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Grammar Spectrum 1

English rules and practice



Elementary

Contents

	Introduction	<i>page 3</i>
	Contents	4
	<hr/>	
	Verbs and tenses	
unit 1	Be: Present Simple (1) (I am, I'm not)	6
2	Be: Present Simple (2) (Am I...? Are you...?)	8
3	Present Simple (1) (I know, I don't know)	10
4	Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?)	12
5	Present Continuous (1) (I'm eating)	14
6	Present Continuous (2) (Am I winning?)	16
7	Present Simple (I work) or Present Continuous (I'm working)	18
8	Imperative (Go, Don't go)	20
9	Be: Past Simple (I was, they were)	22
10	Past Simple (I played, I didn't play)	24
11	Present Perfect (1) (I have gone, I haven't gone)	26
12	Present Perfect (2) (Has she gone?); ever, never, yet, just	28
13	Be going to (I'm going to leave)	30
14	Will and shall (I will win)	32
15	Present Continuous for the future (He's working tomorrow)	34
16	Have and have got	36
	<hr/>	
	Sentences and questions	
17	Nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.	38
18	Subject, verb, object	40
19	'Yes/no' questions (Are you...? Is he...?)	42
20	Questions (Where, When, Why, How)	44
21	Questions (Who, What, Which, How many)	46
22	Whose is this? ~ It's John's.	48
23	Short answers (Yes, I am. Yes, I do.)	50
	<hr/>	
	Modals	
24	Can, can't, could	52
25	Can I? Could I? May I? Can you? Could you?	54
26	Must and mustn't	56
	<hr/>	
	Prepositions	
27	Prepositions of place (in, on, under etc.)	58
28	Prepositions of time (in, on, at, from, to)	60

	Articles, nouns, pronouns etc.	
unit 29	A, an or the	page 62
30	Plural nouns (cats, men); one and ones	64
31	This, that, these, those	66
32	Countable and uncountable nouns; a, some, the	68
33	A, some, any, no	70
34	I and me (subject and object pronouns)	72
35	My, your; mine, yours	74
36	Much, many; how much, how many; more	76
37	A lot of, a little, a few	78
	Adjectives and adverbs	
38	Adjectives (big, new etc.)	80
39	Cardinal and ordinal numbers (three, third)	82
40	Comparative adjectives (cheaper, more beautiful)	84
41	Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)	86
42	Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)	88
43	Adverbs of frequency (always, never)	90
	Building sentences	
44	And, but, so, both...and, either...or, neither...nor	92
	Form tables	94
	Exit tests	98
	Answer key to practice exercises	102
	Answer key to exit tests	117
	Index	118
	Verb tenses table	

1 Be: Present Simple (1) (I am, I'm not)

C

- 1 Here are some examples of **be** in the Present Simple:

*This **is** my brother. He's ten years old.
I'm a student. These **are** my books.
They **aren't** at home. They're at the theatre.*

- 2 We form the Present Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE

	Full form	Short form
Singular	I am	I'm
	You are	You're
	He/she/it is	He's/she's/it's
Plural	We are	We're
	You are	You're
	They are	They're

NEGATIVE

	Full form	Short form
Singular	I am not	I'm not
	You are not	You aren't
	He/she/it is not	He/she/it isn't
Plural	We are not	We aren't
	You are not	You aren't
	They are not	They aren't

- 3 In speech, we usually use the short forms:

*She's my sister. He's my brother.
I'm from Italy. They're German.*

- 4 We use **be**:

- to say who we are:

*I'm Steve and this **is** my friend Bill. We're from Scotland.*

*I'm Janet and these **are** my sisters. This **is** Sandra and this **is** Patricia. Sandra and Patricia **are** doctors.*

- to talk about the weather:

*It's cold today.
It's a beautiful day.
It's usually hot here!
It **isn't** very warm today.*

- to talk about the time:

*It's ten o'clock.
It's half past four.
You're late!*

- to talk about places:

*Milan **is** in the north of Italy.
John and Mary **are** in Yorkshire.*

- to talk about people's ages:

*My sister **is** six years old.*

Practice

- A Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of **be** in the gaps.

- 0 I am a student from Brazil.
0 My parents are not (not) rich.
1 My father _____ a teacher.
2 My mother _____ (not) Brazilian.
3 She _____ from America.

- 4 I _____ twenty years old.
5 My little brother _____ two.
6 My older brothers _____ (not) students.
7 They _____ in the army.
8 It _____ often very hot in Brazil.

D

- B Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of **be**, as in the examples.

- 0 I'm _____ a doctor.
0 I'm not _____ (not) a bank manager.
1 She _____ (not) a teacher.
2 He _____ a student.
3 They _____ at home.
4 They _____ (not) in the park.

- 5 It _____ (not) cold today.
6 It _____ very hot.
7 We _____ from Paris.
8 We _____ (not) from Bordeaux.
9 You _____ (not) twenty-one.
10 I _____ twenty-four.

C Look at these pictures. These people are saying who they are. Write sentences, choosing the correct jobs from the box, as in the example.

a pop star	a farmer	a bank manager	a footballer	a dentist	a doctor
a policeman	an artist	a teacher	a film star	a scientist	a photographer



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



names: _____
nationality: _____
jobs: _____



names: _____
nationality: _____
jobs: _____



names: _____
nationality: _____
jobs: _____



names: _____
nationality: _____
jobs: _____



names: _____
nationality: _____
jobs: _____

D Choose words from the box to put in the gaps.

He's	She's	They're	It's (x3)
are	is	We	isn't

- 0 My parents live in Scotland. They're teachers.
1 New York _____ in England. _____ in America.
2 Paul _____ from Germany. _____ German.
3 My sister is a doctor. _____ thirty years old.
4 _____ six o'clock! _____ are late.
5 _____ very cold today. Let's stay at home.
6 Look at the time! Chris and Mary _____ late.

2 Be: Present Simple (2) (Am I...? Are you...?)

1 We use **be**:

- to talk about how we feel:

*I'm happy. They're sad.
They're bored. She's tired.
We're hungry. I'm thirsty.
He isn't afraid. They're cold.*

- to say hello:

*Bill: Hello. How are you?
Jane: I'm fine thanks. How are you?*

- to apologize:

*Mary: I'm sorry I'm late.
Chris: It doesn't matter.*

- to describe things:

*It isn't expensive. It's cheap.
It's an old film. It isn't very good.
These photos are bad!*

(For other uses of **be**, see unit 1.)

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

SINGULAR: *There's a supermarket in this street.*

There is a telephone in the flat.

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

We also use **there + be** to talk about when things happen:

There is a bus to London at 6 o'clock.

There are taxis, but there aren't any buses on Sunday.

There isn't another train to Manchester today.

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

QUESTIONS

Singular	Am	I	} late?
	Are	you	
	Is	he/she/it	
Plural	Are	we	} late?
	Are	you	
	Are	they	

Here are questions with all the forms of **be**:

Am I late for the film?

Are you twenty years old?

Is he at home now?

Is she French or Italian?

Is it time to go home?

Are we ready to leave?

Are you both at university?

Are they in London today?

Practice

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

tired sad ~~thirsty~~ happy
hungry bored afraid cold



0 She's thirsty.



1 He _____



2 They _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

B Use *there + be* to say what we can and cannot find in the town of Smallwood.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 (a cinema: ✓) <u>There's</u> a cinema. | 4 (banks: 6) _____ six banks. |
| 0 (a river) <u>There isn't</u> a river. | 5 (a luxury hotel: ✓) _____ a luxury hotel. |
| 0 (restaurants: 10) <u>There are</u> ten restaurants. | 6 (a theatre) _____ a theatre. |
| 0 (any museums) <u>There aren't</u> any museums. | 7 (newsagents: 6) _____ six newsagents. |
| 1 (a castle) _____ a castle. | 8 (many tourists) _____ many tourists. |
| 2 (baker's shops: 2) _____ two baker's shops. | |
| 3 (a zoo: ✓) _____ a zoo. | |

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 (thirsty – you – are) | <u>Are you thirsty?</u> |
| 1 (a teacher – you – are) | _____ |
| 2 (they – bored – are) | _____ |
| 3 (is – afraid – he) | _____ |
| 4 (she – tired – is) | _____ |
| 5 (are – you – how) | _____ |
| 6 (cold today – it – is) | _____ |
| 7 (she – Spanish – is) | _____ |
| 8 (they – from London – are) | _____ |

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

- | QUESTIONS | ANSWERS |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 0 (you/Spanish) <u>Are you Spanish</u> _____? | ~ No, I'm French. |
| 1 (you/hungry) _____? | ~ No, I'm thirsty. |
| 2 (she/your sister) _____? | ~ No, she's my mother. |
| 3 (I/late) _____? | ~ No, you're on time. |
| 4 (they/from America) _____? | ~ No, they're from Canada. |
| 5 (he/a tennis player) _____? | ~ No, he's a footballer. |
| 6 (you/happy) _____? | ~ No, I'm sad. |
| 7 (she/at home) _____? | ~ No, she's at work. |
| 8 (he/twenty) _____? | ~ No, he's eighteen years old. |

E Put forms of *be* in these conversations.

- Steve: This ⁰ is Joan, my sister.
- Tom: Hello, Joan. ¹ _____ you a student?
- Joan: No, I ² _____ a dentist. I work in Brighton.
- Mike: How are you, Sally?
- Sally: I ³ _____ fine, thanks.
- Mike: ⁴ _____ you hungry?
- Sally: Yes. ⁵ _____ there a good restaurant near here?
- Mike: Yes. There ⁶ _____ a restaurant in Wellington Street.
- The food is good and it ⁷ _____ very cheap.

3 Present Simple (1) (I know, I don't know)

- 1 We form the Present Simple like this:

POSITIVE	
Singular	I know . You know . He/she/it knows .
Plural	We know . You know . They know .

I **know** the answer.
She **starts** work at 9.30.

We add -s after he/she/it:

I start → he starts I live → she lives

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

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

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

I study → he studies I fly → it flies

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

- 2 Now look at these examples of the negative:

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

NEGATIVE	
Full form	Short form
I do not know .	I don't know .
You do not know .	You don't know .
He/she/it does not know .	He doesn't know .
We do not know .	We don't know .
You do not know .	You don't know .
They do not know .	They don't know .

Note that we say:

He **does not know**. (Not ~~He does not knows~~.)

- 3 We use the Present Simple:

- to talk about things that happen regularly:



- to talk about facts:

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

Practice

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

- He work^s _____ in a bank.
- They live[✓] _____ in France.
- I watch _____ TV every day.
- She go _____ to work by car.
- The film finish _____ at ten o'clock.

- We play _____ tennis every weekend.
- They go _____ on holiday in August.
- He speak _____ Italian and French.
- She do _____ her homework every night.
- We start _____ work at 8.30.

- B Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once. Remember to add -s or -es if necessary.

fly	study	finish	eat
sell	smoke	drink	live

- He eats toast for breakfast.
- I _____ coffee three times a day.
- My father _____ a new language every year.

- She _____ to New York once a month.
- He _____ ten cigarettes a day.
- They _____ in Ireland.
- He _____ work at six o'clock.
- I _____ fruit in a shop.

C Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Simple.

- 0 (He /not/live/ in Mexico) He doesn't live in Mexico.
- 1 (She /not/work/ in a bank) _____
- 2 (I /not/play/ golf) _____
- 3 (Paul /not/listen/ to the radio) _____
- 4 (We /not/speak/ French) _____
- 5 (You /not/listen/ to me!) _____
- 6 (My car /not/work) _____
- 7 (I /not/drink/ tea) _____
- 8 (Sheila /not/eat/ meat) _____
- 9 (I /not/understand/ you) _____

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

leave	start	arrive	get	watch	work	brush
eat	have	like	drink	go	stop	

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: Well, I ⁰ get up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I ¹ _____ breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast, I ² _____ my teeth. I ³ _____ to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually ⁴ _____ at my office at about half past eight. First, I ⁵ _____ a cup of coffee, and then I ⁶ _____ work at 8.45 am.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I ⁷ _____ in a bank. I am a computer operator. I ⁸ _____ my job. It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

Jim: I ⁹ _____ work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I ¹⁰ _____ a cup of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I ¹¹ _____ the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I ¹² _____ TV for an hour or two.

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

0	1	2	3	4
from Scotland ✓	in a bank ✗	in a flat ✓	French ✓	new films ✗
from England ✗	in a shop ✓	in a house ✗	Italian ✗	old films ✓

- 0 (come) She comes from Scotland. She doesn't come from England.
- 1 (work) She _____ in a bank. She _____ in a shop.
- 2 (live) She _____ She _____
- 3 (speak) _____
- 4 (like) _____

4 Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?)

1 We use the Present Simple:

- to talk about feelings:



I like pop music. I don't like classical music.

She loves football!

Philip wants a new car.

I don't want a cup of tea, thanks.

He feels sick.

- to talk about thoughts:



I don't think she likes her new job.

I don't know the answer.

He doesn't understand me.

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

3 We form Present Simple questions like this:

QUESTIONS

Singular	Do	I/you	} know?
	Does	he/she/it	
Plural	Do	we	} know?
	Do	you	
	Do	they	

Note that we put **do** before **I/you/we/they**:

Do you speak Spanish?

Do you work in the town centre?

Do they know the answer?

We put **does** before **he/she/it**:

Does he walk to work?

Does Steve enjoy his job?

Does she play the piano?

Note that we say:

Does he walk? (Not ~~Does he walks?~~)

Practice

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

0 (tennis ✗) He doesn't like tennis.

3 (his job ✓✓) _____

0 (music ✓✓) He loves music.

4 (fish ✗✗) _____

1 (coffee ✓) He _____

5 (holidays ✓✓) _____

2 (films ✗) He _____

6 (golf ✗) _____

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

like	not know	love	feel
think	not like	want	not understand

0 She thinks that films are fantastic! She loves films.

1 I _____ sick. Can I have a glass of water please?

2 I don't know the answer because I _____ the question.

3 I _____ he's tired. He works too hard.

4 We _____ that new painting. We think it's terrible!

5 I want to telephone Jane, but I _____ her phone number.

6 They're thirsty. They _____ something to drink.

7 I _____ your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive?

5 Present Continuous (1) (I'm eating)

- 1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

be + -ing FORM
I am eating.

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE

Full form

I **am** eating.

You **are** eating.

He/she/it **is** eating.

We **are** eating.

You **are** eating.

They **are** eating.

Short form

I'm eating.

You're eating.

He's eating.

We're eating.

You're eating.

They're eating.

NEGATIVE

Full form

I **am not** eating.

You **are not** eating.

He/she/it **is not** eating.

We **are not** eating.

You **are not** eating.

They **are not** eating.

Short form

I'm **not** eating.

You **aren't** eating.

He **isn't** eating.

We **aren't** eating.

You **aren't** eating.

They **aren't** eating.

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

listen → listening	play → playing
work → working	read → reading

- 3 But notice these irregular spellings:

win → winning	get → getting
shop → shopping	sit → sitting
swim → swimming	travel → travelling
dance → dancing	write → writing
shine → shining	

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

- 4 We use the Present Continuous:

- to talk about things that are happening now:



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



Practice

- A Write out the sentences below. Put the verbs in the positive or negative forms of the Present Continuous. Use short forms (e.g. I'm, I'm not).

- 0 I (not/work) at the bank now. I (study) French at university.

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

- 1 Look! He (not/work). He (listen) to music.

- 2 We (win) the match, but we (not/play) well.

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

- 4 You (watch) the TV. You (not/listen) to me!

5 They (not/get) ready. They (play) music.

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

B Look at these pictures.



Decide what is happening (✓) and what isn't happening (X) in each picture, and then write positive or negative sentences.

0 (George/eat/breakfast)

X

George isn't eating breakfast.

(George/sleep)

✓

George is sleeping.

1 (They/work)

(They/ sit/ in the garden)

2 (I/study/music)

(I/learn/Japanese)

3 (He/play/tennis)

(She/win)

4 (We/spend/a day at the seaside)

(The sun/shine)

C Finish the postcard using the words in brackets () in the Present Continuous.

Use full forms (e.g. *is sitting*).

Dear Peter,

Jenny and I ⁰ *are staying* (stay) here for a week.

The sun ¹ (shine) and it's very hot.

We ² (sit) on the beach and I

³ (drink) an orange juice.

We ⁴ (not/swim) because we're

both tired. We ⁵ (watch) the boats on

the sea at the moment. They ⁶ (travel) fast,

but I can see fifteen or sixteen. Jenny ⁷ (read)

her book, and I ⁸ (write) all the postcards!

Jim and Jenny



6 Present Continuous (2) (Am I winning?)

- 1 Look at these questions:

*Are you **enjoying** that drink, Ann?*
*Is he **watching** TV at the moment?*
*Are they **working** hard?*

- 2 We form Present Continuous questions like this:

QUESTIONS				
Singular	Am	I	} winning?	
	Are	you		
	Is	she/he/it		
Plural	Are	we	} winning?	
	Are	you		
	Are	they		

- 3 Here are three common Present Continuous questions. They all mean 'How are you?':

*How's it **going**?*
*How **are** you **getting on**?*
*How **are** you **doing**?*



- 4 In English, we cannot say:

~~*I'm liking tennis.*~~
~~*I'm knowing your sister.*~~

We say:

*I **like** tennis.*
*I **know** your sister.*

We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

like know hate love understand
believe mean remember want

- 5 **think** and **have**

We cannot say:

~~*I'm thinking it's good.*~~

We say:

*I **think** it's good.*
 (= In my opinion, it's good.)

But we can say:

*She's **thinking** about the film we saw.*
 (= The film is in her mind now.)

We cannot say:

~~*I'm having a ticket.*~~

We say:

*I **have** a ticket.* (= I possess a ticket.)

But we can say:

*I'm **having** breakfast.*
 (= I'm eating breakfast.)

Practice

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

- (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?)
- (she – having lunch – is – ?)
- (you – are – feeling sick – ?)
- (playing football – are – they – ?)
- (the cat – sleeping – is – ?)
- (relaxing – are – you – ?)
- (the sun – is – shining – ?)
- (he – is – coming – to the cinema – ?)
- (listening – are – they – ?)
- (eating – at the moment – she – is – ?)
- (it – raining hard – is – ?)
- (I – getting better – at tennis – am – ?)
- (are – winning the match – we – ?)

Are you enjoying your work? _____

B Make questions and answers. Use the Present Continuous.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
0 (she/work/in Peru this year?) <u>Is she working in Peru this year?</u>	~ (No, she/study/in Mexico) ~ No. <u>She's studying in Mexico.</u>
1 (you/study/English at the moment?) _____	~ (Yes, I/work/hard) ~ _____
2 (they/listen/to the radio?) _____	~ (No, they/play/ CDs) ~ _____
3 (Peter/wash/now?) _____	~ (Yes, he/have/a bath) ~ _____
4 (they/live/in Madrid at the moment?) _____	~ (Yes, they/learn/Spanish) ~ _____
5 (David/sing/in a group this year?) _____	~ (No, he/work/in a restaurant) ~ _____

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

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

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

Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?

Steve: 0 I'm going _____ (I/go) to the bank. What are you doing?

Paul: 1 _____ (I/shop). 2 _____ (I/look) for a new tennis racquet. 3 _____ (I/play) a lot of tennis at the moment, and I need a new racquet.

Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?

Paul: Yes. She isn't in England at the moment. 4 _____ (She/work) in France for a month.

Steve: What 5 _____ (she/do) in France?

Paul: 6 _____ (She/sing) in a night-club.

Steve: Really? What about Fred and Sue? What 7 _____ (they/do)?

Paul: 8 _____ (They/study) for an exam. They're always in the library at the moment.

Steve: How is your sister? Is she all right?

Paul: Yes, she's fine, but she's tired. 9 _____ (We/paint) the living-room. It's hard work.

Steve: Can I help you?

Paul: No, it's OK. My father 10 _____ (help).

Steve: Well, I hope you find a good racquet.

7 Present Simple (I work) or Present Continuous (I'm working)

1 Compare the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:

Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about 'regular' or 'usual' things:

*She **works** in a school. She's a teacher.*

*Jane **speaks** French and Spanish.*

*I **go** to the cinema every week.*



*It **rains** a lot in March.*



*Usually, I **play** tennis....*

Joe: What **does** Tom **do**?

Sue: He's a doctor.

Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now ('temporary' things):

*My brother **is working** in Paris this month.*

*Tom **is speaking** on the phone at the moment.*

Pete: Where **are** you **going**?

Mary: I'm **going** to the supermarket.



*It's **raining** now!*



*but today I'm **playing** golf.*

Bill: What's Tom **doing** this week?

Sara: He's **skiing** in Switzerland.

2 We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

like	hate	love	want	think (= believe)
know	mean	remember	understand	

Tom: **Do** you **like** this book? (Not ~~Are you liking this book?~~)

Pam: Yes, I **think** it's good. (Not ~~Yes, I'm thinking it's good.~~)

Practice

A Put the words in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Peter: What are you doing (you/do)?
- John: I _____ (finish) my homework.
- Steve: How _____ (your sister/travel) to work every day?
- Mary: She _____ (take) the bus.
- Paul: What _____ (you/eat)?
- Jill: An apple. It's delicious! I _____ (love) apples.
- Carlos: Look! It _____ (snow).
- Hans: It _____ (snow) every year in my country.
- Sheila: What _____ (Joanna/do)?
- Bill: I _____ (think) she's an actress, but she _____ (work) in a restaurant this month.

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

Dear David,

I **live** ⁰ ✓ _____ in a large flat in Rome. I'm **having** ⁰ ~~have~~ _____ two sisters. They are called Rosa and Maria. We **are getting up** ¹ _____ at seven o'clock every morning, and we **have** ² _____ coffee and a small breakfast. I **leave** ³ _____ the flat at eight and walk to the university. I **am finishing** ⁴ _____ classes at five every day, and I **arrive** ⁵ _____ home at six. This month I **work** ⁶ _____ very hard for my first exams.

At the moment, I **eat** ⁷ _____ breakfast in the kitchen of our flat, my mother **drinks** ⁸ _____ coffee, and my sisters **are reading** ⁹ _____ magazines.

On Saturday afternoons I **am playing** ¹⁰ _____ tennis with my friends, or I **go** ¹¹ _____ to the cinema. Today, I'm going to see a new English film. Sometimes I **am watching** ¹² _____ American films on TV, but I'm **not understanding** ¹³ _____ the words! **Are you liking** ¹⁴ _____ films?

Please write to me soon.

With best wishes,

Anna



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

0 (Usually she/work/at the office, but this week she/work/at home)

Usually she works at the office, but this week she's working at home.

1 (You/not/eat/very much at the moment. Are you ill?)

2 (She/know/three words in Italian!)

3 (I/take/the bus to work this week, but usually I/walk)

4 (I/study/Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)

5 (you/watch/the television at the moment?)

6 (I/not/remember/the name of the hotel)

7 (She/speak/three languages)

8 (The sun/shine/. It's a beautiful day!)

8 Imperative (Go, Don't go)

1 These are imperatives:

Go. Help. Come. Wait.

We use the imperative like this:

Come in! Have a cup of tea.

Turn left at the post office.

Don't touch! It's hot.

Note that sometimes the imperative is one word, but often we give more information:

Help!

Help me!

Help me with my suitcase.

We can say **please** after an imperative to be more polite:

Help me with my suitcase, please.

Hurry up, please. We're late.

Come here, please.

Listen to me, please.

2 We use **Do not** or **Don't** like this:

Don't be late.

Don't forget your books!

Don't wait for me.

We normally use the short form **Don't**.

3 We use the imperative:

► to give instructions:

Turn right at the corner.

Don't forget your passport.

► to give warnings:

Look out! There's a car coming.

Be careful! That box is very heavy.

► to give advice:

Have a rest. You look tired.

Take a coat. It's cold today.

Don't see that film. It's terrible!

► to ask people to do things:

Come in please, and sit down.

Listen to this song. It's wonderful.

Pass the butter, please.

► to make offers:

Have another orange juice.

Make yourself a cup of coffee.

► to 'wish' things:

Have a good trip!

Have a nice holiday!

Practice

A Make complete sentences by filling the gaps with phrases from the box.

Use each phrase once.

Turn left	Come in	Don't wait	Don't forget	Stop the car!
Help me!	Have	Don't listen	Pass	Don't be late!
Open	Come	Catch	Take	

0 Don't wait for me. I'm not coming tonight.

1 _____ an umbrella with you. It's raining.

2 _____ a rest. You look tired.

3 _____ at the end of the road.

4 _____ I can't swim!

5 _____ to take your passport.

6 _____ There's a cat in the road.

7 _____ to my party, please.

8 _____ your books at page 84.

9 _____ the salt, please.

10 _____ to that record. It's terrible.

11 _____ The bus leaves at 9 o'clock.

12 _____ and have a glass of lemonade.

13 _____ the first train in the morning.

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

open	forget	come	be	bring
have	turn	wait	make	

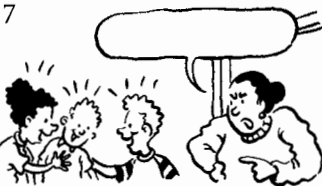
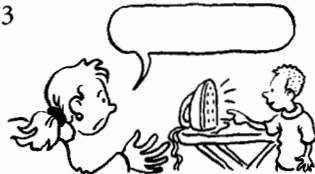
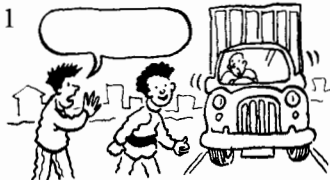
20, Sea Parade
Brighton

Dear Paul,

0 Come and see me next weekend. I'm staying in a house by the sea. Don't
1 _____ to bring your swimming costume with you! It isn't difficult to find the house.
When you get to the crossroads in the town, 2 _____ right and drive to the end of the road.
3 _____ careful because it is a dangerous road! 4 _____ some warm clothes with
you because it is cold in the evenings here. If I am not at home when you arrive, don't
5 _____ for me. The key to the house is under the big white stone in the garden.
6 _____ the front door and 7 _____ yourself a cup of tea in the kitchen!
8 _____ a good journey!

Best Wishes,
Steven

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



Come	right.
Have	out!
Pass	me!
Turn	an orange juice.
Help	your umbrella.
Don't	in.
Don't forget	to me!
Listen	the milk, please.
Look	touch it!

- 0 Help me!
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

9 Be: Past Simple (I was, they were)

1 We form the Past Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE			
Singular	I	was	
	You	were	
	He/she/it	was	
Plural	We/you/they	were	
NEGATIVE			
		Full form	Short form
Singular	I	was not	wasn't
	You	were not	weren't
	He/she/it	was not	wasn't
Plural	We/you/they	were not	weren't
QUESTIONS			
Singular	Was	I	} right?
	Were	you	
	Was	he/she/it	
Plural	Were	we/you/they	right?

Here are some examples with **was** and **were**:

*I **was** in New York last week.*

*We **were** at home yesterday evening.*

*They **weren't** late this morning.*

Was it a good film?

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

► **was/were** + facts about the past:

*John F. Kennedy **was** an American president.*

*Our first house **was** in the centre of town.*

A: ***Were** your answers correct?*

B: *No, they **were** all wrong!*

*Paula **wasn't** the first person at the party.*

► **was/were** + place and time:

	+ PLACE	+ TIME
We were	in Spain	in June.
She wasn't	at home	last night.

*George and Joanna **weren't** in London at the weekend. They **were** in Brighton.*

*Steve and Mary **were** here at six o'clock.*

► **was/were** + adjective (e.g. **cold**, **tired**):

*It **was cold** yesterday.*

*They **were tired** after the journey.*

*The train **was late** again this morning.*

A: ***Were** your exams **easy**?*

B: *The first exam **was easy**, but the second one **wasn't**.*

Practice

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

TODAY

YESTERDAY

0 I'm at home.

*I **was** at home.*

1 Jane and Michael are tired.

2 She's in the park.

3 It's a sunny day.

4 You're late.

5 They aren't hungry.

6 We aren't at work.

7 I'm thirsty.

8 You aren't at school!

9 We're at the cinema.

10 Paula isn't happy.

11 Everyone is excited.

12 I'm not afraid.

B Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using *was* or *were*.

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

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

new	Italian	big	green
cheap	cold	bad	

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

D Put *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't* in the gaps in these conversations.

- Peter: ⁰ Was Paul at work today?
- Julie: No, he ¹ _____ in the office. I think he's sick.
- Henry: ² _____ you in South America last year?
- Steve: Yes. I ³ _____ in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I ⁴ _____ in Brazil for a holiday.
- Paula: Philip and I ⁵ _____ at home in London last week. We ⁶ _____ at Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?
- Jane: Yes, I ⁷ _____ at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer.
⁸ _____ you there?
- Paula: No, we weren't there. Philip and I ⁹ _____ in Portugal in the summer.

10 Past Simple (I played, I didn't play)

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

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

Ann: **Did** you **see** Jane there?

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

- 2 We form the Past Simple like this:

POSITIVE		
I/you	}	walked.
He/she/it		
We/you/they		
NEGATIVE		
	<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I/you	}	did not walk.
He/she/it		
We/you/they		
didn't walk.		
QUESTIONS		
Did	{ I/you he/she/it we/you/they }	walk?

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

walk → walked play → played
work → worked cook → cooked

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

cry → cried stop → stopped

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

- 4 The Past Simple of some verbs is irregular:

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

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

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

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

Practice

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

walked ✓	drinked	went	played	writed	swam
taked	wrote	cooked	gived	spent	finded
drank	asked	flew	made	sended	buyed
gave	meeted	took	left	found	winned
met	passed	stoped	followed	sent	eated
won	cryed	comed	drove	bought	brought
leaved	swimmed	cried	stopped	ate	crossed
saw	worked	beginned	came	did	forgot

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

visit	work	play	drive
send	take	arrive	win

- 0 I played tennis at the club yesterday evening.
1 She _____ very hard for her exams.
2 Paul _____ me a postcard from Morocco.

- 3 She _____ her new car from London to Southampton.
- 4 I _____ my brother in Madrid last month.
- 5 The train _____ at the station at ten o'clock yesterday evening.
- 6 The French team _____ the match.
- 7 We _____ a lot of photographs on holiday last year.

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

in the mountains	swimming	any new friends	his Italian
the museums in Florence	football on the beach	in the local restaurants	

- 0 (go) He didn't go swimming.
- 1 (eat) _____
- 2 (play) _____
- 3 (walk) _____
- 4 (improve) _____
- 5 (meet) _____
- 6 (see) _____

D Make questions from these statements. Start your questions with *Did...*

- 0 You went on holiday in the summer. Did you go on holiday in the summer?
- 1 She bought a new table. _____
- 2 He worked in London. _____
- 3 They played tennis yesterday. _____
- 4 James cooked the dinner. _____
- 5 She gave a present to Anne. _____
- 6 Paul left the office at six o'clock. _____
- 7 You passed your exams. _____
- 8 She drove to Scotland. _____

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

stay	start	return	work
fly	find	live	leave

At the beginning of last year, Jane ⁰ flew _____ to Madrid. She
¹ _____ in an apartment near the city centre for ten months. She
² _____ in a clothes shop. After a couple of weeks Jane
³ _____ a good language school, and so she ⁴ _____ to
 improve her Spanish. After ten months Jane ⁵ _____ Madrid, and
 she ⁶ _____ in a small town near the sea for two months. Then she
⁷ _____ to England.

11 Present Perfect (1) (I have gone, I haven't gone)

1 We form the Present Perfect like this:

have + PAST PARTICIPLE	
She has <i>finished</i> .	
POSITIVE	
Full form	Short form
I/you have arrived	I've arrived
He/she/it has arrived	he's arrived
We/you/they have arrived	we've arrived
NEGATIVE	
Full form	Short form
I/you have not arrived	haven't
He/ she/it has not arrived	hasn't
We/you/ they have not arrived	haven't

2 The past participle can be regular or irregular:

	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
regular (+ -ed)		
play	I played	I have played
travel	I travelled	I have travelled
irregular		
meet	I met	I have met
go	I went	I have gone

(Regular past participles: see Table D, page 95.)
(Irregular past participles: see Table E, page 96.)

3 We use the Present Perfect:

► to talk about recent actions:

At 18.00, Anne arrived home.

At 18.01, we can say:

*Anne **has arrived** home.*

From 18.10 to 18.20, Anne had a shower.

At 18.21, we can say:

*She's **had** a shower.*

From 18.30 to 19.00, Anne ate her dinner.

At 19.01, we can say:

*She's **eaten** her dinner.*

► to talk about our lives:



*I've **sailed** across the Atlantic.*

*I've **seen** gorillas in Africa.*

*I **haven't danced** the Flamenco.*

Practice

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

0 (He/lose/his passport) He's lost his passport.

1 (We/finish/ our work) _____

2 (They/buy/a new house) _____

3 (I/visit/New York/five times) _____

4 (They/go/to the cinema) _____

5 (You/eat/four bananas!) _____

Now use short forms to make negative Present Perfect sentences.

0 (She /not/see/her sister) She hasn't seen her sister.

6 (I/not/do/any homework this week) _____

7 (They/not /phone/the doctor) _____

8 (You/not /take/any photographs) _____

9 (He/not /make/any mistakes) _____

10 (We/not/watch/any television today) _____

B Complete these dialogues, using the words in the box in the Present Perfect. Use short forms.

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

- 0 A: Can I speak to Paula, please?
B: I'm sorry. She's left.
- 1 A: Where's Mike?
B: He to the bank.
- 2 A: Would you like to come for a walk?
B: No, thanks. We're tired and we any lunch.
- 3 A: Have you seen Mary and Philip?
B: No, they home from work.
- 4 A: Is the cat in the garden?
B: Yes, she is. I the door, but she doesn't want to come into the house.
- 5 A: Are you coming home now?
B: No, I'm going to be late. I my work.
- 6 A: You your coffee!
B: No. It's too hot and you've put sugar in it.
- 7 A: I my camera!
B: Oh no! Was it very expensive?
- 8 A: Are you feeling better?
B: Yes, thanks. I a cup of tea and a bath.

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

I've ⁰ seen (see) a lot of beautiful places in my life, and I've ¹ (do) a lot of interesting things. I've ² (travel) in North and South America, for example. I've ³ (visit) all the big American cities. I've ⁴ (drive) across Mexico. I haven't ⁵ (be) to Argentina, but I've ⁶ (work) in Peru and Bolivia. I've ⁷ (stay) in expensive hotels and in very cheap hotels! I've ⁸ (swim) in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean sea. I've ⁹ (write) thousands of postcards to my friends and my family! I've ¹⁰ (eat) in the best restaurants in Paris, and I've ¹¹ (sing) Italian songs in Rome. I've ¹² (have) seven or eight holidays in Spain, and I've ¹³ (live) in Portugal. I haven't ¹⁴ (make) much money in my life, but I've ¹⁵ (meet) a lot of interesting people and I've ¹⁶ (take) a lot of wonderful photographs!



12

Present Perfect (2) (Has she gone?); ever, never, yet, just

1 We form Present Perfect questions like this:

QUESTIONS				
Singular	Have	I/you	} finished?	
	Has	he/she/it		
Plural	Have	we/you/they	finished?	

Here are some examples:

- Has the train left?
- Have Paul and Mary seen your photos?
- Have you read that book?

2 When we ask people about their lives, we often use **ever** (= at any time):

- Have you ever been to Australia?
- Have you ever eaten Japanese food?

When people talk about their lives, they sometimes use **never** (= not at any time):

- I've never learnt French.
- She has never seen an elephant.

Notice the position of **ever** and **never**:

	ever never	+ PAST PARTICIPLE		
Have you	ever	been	to Greece?	
I have	never	been	to Africa.	

3 We use **yet** in questions and in negative sentences. **Yet** means 'before now' or 'up to now'. Here are some examples:

- Have you eaten your sandwiches yet?
- Maria hasn't sung her song yet.

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

4 We often use **just** in positive Present Perfect sentences. **Just** means 'a moment ago'. Here are some examples:

- She's just lost her watch.
- Our plane has just left!

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

5 **Gone** and **been**

Look at the difference between these two sentences:

- He's **been** to Paris. (= He is now at home again.)

- He's **gone** to Paris. (= He is in Paris now.)

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

Practice

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

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

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

- 0 (you/be/to Jamaica?) Have you ever been to Jamaica?
- 6 (you/drive/a Rolls-Royce?)
- 7 (you/visit/Buckingham Palace?)
- 8 (you/meet/a famous film star?)
- 9 (you/see/a whale?)
- 10 (you/be/to Kenya?)
- 11 (you/have/a Mexican meal?)

- B You are a policeman. You are watching a criminal and you are describing what you see on your radio. Match the pictures with the words in the box. Make sentences using short forms of the Present Perfect with *just*.



He/make/a phone call	They/see/me!	He/enter/the house	He/meet/a friend
He/leave/the house	They/enter/a wood	They/look/at a map	They/find/the money

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 0 He's just entered the house. | 4 _____ |
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |

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

never (×2) yet (×4) gone been just (×2) ever
--

- 0 A: Have you written to John yet _____?
B: Yes, I've just _____ finished a letter to him. I'll post it today.
- 1 A: I've been to Canada, but I've _____ been to America. Have you?
B: No, but my brother has _____ to New York. He came back last week. He said it was great.
- 2 A: Are you coming home now?
B: No, I haven't finished my work _____.
- 3 A: Can I speak to John, please?
B: I'm sorry. He's _____ to Birmingham. He will be back tomorrow. Can you ring again tomorrow?
- 4 A: Have you _____ been to Lisbon?
B: No, I've been to Spain, but I've _____ visited Portugal.
- 5 A: Have you seen Steve _____?
B: Yes, I've _____ had lunch with him.
- 6 A: Can you wait for me? I haven't eaten my lunch _____.
B: OK, but we must go in ten minutes.

13 Be going to (I'm going to leave)

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

be going + to + INFINITIVE		
<i>It</i>	<i>is going</i>	<i>to snow.</i>

POSITIVE		
I am	}	going to leave.
He/she/it is		
We/you/they are		
NEGATIVE		
I am	}	not going to leave.
He/she/it is		
We/you/they are		
QUESTIONS		
Am I	}	going to start?
Is he/she/it		
Are we/you/they		

- 2 Note that we usually use the short form of **be** ('m, 's, 're):

They're going to leave.
He's going to spend a week by the sea.

- 3 The negative short form is **I'm not going to**:

I'm not going to play tennis today.
 With **he, she, it**, there are two negative short forms:

He/she/it isn't going to come.
He/she/it's not going to come.

With **you, we** and **they**, there are also two negative short forms:

You/we/they aren't going to come.
You/we/they're not going to come.

- 4 We use **be going to** for the future. We use it:

- ▶ to talk about things we have decided to do in the future:

A: *What are you going to do tomorrow?*

B: *I'm going to visit Paul in Brighton.*

A: *Are you going to drive?*

B: *No, I'm going to take the train.*

- ▶ to predict the future, using information we know now:

Look at that blue sky! It's going to be hot.

I've eaten too much. I'm going to be ill.

Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They aren't going to come now.

Practice

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

- I'm going to study _____ (study) music at university.
- I _____ (travel) all over the world.
- I _____ (not/work) in an office.
- I _____ (marry) a very rich woman.
- We _____ (have) eleven boys.
- They _____ (become) a football team.
- They _____ (win) the World Cup.
- I _____ (play) the piano every night in a cafe.
- My wife _____ (not/cook) or clean.
- We _____ (eat) in restaurants every day.

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

- (I/see/a film tonight) *I'm going to see a film tonight.*
- (She/buy/a new car tomorrow) _____
- (They/work/hard this year) _____
- (It/rain/this afternoon) _____

Write negative sentences with short forms of **be going to**.

- 0 (They/not/catch/that train!) They're not going to catch that train!
- 4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland) _____
- 5 (We/not/finish/it today) _____
- 6 (She/not/buy/a new house) _____

Write questions with **be going to**.

- 0 (you/have/a holiday this year?) Are you going to have a holiday this year?
- 7 (they/win/the match?) _____
- 8 (Mary/leave/her job?) _____
- 9 (you/take/the exam in June?) _____

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

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

- 0 (speak) Are you going to speak a lot of English?
- 1 (play) _____
- 2 (take) _____
- 3 (swim) _____
- 4 (eat) _____
- 5 (stay) _____
- 6 (go) _____

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

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



- 0 He's going to make a phone call.
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

14 Will and shall (I will win)

- 1 We use **will** to talk about the future. Look at this example:



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

- 2 We make sentences with **will** like this:

will/'ll + INFINITIVE
<i>I will stop.</i>

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

POSITIVE
I/he/she/it/you/we/they will/'ll go.
NEGATIVE
I/he/she (etc.) will not/won't go.
QUESTIONS
Will I/he/she/it/you/we/they go?

- 3 We use **will** to talk about future facts, and things that we think will happen in the future:
*My father **will be** fifty years old tomorrow.*
*Jane **will love** your new dress.*
*He's a good manager. He **won't make** any mistakes.*

We also use **will** to ask about the future:

Will they win this game?

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

I'll answer it.

Here is another example:

A: *Does anyone want to come with me tonight?*

B: *Yes, **I'll** come.*

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

OFFER: **Shall I make** you a cup of coffee?

OFFER: **I'll make** you a cup of coffee.

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

SUGGESTION: **Shall we see** a film tonight?

Practice

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

have	take	phone	finish
be (x2)	win	make	

- 0 A: Are you coming to the cinema on Sunday?
 B: I'm not sure. I 'll phone you on Saturday.
- 1 A: Don't change your clothes now. We _____ late.
 B: No, we won't. We _____ a taxi.
- 2 A: George is going to have a party at the weekend.
 B: Why?
 A: It's his birthday. He _____ thirty on Saturday.
- 3 A: She _____ the tennis match tomorrow.
 B: Why not?
 A: She _____ mistakes. She always makes mistakes in important matches.
- 4 A: _____ Steve _____ the work tonight?
 B: No, he won't finish. He _____ time.

B Put the best phrase from the box in each gap. Start your sentences with *I'll*.

phone for a taxi	help you to look for it	go with you
give you the name of a language school	carry some of them	give you some money
ask her to phone you tonight	open a window	make you a sandwich

- 0 A: I want to take these books home, but they're very heavy.
B: I'll carry some of them.
- 1 A: I feel sick. It's so hot in this room.
B: _____
- 2 A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don't have any money.
B: _____
- 3 A: I'm hungry. I didn't have any lunch.
B: _____
- 4 A: I want to learn Japanese.
B: _____
- 5 A: I've lost my passport.
B: _____
- 6 A: It's ten o'clock. I'll be late if I walk.
B: _____
- 7 A: I want to speak to Jane. It's very important.
B: _____
- 8 A: I want to go to the museum, but I don't know the way.
B: _____

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

- 0 A: I'm hungry. Are you going to the shops?
B: Yes. Shall I get you something to eat?
- 0 A: We need a holiday.
B: What a good idea! Shall we go to Florida?
- 1 A: I'm going to get some tickets for the concert next week. _____ buy you one?
B: Yes please. I'd love to come.
- 2 A: _____ go to a restaurant tonight?
B: OK, but I don't have any money. Will you pay for me?
- 3 A: I want to go to Italian classes, but I've never learnt a foreign language before.
B: _____ come with you?
A: That's very kind of you.
- 4 A: Where is our meeting?
B: At John's office on Baker Street.
A: _____ walk or take a taxi?
- 5 A: You look thirsty. _____ get you a drink?
B: Yes, please. Can I have an orange juice or some water?
- 6 A: It's a beautiful day! _____ have a picnic?
B: Wonderful idea! Who shall we invite?

15 Present Continuous for the future (He's working tomorrow)

1 Look at these examples:

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

2 Look at this example:

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



We use the Present Continuous to talk about things we have arranged in the past to do in the future.

Here are some more examples:

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

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

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

PRESENT: *I'm leaving **now**.*
 FUTURE: *I'm leaving **tomorrow**.*
 PRESENT: *We're having a party **at the moment**. Can I phone you tomorrow?*
 FUTURE: *We're having a party **in July**.*

4 We do not use the Present Continuous for future events that we cannot arrange or have not arranged:

Not *The sun is shining tomorrow.*
 (*The sun will shine...*)
 Not *The Irish team are winning next week.*
 (*The Irish team will win next week.*)

Practice

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

I/fly/to Florida in August	I/go/to the doctor tomorrow
I/study/English in London in May	I/see/Mary this weekend
I/eat/in a new restaurant tonight	I/go/to a concert next Tuesday

0 (You paid for an English course in London yesterday.)

I'm studying English in London in May.

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

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

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning.)

- 4 (You paid for a holiday at a travel agent's last week.)

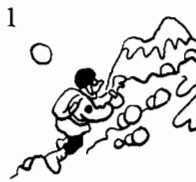
- 5 (You talked to Mary on the phone this morning.)

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

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



JANUARY



MARCH



MAY



JULY



SEPTEMBER



NOVEMBER

- 0 He is running across Africa in January.
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

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

- 0 Steve: Are you doing (you/do) anything this weekend?
 Lynn: I'm seeing (I/see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?
- 1 Pete: Jane, Joe and Sally _____ (come) to my house on Friday night.
 Mark: _____ (you/have) a party?
 Pete: No, we aren't. _____ (We/play) cards. Would you like to come?
- 2 David: _____ (I/fly) to New York on Sunday.
 Chris: _____ (you/see) John there?
 David: Yes, _____ (we/meet) at the airport.
- 3 Philip: Mary and I _____ (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.
 Mike: _____ (you/stay) in Edinburgh?
 Philip: No. _____ (we/visit) my mother in Aberdeen.
- 4 Paul: _____ (I/start) a new job on Monday.
 Clive: Really? What is it?
 Paul: _____ (I/sell) cars. Do you need a new car?

16 Have and have got

1 Look at this example with **have**:

They always **have** breakfast at seven o'clock.

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they **have**
He/she/it **has**

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **don't have**
He/she/it **doesn't have**

QUESTIONS

Do I/you/we/they } **have ...?**
Does he/she/it }

2 Look at this example with **have got**:

I've **got** three brothers.

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they **have got/'ve got**
He/she/it **has got/'s got**

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **haven't got**
He/she/it **hasn't got**

QUESTIONS

Have I/you/we/they } **got ...?**
Has he/she/it }

3 We can use **have** or **have got**:

- ▶ to talk about the things we possess:

We **have** a house in Spain.
We've **got** a house in Spain.
Paul **doesn't have** a car.
Paul **hasn't got** a car.

Do you have any money?
Have you got any money?

- ▶ to talk about our families:

Jane **has** a brother and a sister.
Jane's **got** a brother and a sister.

- ▶ to describe people:

She **has** blue eyes.
She's **got** blue eyes.

Does your brother **have** long hair or short hair?

Has your brother **got** long hair or short hair?

- ▶ to say that we are not feeling well:

I **have** a headache.
I've **got** a headache.

4 We use **have** (not **have got**) to talk about meals, and holidays, and with **a bath, a shower, a wash**:

Do you normally **have** a big breakfast?
Have a good holiday!
She's **having a shower** at the moment.
I always **have a wash** before I go out.

Practice

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

- (she/not/brown eyes) She hasn't got brown eyes.
- (he/a flat/in the town centre) _____
- (you/a car?) _____
- (I/not/a brother) _____
- (she/a headache) _____
- (Steve/brown hair?) _____

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

- (we/always/eggs/for breakfast) We always have eggs for breakfast.
- (John/always/a holiday in August) _____
- (she/a bath/every Friday) _____

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

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

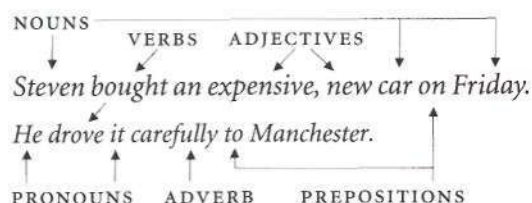
- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 (got – I've – two brothers) | A: Have you got any brothers or sisters?
B: Yes, <u>I've got two brothers.</u> |
| 1 (in Edinburgh – a flat – she's got) | A: Does your sister live in Scotland?
B: Yes, _____ |
| 2 (you – got – have – a headache?) | A: What's the matter? _____
B: No, but I feel tired. |
| 3 (blonde hair – she – got – hasn't) | A: Jane's tall and blonde.
B: No, you're wrong. _____ |
| 4 (have – you – do – a holiday every year?) | A: _____
B: No, I don't. |
| 5 (he's – a shower – having) | A: Where's Michael? Is he ready?
B: No, _____ |
| 6 (a car – I – got – haven't) | A: Are you going to drive to Scotland?
B: No, _____ |
| 7 (you – dinner at seven? – have – do) | A: _____
B: No, we always eat at 7.30. |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 We've got a holiday in Mexico every year. | <u>We have a holiday in Mexico every year.</u> |
| 0 Paul's got a sister in Scotland. | <u>✓</u> |
| 1 She is tired, but she doesn't have a cold. | _____ |
| 2 I haven't got lunch every day. | _____ |
| 3 Have you got a shower every day? | _____ |
| 4 Have you got an English dictionary? | _____ |
| 5 Do you have a headache? | _____ |
| 6 I have got a holiday in Spain every year. | _____ |
| 7 We've got a large garden. | _____ |
| 8 I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven. | _____ |
| 9 They're having got dinner at the moment. | _____ |
| 10 They've got two dogs. | _____ |
| 11 Have got a good weekend! | _____ |
| 12 Have you got a motorbike? | _____ |

17 Nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.

1 Look at this:



2 Nouns describe things or people or animals:

butter car woman dog problem

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

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

3 Verbs describe actions or situations:

work play live meet stay see

*They **work** hard. (work = verb)*

*I **saw** Peter. (saw = verb)*

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

*They **are working** hard. (are = auxiliary)*

*I **have seen** Peter. (have = auxiliary)*

*I **must go** now. (must = auxiliary)*

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

*We had a **wonderful** day.*

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

*He's **hungry**. She **looks tired**.*

Sometimes we put **very** before adjectives:

*It's **very hot** today.*

*He bought a **very expensive** car.*

6 We normally use adverbs to describe verbs:

*She walked **quickly**. He sings **well**.*

Most adverbs end in **-ly**:

clearly slowly badly

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

*David has a new job. **He** is enjoying **it**.*

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

PLACE: *She's **at home**.*

*It's **in the box**.*

TIME: *I'll see you **on Monday**.*

*They went on holiday **in June**.*

Practice

A Put the underlined words in the correct boxes.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective:	adverb:	pronoun:	preposition:
			wonderful			

I had a wonderful holiday in Spain last year.

She lives in a large flat in New York.

Peter walked quickly to work.

We met them in Green Street on Friday.

You must come and visit me in Scotland.

My teacher spoke slowly but I didn't understand her.

Mary and Jackie are studying Japanese at college.

I have lost my bag.

They bought a big, old house in the country.

She swims fast, and she can ski well too.

B Put words from the boxes in the sentences. Use each word once.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective:	adverb:	pronoun:	preposition:
job match Saturday	find pass	has must do	beautiful sick	badly easily carefully	I You	on at in

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

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

Josephine got a job in new york in june. She went there with her husband, mike. They are living in an apartment on madison avenue. Yesterday, they wanted to look at the sights. They saw the statue of liberty and walked through manhattan. Last monday, josephine started her new job. Josephine and mike want to live the rest of their lives in america.



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

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

18 Subject, verb, object

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

SUBJECT + VERB		+ OBJECT
I	enjoy	good food.
Peter	is watching	TV.
She	drank	a cup of coffee.

- 2 Some verbs (e.g. go) do not have an object:
Steven has gone.
The train didn't arrive.
Ann and Tom are swimming.

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

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT		
I	like	music.
She	wants	a drink.

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

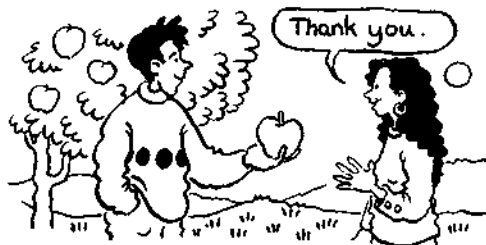
She is OBJECT
a doctor.

Mary is ADJECTIVE
tired.

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

Mary looks tired.

- 4 Now look at this example:



John gave Mary an apple.

John gave her an apple.

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

VERB + PERSON + OBJECT			
He	sent	Jane	a book.
Ann	made	Tom	a cup of tea.
Ann	brought	him	a cup of tea.
He	left	them	some money.
She	wrote	him	a letter.

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

I had a holiday PLACE
in Spain.

They gave their son a watch TIME
yesterday.

Practice

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 (bought – she – a TV) | <u>She bought a TV.</u> |
| 1 (the match – won – they) | _____ |
| 2 (is eating – he – a pizza) | _____ |
| 3 (Anna – films – loves) | _____ |
| 4 (saw – three cats – I) | _____ |
| 5 (tennis – we – played) | _____ |
| 6 (wants – a new house – Steve) | _____ |
| 7 (forgot – my passport – I) | _____ |
| 8 (a photo – she – is taking) | _____ |
| 9 (drank – an orange juice – he) | _____ |
| 10 (golf – they – like) | _____ |
| 11 (Joe – Mexico – visited) | _____ |
| 12 (lost – we – our money) | _____ |

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

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 0 <u>She didn't come.</u> | 5 _____ |
| 1 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |

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

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

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

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------|---------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 0 (bought) | We | bought | a house | _____ | in Italy | _____. |
| 1 (him) | They | _____ | gave | _____ | a new car | _____. |
| 2 (was) | I | _____ | thirsty | _____ | this morning. | |
| 3 (last night) | My friends | _____ | didn't arrive | _____. | | |
| 4 (her bag) | She | _____ | lost | _____. | | |
| 5 (an actor) | David | _____ | is | _____. | | |
| 6 (a photograph) | I | _____ | sent | _____ | her | _____. |
| 7 (stayed) | We | _____ | in Turkey | _____ | for a week. | |
| 8 (his wife) | Paul | _____ | met | _____ | in Scotland | _____. |
| 9 (yesterday) | We | _____ | didn't win | _____ | the match | _____. |
| 10 (her) | I | _____ | wrote | _____ | a letter | _____. |
| 11 (wonderful) | The film | _____ | was | _____. | | |
| 12 (today) | They | _____ | left | _____. | | |
| 13 (me) | She | _____ | brought | _____ | a cake | _____. |
| 14 (ate) | They | _____ | their | _____ | at seven o'clock | _____. |

19 'Yes/no' questions (Are you ...? Is he ...?)

- 1 Here are some 'yes/no' questions:

Are you hungry?

Shall I answer the phone?

Did you enjoy the film?

We call them 'yes/no' questions because the answer is either 'yes' or 'no':

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

- 2 We form 'yes/no' questions like this:

- We put the verb **be** before the subject:

be + SUBJECT		
<i>Are</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>busy?</i>
<i>Is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>ready?</i>
<i>Was</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>here?</i>

- Or, we put an auxiliary verb (**be, have, will, shall, can, may** etc.) before the subject:

AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + VERB		
<i>Is</i>	<i>Mark</i>	<i>leaving?</i>
<i>Have</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>gone?</i>
<i>Will</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>win?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>sing?</i>

(For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

- With Present Simple verbs, we put a form of **do** or **does** before the subject:

do + SUBJECT + VERB			
<i>Does</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>in Paris?</i>
<i>Do</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in New York?</i>
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>tennis?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>ice-cream?</i>

Note that we say:

Does she play tennis?

(Not ~~*Does she plays tennis?*~~)

- With Past Simple verbs, we put **did** before the subject:

did + SUBJECT + VERB			
<i>Did</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>visit</i>	<i>Paris?</i>
<i>Did</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>to Spain?</i>

- 3 Here are all the forms of **do** questions:

PRESENT SIMPLE

Do I/you/we they } *work?*
Does he/she/it }

PAST SIMPLE

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

Practice

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

0 You are learning a language.

Are you learning a language?

1 She is thirsty.

2 He can swim well.

3 They were tired after the match.

4 She will return to Mexico.

5 I may leave now.

6 They have all left.

7 We shall wait a little longer.

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

0 You listen to the radio.

Do you listen to the radio?

1 They work in London.

2 She visits her uncle.

3 We began the course in March.

- 4 Her car goes very fast.
- 5 You bought a new table.

C You have met Jane, an English girl, in Paris. Use the words in brackets () to ask her some questions. Her answers are on the right. They will help you choose the right tense for your questions.

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

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



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

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

Did	Was	the sea	Mary	enjoy	comfortable?
Did	Was	the airport	Mary	busy?	the beaches?
Did	Was	the restaurants	learn	expensive?	any Greek?
Were	the hotel	you	like	warm?	the holiday?

- 0 You: Did Mary enjoy the holiday? ~ David: Yes, she had a good time.
- 1 You: _____ ~ David: Yes, there were thousands of people at the airport.
- 2 You: _____ ~ David: Yes, the water was very warm.
- 3 You: _____ ~ David: No, they were quite cheap.
- 4 You: _____ ~ David: No, it's a difficult language for me.
- 5 You: _____ ~ David: Yes, she swam and sunbathed every day.
- 6 You: _____ ~ David: Yes, it was a lovely hotel.

20 Questions (Where, When, Why, How)

1 **Where, When, Why, and How** are question words. We use them like this:

► **Where**

We use **Where** to ask about places:

*Where is Mike? ~ He's **at home**.*

► **When**

We use **When** to ask about times and dates:

*When will you phone? ~ **At six o'clock**.*

► **Why**

We use **Why** to ask about the reason for something:

*Why is Mary taking a taxi? ~ **Because** her car isn't working.*

► **How**

We use **How** to ask 'in what way?':



*How did he get to Brighton? ~ He went **by train**.*

We also use **How** to ask about people's health or happiness:

*Hello. **How** are you? ~ I'm **fine**, thanks.*

2 We form questions with **Where, When, Why,** and **How** like this:

► In questions with **be**, we put the subject after **be**:

be + SUBJECT				
Why	is	Paul	angry?	
Where	are	they?		
Why	is	he	here?	

► In questions with an auxiliary verb (**will, is, are, can, must** etc.), we put the subject after the auxiliary verb:

VERB + SUBJECT + VERB				
Why	are	they	leaving?	
How	will	she	get	there?
When	will	you	phone?	

(For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

► In questions with a Present Simple or Past Simple verb, we put a form of **do** before the subject:

do + SUBJECT + VERB				
Where	does	she	live?	
Why	did	you	phone	the police?
Where	did	he	live?	

Practice

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

0 (you-where-live-do-?)

Where do you live?

1 (do-get up-you-when-?)

2 (she-does-where-come-from-?)

3 (leaving-they-are-when-?)

4 (he-is-why-waiting-?)

5 (are-you-how-?)

6 (did-to Scotland-how-get-you-?)

7 (is-where-the town centre?)

8 (Paul-drive-so fast-does-why-?)

9 (when-the film-does-start-?)

10 (will-how-you-travel-?)

11 (is-running-she-why-?)

12 (did-where-buy-you-that picture-?)

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

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

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

- 0 Question: When did you lose your bag?
Answer: (I lost my bag) On Saturday morning.
- 1 Question: _____
Answer: (I met Joanna) At a disco in the centre of town.
- 2 Question: _____
Answer: (I went to the disco) By bus.
- 3 Question: _____
Answer: (I'm looking for a new job) Because I want more money.
- 4 Question: _____
Answer: (The nearest hospital is) In Park Street.
- 5 Question: _____
Answer: (You get to Park Street) On the number 38 bus.
- 6 Question: _____
Answer: (They're going to see the film) On Friday evening.
- 7 Question: _____
Answer: (She left the party at ten o'clock) Because she was tired.
- 8 Question: _____
Answer: (He's studying English) At a language school in Edinburgh.

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

- 0 How is does she get to work in the mornings?
- 0 Where do ✓ you normally go for your holidays?
- 1 How is your father?
- 2 Why do you working so hard at the moment?
- 3 When does she finish work yesterday afternoon?
- 4 Why do you go to the bank every day?
- 5 Where does Peter yesterday?
- 6 Where do Mike live?
- 7 How do you get from the art gallery to the swimming pool?

21 Questions (Who, What, Which, How many)

1 We use **Who** to ask about people:

A: **Who** are you going to visit?

B: I'm going to visit my sister.

Who did Jane invite to her party?

2 We use **What** and **Which** to ask about things:

What film did you see at the cinema?

Which newspaper do you want, *The Times* or *the Daily Telegraph*?

We normally use **What** when there are many possible answers:



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



3 We use **How many** to ask about numbers:

How many people did you invite?

A: **How many** pairs of shoes has she got?

B: Thirty!

How many art galleries are you going to visit?

4 When we form questions, we normally put a form of **be** or an auxiliary verb (e.g. **can**, **will**, **do**) after **Who**, **What**, **Which**, and **How many**:

Who is the President of Peru?

Who can speak Chinese?

Who did you meet at the party?

What's the capital of India? ~ New Delhi.

What's she doing?

What was the name of your teacher?

What does your father do?

Which car will you buy, the Fiat or the Ford?

Which shirt do you prefer, the red one or the blue one?

How many potatoes **would** you like?

How many languages **did** you learn at school?

How many houses **do** they have?

Practice

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

QUESTIONS

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

ANSWERS

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

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

How many	is	What	do	Who
is	are	What	did	Who
is	are	Which	did	were

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

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

- 0 A: Which song do you prefer?
 B: (I prefer) The Spanish song.
 1 A: What _____?
 B: (She bought) Bread and milk.
 2 A: Which _____?
 B: (They use) The blue book.
 3 A: How many _____?
 B: (I am studying) Three languages.
 4 A: What _____?
 B: (I saw) The Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower. (in Paris)
 5 A: Who _____?
 B: (I met) My aunt and uncle. (at the airport)
 6 A: How many _____?
 B: (I'm going to buy) Ten. (litres of petrol)
 7 A: Which _____?
 B: (I am catching) The 13.30. (train)
 8 A: Who _____?
 B: (I will visit) My sister and her family. (in Paris)

22 Whose is this? ~ It's John's.

1 's and '

We use the apostrophe (') to talk about possession:

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

Here are the rules:

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

2 We use the apostrophe for people, but not normally for things. We use **of** for things:
 The **boys'** room. (Not ~~The room of the boys.~~)
 The end **of** the **film**. (Not ~~The film's end.~~)

We say:

I'm going to the newsagent's, the baker's, the butcher's, . . .

because we mean 'the newsagent's shop/the baker's shop/the butcher's shop'.

3 We use **whose** to ask about possession:

A: Whose car is that?

(= Who does that car belong to?)

B: *It's John's.* (= It belongs to John.)

A: **Whose** shoes are those?

B: *They're mine.* (= They belong to me.)

The word **whose** does not change:

Whose book is that?

Whose books are those?

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

Whose watch is that? $\begin{cases} \sim \text{It's Steven's.} \\ \sim \text{It's his.} \end{cases}$

(We don't need to say: *It's Steven's watch.*)

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

Whose coat is this?

(= Who does this coat belong to?)

Who's coming? (= Who is coming?)

Who's finished? (= Who has finished?)

Practice

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

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------|--------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| 0 | (books/be) | <u>Whose books are</u> | those? | ~ | <u>They're</u> | Mike's. |
| 0 | (car/be) | <u>Whose car is</u> | that? | ~ | <u>It's</u> | hers. |
| 1 | (pens/be) | _____ | those? | ~ | _____ | mine. |
| 2 | (umbrella/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | Paul's. |
| 3 | (house/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | Steven King's. |
| 4 | (clothes/be) | _____ | those? | ~ | _____ | his. |
| 5 | (records/be) | _____ | those? | ~ | _____ | Carl's. |
| 6 | (bike/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | Christine's. |
| 7 | (painting/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | John's. |
| 8 | (bag/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | hers. |
| 9 | (apple/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | Sheila's. |
| 10 | (motorbike/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | my grandfather's. |
| 11 | (taxi/be) | _____ | that? | ~ | _____ | ours. |
| 12 | (jackets/be) | _____ | those? | ~ | _____ | the tennis players'. |

B Rewrite each sentence using an apostrophe ('). Use *This is* or *These are*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 This umbrella belongs to Sue. | <u>This is Sue's umbrella.</u> |
| 0 These books belong to the students. | <u>These are the students' books.</u> |
| 1 These keys belong to Peter. | _____ |
| 2 This football belongs to the boys. | _____ |
| 3 This house belongs to my teacher. | _____ |
| 4 These bikes belong to my sisters. | _____ |
| 5 This room belongs to the children. | _____ |
| 6 This chair belongs to the manager. | _____ |
| 7 These suitcases belong to Mark. | _____ |
| 8 These bags belong to the women. | _____ |
| 9 This radio belongs to Joan. | _____ |

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

fishmonger	chemist	hairdresser	tobacconist
greengrocer	butcher	newsagent	baker

Mike: Have we got everything we need for the weekend?

Anne: I hope so. I went to the ⁰ baker's for some bread. Then I went to the bank. After that, I bought some apples at the ¹ _____, and some cough medicine at the ² _____.

Mike: Did you get any meat?

Anne: Yes. I went to the ³ _____ and bought some beef. I also got some fish at the ⁴ _____. What did you get?

Mike: Well, I had a cup of coffee and a piece of cake, and then I bought a newspaper at the ⁵ _____. Then I went to the ⁶ _____ for some cigars.

Anne: Did you get any milk or sugar or tea?

Mike: No, I'm sorry. I forgot. But I did go to the ⁷ _____ for a haircut. Do you like it?

D Put *Who's* or *Whose* in the gaps in these sentences.

- 0 Who's finished their homework?
- 0 Whose flat are you staying in?
- 1 _____ going to the cinema tonight?
- 2 _____ watch is that?
- 3 _____ got an answer to question number three?
- 4 _____ playing football in the park on Sunday?
- 5 _____ house is near to the railway station?
- 6 _____ bags are these?
- 7 _____ chair is that?
- 8 _____ been to France this year?

23 Short answers (Yes, I am. Yes, I do.)

1 Look at this example:



QUESTION	+ SHORT ANSWER
Is he at work?	~ Yes, he is .
Can I come?	~ No, you can't .
Do you like it?	~ Yes, I do .
Does she live here?	~ No, she doesn't .

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

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

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

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

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

Have they gone? ~ Yes, they **have** ~~gone~~.

Did he go to Paris? ~ Yes, he **did** ~~go~~.

Is she waiting? ~ Yes, she **is** ~~waiting~~.

When the main verb is **be**, we use **be**:

Are you tired? ~ Yes, **I am**.

When we answer **No**, we use a negative verb:

Will they win? ~ No, they **won't**.

Did Paul come? ~ No, he **didn't**.

Are you cold? ~ No, **I'm not**.

We never use positive short forms in short answers:

Are you tired? ~ Yes, **I am**. (Not ~~Yes, I'm.~~)

Is he happy? ~ Yes, **he is**. (Not ~~Yes, he's.~~)

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

STATEMENT	+ REPLY
<i>He's working hard.</i>	~ Yes, he is .
<i>She's at work.</i>	~ No, she isn't .
<i>She loves films.</i>	~ Yes, she does .

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

She loves films. ~ Yes, **she does**.

He liked the book. ~ Yes, **he did**.

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

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

Practice

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

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

B Write the correct answers to the questions. Use the phrases in the box.

Yes, she did.	No, he doesn't.	No, she wasn't.	Yes, he has.	No, I can't.
Yes, I will.	Yes, they have.	Yes, I do.	No, they aren't.	

- 0 Have they all left? ~ Yes, they have.
- 1 Does Steve work hard? ~ _____
- 2 Do you like this music? ~ _____
- 3 Are they listening? ~ _____
- 4 Did she enjoy her holiday? ~ _____
- 5 Was Mary at the concert? ~ _____
- 6 Will you phone this weekend? ~ _____
- 7 Can you play the guitar? ~ _____
- 8 Has he gone to bed? ~ _____

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

- 0 Was the film good? { ~ Yes, it was.
~ No, it wasn't.
- 1 Does he enjoy French food? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 2 Can he swim? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 3 Will they return tonight? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 4 Do you want to buy that shirt? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 5 Are they coming in Mike's car? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 6 Did you ask Sally to come? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 7 Is your headache better? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____
- 8 Were the exams difficult? { ~ Yes, _____
~ No, _____

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

- | | Bill: | Tom: |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 Japanese people eat a lot of fish. | ~ <u>Yes, they do.</u> | ~ <u>No, they don't.</u> |
| 1 The sun always shines in England. | ~ _____ | ~ _____ |
| 2 New York is the capital of America. | ~ _____ | ~ _____ |
| 3 Italy will win the next World Cup. | ~ _____ | ~ _____ |
| 4 Bananas are delicious. | ~ _____ | ~ _____ |
| 5 Cats can sing beautifully. | ~ _____ | ~ _____ |
| 6 The English speak very slowly. | ~ _____ | ~ _____ |

24 Can, can't, could

1 We form sentences with **can** like this:

can + INFINITIVE
I can ski.

POSITIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

QUESTIONS

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

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

He **can't** swim.

For short answers (*Can you swim?* ~ No, I **can't**), see Unit 23.

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

She **can** speak Japanese.

(= She is able to speak Japanese.)

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

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

I **can** see the moon.

(= I am able to see it now.)

3 We form sentences with **could** like this:

could + INFINITIVE
I could swim.

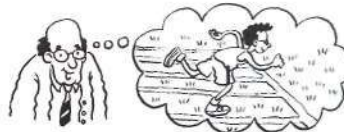
POSITIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

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



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

Susan **could** read when she was three years old.

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

I **was able to** visit her yesterday.

(Not *I could visit her yesterday.*)

Practice

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

0



play tennis



play the violin

A: Can she play tennis _____?

B: Yes, she can.

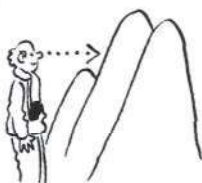
A: Can she play the violin _____?

B: No, she can't.

She can play tennis,

but she can't play the violin.

1



see the hills



see the sea

A: _____ the hills?

B: Yes, _____

A: _____ the sea?

B: No, _____

but _____

2



_____ speak Japanese

_____ speak French

A: _____?

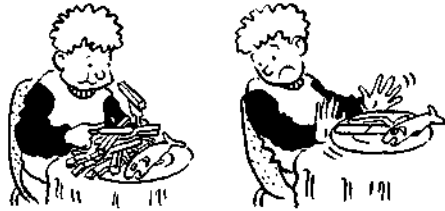
B: No, _____

A: _____?

B: Yes, _____

but _____

3



_____ eat the chips

_____ eat the fish

A: _____?

B: Yes, _____

A: _____?

B: No, _____

but _____

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

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

Mr Plum could speak ten languages when he was twenty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

0 I was able to get the last ticket for the concert.

1 After waiting for a long time, we _____ go into the museum.

2 They _____ buy a new carpet yesterday.

3 I _____ eat three plates of pasta in the restaurant last night!

4 Our friends _____ visit us yesterday afternoon.

5 I _____ finish my homework in half an hour today.

6 She _____ have a long holiday last year.

7 We _____ ski in Scotland last weekend.

25 Can I? Could I? May I? Can you? Could you?

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

QUESTIONS		
Can	} I/he/she/it/we (etc.)	wait?
May		
Could		

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

Can etc. + I/we + have ...?		
Can	I	have a coffee?

May we have the menu, please?



Could we have two tickets, please?
Can I have some sugar?

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

Can etc. + I/we + INFINITIVE ...?			
May	I	use	your phone?

Can I borrow your bicycle, please?



Could we look at your map, please?
Can I borrow your tennis racquet, please?

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

Can/Could + you + INFINITIVE ...?			
Could	you	help	me?



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

Practice

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

- 0 (have – a return ticket to York – could – please – I)

Could I have a return ticket to York, please?

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

- 2 (we – listen to your new CD – can)

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

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

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

- 6 (can – this letter for me – you – post)

B Ask for things in each place. Use the words in brackets (), and the words in the box.

have a town plan	have some fish and chips	have a ticket for Glasgow
have two melons	have a single room	

- 0 PLACE: a train station
(could I ... please) Could I have a ticket to Glasgow, please?
- 1 PLACE: a greengrocer's
(can I) _____
- 2 PLACE: a restaurant
(can I ... please) _____
- 3 PLACE: a hotel
(could I ... please) _____
- 4 PLACE: a tourist information centre
(could I) _____

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

use your photocopier	use your dictionary	turn on the TV
close the window	borrow your pen	

- 0 SITUATION: You want to find the meaning of a word.
(may I) May I use your dictionary?
- 1 SITUATION: You want to write down a telephone number.
(can I) _____
- 2 SITUATION: You want to watch a programme.
(can I ... please) _____
- 3 SITUATION: You're feeling cold.
(may I) _____
- 4 SITUATION: You need a photocopy of a letter.
(may I ... please) _____

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

buy me a magazine	tell me the time	make me a sandwich
tell me the way to Buckingham Palace	carry one of these cases	

- 0 PROBLEM: You're sick. You're in bed. You're bored.
(can you ... please) Can you buy me a magazine, please?
- 1 PROBLEM: Your suitcases are very heavy.
(could you) _____
- 2 PROBLEM: You're lost in London.
(could you ... please) _____
- 3 PROBLEM: You've forgotten to put your watch on.
(can you) _____
- 4 PROBLEM: You're hungry. You're very tired.
(can you ... please) _____

26 Must and mustn't

- 1 We form sentences with **must** like this:

must + INFINITIVE
I must go.

POSITIVE

I/he/she/it/you/we/they **must** go.

NEGATIVE

I/he/she/you (etc.) **must not/mustn't** go.

2 must

We use **you must** to tell people to do things:

You must pay before you enter the museum.

You must all finish your work before you go home!

You must pay attention when I'm talking to you!

You must visit the art gallery. The paintings there are fantastic.

We use **I must** or **we must** to say that it is necessary that we do something:

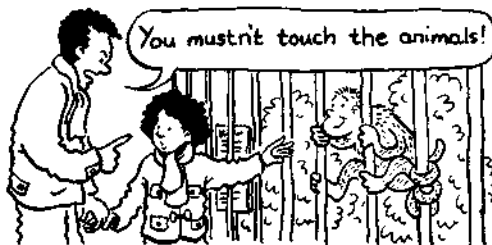
I must leave now, or I'll miss my train.

I haven't got any money. **I must get** a job.

We must buy some milk at the supermarket.

3 mustn't

We use **you mustn't** to tell people NOT to do things:



You mustn't be late.

You mustn't forget to buy your ticket today.

We use **I mustn't** or **we mustn't** to say that it is necessary that we do NOT do something:

I mustn't forget my passport.

We mustn't spend all our money today!

- 4 We use **must** and **mustn't** to talk about the present and the future:

PRESENT:

I'm tired. **I must go** to bed.

You mustn't speak to her now!

FUTURE:

You must buy your ticket tomorrow.

I haven't seen my uncle for a long time. **I must visit** him next month.

Practice

- A Put **must** or **mustn't** in these sentences.

0 You mustn't cross the road without looking. It's dangerous.

1 You _____ try the food that he cooks. It's delicious!

2 The exam is next month. I _____ work harder.

3 You _____ forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.

4 We _____ stay here any longer. We must go to the station now, or we'll miss our train.

5 You _____ learn to swim before you go sailing.

6 I _____ phone John tonight. I haven't spoken to him for a long time.

7 You _____ listen or you won't understand.

8 It's seven o'clock. Shall we go? We _____ miss the concert.

9 Be careful! You _____ lose that money.

10 It's an important match. You _____ play well.

11 You _____ read this book. It's fantastic.

12 You _____ go into the cinema without a ticket.

- B** Put *must* or *mustn't* and a verb from the box in the gaps in these dialogues. Use each verb once.

finish	visit	buy	leave	have
forget	go	ask	tell	

- A: We ⁰ must visit the castle before we leave.
 B: Yes, and we ¹ have to go to take a boat trip on the river.
- A: Do you think I can take a holiday next month, George?
 B: Yes, but you ² must ask the boss first.
- A: We ³ must finish this work tonight.
 B: Why?
 A: We're going to have a test tomorrow.
- A: You ⁴ mustn't go now.
 B: Why not? I'm tired and I want to go home.
 A: Please stay. She's going to sing the best song of the evening.
- A: I worked hard yesterday and I made a lot of money.
 B: That's good but you look tired. You ⁵ must have a rest tomorrow.
- A: John and I are going to get married, but you ⁶ mustn't tell my father.
 B: Why not?
 A: John is an actor and my father doesn't like actors!
- A: This flat is horrible. It's small and dirty.
 B: I know. We ⁷ must buy a house with a garden.
- A: Have you been to Britain before?
 B: No.
 A: Well, you ⁸ must go to Scotland. It's a beautiful place.

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

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



I mustn't smoke.



I must dress smartly.



27 Prepositions of place (in, on, under etc.)



- 1 We use the following words to talk about where people or things are:

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

- 2 Look at the picture on the right.

- The lady is **in** the tower.
- The cat is **on** the tower.
- The door is **under** the window.
- The forest is **behind** the tower.
- The lake is **in front of** the tower.
- The bird is **above** the tower.
- The garden is **next to** the tower.
- The castle is **near** the tower.

- 3 next to, near

A B C D

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

at

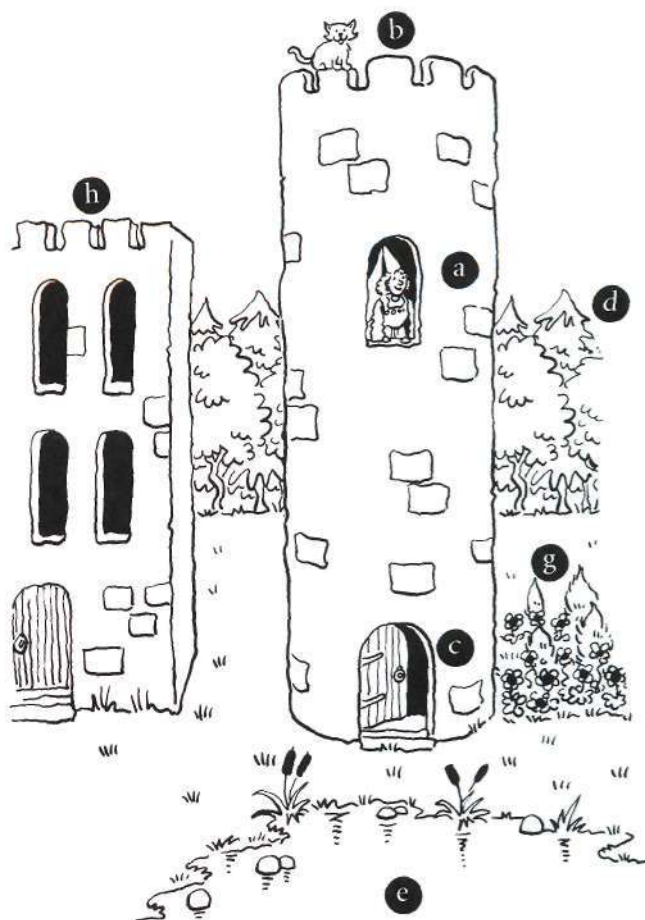
We say **at the office**, but we say **at home**,
at school:

Ruth is **at the office**, Jane's **at school**, and I'm
at home.

on

We say:

He works **on the third floor**.
She lives **on the fourth floor**.



Practice

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

on	in	in front of	near
under	behind	next to	above

- Where's the lady? ~ She's in the tower.
- Where's the lake? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- Where's the castle? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- Where's the door? ~ It's _____ the window.
- Where's the bird? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- Where's the garden? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- Where's the cat? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- Where's the forest? ~ It's _____ the tower.

B Put the correct numbers in the boxes to show where each person is.

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

3



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

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



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

in front	on (x2)	in	under
next	at (x2)	above	near

My name is Mike. I live ⁰ in Manchester in England. I have a flat ¹ on the fifth floor of an apartment block. My friend Paul lives ² near me in a flat ³ on the sixth floor. I know that he's ⁴ at home now, because I can hear his music!

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

I'm Pete. I'm not happy. There's a train tunnel ⁸ near my house, and a very busy road ⁹ in front of it. I'm always tired because I don't sleep very much.

28 Prepositions of time (in, on, at, from, to)

1 When we talk about time we often use the prepositions **in**, **on** or **at**.

► We use **in** with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
in January, in February, in March
in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter
in 1542, in 1868, in 1995

► We use **on** with days and dates:

on Wednesday, on Thursday evening
on Christmas Day, on her birthday
on April 9th (We say On April the ninth or On the ninth of April.)

► We use **at** for times of the day, and with meals and mealtimes:

at 11 a.m., at three o'clock
at breakfast, at lunch-time, at tea-time, at dinner

We also say:

at night, at the weekend
at Christmas, at Easter

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

this next last every

I'm going home { in April.
this April.

I'm playing tennis { on Wednesday.
next Wednesday.

She left { at the weekend.
last weekend.

He visits Jane { on Saturday.
every Saturday.

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



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

Here are some more examples:

She's staying here from Sunday to Tuesday.

We have a tea-break from three-thirty to four o'clock.

Sometimes, we use **from** on its own:

I will be in Paris from Wednesday.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday
 in Paris

Practice

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

0 I went to Turkey in July.

1 We must leave at five o'clock.

2 We'll have a break at the afternoon.

3 She's arriving on Monday.

4 It's very cold here at night.

5 I was born in 1970.

6 I never work at the weekend.

7 We can play tennis in the summer.

8 School starts on September 5th.

9 I'll see you at lunch-time.

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

two o'clock summer 1990 winter weekend Saturday birthday

Anne: Are you going on holiday in the ⁰ summer ?

Tom: No, but I went skiing in Italy in the ¹ winter, and I'm going to America at the ² weekend. I'll be in New York on ³ Saturday; then I'm travelling south to Texas. What about you? Are you going away this year?

Anne: Yes. In fact, I'm flying to Morocco at ⁴ two o'clock tomorrow.

Tom: Really? It's a wonderful country. I was there in ⁵ 1990.

Anne: Just think! I'll be on a Moroccan beach on my ⁶ birthday !

- C In these sentences there are some mistakes. Sometimes the underlined prepositions are wrong. Sometimes the prepositions are not necessary. Cross out the prepositions which are wrong and replace them if necessary. Put a tick (✓) if the preposition is correct.

- 0 I normally go to the south of France on in the winter. I usually go in ✓
December, but in — last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill.
- 1 We'll leave at — eleven o'clock in — Saturday morning.
- 2 Shall we visit George in Spain in — next April?
- 3 I always drink two cups of coffee on — breakfast. In —
the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in — night before I go to bed.
- 4 They play golf on — every Tuesday in — the summer.
- 5 I gave her a painting on — her birthday at — June this year.
- 6 Shall we go to the cinema in — this evening? The film starts at — eight.

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

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 0 I'm playing golf in the afternoon. | 5 _____ |
| 1 I _____ | 6 _____ |
| 2 I _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |

- E Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 (2 → 3) | The shop is closed from 2 to 3. |
| 0 (Friday →) | She will be on holiday from Friday. |
| 1 (June → August) | The beach is busy _____ |
| 2 (10 o'clock →) | I'll be at the sports centre _____ |
| 3 (March →) | The new motorway will be open _____ |
| 4 (Monday → Friday) | We work _____ |
| 5 (1991 → 1994) | He lived in Kenya _____ |
| 6 (January →) | She will be in Hong Kong _____ |

29 A, an or the

1 Compare a and an:

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

a doctor **a** big car **a** girl

We also use **a** before **u** when it sounds like the word 'you', and before **eu**:

university (sound: 'you'): **a** university

a European city

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

an apple **an** interesting film

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

hour (sound: 'our'): **an** hour

house: **a** house

2 Compare a/an and the:

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

~ Joe: Was **the** CD player expensive?

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

a CD player

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

the CD player (= the one that Mary bought)

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

► We use **a/an** with prices, frequency and speeds:

*It costs £2 **a** litre.*

*I drink about three cups of coffee **a** day.*

*You're driving at ninety miles **an** hour!*

► We use **a/an** before **hundred, thousand, million**:

***a** hundred people **a** thousand days*

► We use **a/an** for talking about jobs:

*I'm **a** bank manager.*

► We use **the** when there is only one of something:

*May I turn on **the** TV?*

(There is only one TV in the room.)

*Where's Mary? ~ She's in **the** kitchen.*

(There is only one kitchen in the house.)

► We use **the** with musical instruments:

*I play **the** guitar. Jane plays **the** violin.*

Practice

A Put a or an in the gaps.

0 I bought a new car yesterday.

0 It's an old film.

1 She's reading _____ interesting book.

2 They've got _____ house in Spain.

3 It's _____ cheap restaurant.

4 He's _____ Italian businessman.

5 The journey took _____ hour.

6 We've lost _____ black cat.

7 I want to buy _____ umbrella.

8 It was _____ difficult exam.

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

0 Steven Spielberg is an American director.

1 Tokyo is _____

2 Heathrow is _____

3 The Ganges is _____

4 Oxford is _____

5 A Mercedes is _____

6 Spain is _____

European country

Indian river

American director

university town

Japanese city

English airport

German car

C Put *a*, *an* or *the* in the gaps in these conversations.

- 0 Joanna: What did you do yesterday evening?
Peter: I watched an interesting programme on TV. Then I had something to eat and I read a book.
Joanna: What was the programme about?
- 1 Steve: I've bought a jumper. I'm going to give it to Joanna for her birthday.
Cathy: Really? Can I see _____ jumper?
- 2 Mary: Hello, Carol! What are you doing here?
Carol: I'm waiting to speak to the manager of this shop. I bought _____ TV here yesterday, and it doesn't work.
Mary: Oh, I'm sorry. I bought _____ radio here and it's very good. Was _____ TV expensive?
- 3 Chris: _____ police car and _____ ambulance stopped in my street this morning.
Jimmy: Do you know why?
Chris: Well, _____ police car stayed for five minutes, and then _____ ambulance left with one of my neighbours inside.
- 4 Joy: I'm going to have a meal in _____ Japanese restaurant tonight.
Mike: I'm going to _____ disco. Do you want to meet me at _____ disco after you've eaten?
- 5 David: How long have you lived here?
Philip: Ten years.
David: Really? Have you got _____ flat or _____ house?
Philip: I've got both! _____ flat is in the centre of town. It's very small. _____ house is by the sea.

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

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

30 Plural nouns (cats, men); one and ones

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

SINGULAR		PLURAL
a cup	→	some cups
one student	→	three students
the cat	→	the cats

- 2 But we form some plural nouns differently:

man → men	+ -es
woman → women	bus → buses
child → children	kiss → kisses
person → people	wish → wishes
foot → feet	watch → watches
tooth → teeth	match → matches
sheep → sheep	box → boxes
mouse → mice	potato → potatoes
fish → fish	tomato → tomatoes
-y → -ies	-f/-fe → -ves
family → families	loaf → loaves
city → cities	wife → wives
country → countries	knife → knives

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

- 3 one and ones

Sometimes we use **one** instead of repeating a singular noun:

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

Our **house** is the **one** with the red door.

Or, we use **ones** instead of a plural noun:

Shall I buy the red **apples** or the green **ones**?

These **biscuits** are cheaper than those **ones**.

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



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

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

Jim: I like the black and white photographs.

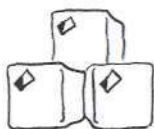
Which ones do you like? The black and white ones or the colour ones?

Susan: I prefer the colour ones.

Practice

- A Put in plural nouns to describe the pictures.

0



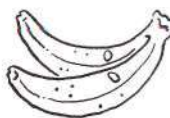
Some boxes

1



Some _____

2



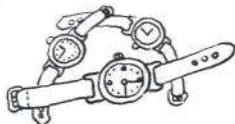
Two _____

3



Some _____

4



Three _____

5



Some _____

6



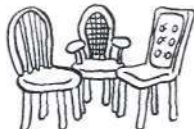
Some _____

7



Four _____

8



Some _____

9



Three _____

10



Two _____

11



Two _____

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

knives ✓	tooths	matches	wishs
matchs	citys	cities	men
countries	potatoes	teeth	familys
wishes	tomatos	mouses	wifes
wives	potatos	countrys	tomatoes
mans	mice	knifes	families

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

- 0 He's just bought a new suit.
(It's a blue suit.) It's a blue one.
- 0 A: Who is your favourite actor?
B: (The actor that I like best is Joe Late.) The one that I like best is Joe Late.
- 1 I'm going to buy an orange juice.
(Would you like an orange juice?) _____
- 2 The chocolate cakes are popular.
(But the strawberry cakes are nicer.) _____
- 3 A: Which house do you like?
B: (I like the house with the red door.) _____
- 4 I bought a blue carpet last time.
(This time I want a green carpet.) _____
- 5 English is a difficult language.
(There isn't an easy language.) _____
- 6 A: Where did you put the photos?
B: (Do you mean the photos that we took in Turkey?) _____

D Put *one* or *ones* in the following dialogues.

- 0 A: Have you got a Compact Disc player? I bought one yesterday.
B: No, I haven't. But I think I'll buy one when I move house.
- 1 A: Which shoes do you like, sir? The brown _____ are leather and the black _____ are plastic.
B: I'll have the brown _____, please.
- 2 A: Look at these two sofas, Mary. This _____ is very expensive, but that _____ looks uncomfortable. Which _____ shall we buy?
B: We must buy the expensive _____. We need a comfortable sofa.
- 3 A: I want to buy a new car. I've seen _____ that I like, but it's very expensive.
B: The _____ that you like are always very expensive!
- 4 A: I saw two films last week.
B: Which _____?
A: 'Superman' and the new French _____. I can't remember its name.

31 This, that, these, those

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

- 2 Here are the singular and plural forms:

SINGULAR		PLURAL
this car	→	these cars
that car	→	those cars

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** with nouns (e.g. **painting**, **apple**):

*I like **this** painting.*

***Those** apples are delicious.*

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** without a noun, when the meaning is clear. For example:

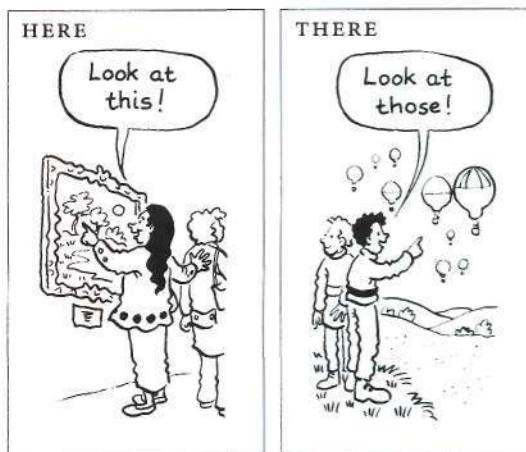
A student has just finished his homework, and he says to his friend:

***That** was easy! (**That** = the homework)*

Mike meets his mother at the station. He picks up her suitcases, and he says:

***These** are heavy! (**These** = the cases)*

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



- 4 Things which are happening now are near to us in time, so we use **this** and **these**:

John (at a concert):

*Some of **these** songs are beautiful.*

Things which are finished are not near to us, so we use **that** or **those**:

John (after leaving the concert):

*Some of **those** songs were beautiful.*

Practice

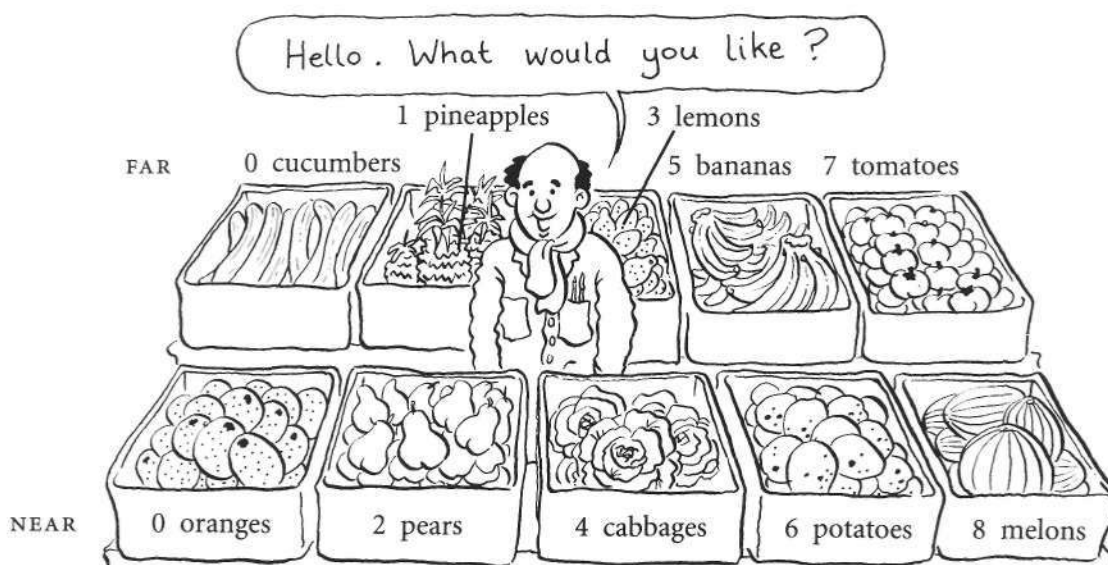
A Put **this** or **these** in the gaps.

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

Put **that** or **those** in the gaps.

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

B Look at this picture.



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

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

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

A: Are you enjoying your meal?

B: Yes, thanks. ⁰ ~~This~~ _____ fish is excellent.

A: This is my brother, Steve, and ¹ _____ are my sisters, Kate and Joan.

B: Hallo. I've heard a lot about you.

A: We've arrived! ² _____ is our hotel here.

B: Can you see ³ _____ mountain? We're going to ski there tomorrow.

A: ⁴ _____ exams last week were very difficult.

B: Yes. I hope ⁵ _____ exam today is easier.

A: ⁶ _____ is your bed here.

B: But ⁷ _____ beds, there, look more comfortable.

32 Countable and uncountable nouns; a, some, the

1 Most nouns have singular and plural forms:

house/houses dog/dogs man/men

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

one house two dogs three men

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

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
a:	a house	—
some:	—	some houses
the:	the house	the houses

2 Some nouns have only one form:

water bread petrol rain
golf tennis

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

Look at this picture:



rain (uncountable)



cars (countable)

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

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

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

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

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

Can I have two litres of milk, please?

4 Some nouns can be countable or uncountable:

UNCOUNTABLE:

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

COUNTABLE:

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

Practice

A Put a circle around the uncountable nouns below.

house	cat	cheese	car	coat	snow	lemon
advice	clock	table	tea	ball	museum	apple
painting	petrol	news	cigar	teacher	film	rain
holiday	office	bed	pen	sugar	homework	watch
tennis	doctor	cinema	luggage	chair	banana	information
cup	coffee	shoe	shirt	money	exam	hour
city	park	toast	sock	nose	water	school
bread	book	jumper	cloud	milk	bike	television

B Put the correct word in the following sentences.

- 0 (slice, piece, cup) I'd like a cup of coffee, please.
1 (glass, slice, spoonful) Would you like a _____ of cheese on your toast?
2 (pieces, cups, bottles) My father gave me two _____ of advice.
3 (slice, bottle, piece) Could you buy a _____ of milk at the shops?
4 (spoonful, piece, cup) That was a difficult _____ of homework!
5 (glass, piece, slice) Would you give me a _____ of water, please?
6 (slices, cups, pieces) How many _____ of luggage do you have?
7 (spoonfuls, glasses, cups) I normally take three _____ of sugar in my tea.
8 (pieces, slices, litres) I've just put forty _____ of petrol in the car.
9 (piece, slice, glass) I need a _____ of information.
10 (piece, kilo, slice) I'd like half a _____ of coffee, please.

C In the following sentences, cross out *a/an* if it is wrong, and replace it with *some*. If it is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 0 Can you give me ~~an~~ some information, please?
0 I bought ~~a~~ ✓ suitcase in town this morning.
1 We need to go to the bank for ~~a~~ money.
2 I'm going to have ~~a~~ holiday in Scotland this year.
3 Can you see ~~a~~ skier on the mountain?
4 Drive carefully! There's ~~a~~ snow on the road.
5 I had ~~a~~ bad news this morning.
6 I'd like ~~a~~ petrol, please.
7 Can you give me ~~an~~ advice about the exam?
8 Shall I buy you ~~a~~ newspaper?
9 We must buy ~~a~~ bread for the weekend.

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

of ~~time~~ is a (x2) some (x2) sugars

A: Are you coming to the cinema this evening?

B: No, I haven't got time. I'm very busy at the moment.

A: Is that your brother?

B: No, my brother's much taller and his hair ¹ _____ brown, not black.

A: How many ² _____ do you have in your tea?

B: I don't drink tea. Could you give me a glass ³ _____ water, please?

A: Did you have ⁴ _____ good time last night?

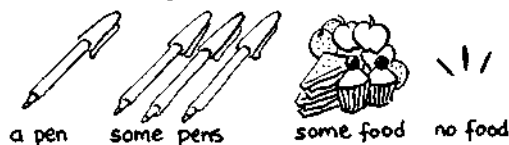
B: I didn't go out. My teacher gave me ⁵ _____ homework to do.

A: What did your mother say to you?

B: Oh, she just gave me ⁶ _____ piece of advice. She told me to take
⁷ _____ money in traveller's cheques.

33 A, some, any, no

1 Look at these pictures:



2 We use **a** with singular countable nouns

(e.g. **pen**, **car**, **friend**):

*I bought **a pen** yesterday.*

*Do you have **a car**?*

*He doesn't have **a friend**.*

(For countable and uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

3 We use **some** or **any** with plural countable nouns (**pens**, **friends**, **books**):

*I bought **some** new **pens** yesterday.*

*John doesn't have **any friends**.*

*Do you have **any books** about Africa?*

4 We use **some** or **any** with uncountable nouns (e.g. **money**, **information**, **advice**, **news**, **music**, **coffee**, **milk**, **toast**, **bread**, **food**, **water**, **snow**):

*I haven't got **any money**.*

*Did the teacher give you **any advice**?*

*I would like **some coffee**, please.*

5 POSITIVE

We normally use **some** in positive sentences:

*She took **some photos**.*

*I'd like **some information**, please.*

But we sometimes use **any** like this:

*You can leave at **any time**. (=It doesn't matter when you leave.)*

*Take **any book**. (=It doesn't matter which book you take.)*

6 NEGATIVE

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

*I **didn't** see **any good films** last year.*

*We **haven't** got **any food**.*

We sometimes use **no**, instead of **not ... any**:

*I'm sorry, there **are no buses** to the museum.*

*The shops are shut, and we've got **no food**.*

7 QUESTIONS

We use **any** in questions:

*Do you speak **any Russian**?*

But we use **some** when we ask for something in particular:

*Can you give me **some information**?*

We also use **some** when we offer something in particular:

*Would you like **some coffee**?*

Practice

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

0 A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy some furniture for my living-room.

(to buy – for my living-room. – furniture – I'd – some – like)

1 A: Shall we go into town this afternoon?

B: Why? _____

(shops open today. – any – There – aren't)

2 A: _____

(Can I – cheese, please? – some – have)

B: Of course. How much would you like?

3 A: _____

(any – in Cambridge? – museums – Are there)

B: I don't know. We can find out at the Tourist Information Centre.

4 A: I'd like to go to Bristol, please.

B: Certainly, madam. _____

(any – You – train from platform 9. – can take)

- 5 A: I'd love to go to South America.
 B: Really? _____
 (you speak – Spanish? – Do – any)
- 6 A: I'm hungry! We haven't eaten all day. Look at that wonderful restaurant!
 B: Wait a moment! _____
 (money – with us. – We've – no – brought)

B Make the following statements negative. Use *not ... any*.

- 0 We've got some photos of our holiday.

We haven't got any photos of our holiday.
- 1 She gave me some advice.

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

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

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

- 5 There are some letters for you today.

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

C Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Use *some, any or no*.

- 0 I'm really thirsty. I'd like some water, please.
- 1 I went to the library today, but I couldn't find _____ interesting books.
 They all looked very boring.
- 2 A: What would you like to eat? Eggs? Toast? Fruit?
 B: Could you give me _____ toast, please?
- 3 I bought _____ coffee this morning, but it's too strong for me.
- 4 A: Would you like something to read?
 B: Yes. Could you give me _____ magazines, please?
- 5 A: I've invited some friends for a party tonight, but I've got _____ music.
 B: Don't worry. I'll bring _____ cassettes this afternoon.
- 6 Could you go to the shops, please? We haven't got _____ milk.
- 7 A: Can you tell me what's happening at the airport?
 B: Yes. I'm sorry, but there are _____ flights today.
- 8 I'm going to the shop. I'm going to buy _____ bread.
- 9 A: Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
 B: Yes, but I haven't got _____ money.
- 10 A: I've got bananas, apples and pears. What would you like?
 B: It doesn't matter. I like _____ fruit.

34 I and me (subject and object pronouns)

1 Look at this:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT		
Mary	saw	Peter and Paul.
She	saw	them.

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

2 Here are the subject and object pronouns:

	SUBJECT		OBJECT	
singular	1	I	9	me
	2	you	10	you
	3	he	11	him
	4	she	12	her
	5	it	13	it
plural	6	we	14	us
	7	you	15	you
	8	they	16	them

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

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

A: I¹ saw Sheila yesterday, but **she**⁴ didn't see **me**⁹.

B: Are **you**² going to see **her**¹² tomorrow?

A: No, I'm meeting Steve. **We**⁶ are playing golf.

B: **You**⁷ 're both beginners! **It**⁵ isn't an easy game. I played **it**¹³ last year and I was terrible!

A: Why don't you come with **us**¹⁴? We can help **you**¹⁰.

B: I would like to play with **you**¹⁵ both tomorrow, but my brother is leaving in the afternoon. **He**³ is catching the two o'clock train, and we're taking **him**¹¹ to the station. He's spending a month with our aunt and uncle. **They**⁸ live in Scotland. I stayed with **them**¹⁶ last year.

4 We use **it** for things and for the weather, time, days, dates, distances, and for animals: *I'm studying economics. **It**'s a difficult subject.* ***It**'s hot today.* ***It**'s four o'clock.* ***It**'s Tuesday. **It**'s the third of April.* ***It**'s 200 miles to York.* *Look at that bird! **It**'s eating the bread.*

Practice

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

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

We saw Peter yesterday. He bought us a cup of coffee.

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

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

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

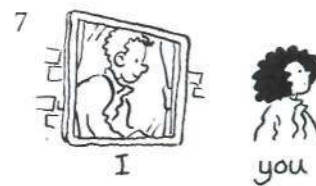
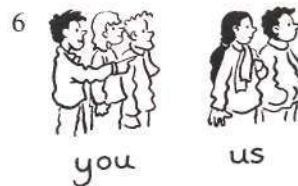
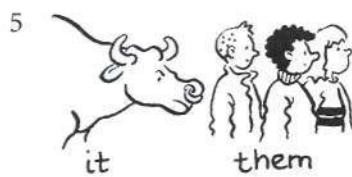
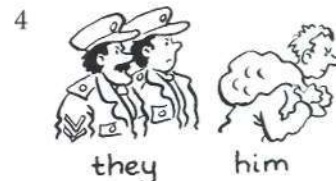
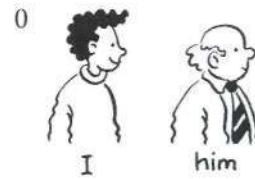
4 Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

5 George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

6 There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

B Look at the pictures and put pronouns in the gaps.

- 0 I saw him, but he didn't see me.
 1 saw, but didn't see.
 2 saw, but didn't see.
 3 saw, but didn't see.
 4 saw, but didn't see.
 5 saw, but didn't see.
 6 saw, but didn't see.
 7 saw, but didn't see.



C James is talking about himself and his family. Put subject pronouns (I, you etc.) in the gaps.

Hi! ⁰ I am James and ¹ live in Australia. ² 've got two brothers. ³ 're called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital. ⁴ is a doctor. My father works in a sports shop. ⁵ works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and ⁶ 's always full of people.

Now put object pronouns (me, you etc.) in the gaps.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help ⁷ in the shop, and he gives ⁸ some money. On Sundays we go to the beach. We have two dogs, and we take ⁹ with us. We also take a ball and they play with ¹⁰ on the beach while we swim in the sea.

Now put object or subject pronouns in the gaps.

At the moment I'm at university. I'm studying business. ¹¹ 's an interesting subject. Two of my schoolfriends are at university with ¹². Our teachers are good but ¹³ give ¹⁴ a lot of work to do. Next week ¹⁵ are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in ¹⁶.



35 My, your; mine, yours

- 1 Look at these sentences:



This car belongs to me.

It's my car.

It's mine.

- 2 Now look at this table:

OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
me	my	mine
you	your	yours
him	his	his
her	her	hers
it	its	its
us	our	ours
you	your	yours
them	their	theirs

- 3 **my, your** etc.

- We use **my, your** etc. with nouns:

my book his hands their house

- We say:

Tony and his wife. (Not ... her wife.)

Sara and her husband.

(Not ... his husband.)

- We use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

Her hair is red. My hands are cold.

- 4 **mine, yours** etc.

- We use **mine, yours** etc. instead of **my book, your keys** etc:

My flat is in the centre of town. Where's yours? (yours = your flat)

- We often use possessive pronouns in comparative sentences:

Our cat is smaller than theirs.

(theirs = their cat)

Your house is older than mine.

(mine = my house)

- 5 We do not use **a/an** or **the** with possessive adjectives or pronouns:

It's ~~a~~ my bag. They're ~~the~~ ours.

- 6 Remember that **its** and **it's** are different:

I've got a new dog. Its name is Pluto.

(Its = possessive adjective)

It's cold today.

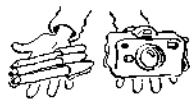
(It's = It is)

Practice

- A Put possessive adjectives (**my, your** etc.) and possessive pronouns (**mine, yours** etc.) in the gaps.

- This car belongs to me. This is my car. It's mine.
- That ticket belongs to you. That's your ticket. It's yours.
- These shoes belong to her. These are her shoes. They're hers.
- This house belongs to them. This is their house. It's theirs.
- These cups belong to us. These are our cups. They're ours.
- Those books belong to him. Those are his books. They're his.
- That bag belongs to me. That's my bag. It's mine.
- This key belongs to her. This is her key. It's hers.
- That boat belongs to them. That's their boat. It's theirs.
- Those coats belong to us. Those are our coats. They're ours.
- These pens belong to me. These are my pens. They're mine.
- That watch belongs to him. That's his watch. It's his.
- These photos belong to you. These are your photos. They're yours.

- B Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences.
Use *my, your* etc, and *mine, yours* etc.



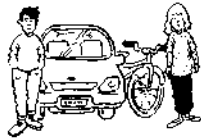
me



you



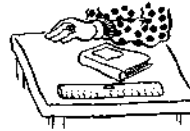
him



us



them



her

- 0 Those are his keys.
- 1 That book is _____.
- 2 These pens are _____.
- 3 That's _____ money.
- 4 This bike is _____.
- 5 That ruler is _____.

- 6 This is _____ car.
- 7 Those are _____ sandwiches.
- 8 Is this bag _____?
- 9 Those photos are _____.
- 10 This is _____ camera.
- 11 Is this _____ watch?

- C If the underlined words are correct, put a tick (✓). If they are wrong, write the correct words.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 0 Look at the sky! <u>Its</u> going to rain | <u>It's</u> _____ |
| 0 He's tall and <u>his hair</u> is brown. | <u>✓</u> _____ |
| 1 Those photos on the table are <u>the mine</u> . | _____ |
| 2 Those tickets for the theatre are <u>hers</u> . | _____ |
| 3 Those are your books. These are <u>theirs books</u> . | _____ |
| 4 I can't do this exercise. <u>Its</u> very difficult. | _____ |
| 5 I've just found this passport. Is it <u>yours</u> ? | _____ |
| 6 I've invited Mary and <u>his brother</u> to the party. | _____ |
| 7 Why are <u>your hands</u> so cold? | _____ |
| 8 Mrs Green is coming with <u>her son</u> . | _____ |
| 9 Shall we give the cat <u>it's food</u> ? | _____ |
| 10 These records aren't theirs, they're <u>our</u> . | _____ |

- D Replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns (*mine, yours* etc).

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 0 My car is faster than (your car). | <u>yours</u> _____ |
| 1 Her house is bigger than (my house). | _____ |
| 2 Your watch is more expensive than (his watch). | _____ |
| 3 My exams are more difficult than (their exams). | _____ |
| 4 Their garden is more beautiful than (our garden). | _____ |
| 5 Your son is younger than (her son). | _____ |
| 6 My husband is stronger than (your husband). | _____ |
| 7 Her job is harder than (his job). | _____ |

36 Much, many; how much, how many; more

- 1 Look at these examples with **much** and **many**:



There weren't **many** people in the restaurant.



I don't have **much** money.

We use **much** and **many** to talk about quantity.

We normally use **much** and **many** in negative sentences:

A: I'm so hungry.

B: I'm sorry, I **don't** have **much** food in the house. Shall we go out to a restaurant?

I **haven't** bought **many** records this year.

We also use **much** and **many** in questions:

Do **many** tourists come here?

Is there **much** snow in the mountains?

We can use **how much** and **how many** in questions:

How much luggage have you got?

How many times have you been to London?

- 2 We also use **more** to talk about quantity:

John did two exams yesterday, and he is doing two **more** exams today.

We have some food, but we will need **more** food for the party tonight. Shall we go to the shops?

We often say **some more** or **any more**:

A: Would you like **some more** toast?

B: No, thanks. I **don't** want **any more**. But could I have **some more** orange juice?

- 3 We use:

► **much** with uncountable nouns:

much food **much** luggage **much** snow
much time **much** money

(For uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

► **many** with plural nouns:

many things **many** books **many** records
many people **many** tourists **many** times

► **more** with uncountable and plural nouns:

more toast/juice **more** glasses

► **much/many/more** without a noun:

How **much** did that coat cost?

A: That cake was delicious.

B: Would you like **some more** (cake)?

Practice

- A Write **much** or **many** in front of these nouns.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 How <u>much</u> money...? | 6 How _____ cigars...? | 14 How _____ times...? |
| 0 How <u>many</u> films...? | 7 How _____ sugar...? | 15 How _____ information...? |
| 0 ...not <u>many</u> people. | 8 How _____ buses...? | 16 How _____ toast...? |
| 1 How _____ snow...? | 9 How _____ books...? | 17 ...not _____ news. |
| 2 How _____ tables...? | 10 How _____ food...? | 18 ...not _____ exams. |
| 3 How _____ cats...? | 11 How _____ cups...? | 19 ...not _____ luggage. |
| 4 How _____ petrol...? | 12 How _____ watches...? | 20 ...not _____ children. |
| 5 How _____ advice...? | 13 How _____ homework...? | 21 ...not _____ museums. |

- B Complete these dialogues. The words in the brackets are in the wrong order. Put them in the right order.

0 A: Have you got much money?

(you – much – got – money? – have)

B: No, I haven't. I'm on my way to the bank.

1 A: Did you visit many museums in Paris?

B: No, we didn't. _____

(much – we – have – didn't – time)

- 2 A: _____
(films – this year? – many – have – seen – you)
B: Yes. I've been to the cinema quite often.
- 3 A: _____
(did – milk – much – buy? – how – you)
B: I got two litres.
- 4 A: Did you go to the Tourist Office?
B: Yes, but _____
(much – didn't – get – I – information)
- 5 A: Did you have a good time at the zoo?
B: Not really. _____
(animals – see – many – we – didn't)
- 6 A: _____
(sugar – much – you – want in your coffee? – how – do)
B: Two spoonfuls, please.
- 7 A: _____
(children – many – have? – how – you – do)
B: Three, at the moment! Two boys and a girl.
- 8 A: Is it easy to get to Bodmin from here?
B: No, it isn't. _____
(aren't – trains – there – many)

C Put in *many, much* or *more*.

Steve: What did you do on Sunday?

Jenny: I had a terrible day. I met a friend at the airport, because he said he had a lot of luggage, and he wanted some help. But his plane was two hours late, and he didn't have ⁰ much luggage! What about you?

Steve: I went into town to buy some books. I spent £50!

Jenny: How ¹ _____ books did you buy?

Steve: Only three! In fact, I want to buy some ² _____ books tomorrow.

Jenny: I don't have ³ _____ time to read at the moment. We're so busy at the office.

Steve: How ⁴ _____ hours a day do you work?

Jenny: I do eight hours at the office, and then I do two ⁵ _____ hours at home!

Steve: Do you get ⁶ _____ money for that?

Jenny: No, I don't get much, but I enjoy the work.

Steve: Why don't you ask your boss for some ⁷ _____ money?

Jenny: I don't have ⁸ _____ opportunities. She's always in America on business.

Steve: I see. Listen, do you want some ⁹ _____ advice?

Jenny: OK.

Steve: Look for a new job!

37 A lot of, a little, a few

1 Look at this example with a lot of:



She's got **a lot of** luggage.
(a lot of = a big amount or number)

In spoken English, we usually use **a lot of** in positive sentences:

There's **a lot of** information in this book.
(Not ~~There's much information in this book.~~)

I bought **a lot of** new books today.
(Not ~~I bought many new books today.~~)

A lot of students work in the holidays.

But in written English, we often use **much** and **many** in positive sentences:

Britain has **many** problems.

2 We use:

- ▶ **a lot of** with uncountable nouns:
a lot of luggage **a lot of** information
- ▶ **a lot of** with plural nouns:
a lot of books **a lot of** students
a lot of things **a lot of** people

3 Use a plural verb with a plural noun:

A lot of students **work**. (Not ~~...works.~~)

Use a singular verb with a singular noun:

There **is** **a lot of** information in this book.
(Not ~~...are...~~)

4 Look at these examples with a few and a little:



She has **a little** luggage.

She has **a few** bags.

(a few and a little = a small amount or number)

We can use **a few** and **a little** with more:

Would you like **a little more** coffee?

5 We use:

- ▶ **a little** with uncountable nouns:
I have **a little** money, but I don't have much.
- ▶ **a few** with plural nouns:
Can you wait **a few** minutes, John?

We can use **a few** and **a little** without a noun:

A: Have you got any money?

B: Sorry. I only have **a little** (money).

6 Here are some common uncountable nouns:

coffee	milk	cheese	cake
water	bread	money	advice
sugar	news	luggage	homework

Practice

A Write the second line of these dialogues using the words in brackets. Put in a lot of in the right place.

0 A: Are you going to the cinema tonight?

B: (No, I have homework to do) No, I have a lot of homework to do.

1 A: Are you hungry?

B: (No, I ate cake in town.) _____

2 A: Do you want some help?

B: (Yes, please. I have luggage.) _____

3 A: Did you enjoy the party?

B: (Yes, I met interesting people.) _____

4 A: Can you pay for our plane tickets?

B: (Yes, I have money at the moment.) _____

- 5 A: Is Bill coming?
B: (No, he isn't. He has things to do.) _____
- 6 A: Did she help you?
B: (Yes, she gave me good advice.) _____

B What do you see in the pictures? Write your answers. Use *a lot of*, *a few* or *a little*.



0 a few pens



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

C A friend is visiting you. Rewrite the questions you ask him, using *a few* or *a little* instead of *some*.

- 0 Would you like some coffee? Would you like a little coffee?
- 1 Would you like some biscuits? _____
- 2 Shall I make you some sandwiches? _____
- 3 Would you like some cheese? _____
- 4 Can I bring you some cake? _____
- 5 Would you like some milk in your coffee? _____
- 6 Would you like some more sugar in your coffee? _____

D In these sentences, tick (✓) the underlined words if they are right. Rewrite them if they are wrong.

- 0 There is are a lot of tall buildings in New York.
- 0 I bought a few ✓ presents today.
- 1 A lot of people travels to work by car.
- 2 She only has a little luggage with her.
- 3 We need a little tomatoes for this meal.
- 4 There are a lot of news on TV in Britain.
- 5 My father gave me a little advice before I went to university.
- 6 Could you give me a few water, please?
- 7 A lot of children use computers in school.
- 8 Are you hungry? Shall I make you a little sandwiches?

38 Adjectives (big, new etc.)

- 1 We use adjectives to describe people and things. Here are some examples:

old small friendly rich cheap

Look at these sentences:

I've bought an **old** table for my kitchen.

My home town is **small** and **friendly**.

We had lunch in a **cheap** restaurant.

- 2 The form of adjectives never changes:
a **rich** man a **rich** woman two **rich** men

- 3 We put an adjective before a noun:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
I saw a	beautiful	cat.

We put an adjective after **be**:

be + ADJECTIVE		
They are	hungry .	

We sometimes use these verbs instead of **be**:

look	feel	taste	smell	sound
------	------	-------	-------	-------

Here are some examples:

She **looks** happy.

This cheese **tastes** wonderful.

I **feel** cold.

- 4 When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put in a comma (,):

He's a **nice, old** man.

When we use two adjectives without a noun, we use **and**:

You look **tired and hungry**.

- 5 When we use more than one adjective, there is a general guide to the correct order:

SIZE + AGE + COLOUR + NATIONALITY + MATERIAL

a	new,	green	bag
a	big,	French	house
a	small,	wooden	table

We often use 'materials' as adjectives:

a **cotton** shirt a **silver** ring a **plastic** bag

- 6 Here are some common 'nationality' adjectives:

American	German	Portuguese
Australian	Greek	Russian
Chinese	Indian	Turkish
Dutch	Italian	South African
English	Japanese	Spanish
French	Polish	Swedish

Practice

- A There are twelve adjectives in this story. Underline them.

I went for a **long** walk in the countryside yesterday. It was a **hot** day, and soon I was tired and thirsty. There was a **small** house by the side of the road, and I decided to ask for a glass of cold water. I rang the bell and an **old** lady opened the **big**, **wooden** door. She looked kind and she offered me a glass of fresh juice. It tasted great!

- B Put adjectives from the box in these sentences.

hungry new terrible expensive sad wonderful Italian fresh difficult

- 0 Gold rings are normally expensive.
- 1 This food smells _____. I love fish and chips.
- 2 It was a _____ exam. I'm sure I haven't passed.
- 3 I've just bought a _____ sports car.
- 4 I met my wife in Rome, but she isn't _____.
- 5 He looks _____. I don't think he likes his job.
- 6 Are you _____? Shall I buy some sandwiches?
- 7 This orange juice tastes _____. Is it _____?

C Put a verb from the box in each sentence. Use the correct form.

look (×3) feel (×2) ~~taste~~ sound (×2) smell

- 0 Taste these apples. I've already eaten two. They're delicious!
- 1 That music _____ terrible. What group is playing?
- 2 You _____ thirsty. Can I get you a cold drink?
- 3 Those flowers look nice and they _____ good too. What are they?
- 4 I saw Jane yesterday, but I didn't speak to her. She _____ tired.
- 5 Could you close the door, please? I _____ cold.
- 6 The sun's shining, I'm on holiday and I _____ happy!
- 7 That new picture will _____ wonderful in your dining-room.
- 8 Do you know where that song comes from? It _____ Spanish.

D Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, change the order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 0 She lost a gold, small ring at the disco yesterday night.
small, gold
- 0 I have an old, Italian painting in my living-room.
✓
- 1 I'm looking for my cotton, green shirt and my brown, leather shoes.

- 2 George has a Spanish, modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.

- 3 I live in an old, white house near the river. I've got a black, large dog!

- 4 I had an interesting talk with a Polish, young student last week.

- 5 We are having lunch in a big, Japanese, new restaurant in the centre of town.

- 6 I left all my books in a red, plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

E Here are the names of some famous people from different countries. Put their nationalities in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 0 The Beatles | They're <u>English</u> . | 7 Steven Spielberg | He's _____. |
| 1 Abba | They're _____. | 8 Brigitte Bardot | She's _____. |
| 2 Madonna | She's _____. | 9 Karl Marx | He's _____. |
| 3 Vincent Van Gogh | He's _____. | 10 Leonardo da Vinci | He's _____. |
| 4 Mel Gibson | He's _____. | 11 Leo Tolstoy | He's _____. |
| 5 Mao Zedong | He's _____. | 12 Steffi Graf | She's _____. |
| 6 Nelson Mandela | He's _____. | 13 Mahatma Gandhi | He's _____. |

39 Cardinal and ordinal numbers (**three, third**)

1 Look at these examples:

Three students were late.

She lives on the **third** floor.

Three is a cardinal number.

Third is an ordinal number.

2 Now look at these tables:

CARDINAL NUMBERS	ORDINAL NUMBERS
1 one	1st first
2 two	2nd second
3 three	3rd third
4 four	4th fourth
5 five	5th fifth
6 six	6th sixth
7 seven	7th seventh
8 eight	8th eighth
9 nine	9th ninth
10 ten	10th tenth
11 eleven	11th eleventh
12 twelve	12th twelfth
13 thirteen	13th thirteenth
14 fourteen	14th fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th sixteenth
17 seventeen	17th seventeenth

18 eighteen	18th eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th nineteenth
20 twenty	20th twentieth
21 twenty-one	21st twenty-first
22 twenty-two	22nd twenty-second
30 thirty	30th thirtieth

3 CARDINALS (40 to 4,000,000)

40 forty 60 sixty 80 eighty

50 fifty 70 seventy 90 ninety

100 a hundred

101 a hundred and one

1000 a thousand

1,000,000 a million

200 two hundred

210 two hundred and ten

3000 three thousand

\$4,000,000 four million dollars

4 Look at how we say these dates:

13th June: *The **thirteenth** of June.*

*June the **thirteenth**.*

1994: *Nineteen ninety-four.*

26th March 1995 (26.3.95): *The **twenty-sixth** of March, nineteen ninety-five.*

Practice

A Tick (✓) the correct form in each pair. Put a line through the wrong form.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 (116) | a hundred sixteen | a hundred and sixteen ✓ |
| 1 (49) | fourty-nine | forty-nine |
| 2 (600) | six hundred | six hundreds |
| 3 (4th) | fourth | forth |
| 4 (12th) | twelvth | twelfth |
| 5 (\$2,000) | two thousand dollars | two thousands dollars |
| 6 (23rd) | twenty-three | twenty-third |
| 7 (78) | eighty-seven | seventy-eight |
| 8 (8th) | eightth | eighth |
| 9 (17) | seventeen | seventeenth |
| 10 (5th) | fiveh | fifth |
| 11 (7,000,000) | seven million | seven millions |
| 12 (9th) | ninth | nineth |
| 13 (30th) | thirteenth | thirtieth |
| 14 (395) | three hundred and ninety-five | three hundred ninety-five |

B Write out the following numbers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 0 (211) <u>two hundred and eleven</u> | 9 (14) _____ |
| 1 (462) _____ | 10 (2nd) _____ |
| 2 (20th) _____ | 11 (5,000) _____ |
| 3 (1st) _____ | 12 (68) _____ |
| 4 (12th) _____ | 13 (34th) _____ |
| 5 (9,000,000) _____ | 14 (150) _____ |
| 6 (310) _____ | 15 (3rd) _____ |
| 7 (8th) _____ | 16 (25th) _____ |
| 8 (111) _____ | 17 (19th) _____ |

C Look at where these people live in the block of flats. Finish the sentences, as in the example.

- 0 John lives in flat forty on the fourth floor.
- 1 Charles lives in flat _____
- 2 Maria _____
- 3 Diana _____
- 4 Michael _____
- 5 Peter _____
- 6 Jane _____
- 7 Ann _____
- 8 Oliver _____

Floor 7	FLAT 72 PETER
Floor 6	FLAT 61 OLIVER
Floor 5	FLAT 54 MICHAEL FLAT 59 ANN
Floor 4	FLAT 40 JOHN
Floor 3	FLAT 37 Diana
Floor 2	FLAT 23 CHARLES FLAT 25 JANE
Floor 1	FLAT 11 MARIA

D Write the dates and years in words in this interview, using the information in brackets ().

- A: When were you born?
- B: I was born on ⁰ the thirteenth of October, nineteen sixty-five. (13.10.65)
- A: When did you go to secondary school?
- B: In ¹ _____ (1976)
- A: And when did you leave secondary school?
- B: Seven years later. My final exam was on ² _____ (16.6.83)
- A: Did you start university in the same year?
- B: Yes, on ³ _____ (29 September)
- A: Did you spend three or four years there?
- B: Well, I left in ⁴ _____ (1987). That's four years.
- A: And your first job? When was that?
- B: I started work in an office on ⁵ _____ (10.1.88)
- A: Did you enjoy it? How long did you stay?
- B: It was terrible! I left two months later, on ⁶ _____ (9th March)
- A: What did you do then?
- B: I went to America. I spent two years in New York. I returned to England in ⁷ _____ (1990)

40 Comparative adjectives (cheaper, more beautiful)

1 Look at the way we compare things:



£100 per night



£50 per night

The Plaza Hotel is **cheaper than** the Excelsior.
The Excelsior Hotel is **bigger than** the Plaza.
The Excelsior is **more expensive than** the Plaza.
The Plaza Hotel is **smaller than** the Excelsior.

2 Cheaper and more expensive are comparative adjectives. We form them like this:

► short adjectives (one syllable):

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
old	older
long	longer
nice	nicer
new	newer
slow	slower
fat	fatter
hot	hotter
big	bigger

► long adjectives (two syllables or more):

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
famous	more famous
difficult	more difficult
careful	more careful
expensive	more expensive

► adjectives ending with -y:

happy	happier
hungry	hungrier

► irregular adjectives:

good	better
bad	worse

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

3 To compare things, we use a comparative adjective + **than**:

My sandwich is bigger than yours.



Tom is **richer than** Paul.
Paris is **more beautiful than** London.
My new car is **better than** my old one.

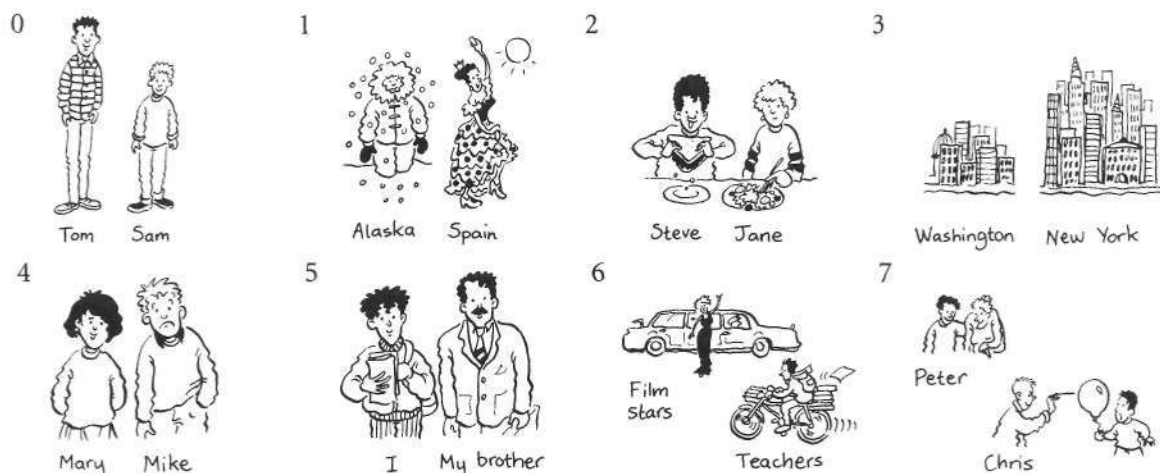
Practice

A Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

- 0 cold colder
- 1 big _____
- 2 careful _____
- 3 expensive _____
- 4 good _____
- 5 fat _____
- 6 famous _____
- 7 new _____
- 8 modern _____
- 9 young _____
- 10 cheap _____
- 11 delicious _____
- 12 rich _____

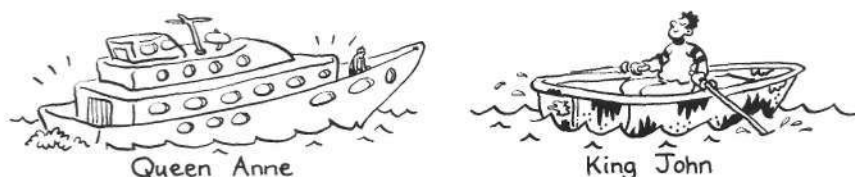
- 13 long _____
- 14 hungry _____
- 15 nice _____
- 16 happy _____
- 17 difficult _____
- 18 old _____
- 19 beautiful _____
- 20 friendly _____
- 21 hot _____
- 22 wonderful _____
- 23 bad _____
- 24 small _____
- 25 sad _____

B Write comparative sentences about the pictures using *than* and the words in brackets ().
Use the Present Simple.



- 0 (be/tall/) Tom is taller than Sam.
- 1 (be/cold) _____
- 2 (be/hungry) _____
- 3 (be/small) _____
- 4 (be/happy) _____
- 5 (be/young) _____
- 6 (be/rich) _____
- 7 (be/friendly) _____

C Look at these two boats, the Queen Anne and the King John.



Now put words from the box in the sentences.

King John (x2)	bigger	slower	is	than
Queen Anne (x2)	longer	expensive	more	

- 0 The Queen Anne is bigger than the King John.
- 1 The King John is smaller _____ the Queen Anne.
- 2 The Queen Anne is _____ modern than the King John.
- 3 The King John _____ older than the Queen Anne.
- 4 The _____ is faster than the _____.
- 5 The Queen Anne is more _____ than the King John.
- 6 The King John is _____ than the Queen Anne.
- 7 The _____ is cheaper than the _____.
- 8 The Queen Anne is _____ than the King John.

41 Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)

1 Read this telephone conversation:

A: Tourist Information. Can I help?

B: Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.

A: Well, the Scotsman is **the oldest** hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also **the most expensive**. The Castle is **the most beautiful**. The Prince is **the newest** and **the biggest** ...

2 Oldest, most expensive, newest are superlative adjectives. We form superlative adjectives with **-est** or **most**. Look at this table:

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
cheap	the cheapest
big	the biggest
sad	the saddest
famous	the most famous
difficult	the most difficult
hungry	the hungriest

Good and bad are irregular:

good	the best
bad	the worst

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

3 We usually use **the** before the superlative:

London is **the biggest** city in England.

The Taj Mahal is **the most beautiful** building in the world.

Note that we use **in** (not **of**) for places after the superlative:

... **the richest man in Europe**.

(Not... ~~of Europe~~.)

We do not always use a noun after a superlative adjective:

George and Mary have three children. Mike is **the oldest**.

A: Which table did you buy?

B: **The most expensive**.

4 We often use the Present Perfect with **ever** after the superlative:

That was **the best film I've ever seen**.

A: How was your holiday?

B: **Fantastic! Iceland is the most beautiful country I've ever visited**.

Practice

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

0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

Antarctica is the **coldest** place in the world.

1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

B Fill the gaps in these dialogues, using *the* and the superlative form of the word in brackets.

- 0 A: Which cities did you visit?
B: Bath, Oxford and York.
A: And which did you like best?
B: I thought that Bath was the most beautiful (beautiful).
- 1 A: Have you finished all your exams?
B: Yes, I did the last one today.
A: Was it difficult?
B: Yes. It was _____ (bad).
- 2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?
B: Yes. I'm 25 today.
A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?
B: Are you sure? It's _____ (expensive) restaurant in town!
- 3 A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles.
How much are _____ (cheap) tickets?
- 4 A: Did you enjoy that?
B: Yes. It was _____ (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.
- 5 A: What are you going to see?
B: We're going to see 'The Winner'.
It's _____ (good) film in London at the moment.
- 6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.
B: Why?
A: It's _____ (old) castle in England.
- 7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?
B: Me please; I'm _____ (hungry).
- 8 A: Which jumper is _____ (nice)?
B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!

C Use the words in brackets () to write sentences.

Use *the* + superlative, and the Present Perfect + *ever*.

- 0 (It's/cold/place/I/visit) It's the coldest place I've ever visited.
- 1 (It's/big/ship/I/see) _____
- 2 (He's/rich/man/I/meet) _____
- 3 (It's/difficult/exam/I/do) _____
- 4 (It's/sad/film/I/see) _____
- 5 (She's/happy/person/I/meet) _____
- 6 (It's/modern/flat/I/see) _____
- 7 (It's/hot/country/I/visit) _____
- 8 (It's/small/dog/I/see) _____

42 Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)

1 Here are some adjectives and adverbs:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
quick	quickly
careful	carefully
easy	easily

2 Adjectives usually describe nouns. We normally use adjectives to talk about people and things:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
She's a	quick	worker.

Adverbs usually describe verbs. We use adverbs to talk about how people do things:

VERB + ADVERB		
She works	quickly .	

Here are some more examples:

Adjective + noun: *English is an **easy** language.*

Verb + adverb: *You can learn English **easily**.*

Adjective + noun: *He's a **careful** driver.*

Verb + adverb: *He drives **carefully**.*

3 We form most adverbs (e.g. **slowly**) by adding **-ly** to an adjective (e.g. **slow**):

slow → slowly bad → badly

If the adjective ends in **-y**, we change the **y** to **i** and then add **-ly**:

happy → happily easy → easily

There are some adverbs that are the same as the adjective:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
hard	hard
fast	fast
late	late

Adjective: *He's a **fast** runner.*

Adverb: *He runs **fast**.*

The adverb from **good** is **well**:

*She's a **good** player. She plays **well**.*

4 Here is the word order that we normally use with adverbs:

VERB + ADVERB		
She swims	beautifully .	

VERB + OBJECT + ADVERB			
He ate	his food	slowly .	

Practice

A In these dialogues underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs.

- A: I think he's a **good** worker. What do you think?

B: I'm not sure. He works carefully, but he makes some **bad** mistakes.
- A: He's a wonderful skier. He skis quickly and beautifully.

B: In my opinion, he skis dangerously. He's a stupid skier.
- A: He's a rich and powerful man. He lives expensively.

B: Yes, but he spends money carefully. He buys valuable objects.
- A: Paul, Jane, Diana and Mark live in a big, old house in Scotland.

They live happily together.

B: I know they're happy, but the house is expensive and so they live cheaply.
- A: This bread tastes awful. Did you cook it correctly?

B: If you think it's horrible, why are you eating it so hungrily?
- A: She's very young, but she sings and dances beautifully.

B: She's a wonderful singer, but she dances badly in my opinion.

B Rewrite these sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective.

- 0 Peter is a bad tennis player. Peter plays tennis badly.
- 1 He's a dangerous driver. He drives _____
- 2 She's a fast swimmer. She swims _____
- 3 Martin is a good cook. _____
- 4 I'm a slow writer. _____
- 5 She's a wonderful dancer. _____
- 6 Sheila is a hard worker. _____
- 7 They aren't quick learners. _____

C Complete the sentences by choosing an ending from the box.

the road carefully	the piano badly	her breakfast slowly	an hour late
their homework well	his car fast	Arabic perfectly	

- 0 He drives his car fast.
- 1 She plays _____
- 2 Maria ate _____
- 3 They speak _____
- 4 You must always cross _____
- 5 They all did _____
- 6 The plane arrived _____

D Correct any of the adjectives and adverbs in CAPITALS that are wrong. Put a tick(✓) if the adjective or adverb is correct.

- 0 It isn't EASY to learn a language FASTLY and WELL.

✓ fast ✓

- 1 She always arrives LATE, but she works GOOD.

- 2 They are WONDERFULLY tennis players. They normally win EASILY.

- 3 George is RICH. He works HARD and he makes money QUICK.

- 4 He's a HAPPILY man. He can sing WELL and he can dance BEAUTIFUL.

- 5 She drove ANGRILY and almost had a BADLY accident.

- 6 Work CAREFULLY and SLOW, and you will pass the exam EASY.

- 7 He doesn't write CLEARLY, but he's a very QUICKLY worker.

43 Adverbs of frequency (always, never)

- 1 Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

She has a cup of tea at breakfast	365
She goes to the cinema	10
She walks to work	0
She goes swimming	52
She goes on holiday	2

We can say:

She **always** has a cup of tea at breakfast.

She **sometimes** goes to the cinema.

She **never** walks to work.

She goes swimming **every week**.

She goes on holiday **twice a year**.

- 2 We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

always usually normally often
sometimes rarely hardly ever never

We put **always, usually** etc. after **be** or an auxiliary (e.g. **have, must**):

He **is always** late.

I've **often** been to Spain for my holidays.

You **must never** swim after a big meal.

But we put **always** etc. before main verbs:

I **usually** walk to work.

She **hardly ever** drinks coffee.

- 3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:

0%	never	100%	always
5%	hardly ever	90%	usually
10%	rarely	80%	normally
30%	sometimes	70%	often

(We usually say the word **often** without pronouncing the letter t.)

- 4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

**every... once a... twice/two times a...
three times a... four times a...**

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

I run round the park **every day**.

I play tennis **once a week**.

She drinks coffee **three times a day**.

I go skiing **once a year**.

He drives to London **twice a month**.

Practice

- A Put the words in brackets () in the right place in these sentences.

- 0 I work late at the office.

(often) I often work late at the office.

- 1 You must lock the front door when you leave.

(always)

- 2 Steve and Jill play golf.

(twice a month)

- 3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.

(usually)

- 4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.

(sometimes)

- 5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.

(every day)

- 6 We see our Mexican friends.

(hardly ever)

7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.

(often) _____

8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.

(four times a year) _____

9 They are at home in the evening.

(rarely) _____

B Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)
watch TV (sometimes)
go for a walk on Sunday (usually)
eat Italian food (often)
~~go to the cinema (rarely)~~
travel abroad (hardly ever)
take taxis (rarely)
feel unhappy (never)

0 They rarely go to the cinema.

1 They _____

2 They _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____



C Look at the table below about John's activities.

	day	week	month	year
swimming		2		
a newspaper	1			
his mother			3	
a shower	2			
abroad				1
sister				3
tennis		4		

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

0 (He/go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week.

1 (He/buy/a newspaper/ ...) _____

2 (He/phone/his mother/ ...) _____

3 (He/have/a shower/ ...) _____

4 (He/go/abroad/ ...) _____

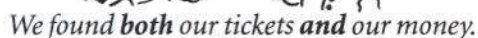
5 (He/visit/his sister/ ...) _____

6 (He/play/tennis/ ...) _____

44

- 3** We use **so** to link a situation and a result:

She is tired **and** hungry.
She is **both** tired **and** hungry.



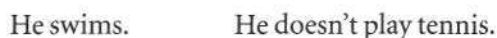
- 4** We use **or** and **either ... or** to talk about two possibilities:

She's French **or** Swiss.
She's **either** French **or** Swiss.

5 We use **neither ... nor** to put two negative statements together:

Neither Peter nor Joan came.

Not ~~Neither Peter nor Joan~~ didn't come.



*I live in Bristol, **but** I work in London.*

.....

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 0 | The film was very long, | { | <u>but</u> it was interesting. |
| | | { | <u>so</u> we got home late. |
| 1 | The restaurant is very expensive, | { | <u> </u> the food is terrible. |
| | | { | <u> </u> only rich people go there. |
| 2 | <i>I'm studying hard,</i> | { | <u> </u> I don't have much free time. |
| | | { | <u> </u> I'm not making much progress. |
| 3 | I've got her address, | { | <u> </u> I can write to her. |
| | | { | <u> </u> I haven't got her phone number. |
| 4 | We wanted to swim, | { | <u> </u> we went to the seaside. |
| | | { | <u> </u> the sea was too cold. |
| 5 | They didn't have any money, | { | <u> </u> they wanted to eat in a restaurant. |
| | | { | <u> </u> they couldn't go to a restaurant. |
| 6 | I lost my bag, | { | <u> </u> I went to the police station. |
| | | { | <u> </u> I found £10 in my pocket. |

B Combine these sentences with *both ... and*.

- 0 Jane owns a shop. She owns a restaurant. Jane owns both a shop and a restaurant.
- 1 This restaurant is cheap. It is nice. _____
- 2 Christine bought a dress. She bought a jumper. _____
- 3 They play golf. They play tennis. _____
- 4 The film was funny. It was exciting. _____

C Now combine these sentences with *either ... or*.

- 0 POSSIBILITY A: She's at the office. POSSIBILITY B: She's at the airport.
She's either at the office or at the airport.
- 1 POSSIBILITY A: Paul's at home. POSSIBILITY B: Paul's at the sports centre.

- 2 POSSIBILITY A: The shop is in East Street. POSSIBILITY B: The shop is in Fox Street.

- 3 POSSIBILITY A: Her father is a doctor. POSSIBILITY B: Her father is a dentist.

- 4 POSSIBILITY A: The museum is in Oxford. POSSIBILITY B: The museum is in Cambridge.

D Now combine these sentences with *neither ... nor*.

- 0 Chris didn't have time to take a holiday. Sheila didn't have time to take a holiday.
Neither Chris nor Sheila had time to take a holiday.
- 1 The bus didn't arrive on time. The train didn't arrive on time.

- 2 David doesn't play tennis. Mike doesn't play tennis.

- 3 The restaurants aren't good. The hotels aren't good.

- 4 The English team didn't play well. The Scottish team didn't play well.

E Joan is writing to George. Put words from the box in the gaps.

so	but (x2)	and
both	either	or

I've arrived in Scotland. The weather is terrible! It's ⁰ both cold
¹ _____ wet. The mountains are beautiful, ² _____ don't forget your
camera. The hotel is comfortable, ³ _____ it's very small. I want to write
some postcards, ⁴ _____ I've forgotten my address book. Can you bring it
with you? It's ⁵ _____ in the kitchen ⁶ _____ in the living-room.

Form tables

Table A Plural nouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
+ -s With most nouns we add -s to make them plural:	book apple photo	books apples photos
+ -es With nouns that end with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x , we add -es :	bus dress box	buses dresses boxes
-f/-fe → -ves We change -f/-fe to -ves in the plural:	wolf life knife	wolves lives knives
y → -ies With nouns that end with a consonant* + -y , we change the -y to -ies :	family city country	families cities countries
Irregular nouns	man child foot	men children feet

Table B Present Simple

	I/you/we/they	He/she/it
+ -s After he/she/it , we add -s to most Present Simple verbs:	walk leave use	walks leaves uses
+ -es We add -es to verbs that end with -ss, -sh, -ch, -o (e.g. <i>finish, go</i>):	pass finish teach go do	passes finishes teaches goes does
y → -ies We change -y to -ies with verbs that end with a consonant* + -y :	cry try fly	cries tries flies

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

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: |hit|=1 syllable; |vi|sit|=2 syllables;

|re|mem|ber|=3 syllables

Table C -ing forms

	INFINITIVE	-ing FORM
+ -ing With most verbs we add -ing :	walk go	walking going
e + -ing With verbs that end with a consonant* + -e , we delete the -e and add -ing :	come have take make	coming having taking making
ie → -ying With verbs that end with -ie , we change -ie to -ying :	lie die	lying dying
-t → -tting With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>sit</i> , <i>hit</i> , <i>shop</i>), we double the consonant:	get run shop	getting running shopping
+ -ing But note that we do not double the consonant, (1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>play</i>), (2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. <i>viS</i> it, <i>LI</i> Sten):	play snow remember visit listen	playing snowing remembering visiting listening

Table D Regular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
+ -ed With most verbs we add -ed :	walk finish	walked finished	walked finished
+ -d With verbs ending with -e , we add -d :	live phone	lived phoned	lived phoned
y → -ied With verbs that end with a consonant* + -y , we change the y to -ied :	apply try	applied tried	applied tried
p → -pped With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>stop</i>), we double the consonant:	stop plan	stopped planned	stopped planned
+ -ed But note that we do not double the consonant (1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>stay</i>), (2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. <i>LI</i> Sten, <i>HA</i> ppen, <i>Open</i>):	stay listen happen open visit	stayed listened happened opened visited	stayed listened happened opened visited

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

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: |hit|=1 syllable; |vi|sit|=2 syllables;

|re|mem|ber|=3 syllables

Table E Irregular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been	make	made	made
become	became	become	mean	meant	meant
begin	began	begun	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
choose	chose	chosen	say	said	said
come	came	come	see	saw	seen
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
do	did	done	shine	shone	shone
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown/showed
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelt	smelt
fly	flew	flown	stand	stood	stood
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lose	lost	lost	write	wrote	written

Table F Comparative and superlative adjectives

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
+ -er/-est We add -er / -est to short adjectives (one-syllable* adjectives):	long tall young cheap	longer taller younger cheaper	the longest the tallest the youngest the cheapest
-g → -gger With short adjectives that end with one vowel* and one consonant* (e.g. <i>big</i>), we double the consonant:	big hot fat	bigger hotter fatter	the biggest the hottest the fattest
more/most We use more / the most before adjectives of two or more syllables*:	expensive famous	more expensive more famous	the most expensive the most famous
y → -ier/-iest But note that with adjectives ending with -y (e.g. <i>happy</i>), we change -y to -ier / -iest:	easy happy	easier happier	the easiest the happiest
Irregular adjectives	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

Table G Adverbs

	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
+ -ly With most adverbs, we add -ly to the adjective:	quick bad slow	quickly badly slowly
y → -ily With adjectives that end with -y, we change the y to i and add ly:	easy happy lucky	easily happily luckily
Irregular adverbs	good fast hard late	well fast hard late

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

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: |hit|=1 syllable; |vi|sit|=2 syllables;

|re|mem|ber|=3 syllables

Exit tests

You can do these tests when you have finished studying the units in this book, in order to see if there are units that you should look at again. In the tests, each question relates to the unit with the same number, e.g. question 1 tests something from unit 1, question 2 tests something from unit 2, etc.

Exit test 1

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 0 | a Do | b Does | c Are | you know the answer? | <div>a</div> | |
| 1 | Madrid | a not is | b isn't | c wasn't | in Portugal. It's in Spain. | <div></div> |
| 2 | a Do you be | b Is you | c Are you | hungry? Shall I make you a sandwich? | <div></div> | |
| 3 | Juliet | a watches | b watch | c watches | TV every evening. | <div></div> |
| 4 | I | a likes | b am liking | c like | your new car. Where did you buy it? | <div></div> |
| 5 | He | a be not | b doesn't | c isn't | reading. He's sleeping. | <div></div> |
| 6 | I | a hate | b be hating | c am hating | pop music. It's boring. | <div></div> |
| 7 | George isn't in the office. He | a works | b working | c is working | in New York at the moment. | <div></div> |
| 8 | a To be | b Be | c Being | careful! It's very dangerous. | <div></div> | |
| 9 | How much did you pay for your TV? | a Were it | b Did it be | c Was it | expensive? | <div></div> |
| 10 | a Played you | b Did you play | c Do you play | tennis yesterday afternoon? | <div></div> | |
| 11 | She | a haven't | b hasn't | c not have | finished her homework. | <div></div> |
| 12 | Joanna has | a went | b been | c gone | to America. She's in New York at the moment. | <div></div> |
| 13 | a Are you going | b Are you be going | c Will you going | to see Paul at the weekend? | <div></div> | |
| 14 | a Shall we to go | b Shall we going | c Shall we go | to the cinema tonight? | <div></div> | |
| 15 | They | a are | b will | c are going to | arriving at ten o'clock tomorrow. | <div></div> |
| 16 | I | a have got | b have | c got | a shower every evening after work. | <div></div> |
| 17 | Sheila's bought a new car. She paid £12,000 for | a them. | b her. | c it. | | <div></div> |
| 18 | When I arrived, she | a me made a cup of coffee. | b a cup of coffee made me. | c made me a cup of coffee. | | <div></div> |
| 19 | a Can Steve play | b Can Steve plays | c Does Steve can play | the guitar? | <div></div> | |
| 20 | Where | a does the train be? | b is the train? | c the train is? | | <div></div> |
| 21 | a Who | b What | c How many | film did you see last night? | <div></div> | |

- 22 This is the **a** children's **b** children **c** childrens' bedroom. ☐
- 23 A: Does she drive to work?
B: No, she **a** does. **b** doesn't. **c** isn't. ☐
- 24 **a** Can she speaks **b** Does she can speak **c** Can she speak Spanish? ☐
- 25 **a** Can you help me, **b** May you help me, **c** Can you me help, please? ☐
- 26 You **a** mustn't **b** must **c** must to visit Central Park. It's fantastic! ☐
- 27 There's a tunnel **a** above **b** under **c** on the river. ☐
- 28 She took a train home **a** in **b** on **c** at the afternoon. ☐
- 29 I bought a table and a chair yesterday. **a** A **b** An **c** The table was very expensive. ☐
- 30 Three **a** familys **b** family **c** families live in that house. ☐
- 31 Did you like **a** these **b** those **c** that paintings at the gallery yesterday? ☐
- 32 Did you remember to buy **a** bread **b** breads **c** a bread at the supermarket? ☐
- 33 There **a** isn't any **b** aren't any **c** aren't no good restaurants in this town. ☐
- 34 **a** There are **b** There is **c** It's 200 kilometres to the sea. ☐
- 35 I don't like this film. **a** Its **b** It's **c** It so boring! ☐
- 36 Can you give me **a** some more **b** an **c** many advice, please? ☐
- 37 I have **a** a little problems **b** a few problems **c** few problem at the moment. ☐
- 38 She bought me a **a** big, green, cotton **b** green, big, cotton
c cotton, big, green shirt. ☐
- 39 They stole **a** eight millions dollars. **b** eight million dollars.
c eight million of dollars. ☐
- 40 Steven is OK. He looks **a** more happy **b** happier **c** happier than Mike. ☐
- 41 That was **a** a worst **b** the worst **c** baddest film I've ever seen! ☐
- 42 She always eats **a** her food fast. **b** fast her food. **c** her food fastly. ☐
- 43 I play football **a** twice one month. **b** twice month. **c** twice a month. ☐
- 44 He's **a** or **b** either **c** neither at home or he's at the shops. ☐

Total:

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

- [illegible]

- 22 a Whose b Who's c Who books are those? ☐
- 23 A: Is she Spanish?
B: Yes, a she does. b she did. c she is. ☐
- 24 Paul a can't b could c can ski well when he was young. ☐
- 25 a May you b Could you to c Could you open the window, please? ☐
- 26 You a mustn't forget b mustn't forgetting c mustn't to forget your passport. ☐
- 27 They have a flat a on b in c at the second floor. ☐
- 28 I always go skiing a at b on c in the winter. ☐
- 29 Paris is a an b the c a European city. ☐
- 30 There are two a men b mans c man in the car. ☐
- 31 a That b This c These meal was wonderful! ☐
- 32 I'd like a one b some c an information, please. ☐
- 33 She's gone to the shops to buy a any b some c no sugar. ☐
- 34 She's going to meet a them b they c their at the station. ☐
- 35 Steve and a his b her c him wife left an hour ago. ☐
- 36 How a much museums b many museum c many museums did you visit? ☐
- 37 Would you like a many b a few c a little sandwiches? ☐
- 38 I bought a a blue, new, plastic b plastic, new, blue c new, blue, plastic football. ☐
- 39 a Two hundreds sixteen b Two hundred and sixteen c Two hundred sixteen people were at the concert. ☐
- 40 London is a bigger than b more big than c bigger more than Glasgow. ☐
- 41 Mount Everest is a the higher b highest c the highest mountain in the world. ☐
- 42 The team played a well. b good. c goodly. ☐
- 43 I a every day walk to school. b walk to school every day. ☐
c to school every day walk.
- 44 I want to learn Japanese a but b or c so I'm going to start classes next month. ☐

Total:

44

Verb tenses

infinitive: **start**

	POSITIVE <i>full forms</i> <i>(short forms)</i>	NEGATIVE <i>full forms</i> <i>(short forms)</i>	QUESTIONS
Present Simple			
I/you/we/they	start	do not start (I don't start)	Do I start?
He/she/it	starts	does not start (it doesn't start)	Does he start?
Present Continuous			
I	am starting (I m starting)	am not starting (I m not starting)	Am I starting?
You/we/they	are starting (we 're starting)	are not starting (aren't starting)	Are you starting?
He/she/it	is starting (it 's starting)	is not starting (isn't starting)	Is she starting?
Past Simple			
I/you/he/she/it/we/they	started	did not start (didn't start)	Did you start?
Present Perfect			
I/you/we/they	have started (I 've started)	have not started (haven't started)	Have they started?
He/she/it	has started (he 's started)	has not started (hasn't started)	Has she started?