stay / come)

Come on, you two. to the cinema with us.

..... at home.

6 (get up / sleep)

..... early. We aren't going to do anything tomorrow morning. as long as you like.

7 (eat / put)

That cheese smells horrible! it. it in the bin.

8 (leave / annoy)

..... me alone! me!

9 (switch / read)

..... in the dark. It's bad for your eyes. the light on..

10 (arrive / remember)

Hospital visiting hours are from 2 till 5, so before 2 o'clock. And to take him some books.

• *too and enough*

REMEMBER

too and enough *It isn't big enough. It's too small.*

93 Use the adjectives in brackets to make sentences with *too* or *enough*.

Examples This soup is cold.

(hot) It isn't hot enough.

You aren't quick enough.

(slow) You're too slow.

- 1 This cake hasn't got any sugar in it.
(sweet)
- 2 I can't read with this lamp.
(bright)
- 3 We can't move the piano.
(heavy)
- 4 I can't reach the books on the top shelf.
(tall)
- 5 I'm not going to play basketball this evening.
(tired)
- 6 They can't help us.
(busy)
- 7 Your trainers are too small, that's the problem.
(big)
- 8 You can't afford those jeans.
(expensive)
- 9 He's too ill to go.
(well)
- 10 This belt's no good. It's too loose.
(tight)
- 11 You can't drive a car until you're 18.
(old)
- 12 I'm sorry, you can't watch this film. You're only 11.
(young)

- Past simple of *to be*: positive

REMEMBER

Past simple of *to be*: positive*I was**You were**He was**She was**It was**We were**You were**They were*

Notes

- there was / there were

*There was a photography exhibition at our school last week.**There were some really interesting photos in it.*

- We use the past simple when we are thinking of a definite time in the past. We often use a time expression with the past simple:
Delia was at the market two hours ago.

94 Complete the sentences with *was* or *were*.*Example* Frank was at school at half past seven this morning.

- 1 We at the cinema yesterday evening.
- 2 I ill yesterday.
- 3 There lots of clouds in the sky this morning.
- 4 You and your sister very late last night.
- 5 I in Scotland in March last year.
- 6 Mum and Dad in the kitchen five minutes ago.
- 7 Your dad here this afternoon.
- 8 Karen in her bedroom half an hour ago.
- 9 It very cold there.
- 10 You very funny last night.
- 11 There a great film on TV last night.
- 12 Richard very pleased with his present.
- 13 Joanna's parents away last weekend.
- 14 There two hundred people in the audience.
- 15 You really good in the school play.
- 16 It a fantastic weekend.
- 17 We out in the boat most of the afternoon.
- 18 Lorraine and Tania at the Night Owls Café last night.

• Past simple of *to be*: negative

REMEMBER

Past simple of *to be*: negative

<i>I wasn't</i>	<i>We weren't</i>
<i>You weren't</i>	<i>You weren't</i>
<i>He wasn't</i>	<i>They weren't</i>
<i>She wasn't</i>	
<i>It wasn't</i>	

95 Write negative sentences using the past simple of *to be*.

Examples today / at home / Carol

Carol wasn't at home today...

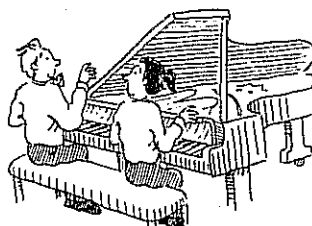
- 1 at the bookshop / Leyla / this morning
.....
- 2 at home / my parents / last weekend
.....
- 3 in the library / this morning / Chris
.....
- 4 Harry, Marina and Rosa / this afternoon / here
.....
- 5 at school / you / today
.....
- 6 late / I
.....
- 7 at the cinema / you and I / last Saturday night
.....
- 8 happy / his parents
.....
- 9 you and your boyfriend / at Tom's party
.....
- 10 with Jackie / I / at the pizza restaurant
.....
- 11 your girlfriend / with you / at the concert
.....
- 12 we / on the school trip
.....



• Past simple of *to be*: questions and short answers

REMEMBER

Questions	Short answers	
Was I?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were you?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were you?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.



96 Write the questions and answers.

Example A: You were good. (I / ?) ...Was I good?
 B: (✓ / you) ...Yes, you were.....

- 1 A: You were at the concert. (they / ?)
 B: (✗ / they)
- 2 A: You were at the market. (Tania / ?)
 B: (✓ / she)
- 3 A: I was out last night. (Kate and you / ?)
 B: (✓ / we)
- 4 A: I was ready. (you / ?)
 B: (✗ / I)
- 5 A: They were late. (we / ?)
 B: (✓ / you)
- 6 A: Our hotel was terrible. (your hotel / ?)
 B: (✓ / it)
- 7 A: The rooms were small. (your rooms / ?)
 B: (✓ / they)
- 8 A: Nicola was at the café. (Jeremy / ?)
 B: (✗ / he)
- 9 A: There was a storm in Cardiff. (in Swansea / ?)
 B: (✗)
- 10 A: There were problems at Terminal 1. (at Terminal 2 / ?)
 B: (✓).....

- Questions with *who, what, when, where, how*

97 Complete the questions with *who, what, when, where, which* or *how* and write your answers.

How good is your memory?

Q1: was your first word?

A:

Q2: was your parents' first flat / house?

A:

Q3: was your first holiday at the seaside? (Give the year.)

A:

Q4: game was your favourite game when you were five?

A:

Q5: old were you on your first day at school?

A:

Q6: was your best friend's name at primary school?

A:

Q7: were you at seven o'clock yesterday evening?

A:

Q8: was with you at seven o'clock yesterday evening?

A:

Q9: were you last at the beach?

A:

Q10: was with you at breakfast this morning?

A:

Q11: was your school bag? (In your room? In the kitchen?)

A:

Q12: was the weather like on the way to school?

A:

Q13: In classroom was your first lesson today?

A:

Q14: was your teacher in your first lesson?

A:

- to be: present and past simple

98 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verb *to be*. They may be positive or negative.

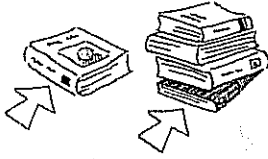
Example I can't see Tim. Where is he?

- 1 We in London three weeks ago. Laura there, too.
- 2 Sorry, my mother at home now. Can I help you?
- 3 I don't want to go to the café tonight. I there last night.
- 4 I can't do my homework now. I too tired.
- 5 the children at the swimming pool last Sunday?
- 6 I'm 14. How old you?
- 7 this seat free?
- 8 This is Yvonne. She my friend.
- 9 The tourists here in Istanbul today. They in Ankara two days ago. Where they yesterday?
- 10 you on holiday last week?
- 11 you Kristin's sister?
- 12 Excuse me, what the time?
- 13 Sorry, but I new here. Can you ask someone else?
- 14 It a fantastic match last Saturday. We lucky to get tickets.
- 15 The storms really bad last week.
- 16 You look well! Your holiday good, then?
- 17 Where Neil and Ben? It's time for dinner.
- 18 A: I must go to Birmingham tonight. there any trains?
B: Sorry, you too late. There a train at 8.30, but there any more now.
- 19 A: Hello! You two back early. the concert good?
B: No, it ! The seats very good and the music awful.
- 20 A: Come on! you ready to go?
B: Yes, I

• Demonstrative adjectives

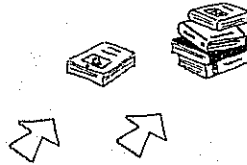
REMEMBER

Demonstrative adjectives



This book

These books



That book

Those books

100 Circle the correct demonstrative adjective.

Example

I've got several coloured pens here. Is *these* / *this* green one any good to you?

- 1 Who are *these* / *those* people over there?
- 2 Excuse me. Is *those* / *this* seat free?
- 3 Is *this* / *that* blonde girl in the next office your cousin?
- 4 Here you are. *These* / *Those* flowers will cheer you up.
- 5 I like *these* / *that* picture behind you.
- 6 Can I have copies of *this* / *these* photos?
- 7 I come here often. I like walking in *that* / *this* park.
- 8 You look good in *these* / *those* shoes.
- 9 See you here again, I hope. *This* / *That* club is great!
- 10 Pass me *this* / *that* CD, please.
- 11 I've got plenty of mineral water. Here, take *this* / *that* bottle.
- 12 Does *this* / *that* new jacket suit me?
- 13 Do you like *these* / *those* jeans up there on the top shelf?
- 14 Who was *this* / *that* boy in the café?
- 15 I can't walk in *these* / *those* boots. I'm going to take them off.
- 16 *This* / *That* restaurant across the square looks good. Let's go there.
- 17 *These* / *Those* English people at your party were great fun.
- 18 Is *this* / *that* diary on the table Lucy's?
- 19 What's *this* / *that* terrible noise?
- 20 Here you are. Are *these* / *those* maps any good to you?

• Past simple of regular verbs: positive

REMEMBER

Past simple of regular verbs: positive

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they *started* (add ed)

Verbs which end in -e (e.g. *arrive*)

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they *arrived* (add d)

Verbs which end in consonant + y (e.g. *try*)

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they *tried* (take off the y and add *ied*)

Note

- With one-syllable infinitives which end in one vowel and one consonant (except *w* and *y*), double the consonant and add *ed*:

stop – *stopped*

- With infinitives of more than one syllable, double the consonant if the stress is on the last syllable or if the infinitive ends in *-t*:

prefer – *preferred*

travel – *travelled*

101 Write the past tense of each of these verbs.

Example listenlistened.....

1 walk	.....	16 cry	.....
2 ask	.....	17 dive	.....
3 answer	.....	18 jump	.....
4 reply	.....	19 remember	.....
5 work	.....	20 look	.....
6 live	.....	21 help	.....
7 wash	.....	22 want	.....
8 dance	.....	23 tidy	.....
9 use	.....	24 hurry	.....
10 like	.....	25 love	.....
11 repeat	.....	26 move	.....
12 visit	.....	27 end	.....
13 pass	.....	28 carry	.....
14 play	.....	29 skate	.....
15 wait	.....	30 shop	.....

• Past simple of regular verbs: positive; past time adverbials

102 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Example Yesterday we waited (wait) for two hours at the bus stop.

- 1 My sister (clean) the house last week.
- 2 I (play) tennis with Michael this morning.
- 3 Frank (try) yoga at lunchtime. He (enjoy) it.
- 4 Julie (visit) a lot of cities in Europe two years ago. She
..... (travel) everywhere by train.
- 5 They (stay) at a hotel in Brighton last summer.
- 6 You (phone) Lina an hour ago.
- 7 I (drop) a glass this afternoon.
- 8 Sarah (move) flat last month.
- 9 We (plan) our trip to Nepal last weekend.
- 10 My brother (cook) a really nice meal last night.
- 11 They (watch) the match on TV.
- 12 Simon (finish) his homework early today and
..... (play) football before dinner.
- 13 Yasmin (open) the letter by mistake.
- 14 We (carry) the canoe to the water.
- 15 A group of school children (climb) Mount Kilimanjaro last
month.

103 Circle the time phrases in sentences 1 to 10 above. Then put them in order, starting from the present. It is now 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

- 1 an hour ago.....
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 two years ago.....

• Past simple of regular verbs: negative

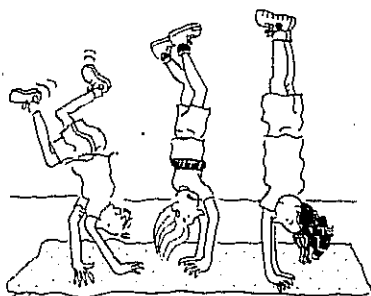
REMEMBER

Past simple of regular verbs: negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they *didn't start*
didn't arrive
didn't try

104 Complete the sentences by choosing an appropriate verb from the box and putting it into the negative of the past simple.

answer	finish	taste
like	arrive	walk
post	close	watch
dry	succeed	



Example I tried to do a handstand, but I didn't succeed.

- 1 She asked him a question, but he her.
- 2 We hurried to get to the cinema on time, but we
 in time for the start of the film.
- 3 They cycled into town. They
- 4 You opened the cupboard but then you it.
- 5 I washed the dishes, but I them.
- 6 We listened to the news on the radio. We it
 on TV.
- 7 They stayed in an expensive hotel, but they it.
- 8 He remembered to buy her a card, but he it.
- 9 The cake looked nice, but it nice!
- 10 The film started at 7 but it until 10.30.

REMEMBER

Questions

arrive?

try?

Short answers

5

02

.....

-

1

- month

• Past simple of irregular verbs: positive

REMEMBER

Past simple of irregular verbs: positive

Many common verbs are irregular in the past simple. Learn a few of them at a time.

There is a list of common irregular verbs on pages 124–125.

106 In pencil, write the past simple forms of these verbs.
Then use the list of irregular verbs on pages 124–125
to check your answers and correct any that are wrong.

Example buybought.....

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 begin | 21 make |
| 2 bring | 22 meet |
| 3 choose | 23 pay |
| 4 come | 24 put |
| 5 cost | 25 read |
| 6 do | 26 ride |
| 7 eat | 27 run |
| 8 fall | 28 say |
| 9 find | 29 see |
| 10 forget | 30 sell |
| 11 get | 31 send |
| 12 give | 32 sing |
| 13 go | 33 sit |
| 14 have | 34 speak |
| 15 hear | 35 spend |
| 16 hold | 36 stand |
| 17 keep | 37 take |
| 18 know | 38 wear |
| 19 leave | 39 win |
| 20 lose | 40 write |

• Past simple of irregular verbs: positive

107 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Example My sister ...told..... (tell) me the news after lunch today.

- 1 My mother (make) a chocolate cake this morning.
- 2 Lucy (buy) some new jeans last week.
- 3 Richard (write) his holiday postcards at the airport.
- 4 The children (break) the window with their ball.
- 5 We..... (go) to the seaside last Sunday and we
(swim) all day.
- 6 Martin (eat) a lot of ice cream last night so he doesn't feel
very well.
- 7 She hasn't got any money because she (lose) her bag last
night.
- 8 The train (leave) an hour ago.
- 9 We (build) the garden wall last weekend.
- 10 I (wake up) at two in the morning because I
..... (hear) a strange noise.
- 11 We (have) lunch at the Grove Café.
- 12 I (meet) Mr Patton at the party last night.
- 13 I (understand) the problem when I (see) the
architect's plans.
- 14 Amy (find) a wallet on the street the other day and she
..... (give) it to the police.
- 15 Our neighbours (sell) their house last week.
- 16 I (forget) my sandwiches this morning.
- 17 He fell off his bike and (tear) his T-shirt.
- 18 We (drive) from the east of Turkey to the west.
- 19 The tree (grow) too big for the garden, so we
..... (cut) it down.
- 20 They (take) some fantastic photos at the party.

• Past simple of irregular verbs: negative

REMEMBER

Past simple of irregular verbs: negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they didn't go.

didn't leave.

didn't win.

108 Use the prompts to write negative sentences.

Example I bought a new T-shirt. (a new pair jeans)

I didn't buy a new pair of jeans.....

- 1 I chose blue for my bedroom. (green)
.....
- 2 We came on Saturday afternoon. (Saturday morning)
.....
- 3 I felt good. (ill)
.....
- 4 She found her purse. (keys)
.....
- 5 He forgot his towel. (swimming trunks)
.....
- 6 It got very dark last night. (cold)
.....
- 7 We had sandwiches for lunch. (chips)
.....
- 8 They met in London. (here)
.....
- 9 You gave me your e-mail address. (phone number)
.....
- 10 We sat down. (stand up)
.....
- 11 I bought her a present. (card)
.....
- 12 We went to Rome. (Naples)
.....

- Past simple of irregular verbs: questions

REMEMBER

Questions

Did I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they go?

leave?

win?

Short answers

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they did.

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

109 Write the questions and the answers.

Examples

A: We went to the cinema last night.

B: (with friends / ?) ...Did you go with friends?.....

A: (✓) ...Yes, we did.....

A: We didn't eat at home last night.

B: (Where ?) ...Where did you eat?.....

A: At the new pizza place.

1 A: I felt sick this morning.

B: (last night / ?)

A: (✗)

2 A: I got upset.

B: (angry / ?)

A: (✓)

3 A: Penny came to see us.

B: (her boyfriend / ?)

A: (✗)

4 A: We gave him a surprise present.

B: (What / ?)

A: A cookery book.

5 A: I told him to go.

B: (Why / ?)

A: Because I'm fed up with him.

• Past simple of regular and irregular verbs

110 Use the verbs in the boxes in the past simple to complete the pages from Joanna's journal.

A

get	be	meet
do	help	tidy
go	iron	write
have	make	

My sister and I ...were..... (be) at home today so we (1) our mother in the house. We (2) our beds, then we (3) our rooms and (4) our clothes. After lunch we (5) the washing-up. In the afternoon I (6) a shower and (7) a letter to my penfriend. My sister (8) to the cinema with her friends and I (9) my friends in town. We both (10) home quite late.

B

come	not / stay	send
say	take	buy
go	reply	want
not / know	see	

This morning I ...went..... to the market. Jack, my cousin, (1) me there on his motorbike. I (2) all the things on my shopping list. Then I (3) some beautiful birds in cages. I (4) to buy one. But Jack (5) it wasn't a good idea, because it's cruel to keep birds in cages.

Jack and I (6) back here, but he (7) for lunch. I was a bit bored this afternoon. I (8) what to do so I checked my e-mail. Nothing! So I (9) e-mails to Donna and Stephen. And they both (10) this evening!

• Past simple of regular and irregular verbs

111 Complete the dialogue with the past simple of the verbs in brackets or short answers.

Katy: Where did you go (you / go) for your last summer holiday?

Tom: We (go) (1) to Turkey.

Katy: Oh really? (you / like / it / ?) (2)

Tom: Yes, we (3). My brother (love)

..... (4) Istanbul and I (think)

..... (5) the mosques and all the historical sights
(be) (6) wonderful.

Katy: How long (you / stay / ?) (7)

Tom: Four weeks. We (be) (8) there for the whole of August.

Katy: How nice. So you (have) (9) lots of time to travel around.

Tom: Yes, we (10) – well, quite a lot. But we (not / manage) (11) to get to the eastern part, so I'd like to go again.

Katy: (you / learn) (12) any Turkish?

Tom: I (learn) (13) a little, but my brother

(not / learn) (14) any. I (find)

..... (17) a good Turkish language book with a cassette in the local library, so I (study) (15) a bit before we (leave) (16).

Katy: (you / talk) (18) to the local people ?

Tom: Not really, but I (order) (19) food and drinks at the restaurants.

Katy: Well, that (be) (20) good. Well done! When I first (go) (21) there five years ago, I

(not / know) (22) any Turkish. I (feel)

..... (23) so silly! But before my last trip I (have)

..... (24) some lessons from a friend at college, so

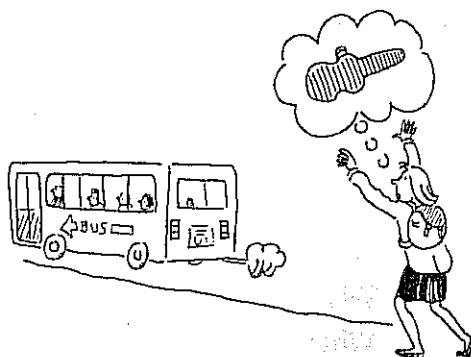
I (not / feel) (25) so bad!

• Past simple of regular and irregular verbs

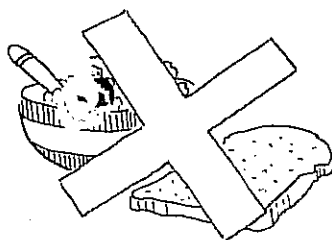
112 Write about Sarah's morning.



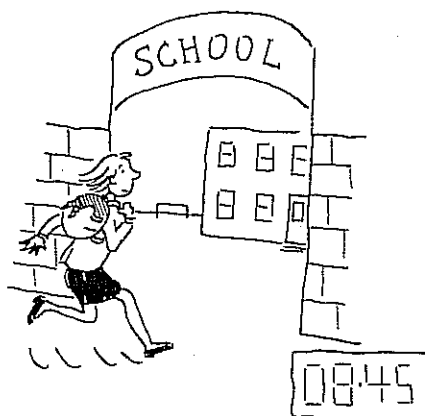
Example Sarah got up at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.



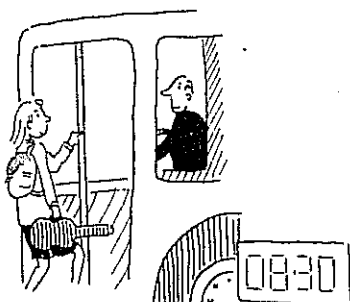
3 She



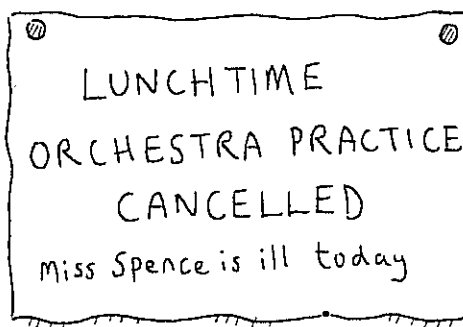
1 She



4 She



2 She



5 She because Miss Spence was ill.

• Past simple of regular and irregular verbs

113 Write questions to ask Sarah about her morning. (See Exercise 112 on page 103.)

Example ...What time did you get up?...

- 1 Did
- 2 What time
- 3 What
- 4 What time
- 5 Did

114 Answer these questions about you.

Example

Did you get up at 8 o'clock this morning?

Yes, I did. /

No, I didn't. I got up at 6.45.

- 1 Did you have a large breakfast this morning? What did you have?
.....
.....
- 2 What time did you leave home?
.....
- 3 How did you get to school? Did you walk?
.....
- 4 Were you early, late or on time?
.....
- 5 Who did you see first at school?
.....
- 6 What did you talk about?
.....
- 7 What did you take with you to school? A bag? A musical instrument? A football? Did you forget anything?
.....
.....
- 8 What time did your first lesson start?
.....

• Comparative of adjectives: regular

REMEMBER

Comparative of adjectives: regular

We add *er* to most one-syllable and many two-syllable adjectives to form the comparative.

tall → *taller*

narrow → *narrower*

We use *more* with adjectives of three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives to form the comparative.

helpful → *more helpful*

expensive → *more expensive*

When we compare two or more things, we use *than*.

London is bigger than Paris.

Jonathon is more athletic than George or Luke.

Notes

- To make the comparative of adjectives which end in *-e*, simply add *r*:
safe → *safer*
- When an adjective ends in a single vowel + a single consonant, and the final syllable is stressed, double the consonant before adding *er*:
big → *bigger*
hot → *hotter*
but
quiet → *quieter*
great → *greater*
- To make the comparative of adjectives ending in *-y*, change the *y* to *i*:
pretty → *prettier*
- Two-syllable adjectives which end in *-ow*, *-le* and *-er* usually take *er* in the comparative:
easy → *easier*
narrow → *narrower*
simple → *simpler*
clever → *cleverer*

115 Write the comparative of each of the following adjectives.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 young | 9 comfortable |
| 2 difficult | 10 late |
| 3 nice | 11 lucky |
| 4 old | 12 gentle |
| 5 large | 13 important |
| 6 new | 14 interesting |
| 7 polite | 15 dirty |
| 8 beautiful | |

• **Comparative of adjectives: regular**

116 Make two sentences from each group of words given.

Example a television / heavy / a fridge

A television is heavy but a fridge is heavier.....

A fridge is heavier than a television.....

1 Alaska / cold / the South Pole

.....

2 England / wet / Scotland

.....

3 Turkey / big / Russia

.....

4 the Eiffel Tower / high / the Empire State Building

.....

5 The Tower of London / old / The Pyramids

.....

6 a gazelle / fast / a cheetah

.....

7 iceskating / exciting / skiing

.....

8 silver / expensive / gold

.....

9 water skiing / difficult / windsurfing

.....

• Comparative of adjectives: regular

117 Write sentences comparing types of holiday and holiday destinations.

Holiday choices

Example

A cruise a) A cruise is more relaxing than camping.....

Camping

relaxing b) Camping is cheaper than a cruise.....

cheap

Cycling
healthy

1a)

Touring in a
car

b)

easy

Touring on
a motorbike
fast

2a)

Touring in a
car

b)

expensive

Climbing
mountains
exciting

3a)

Walking in
the hills

b)

safe

Britain
cool

4a)

Egypt
hot

b)

Paris
romantic

5a)

Venice
beautiful

b)

• **Comparative of adjectives: regular and irregular**

REMEMBER

Irregular comparatives

good → *better*

bad → *worse*

118 Write sentences using the information in the dialogue.

Rachel: I like living in the city. Shopping's easy, for one thing. There aren't so many shops in the country.

Laurence: That's true. But the houses are cheap in the country. And it's quiet because there isn't so much traffic noise. Life is too fast and noisy in the city. City life isn't for me!

Rachel: What about public transport? The bus services are bad in the country. Everybody knows that. In the city, visiting friends is easy, because we have a good public transport system.

Laurence: But I like the quiet life and I think it's good for the children. They can play outside and the quality of the air is good.

Rachel: Yes, you're right about that.

Example Shopping is more difficult in the country.

- 1 Houses in the city.
- 2 Traffic in the city.
- 3 Life and in the country.
- 4 Public transport in the city.
- 5 Visiting friends in the country.
- 6 The quality of the air in the city.

Now give your own opinions.

- 7 (good / bad)

Cinemas in the city than in the country.

- 8 (easy / difficult)

Meeting friends in the country than in the city.

- 9 (exciting / boring)

Life in the city than in the country.

• Superlative of adjectives: regular

REMEMBER

Superlative of adjectives: regular

We add *est* to most one-syllable and many two-syllable adjectives to form the superlative.

	comparative	superlative
tall	→ taller	→ tallest
narrow	→ narrower	→ narrowest

We use *most* with adjectives of three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives to form the superlative.

	comparative	superlative
helpful	→ more helpful	→ (the) most helpful
expensive	→ more expensive	→ (the) most expensive

We often use *the* before the superlative:

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

Notes

- To make the superlative of adjectives which end in *-e*, simply add *st*:
safe → (the) safest
- When an adjective ends in a single vowel + a single consonant, and the final syllable is stressed, double the consonant before adding *est*:
big → (the) biggest
hot → (the) hottest
but
quiet → (the) quietest
great → (the) greatest
- To make the superlative of adjectives ending in *-y*, change the *y* to *i*:
pretty → (the) prettiest
- Two-syllable adjectives which end in *-y*, *-ow*, *-le* and *-er* usually take *est* in the superlative:
easy → (the) easiest
narrow → (the) narrowest
simple → (the) simplest
clever → (the) cleverest

119 Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

	comparative	superlative
busy	...busier.....	...the busiest.....
1 high
2 exciting
3 difficult
4 nice
5 famous
6 happy

• Superlative of adjectives: regular and irregular

REMEMBER

Irregular superlatives

good → (the) best

bad → (the) worst

120 Write the comparative and superlative forms.

	comparative	superlative
large	larger.....	largest.....
1 funny
2 good
3 dangerous
4 boring
5 bad
6 important

121 Fill in each gap with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

Example February is the shortest month of the year. (short)

- Michael has got hair in our family. (long)
- Who is student in your class? (funny)
- This exercise is not in the book. (difficult)
- This watch is in the shop. (expensive)
- What is your subject at school? (bad)
- Yolanda's got bag in the class. (colourful)
- Is Mount Everest mountain in the world? (high)
- Timothy isn't student in the class. (young)
- I want to give her flowers in the shop. (pretty)
- What is your mark in English? (high)
- December 21st is day of the year. (short)
- Is June 21st day of the year? (long)
- I think she's girl in the world. (beautiful)
- Do you want to see house in the city? (old)
- You're player in the team. (good)

• Superlative of adjectives: regular and irregular

122 Fill in each line in the left-hand column with superlatives made from the box of adjectives below. Then fill in names of people you know (or want to know!) in the right-hand column.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1 friendly | 4 quiet | 7 lucky | 10 old | 13 tall |
| 2 helpful | 5 noisy | 8 strong | 11 interesting | 14 happy |
| 3 attractive | 6 funny | 9 athletic | 12 intelligent | 15 busy |

Description

Name

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 the friendliest person I know... | ..... |
| 2 ..... | ..... |
| 3 ..... | ..... |
| 4 ..... | ..... |
| 5 ..... | ..... |
| 6 ..... | ..... |
| 7 ..... | ..... |
| 8 ..... | ..... |
| 9 ..... | ..... |
| 10 ..... | ..... |
| 11 ..... | ..... |
| 12 ..... | ..... |
| 13 ..... | ..... |
| 14 ..... | ..... |
| 15 ..... | ..... |

AND ...

The best dancer is

The worst singer is

• **Comparative and superlative of adjectives: regular and irregular**

123 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective.

Examples It's (cold) colder today than yesterday.
It's (cold) the coldest day of the year.

- 1 Her miniskirt is in the school. (short)
- 2 Their house is than our house. (big)
- 3 My room is in the house. (warm)
- 4 This belt is in the shop. (expensive)
- 5 Who's person you know? (intelligent)
- 6 She's person I know! (funny)
- 7 Today's news is than yesterday's. (bad)
- 8 This is day of my life! (good)
- 9 This sofa is than I am! (old)
- 10 Her flat's got view over the river.
(beautiful)
- 11 This restaurant is than the one opposite.
(good)
- 12 He's a lot now he's at his new school.
(happy)
- 13 She's got a voice than all the other
singers. (good)
- 14 I didn't really like *Fight Club*. It's not Brad Pitt's
film. (good)
- 15 What's film of all time? (bad)
- 16 Is rugby of all team sports?
(dangerous)
- 17 My grandma is a card player than I
am. (good)
- 18 She's a lot now she's isn't going out
with Jason any more. (relaxed)
- 19 Your ticket was than my ticket.
Where did you get it? (cheap)
- 20 We had journey ever. It took us
twelve hours to get from London to Edinburgh. (awful)

• Comparative and superlative of adjectives: regular and irregular

124 Give your opinions.

The best and the worst

Example pet

- a) The best pet is a dog.
b) The worst pet is a snake.

TV programme

- 1 a)
b)

song at the moment

- 2 a)
b)

place to go on holiday

- 3 a)
b)

magazine

- 4 a)
b)

actor / actress

- 5 a)
b)

125 Complete Daniela's description with comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

I go to West Hill High School. It is (big) ...the biggest... (1) school in the city. My (good) (2) friend is called Sylvia. She is (popular) (3) girl in the school. She is (young) (4) than I am. In fact, she's (young) (5) student in the class. She always gets (high) (6) marks in general tests, but I am (good) (7) at sports than she is. I am (8) (tall) and (9) (fit) and I've got (10) (good) tennis serve in the whole school.

Daniela

• Comparative and superlative of adjectives: regular and irregular

126 Complete the sentences.

Example They are very baggy jeans. They were ~~the baggiest~~ jeans in the shop.

- 1 Last night we saw a really bad film. It was film this year.
- 2 I was very lucky in the exams. I was than my cousin because he failed History.
- 3 It was very stormy last week. It was week since last winter.
- 4 Eduardo said the plant was poisonous. It was plant we saw on the trip.
- 5 It's a really good TV programme. It's even than *Friends*.
- 6 It's a very boring TV programme. It's even than *The Late Show*.
- 7 We had a good party. It was party since we left school last year.
- 8 It rained and we got wet. I got that afternoon than on any other day in my life.
- 9 The dog was very friendly. It was much than the cat.
- 10 But this veggieburger is very healthy. It's a lot than all those hamburgers you buy!
- 11 It was a very exciting film. It was film of the whole festival.
- 12 Yes, he was a brilliant comedian. But he isn't comedian in the whole world.
- 13 Don't take that heavy bag. It's than this one. Give it to me.
- 14 What beautiful earrings! They are earrings you've got. Can I borrow them?
- 15 The food was really bad. It was than the food we had when we went camping.

- *not as ... as*

127 Rewrite the sentences using *not as ... as*.

Example

My hair's longer than your hair.

My hair isn't as short as as your hair.



- Your bag's lighter than my bag.
Your bag my bag.
- My computer is slower than her computer.
My computer her computer.
- My bike's dirtier than your bike.
My bike your bike.
- This week's puzzle is more difficult than last week's.
This week's puzzle last week's.
- October is colder than September.
October September.
- I'm younger than you.
I'm you.
- The picture on the left is lower than the picture on the right.
The picture on the left the picture on the right.
- Their new album is worse than their last album.
Their new album their last album.
- Joe's coffee is better than Justin's.
Joe's coffee Justin's.
- You're noisier than your brother!
You your brother!

- Mixed tenses: present simple, present continuous, past simple, future with *going to*

128 Use the prompts to complete the questions or statements using the correct tense.

Examples

What are Maria and Claudia doing at the moment?

What did they yesterday?

What are they tomorrow?

I'm going to see Maria at the café this evening.

I yesterday evening, too.

- Does he often bring her flowers?
..... he last week?
- We sometimes take the children to the local theatre.
We next week.
- My father works in the garden every Saturday.
He at the moment.
- She doesn't walk to school every day.
..... yesterday, for example.
- What are you going to do this summer?
..... you last summer?
- I didn't like that film. It was too romantic.
I romantic films.
- Where were the last Olympic Games?
..... the next Olympic Games ?
- Are you going to do yoga this term?
..... you last term?
- What did you buy her for her last birthday?
..... you for her next birthday?
- I sent my girlfriend a postcard yesterday.
I another one now.

- Mixed tenses: past simple, present simple, present continuous, future with *going to*

129 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A

Yesterday I (get up) got up early and (wash) (1) my hair. I (have) (2) breakfast and (read) (3) the newspapers. I (make) (4) some food for the evening and (put) (5) it in the refrigerator. It (be) (6) a lovely day so I (not / catch) (7) the bus to college. I (walk) (8). I (work) (9) really hard. I usually (have) (10) lunch at one but yesterday I (not / have) (11) a break at all. I (get) (12) home at about six and I (have) (13) dinner. Then I (watch) (14) television for a while. I usually (go) (15) to bed at 10.30, but last night my friend Abigail (phone) (16) and (invite) (17) me to a party. So I (go) (18). I (not / know) (19) anybody at the beginning, but I (meet) (20) some really interesting people there. I (not / want) (21) to leave! I (come) (22) home at 2.30.

It's now 8.30 and I (listen) (23) to the radio in bed. At about 9 o'clock I (make) (24) myself some tea and toast and I (have) (25) breakfast in bed!

B

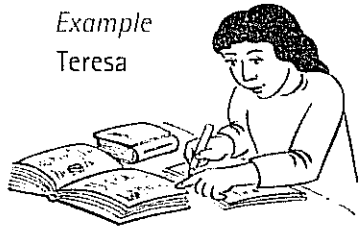
I (go) went to a really good football match yesterday. I (not / go / usually) (1) to see my local team, but I (not / have) (2) anything to do so I (buy) (3) a ticket and went along. The first half (be) (4) a bit slow, but in the second half the game really (come) (5) alive. My home team (not / miss) (6) any opportunities and (win) (7) the game 3-1.

Right now, I (read) (8) the report of the match in the newspaper. It (say) (9) there's another match next week. I (get) (10) a ticket!

- Mixed tenses: past simple, present continuous, future with *going to*

130 Look at the pictures and the diary extracts. Write three questions and answers for Jamie and three for Nicola.

Example
Teresa



Tuesday 5	Wednesday 6	Thursday 7
buy Rosie's present	TODAY	meet Rosie in town

Q: What's Teresa doing?
A: She's doing her homework

Q: What did she do yesterday after school?
A: She bought Rosie's present.
Q: What's she going to do tomorrow after school?
A: She's going to meet Rosie in town.

1 Jamie



Tuesday 5	Wednesday 6	Thursday 7
go for a swim	TODAY	train for Saturday's match

Q:
A:

Q:
A:
Q:
A:

2 Nicola



Tuesday 5	Wednesday 6	Thursday 7
take my books back to the library	TODAY	run 1000m race (and win!)

Q:
A:

Q:
A:
Q:
A:

- Mixed tenses: past simple, present simple, present continuous, future with *going to*, *can*, *have got*

131 Circle the best word or words to complete the sentences.

Example Where can I sharks swimming near me?

- a) seeing **b) see** c) saw

- How often we have rain in August?
a) does b) are c) do
- There any poisonous snakes here.
a) aren't b) isn't c) wasn't
- The police didn't anything on the beach
a) found b) finds c) find
- They going to meet at the leisure centre at five o'clock.
a) can b) are c) want
- David and Poppy talking on the phone.
a) is b) have c) are
- How long you in the Amazon forest?
a) were b) was c) have
- Look! I've free tickets for the school barbecue.
a) got b) gets c) get
- The baby is cold so Lauren putting her jacket round him.
a) going to b) is c) does
- What did your mother you for your birthday?
a) gave b) give c) giving
- What John do at weekends?
a) has b) was c) does
- I think I going to leave now.
a) was b) am c) are
- After the storm yesterday morning, it a lovely sunny day.
a) was b) has c) is
- Charles Dickens have a lot of money when he was young.
a) didn't b) hasn't d) doesn't
- Where you last night?
a) was b) are c) were

- Mixed tenses: present simple, present continuous, future with *going to*, *can*, *have got*

132 Complete the words.

Eva: Hello, Sally. How a..... you?

Sally: Hi, Eva. What are you d..... (1) here?

Eva: I'm w..... (2) for the bus into town to go shopping.

Sally: But you u..... (3) work on Wednesdays.

Eva: I know, but th..... (4) a problem at our new flat.

Sally: Oh, I didn't kn..... (5) you had a new flat.

Eva: Yes. I'm sh..... (6) it with two other girls. They're st..... (7) English at a school here for six months.

Sally: So what's the problem?

Eva: The central heating d..... (8) work, so we're all freezing! Last week, when the weather w..... (9) really cold, we switched it on, but nothing h..... (10).

Sally: Well, talk to the owner.

Eva: I c..... (11).

Sally: Why?

Eva: Because he l..... (12) in Ireland and we h..... (13) got his address or phone number. We just p..... (14) the rent money into his bank account ev..... (15) month, that's all.

Sally: So what a..... (16) you going to do?

Eva: I'm g..... (17) to buy an electric heater.

Sally: Electric heaters are m..... (18) expensive than central heating.

Eva: I know. But what c..... (19) we do?

Sally: Stop paying the rent?

Eva: Exactly! We a..... (20) going to pay the rent until the owner fixes the central heating.

• Adverbs and adverbial phrases

133 Circle the best position (1, 2 or 3) in each sentence for the words in italics.

Example

(1) Jay can't (2) come (3) because he's on the phone.

now

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 Sarah doesn't (1) eat (2) hotdogs (3). | <i>usually</i> |
| 2 What (1) have you (2) got in your lunch box (3)? | <i>today</i> |
| 3 He (1) tells me (2) anything about his private life (3). | <i>never</i> |
| 4 Where (1) are you (2) having dinner (3)? | <i>this evening</i> |
| 5 Why (1) did you move (2) the car (3)? | <i>last night</i> |
| 6 I (1) go for (2) a pizza after work on Friday (3) | <i>sometimes</i> |
| 7 Do you (1) go to school (2) on your bike (3)? | <i>always</i> |
| 8 Is Jerry (1) going to (2) get a new computer (3)? | <i>in a few days</i> |
| 9 We (1) have (2) sugar (3) in our coffee. | <i>usually</i> |
| 10 What (1) are you thinking (2) about (3) ? | <i>at this moment</i> |
| 11 Why (1) didn't you (2) tell me (3)? | <i>yesterday</i> |
| 12 Do you (1) think (2) about going (3) to Australia? | <i>sometimes</i> |
| 13 What (1) are you (2) going to do (3)? | <i>next year</i> |
| 14 Can (1) I (2) go diving with you (3)? | <i>this afternoon</i> |
| 15 They're (1) on time (2) for meals (3). | <i>always</i> |
| 16 Did (1) we finish (2) all the ice-cream (3) ? | <i>at lunch time</i> |
| 17 They (1) can't answer (2) the phone when
they're busy (3). | <i>often</i> |
| 18 (1) The answering machine doesn't (2) work (3). | <i>always</i> |
| 19 (1) I'm (2) going to (3) take that train again. | <i>never</i> |
| 20 Those trees (1) don't (2) look healthy (3). | <i>this year</i> |

• Mixed tenses

134 Use the words in the boxes with the verb in the circle to make sentences.

1

1 jeans
new some
last Saturday

2

you Mark a
CD birthday his
Are for ?

buy

3

me She
never
anything

4

you anything
last weekend ?

1 I bought some new jeans last Saturday.

2

3

4

5

the dinner
We moment
at

6

last you
good night
a time ?

have

7

when chocolate
I milkshake
a home
get I

8

not breakfast
She morning
every

5

6

7

8

122

- A little bit of everything

135 Correct the mistakes.

Examples Can I borrow ^a pen, please?
aren't

There ~~isn't~~ any shops in my street.

- 1 Has she got an European Community passport?
- 2 Your holiday photo's were really good.
- 3 My brother is medical student.
- 4 The childreins are playing with their friends down the street.
- 5 Maria's sister is staying with us. He's from Prague.
- 6 This is Samantha and this is his brother, Paul.
- 7 Nick and Ann are at school in England but they parents live in Germany.
- 8 When is Peters party?
- 9 Pass me this pen, please.
- 10 Is everybody on the car? Then we can go.
- 11 Write down my address. Have got a piece of paper?
- 12 What you have got in your bag?
- 13 A: Have you got brothers and sisters?
B: No, I haven't got.
- 14 Does he wants to meet us at the café?
- 15 I haven't got some sweets left.
- 16 What you doing?
- 17 Joe's enjoying himself in England but he miss his friends.
- 18 Alice doesn't get very good marks in Geography, but she tries hard.
- 19 I'm not going to school on Saturdays.
- 20 A: Is that Andrea on her bike?
B: Yes. She goes to her dance class.
- 21 Where he live?
- 22 I don't have sometimes any lunch.
- 23 Claire and Tristan go out always on Saturday evening.
- 24 Where's Max? He's bike's outside.
- 25 Mr Everard usually is at school before 7.30.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
be	was/ were	give	gave
beat	beat	go	went
become	became	grow	grew
begin	began	have	had
bite	bit	hear	heard
blow	blew	hide	hid
break	broke	hit	hit
bring	brought	hold	held
build	built	hurt	hurt
burn	burnt/burned	keep	kept
buy	bought	know	knew
catch	caught	lead	led
choose	chose	learn	learnt/learned
come	came	leave	left
cost	cost	lend	lent
cut	cut	let	let
do	did	lose	lost
draw	drew	make	made
dream	dreamt/dreamed	mean	meant
drink	drank	meet	met
drive	drove	pay	paid
eat	ate	put	put
fall	fell	read	read
feed	fed	ride	rode
feel	felt	ring	rang
fight	fought	rise	rose
find	found	run	ran
fly	flew	say	said
forget	forgot	see	saw
freeze	froze	sell	sold
get	got	send	sent

Infinitive Past simple

set	set
shake	shook
shine	shone
shoot	shot
shut	shut
sing	sang
sink	sank
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke
spend	spent
spill	spilt/spilled
split	split
stand	stood
steal	stole

Infinitive Past simple

strike	struck
swim	swam
swing	swung
take	took
teach	taught
tear	tore
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)
wear	wore
weep	wept
win	won
write	wrote

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