



BÀI GIẢNG MÔN

# TIẾNG ANH 1

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# **NEW ENGLISH FILE**

## **Elementary**

# **File 1**

**1A. Nice to meet you**

**1B. I'm not English**

**1C. His name, her name**

**1D. Turn off your mobiles!**



# 1A. Nice too meet you

## 1. Saying hello

Listen and read

1. A. Hi. I'm Tom. What's your name?

B. Anna.

A. Sorry?

B. Anna!

2. A. Hi. Dad. This is Dave  
B. Hello. Nice to meet you.  
C. Nice to meet you.
3. A. Good evening. What's your name?  
B. My name is Janet Leigh.  
A. You are in room 5.



## **2. Grammar: Present tense verb be**

- Use the capital I. I'm a teacher.
- You = singular and plural.
- Use he for a man, she for a woman, and it for a thing.
- Use they for people and things.
- Use contractions in conversation.

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 13.	You're in room 13.
He is James.	He's James.
She is Marta.	She's Marta.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in class 2.	You're in class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.



# 1B. I'm not English. I'm Scottish

## 1. Vocabulary: countries and nationalities

1. Japan – Japanese
2. Germany – German
3. China – Chinese
4. Italy – Italian
5. The United State – American
6. Russia - Russian



## **2. Grammar:**

- Put not after verb to make negative
- You can also contract are not and is not like this:
  - You're not Italian.
  - She's not Polish.
- In questions put, be before he / she ...

• **Negative:**

<b>Full form</b>	<b>Contraction</b>	
I am not	I'm not	
You are not	You're not	
She/ he/ it is not	She/ he/ it's not	Italian.
We are not	We're not	
You are not	You're not	
They are not	They're not	



• Question:

Am I			I am		I'm not
Are you			you are		you aren't
Is she/he/it	German?	Yes,	she/he/it is	No,	she/he/it isn't
Are we			ye are		we aren't
Are you			you are		you aren't
Are they			they are		they aren't



# **1C. His name, her name**

## **1. Pronunciation: the alphabet**

Listen and repeat the words and sounds

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	
<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>

## 2. Grammar: Possessive adjectives

- His = of a man, her = of a woman, its = of a thing
- Their = of men, women, or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
- Be careful with its and it's.  
It's = it is (It's a school.)  
Its = possessive (Its name is ...)



# 1D. Turn off your mobiles

## 1. Vocabulary: the classroom, common objects

- Table, board, TV, CD player, window, door, light, picture, video, wall, chair.
- Address book, tissues, coins, mobile, keys, identity card, lipstick, purse.
- Cigarettes, comb, credit card, diary, dictionary, file, glasses, lighter, magazine, matches, newspaper, pen, pencil, photo, stamp, sunglasses, umbrella, wallet, watch.



## 2. Grammar: A, a, an, the, plural, this, that, these, those

### 2.1. Articles: *a/ an, the*

- Use *a / an* with a singular noun.
- Use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*).
- Use *the* when we know which.
- Use *the* with singular and plural nouns.

*A or an or nothing?*

- bananas egg orange juice
- water bread ice cream
- potato wine cheese
- milk tomato cabbage
- coffee orange money
- rump steak



## 1D. Practice 1

***a, an, the or nothing (x)?***

1) What's \_\_\_\_ time?

2) My brother's \_\_\_\_ architect.

3) I like steak, but I do not like \_\_\_\_ eggs.

4) She lives in \_\_\_\_ nice flat on \_\_\_\_ fifth floor of  
\_\_\_\_ old house.

5) Mary is \_\_\_\_ John's sister.



## **1D. Practice 2: *the* or nothing (x)?**

1. There are 424 calories in 100g of \_\_\_\_ cheese.
2. Tomatoes are in \_\_\_\_ fridge.
3. \_\_\_\_ potatoes are not very expensive.
4. There are no calories in \_\_\_\_ water.
5. “Where are \_\_\_\_ bananas?”. “On \_\_\_\_ table”.
6. \_\_\_\_ wine is expensive in Britain.
7. “We’ve got one orange and one banana,” “I’ll have \_\_\_\_ orange.”

## 1D. Practice 3

### *a, an, the or nothing (x)?*

- This is \_\_\_\_ easy question.
- Stephen could you speak \_\_\_\_ little louder?
- May I have your \_\_\_\_ phone number?
- May I ask you \_\_\_\_ question?
- Astrid is \_\_\_\_ best teacher in our school.
- What is \_\_\_\_ name of the next station?
- My girlfriend has \_\_\_\_ my car today.
- Is there \_\_\_\_ cash machine near here?



## 2.2. Nouns: Singulars → Plurals

- Add -s to make plural nouns.
- **Regular:**
- - s
 

daughter	→ daughters
parent	→ parents
- - ending in “y” → ‘i’ + es
 

family	→ families
secretary	→ secretaries
- - ending in “s, x, o, ch, sh” + es
 

address	→ addresses
six	→ sixes



- ending in “f, fe” → ves
  - wife → wives
  - leaf → leaves
- **Irregular plurals**
  - child → children
  - man → men
  - woman → women

## 2.3. This / that / these / those

- **Use**
  - *this/ these* for things near you
  - *that/ those* for things far away
- **Note:** *this/ that* = singular, *these/ those* = plural



	<b>Near</b>	<b>Further away</b>
<b>Singular</b>	This	That
<b>Plural</b>	These	Those



## 1D. Which sentence, which picture?

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. How much is this?   | e. This is nice.                |
| b. How much are these? | f. I like these.                |
| c. How much is that?   | g. I don't like that very much. |
| d. How much are those? | h. Those aren't very nice.      |





### **3. Classroom language**

Look at the board	Open your books
Close the door	Read the text
Go to page (85)	Sit down
Work in pairs	Stand up
Don't write	Listen and repeat
Don't speak (Spanish)	
Turn off your mobile phone.	

## Self-test 1.1

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences. Use contractions where possible.

Example: We re from Italy.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ he a student?

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ English. We're Scottish.

3 'Is he in Class 4?' 'No, he \_\_\_\_\_.'

4 'Is Marta Spanish?' 'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is.'

5 This \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food. It's Japanese.

6 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?' 'I'm from Poland.'

7 'Are they teachers?' 'No, they \_\_\_\_\_.'

8 'I \_\_\_\_\_ Russian. I'm from Moscow.'



## 2 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: I'm American. My family is from New York.

My    Your    Their

1 They're students. \_\_\_\_\_ names are James and Marta.

His    Her    Their

2 Carlo's Italian, but \_\_\_\_\_ mother is British.

his    her    she

3 It's a school. \_\_\_\_\_ name is The English School.

His Her Its

4 We're students. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher is American.

Their Our Your

5 This is our director. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mark.

His Her He

6 Sally, please open \_\_\_\_\_ book.

you your you're



### 3 Underline the correct word.

Example: It's **a** / **an** identity card.

- 1 They're **watches** / **watchs**.
- 2 What's **this** / **these**? It's an umbrella.
- 3 Open **a** / **the** door.
- 4 **Those** / **That** students are French.
- 5 The students are from different **countrys** / **countries**.
- 6 This is **a** / **an** international school.



## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the lists with the correct word.

Example: two, four, six, eight

nine eight ten

1 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

\_\_\_\_\_.

Saturday Thursday Friday

2 thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine,

\_\_\_\_\_.

forty sixty fifty

- 3 sixty, seventy, eighty, \_\_\_\_\_.  
one hundred one thousand ninety
- 4 Saturday, Sunday, Monday, \_\_\_\_\_.  
Wednesday Friday Tuesday
- 5 fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, \_\_\_\_\_.  
thirty thirty-five thirteen
- 6 seven, eight, nine, \_\_\_\_\_.  
eleven ten twelve



## 5 Complete the chart.

Example: Japan Japanese

1 the United States \_\_\_\_\_

2 Germany \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ Italian

4 France \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese

## 6 Complete the phrases with the correct verbs.

Listen Sit Go Open Look speak Close  
Stand Turn

Example: Open your books.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ at the board.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ off your mobile.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ up.
- 5 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to page 84.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ down.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ and repeat.



## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

this you no name here how

Example: fish this

1 train \_\_\_\_\_

2 boot \_\_\_\_\_

3 phone \_\_\_\_\_

4 owl \_\_\_\_\_

5 ear \_\_\_\_\_

## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 Internet
- 2 computer
- 3 airport
- 4 toilet
- 5 pizza



## Self-test 1.2

## GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct words.

Example: Open **a** / **the** door.

- 1 The students are from different **countrys** / **countries**.
- 2 They're **watches** / **watches**.
- 3 What's **this** / **these**? It's a stamp.
- 4 **Those** / **That** students are Italian.
- 5 This is **a** / **an** international school.
- 6 It's **a** / **an** identity card.

## 2 Complete the sentences. Use contractions where possible.

Example: Is he a student?

- 1 'Is Magda Polish?' 'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is.'
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain.
- 3 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?' 'I'm from Poland.'
- 4 This \_\_\_\_\_ Thai food. It's Chinese.



- 5 'Is he in Class 12?' 'No, he \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 6 'Are they teachers?' 'No, they \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ Brazilian. I'm from Rio de Janeiro.
- 8 We \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish. We're Argentinian.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: We are students. Our teacher is Irish.

Their    Our    Your

1 They're students. \_\_\_\_\_ names are  
Martin                  and Sally.

His    Their    Her

2 Marco's Portuguese, but \_\_\_\_\_  
mother is American.

his    her    she



3 It's a school. \_\_\_\_\_ name is The American Institute.

Its His Her

4 This is our director. \_\_\_\_\_ name is James.

His He Her

5 Marta, please open \_\_\_\_\_ book.  
you're you your

6 I'm American. \_\_\_\_\_ family is from Washington.

My Your Their

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the phrases with the correct verbs.

Listen Sit Go write Look speak Close Stand  
Turn

Example: Don't write.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ off your mobile.
- 3 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ at the board.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to page 84.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ down.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ and repeat.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ up.



## 5 Complete the lists with the correct word.

Example: sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety.

one hundred    one thousand    ninety

1    Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,

\_\_\_\_\_.

Saturday    Friday    Monday

2    fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, \_\_\_\_\_.

sixty    forty    seventy

3    Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, \_\_\_\_\_.

Wednesday    Friday    Thursday

4 fifteen, twenty, twenty-five,

\_\_\_\_\_.

thirty-five thirteen thirty

5 seven, eight, nine, \_\_\_\_\_.

eleven ten twelve

6 two, four, six \_\_\_\_\_.

nine eight ten



## 6 Complete the chart.

Example: Brazil Brazilian

- |   |        |          |
|---|--------|----------|
| 1 | _____  | German   |
| 2 | France | _____    |
| 3 | _____  | American |
| 4 | China  | _____    |
| 5 | _____  | Italian  |
| 6 | _____  | Japanese |

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 toilet
- 2 Internet
- 3 pizza
- 4 computer
- 5 airport



## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

name how sit here you no

Example: train name

1 ear \_\_\_\_\_

2 boot \_\_\_\_\_

3 phone \_\_\_\_\_

4 owl \_\_\_\_\_

5 fish \_\_\_\_\_

## **File 2**

**2A. Cappuccino and chips**

**2B. When Natasha meets Daren...**

**2C. An artist and a musician**

**2D. Relatively famous**



## 2A. Cappuccino and chips

### 1. Vocabulary: verb phrases

What % of British people...?

- Read a newspaper everyday
- Smoke
- Watch TV every night
- Go to the cinema every weekend
- Have a pet
- Live in a house with a garden

## **2. Reading: Typically British**

- Four irregular plurals in the text:

Men – man

Women – woman

Children – child

People – person

- Read the text again and find three things which are the same in your country and three things which are different.



### **3. Grammar: Present simple all verbs**

- **Affirmative**

I

You live

We

They

He/ she/ it lives

- **Negative**

I

You

We            **don't** play

You

They

He/ she/ it    **doesn't** play



- **Use:**

- Things that are always true.

- Cats eat meat.

- Habit, things that happen with frequency

- Helen often wears red.

- **Contraction:**

- don't = do not, doesn't = does not*

- **Negatives:**  
use *don't/ doesn't* + *the* infinitive
- **Spelling rules** for *he/ she /it* form: the same for the nouns in plural



Match verbs with words, e.g. have a shower

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| • <i>have</i>      | 1 the radio   |
| • <i>ride</i>      | 2 scooters    |
| • <i>listen to</i> | 3 a taxi      |
| • <i>go</i>        | 4 school      |
| • <i>speak</i>     | 5 shopping    |
| • <i>take</i>      | 6 on the left |
| • <i>study</i>     | 7 a shower    |
| • <i>go to</i>     | 8 law         |
| • <i>drive</i>     | 9 a magazine  |
| • <i>read</i>      | 10 Chinese    |

## **2A. Practice: Does / Is / Has?**

A: My sister \_\_\_\_ very clever.

B: What \_\_\_\_ she do?

A: She \_\_\_\_ a teacher in a primary school.

B: Where \_\_\_\_ she live?

A: She \_\_\_\_ a lovely house in the country.

B: \_\_\_\_ she married?

A: Yes. Her husband's name \_\_\_\_ Ray.

B: \_\_\_\_ she have any children?

A: Yes. A girl called Mary. She \_\_\_\_ eight years old.  
She \_\_\_\_ a lot of friends.



## 2B. When Natasha meets Daren...

### 1. Reading

- Natasha and Darren want to meet a partner on the Internet, read their e-mails and answer the questions.

## 2. Grammar: Interrogative/ questions

- **Do** I  
you work?  
we  
they

**Yes**, I/ you/ we/ they **do**

**No**, I/ you/ we/ they **don't**

- **Does** he/she/it live here?



- **Does** he/she/it live here?

**Yes**, he/ she/ it **does**.

**No**, he/ she/ it **doesn't**.

## Present simple all verbs: questions

- **Word order:**

1. A                      S                      I ?

- **Auxiliary Subject Infinitive**

2. Q                                      A            S            I ?

- **Question word Auxiliary Subject Infinitive**



**Practice: *Make questions for underlined part.***

1. He works in Lodon.
2. They play tennis every day.
3. Janet lives in small flat.
4. We work on the fourth floor.
5. I live with your parents.
6. Cats eat meat.
7. Our children like climbing mountains.
8. My daughter hates big dogs.
9. Yes, they get up early in the morning.

## 2C. An artist and a musician

### 1. Vocabulary: jobs

- Musician, pilot, doctor, hairdresser, police officer, footballer.
- Actor, builder, engineer, housewife, journalist, lawyer, bank manager, nurse, politician, receptionist, secretary, shop assistant, student, waiter.



## 2. Grammar: Jobs

- **Subject + to be + Noun (of job)**
- **Subject + to be + a Noun (of job - singular)**

I'm a doctor.

You're an engineer.

He's an actor.

She's a dancer.

- **Subject + to be + Nouns (of job - plural)**

We're doctors.

You're engineers.

They're actors.

They're dancers.



## Practice: Fill in blanks

- 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I'm an electrician.
- 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_photographer?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ accountant.  
A: Oh!
- 3. A: \_\_\_\_\_doctor?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_actress.
- 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_pilot?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

***Practice: What am I?***

1. I teach pupils in a primary school.
2. I study in a university.
3. I drive a taxi.
4. I sing songs.
5. I play football.
6. I write computer programs.
7. I build houses.
8. I fly planes.
9. I act in plays.



## 2D. Relatively famous

### 1. Grammar: Possessive 's

- **Use:** to talk about relatives and possessions
- Use 's with:
  - irregular plural people: *men, women, children, people...*
  - regular plural people: *teachers, brothers...*
- Don't use possessive 's with things
  - *the end of the film*
  - *x the film's end*

## **Pronunciation of s in Possessive case**

- Behind vowels, consonants like /m, b, n.../: **/z/**
- Behind consonants like /k, t, f/: **/s/**
- Behind consonants like /z, s, dʒ .../: **/ɪz/**



## **2. Vocabulary: family**

- Aunt, brother, cousin, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, mother, sister, uncle, daughter, son, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandson, granddaughter, grandchildren, parents, grandparents.
- Talk to your partner.

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

How many aunts and uncles do you have? ...

## Revision. Complete the gaps with ONE word

- e.g. What 's her name?  
Lise: This is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ photo of my boyfriend.  
Jen: Oh, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 's he from?  
Lise: He's Italian.  
Jen: Where (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he live?  
Lise: He's(4)\_\_\_ a small apartment in (5) \_\_\_\_  
centre of Rome.



Jen: And what's his (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

Lise: He's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ electrician.

Jen: How often (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you see him?

Lise: He usually (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the UK every month  
to see me and sometimes I visit (9)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.

Lise: He looks very nice. How old is he?

Jen: He (10) \_\_\_\_\_ 32.

## Self-test 2.1

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: She lives (live) in a house.

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) children.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a school.
- 3 The pub \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at 11.00 p.m.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) coffee.



- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English and Italian.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the university.
- 7 My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a nice car.
- 8 Juan \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) computer games.

## **2 Complete the sentences with one word.**

Example: Do you like Mexican food?

1 \_\_\_\_\_ they live in France?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ your father work in a restaurant?

3 How old \_\_\_\_\_ your brother?

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ live in a house. We live in a flat.

5 What \_\_\_\_\_ your father do?

6 Is your brother \_\_\_\_\_ actor?



### 3 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: This is my **brothers'** / **brother's** wife.

- 1 It's **Ben's** / **the Ben's** pen.
- 2 These are my **childrens'** / **children's** books.
- 3 I like the **film's end** / **end of the film**.
- 4 That's my **parents'** / **parent's** car.
- 5 I don't like **Charles's** / **Charle's** brother.
- 6 He's my **teachers'** / **teacher's** husband.

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the phrases with the correct word.

exercise listen lunch play eat go glasses  
flat smoke



Example: play the guitar

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ fast food
- 3 do \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 have a sandwich for \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio
- 7 live in a \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 wear \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Write the jobs.

Example: I work for a newspaper. I'm a journalist.

1 I work in a school. I'm a t\_\_\_\_\_.

2 I work in an office or a hotel. I'm a  
r\_\_\_\_\_.

3 I work in the theatre. I'm an a\_\_\_\_\_.

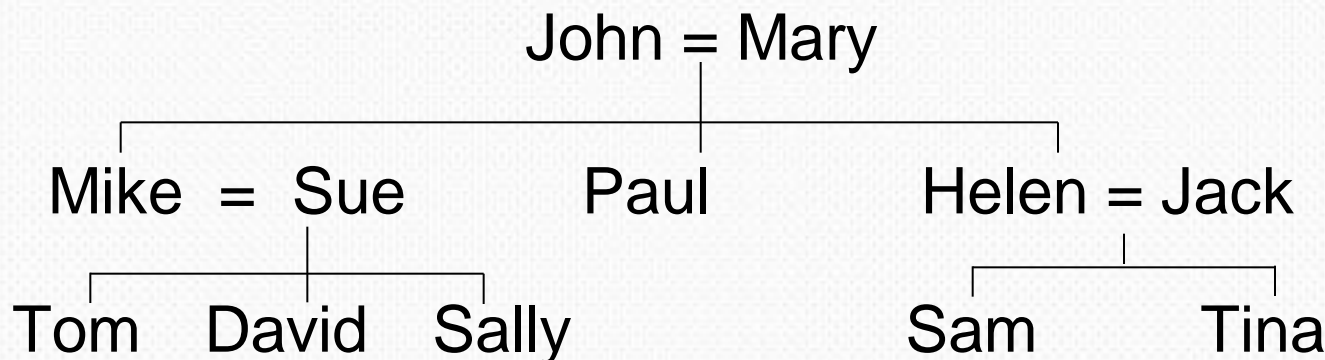
4 I work in a hospital. I'm not a doctor. I'm a  
n\_\_\_\_\_.

5 I work in a restaurant. I'm a w\_\_\_\_\_.

6 I'm at university. I'm a s\_\_\_\_\_.



## 6 Complete the sentences about the family tree.



Example: John is Mary's husband.

- 1 Helen is John's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 David is Sam's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Mike is Sally's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Sally is Jack's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Mary is Tina's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Tom is Paul's \_\_\_\_\_.

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

**shower thumb zebra keys witch jazz**

Example: **sushi** shower

- |   |                   |       |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | <b>what</b>       | _____ |
| 2 | <b>thirteen</b>   | _____ |
| 3 | <b>does</b>       | _____ |
| 4 | <b>journalist</b> | _____ |
| 5 | <b>coffee</b>     | _____ |



## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

1 grandfather

2 mother

3 family

4 engineer

5 policeman

## Self-test 2.2

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Do they live in Spain?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you like Japanese food?
- 2 What \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle do?
- 3 How old \_\_\_\_\_ your sister?
- 4 Is your cousin \_\_\_\_\_ actor?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ your father work in a hotel?
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ live in a flat. We live in a house.



## 2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: He's my **teachers'** / **teacher's** wife.

- 1 It's **the Ben's** / **Ben's** brother.
- 2 These are my **childrens'** / **children's** sweets.
- 3 That's my **parent's** / **parents'** dog.
- 4 I don't like **James's** / **Jame's** sister.
- 5 This is my **brothers'** / **brother's** house.
- 6 I like the **end of the book** / **book's end**.

### **3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

Example: My brother drives (drive) a nice car.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in an office.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a dog.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a flat.
- 4 James \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) chess.



- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French and English.
- 6 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) milk.
- 7 The café \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at 7.00 p.m.
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the language school.

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the sentences about the family tree.

John = Mary



Example: Helen is Jack's wife.

- 1 David is Sam's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Helen is John's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Tom is Paul's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Mary is Tina's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Mike is Sally's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Sally is Jack's \_\_\_\_\_.



## 5 Write the jobs.

Example: I work in the theatre. I'm an **actor**.

- 1 I work in an office or a hotel. I'm a **r**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I'm at university. I'm a **s**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I work in a school. I'm a **t**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I work for a newspaper. I'm a **j**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I work in a restaurant. I'm a **w**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I work in a hospital. I'm not a doctor. I'm a **n**\_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 Complete the phrases with the correct words.

*exercise listen lunch play eat go glasses  
flat smoke*

Example: eat fast food

- 1 do \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema
- 4 wear \_\_\_\_\_



- 5 have a sandwich for \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette
- 8 live in a \_\_\_\_\_

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 mother
- 2 grandfather
- 3 policeman
- 4 engineer
- 5 family



## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

**shower thumb zebra keys witch jazz**

Example: **coffee** keys

- |   |                   |       |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | <b>thirteen</b>   | _____ |
| 2 | <b>does</b>       | _____ |
| 3 | <b>journalist</b> | _____ |
| 4 | <b>what</b>       | _____ |
| 5 | <b>sushi</b>      | _____ |

## **File 3**

**3A. Pretty woman**

**3B. Wake up, get out of bed...**

**3C. The island with a secret**

**3D. On the last Wednesday in August**



## 3A. Pretty woman

### 1. Vocabulary: adjectives

- Colors: black, blue, brown, green, grey, orange, pink, red, white, yellow.
- Common adjectives: bad, beautiful, big, dangerous, dirty, easy, empty, expensive, fast, high, old, rich, wet.
- Good, ugly, small, safe, clean, difficult, full, cheap, slow, low, new, poor, dry.

## **2. Grammar: Adjectives**

- Adjectives go before nouns
- Adjectives don't change before plural nouns



### **3. Listening:**

Listen and write six sentence

1. It's an easy exercise.
2. I live in an old house.
3. She's an American actress.
4. She has an expensive flat.
5. It's a nice evening.
6. I have a black and white cat.

## 3B. Wake up, get out of bed...

### 1. Grammar: Telling the time

- Use *It's* + time to say what time it is
- What's the time?/ What time is it?
- Use *at* + time to say when you do something



## **2. Vocabulary: daily routine**

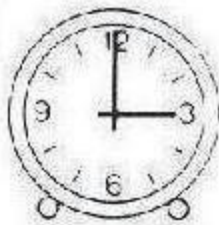
- Get dressed, get up, go to work, have a shower, have breakfast, wake up.
- Wake up, do homework, start work, finish work/school, get home, get to work / school, go shopping, go to bed, go to class, go to the gym, go to work / school, have a coffee, have a shower, have breakfast, have lunch, have dinner, make dinner, watch TV, sleep, take the dog for a walk.

### **3. Speaking:**

- In pairs, interview your partner about a typical day.
- Who's more stressed?



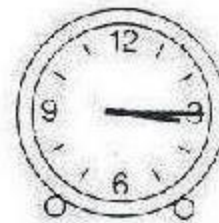
## Practice: What time is it?



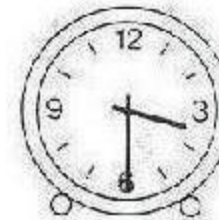
It's three o'clock.



It's ten past three.



It's a quarter past three.



It's half past three.

What time is it?



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



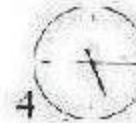
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



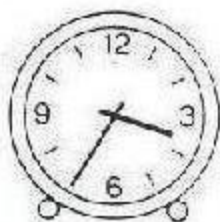
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



It's twenty-five  
to four.



It's a quarter to  
four.



It's ten to four.



It's five to four.

What time is it?



1



2



3



4



5

---

---



## 3C. The island with a secret

### 1. Grammar: Adverbs of frequency

- Never (0%) sometimes often usually  
always (100%)

E.g.

He never reads newspapers.

We don't often watch TV.

- Use adverbs of frequency to answer question *How often...?*
- Adverbs of frequency go:
  - before all verbs (except *be*)
  - after *be*
- Use verb in affirmative with *never* and *hardly ever*



## 2. Reading

- Read the passage and answer the questions
  1. What is unusual about Okinawan people?
  2. What do you think is their secret?
- Do people in your country live like the Okinawans? What's different? What's the same?

# 3D. On the last Wednesday in August

## 1. Grammar: Prepositions of time IN and ON IN

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- December
- the summer
- 1998



## ON

- Monday (morning)
- the 12th of July
- my birthday

## AT

- Christmas
- Easter
- New Year
- three o'clock
- midday
- Midnight, lunchtime
- Night, the weekend

## **2. Speaking:**

In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Times you love

1. What's your favourite time of the day? Why?
2. What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
3. What's your favourite month? Why?
4. What's your favourite season? Why?
5. What's your favourite public holiday? Why?



**3D. PRACTICE: *in, on, at*, or no preposition (x)?**

- 1.....1997
2. ... Wednesday
3. ... seven o'clock
4. ... night
5. ... the evening
6. ... Monday afternoon
7. ... tomorrow evening

8. ... 8.15

9. ... January

10. ... 1815

11. ... midnight

12. ... yesterday

13. ... my birthday

14. ... September 1984



## Self-test 3.1

## GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct phrase.

Example: I like American music /  
music American.

- 1 It's a fantastic film / film fantastic.
- 2 I often go / go often to the cinema.
- 3 She drinks never / never drinks beer.
- 4 He has a car new / new car.

- 5    That's a **mobile expensive** / **an expensive mobile**.
- 6    They **always are** / **are always** late.
- 7    Do you like **French food** / **food**      **French?**
- 8    **Always I have** / **I always have**      breakfast.



## 2 Write the times.

Example: 2.45    *It's quarter to three.*

1    6.30    \_\_\_\_\_.

2    8.20    \_\_\_\_\_.

3    12.15    \_\_\_\_\_.

4    9.00    \_\_\_\_\_.

5    10.50    \_\_\_\_\_.

### **3 Complete the sentences.**

Example: Her birthday is on 8 July.

- 1 I often play football \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- 2 The shop closes \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
- 3 My new job starts \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning.
- 4 I often have pizza \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
- 5 Her party is \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.
- 6 The class starts \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock.
- 7 It's very cold \_\_\_\_\_ December.



## **VOCABULARY**

### **4 Write the opposites.**

cheap   dark   difficult   dry   full   low   safe  
short   young

Example: expensive cheap

- |   |           |       |
|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | empty     | _____ |
| 2 | tall      | _____ |
| 3 | dangerous | _____ |
| 4 | easy      | _____ |
| 5 | wet       | _____ |
| 6 | high      | _____ |
| 7 | fair      | _____ |
| 8 | old       | _____ |



## 5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: I go to the gym in the evenings.

have go take

1 He \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast every morning.

does goes has

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ the dog for a walk twice a day.

take go make

3 She \_\_\_\_\_ school at half past three.

goes does finishes

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower every morning.

do get have

5 I often \_\_\_\_\_ up late on Sundays.

start wake go

6 We \_\_\_\_\_ shopping at the weekend.

do have go



## **6 Complete the lists.**

Example: January, February, March, April.

- 1 spring, summer, autumn, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 first, second, third, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 eighth, ninth, tenth, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 September, October, November,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 May, June, July, \_\_\_\_\_.

## PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

**they low white easy third job**

Example: **clean** easy

- |   |                    |       |
|---|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | birth <b>h</b> day | _____ |
| 2 | high               | _____ |
| 3 | h <b>o</b> me      | _____ |
| 4 | sh <b>o</b> pping  | _____ |
| 5 | oth <b>e</b> r     | _____ |



## **8 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: coffee

1 September

2 difficult

3 August

4 information

5 February

## Self-test 3.2

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Write the times.

Example: 2.45 *It's quarter to three.*

1 8.20 \_\_\_\_\_.

2 12.15 \_\_\_\_\_.

3 6.30 \_\_\_\_\_.

4 10.50 \_\_\_\_\_.

5 9.00 \_\_\_\_\_.



## 2 Complete the sentences.

Example: My new job starts on Wednesday afternoon.

- 1 The office closes \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
- 2 Her party is \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
- 3 I often play chess \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- 4 I often have pasta \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
- 5 It's very warm \_\_\_\_\_ August.
- 6 Her birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ 12 September.
- 7 The class starts \_\_\_\_\_ two o'clock.

### 3 Underline the correct phrase.

Example: Do you like food Chinese / Chinese food?

- 1 It's a **book fantastic** / **fantastic book**.
- 2 That's a **cheap mobile** / **a mobile cheap**.
- 3 I **go often** / **often go** to the market.
- 4 He has **an old car** / **a car old**.
- 5 I like **music British** / **British music**.
- 6 They **are always** / **always are** early.
- 7 I **always have** / **Always I have** dinner.
- 8 She **never drinks** / **drinks never** tea.



## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the lists.

Example: August, September, October,  
November.

- 1 February, March, April, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 seventh, eighth, ninth, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 May, June, July, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 autumn, winter, spring, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 second, third, fourth, \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5 Write the opposites.

cheap dark difficult dry full low safe  
short young

Example: easy difficult

- 1 fair \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 empty \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 tall \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 expensive \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 dangerous \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 wet \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 old \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 high \_\_\_\_\_



## 6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: We take the dog for a walk twice a day.

take go make

1 She \_\_\_\_\_ work at half past four.

goes does finishes

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ to the sports centre in the evenings.

have go take

3 I \_\_\_\_\_ a bath every evening.

do get have

- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ dinner every evening.  
does goes has
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ walking at the weekend.  
do have go
- 6 I often \_\_\_\_\_ up early on Saturdays.  
start wake go



## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

1 information

2 September

3 difficult

4 February

5 August

## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

**low clean third white they job**

Example: **easy** clean

- |   |                 |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | <b>other</b>    | _____ |
| 2 | <b>shopping</b> | _____ |
| 3 | <b>birthday</b> | _____ |
| 4 | <b>home</b>     | _____ |
| 5 | <b>high</b>     | _____ |



## **File 4**

**4A. I can't dance**

**4B. Shopping – men love it**

**4C. Fatal attraction?**

**4D. Are you still mine?**

## 4A. I can't dance

### 1. Grammar: Can / can't

- 1<sup>st</sup>: I can do
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: You can do
- 3<sup>rd</sup>: He/ She/ It: can do



## 2. Pronunciation: sentence stress

Listen and repeat

- Can you sing?

Yes. I can sing quite well.

- Can you play a musical instrument?

Yes, I can.

- What can you play?

I can play the guitar.

- Can you dance?

No, I can't. I can't dance.

## 4B. Shopping – men love it

## 1. Grammar: Like + V-ing

- Like                                  Noun
- Hate        +                      Verb - ing
- Dislike
- Do you like cooking?        → I love it/ I hate it.
- Do you like big dogs?        → I love them/ I hate them.



**Practice: *Like, likes, it, them, him, her?***

- I don't \_\_\_\_\_ cats, but my brother \_\_\_\_\_ them very much.
- 'Do you \_\_\_\_\_ dogs?'. 'Yes, I love \_\_\_\_\_'
- George \_\_\_\_\_ Mary, but Mary doesn't \_\_\_\_\_
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ dancing and traveling.
- 'Do you \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice?' 'No, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ at all.'

- I don't dislike opera, but I don't really \_\_\_\_\_
- 'Your husband \_\_\_\_\_ cooking, doesn't he?'. 'Yes, he does.'
- My wife hates big dogs, but I love \_\_\_\_\_
- My wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ the sea, but our children don't. They \_\_\_\_\_ climbing mountains.
- 'Do you \_\_\_\_\_ Anne?'. 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ very much.'



## **2. Vocabulary and speaking**

*Verb – Verb-ing*

Read – reading

Watch football on TV – watching

Cook – cooking

Play computer games– playing

Listen to music – listening

Walk – walking

Go to the cinema – going

Do housework – doing

Dance – dancing

Run – running

Talk on the phone – talking

Go to the gym - going



## 4C. Fatal attraction?

### 1. Grammar: Object Pronouns

- Object pronouns: take place of nouns
- go after verbs
- Also after prepositions

Subject pronouns

I

You

He

She

It

We

They

Object pronouns

me

you

him

her

it

us

them



## **2. Reading:**

Five basic types of love story

- First love
- Teacher and pupil
- Sacrifice
- Obsession
- Rich and the poor

**Guess the meaning of the phrases:**

- She falls in love with him.
- She gets angry and she leaves him.
- They go out together.
- She wants to get married.
- He comes back.
- They have a passionate love affair.
- They spend one night together.
- She stays with her husband.
- She never forgets him.



## 4D. Are you still mine?

### 1. Grammar: Possessive Pronouns

- Use: to talk about possession
- Used in place of Possessive Adjectives + Noun
- *the* are not used with Possessive Pronouns

**Personal Pronouns - Possessive pronouns**

**Singular**

- I - mine
- Your - your
- He - his
- She - her
- It - its

**Plural**

- We - ours
- You - yours
- They - theirs



## **Personal Pronouns - Possessive Adjectives**

- I - my
- You - your
- He - his
- She - her
- It - its
- We - our
- You - your
- They - their

## Self-test 4.1

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: I'm sorry. I **can** / **can't** play football at the weekend.

- 1 Can you **play** / **to play** the guitar?
- 2 Do you like **listen** / **listening** to music?
- 3 I love you. Do you love **me** / **I**?
- 4 I love **go** / **going** to the cinema.
- 5 **Do you can** / **Can you** come to my party?
- 6 That's **my** / **mine** bike.



## 2 Complete Hannah's email with the verbs in the box. Use the *ing* form: be, cook, eat, go, study, do, see.

Hi Paul

My name's Hannah and I'm a student. I like being a student, but I don't like  
1 \_\_\_\_\_. I do two hours' work every night. I live in a flat with my friend,  
Tina. We like 2 \_\_\_\_\_ good food, but Tina hates  
3 \_\_\_\_\_. She only makes pizza. We often go to fast food restaurants.  
It's really unhealthy. I love  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ home and eating my mum's food. In the evenings, we like  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ friends. We love music and dancing. What do you like 6  
\_\_\_\_\_?

Write soon

Hannah

### 3 Complete the sentences with *me / mine, you / yours, him / his, etc.*

Example: Can you help me? I can't do my homework.

- 1 He likes Sally, but he doesn't love \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 It isn't a good book. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 That car isn't \_\_\_\_\_. They don't have a car.
- 4 Are they French? Can you ask \_\_\_\_\_?



- 5 It isn't \_\_\_\_\_. He has a red lighter.
- 6 We don't speak Italian. They don't understand \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 This book's \_\_\_\_\_. Look! Here's your name.
- 8 That's \_\_\_\_\_! Give it to me.

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Can you dance the tango?

sing   have   dance

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike at the weekend.

go   ride   play

2 This is a bad film. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ the TV!

off   on   up

3 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ that noise?

find   take   hear



- 4 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ my keys.  
find watch look
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ by bus every day.  
travel take use
- 6 Mark can \_\_\_\_\_ chess.  
do take play
- 7 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me with this exercise?  
talk wait help
- 8 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of us?  
have call take

## 5 Complete the phrases with the correct verb.

Example: **call** a taxi

- 1    **c**\_\_\_\_\_ here
- 2    **t**\_\_\_\_\_ to a friend
- 3    **p**\_\_\_\_\_ football
- 4    **t**\_\_\_\_\_ by plane
- 5    **r**\_\_\_\_\_ a race



## 6 Complete the phrases with the correct verb.

give wait draw find hear sing use play

Example: hear a noise

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ someone a present
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a computer
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a game
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a picture
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ some money
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a song

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

think kill **leave** live **meet** she

Example: fish think

- 1 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 tree \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 tree \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 tree \_\_\_\_\_



## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 classical
- 2 instrument
- 3 creative
- 4 practical
- 5 shopping

## Self-test 4.2

### GRAMMAR

**1 Complete Susan's email with the verbs in the box. Use the *ing* form:** be cook do eat go see study

Hi Charles

My name's Susan and I'm a student. I like being a student, but I don't like

1 \_\_\_\_\_. I do four hours work every evening. I live in a house with my friend, Laura. We like

2 \_\_\_\_\_ good food, but Laura hates 3 \_\_\_\_\_. She only makes pasta. We often go to fast food restaurants. It's really unhealthy. I love 4 \_\_\_\_\_ home and eating my mum's food. At the weekends, we like 5 \_\_\_\_\_ friends. We love music and singing. What do you like 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

Write soon

Susan



## 2 Complete the sentences with *me / mine, you / yours, him / his, etc.*

Example: That's mine! Give it to me.

- 1 That dog isn't \_\_\_\_\_. They don't have a dog.
- 2 He likes Susan, but he doesn't love \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 We don't speak French. They don't understand \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 Can you help \_\_\_\_\_? I can't do this exercise.
- 5 It isn't a good book. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 This book's \_\_\_\_\_. Look! Here's your name.
- 7 Are they Italian? Can you ask \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 It isn't \_\_\_\_\_. He has a blue jacket.



### 3 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: Do you like listening / **listen** to songs?

1 I like you. Do you like **me** / **I**?

2 That's **mine** / **my** car.

3 Do you like **listen** / **listening** to music?

4 Can you **to play** / **play** chess?

5 **Do you can** / **Can you** come to my birthday party?

6 I love **going** / **go** to the park.

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the phrases with the correct verb.

hear give wait draw find sing use play

Example: wait for a bus

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a song
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a picture
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ someone a present
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a game
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a noise
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ some money
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a computer



## **5 Complete the phrases with the correct verb.**

Example: fly by plane

- 1 **c**\_\_\_\_\_ here
- 2 **r**\_\_\_\_\_ a race
- 3 **p**\_\_\_\_\_ football
- 4 **c**\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi
- 5 **t**\_\_\_\_\_ to a friend

## 6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: I ride my bike in the evening.

go ride play

1 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ that noise?

find take hear

2 This is a bad film. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ the TV!

off on up

3 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me with this question?

talk wait help



- 4 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ my book.  
find watch look
- 5 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of me?  
have call take
- 6 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the tango?  
sing have dance
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ by car every day.  
travel make use
- 8 Mark can \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.  
do sing play

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 classical
- 2 practical
- 3 newspaper
- 4 creative
- 5 instrument



## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

kill leave live meet she think

Example: fish think

1 fish \_\_\_\_\_

2 fish \_\_\_\_\_

3 tree \_\_\_\_\_

4 tree \_\_\_\_\_

5 tree \_\_\_\_\_

# **File 5**

**5A. Who were they?**

**5B. Sydney, here we come!**

**5C. Girls' night out**

**5D. Murder in a country house**



## 5A. Who were they?

### 1. Grammar: Past simple of be *was/ were*

- I            was
- You        were
- He
- She        was
- It
- We
- You        were
- They

## **2. Vocabulary: Word formation**

Prefixes – stem – suffixes

Verb → noun

Paint – painter

Act – actor

Write – writer

Noun → noun

art - artist

science - scientist

music - musician



**Practice 1: *Am, is, are, was or were?***

1. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
2. Steak \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.
3. Yesterday, my mother and father \_\_\_\_\_ in Manchester.
4. Oranges \_\_\_\_\_ £1.40 a kilo.
5. In 1960, oranges \_\_\_\_\_ 20p a kilo and a bottle of wine \_\_\_\_\_ 60p.

## Practice 2: *Was or were?*

1. I / at home at 7 o' clock yesterday morning.
2. They / at the cinema/ at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
3. Peter / in bed at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
4. We / at home at 9 o'clock last night.
5. She / at a disco at midnight last night.



## 5B. Sydney, here we come!

1. **Grammar: Past simple regular verbs-  
Spelling rules**
  - Use the simple past for finished actions
  - The past is the same for all persons

1 e + d	live → lived reserve → reserved
2 vow. + cons. → double cons. +ed	drop → dropped plan → planned
3 cons. + y → ied	study → studied carry → carried
4 vow. + y → ied	stay → stayed enjoy → enjoyed



## Pronunciation- Regular verbs

<p>1. /id/ when ending in /-t/ and /-d/.</p> <p>started visited ended decided</p>	<p>2. /t/ when ending in /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, //</p> <p>laughed danced stopped watched finished worked</p>	<p>3. /d/ when ending in /b/, /l/, /g /, /v/, /z/, /m/, /n/, /ð/, /ʒ/, /ŋ/, /dʒ /</p> <p>travelled robbed moved learned</p>
---	--	---

## 5C. Girls' night out

### 1. Grammar: Past simple - regular verbs

- Negative: Subject + did not + verb  
(didn't)
- Question: Did + subject + verb...?  
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.



## Verbs and past simple: go - went

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. go    | a. could |
| 2. tell  | b. said  |
| 3. get   | c. did   |
| 4. can   | d. heard |
| 5. do    | e. woke  |
| 6. come  | f. had   |
| 7. hear  | g. knew  |
| 8. wake  | n. went  |
| 9. have  | i. got   |
| 10. say  | k. told  |
| 11. know | l. came  |

## 2. Speaking: A night out

- Think about the last time you went out with friends. Look at the questions and plan your answers.
  1. Who did you go with?
  2. What did you wear?
  3. Where did you go?
  4. What did you do?
  5. What did you have to eat and drink?
  6. Did you meet anyone?



7. How did you go home?
  8. What time did you get home?
  9. Did you have a good time?
- Interview your partner about their night out. Did they have a good time? How many points out of 10?

## 5D. Murder in a country house

### 1. Reading.

- Read the information on the back of the book and answer the questions.
  1. Who's Jeremy Travers?
  2. Who's Amanda?
  3. Who's Barbara?
  4. Who's Gordon Smith
  5. Who's Claudia Simeone?



- Ten irregular verbs in the passage: came, said, spoke, sat, slept, heard, thought, read, took, found

### **3. Speaking:**

- Interview your partner about yesterday.

## Practice 1: Story

Example: Yesterday Jane \_\_\_\_ her mother in the kitchen.

A. helps      B. helped      C. is helping

1. Jane's mother wanted to \_\_\_\_ a cake.

A. bake      B. make      C. cook

2. Jane asked if she \_\_\_\_ taste the mixture.

A. would      B. could      C. may

3. Jane's mother \_\_\_\_ 'Of course you can!'.  
A. said      B. did      C. cooked

4. It was very delicious, so Jane \_\_\_\_ some more.

A. takes      B. take      C. took

5. But she was careless, and \_\_\_\_ some on her new dress.

A. split      B. spilled      C. slipped



## Practice 2: Camping

Adrian and Martin \_\_\_\_ school last week.

a. studied      b. went      c. finished

1. They \_\_\_\_ to go camping on their holiday.

a. decided      b. felt      c. thought

2. They wanted to \_\_\_\_ somewhere near the sea.

a. put      b. stand      c. stay

3. It \_\_\_\_ three hours to drive to the camp-site

a. got      b. had      c. took

4. They \_\_\_\_ their tent in a corner of the field

a. had      b. got      c. put

5. They \_\_\_\_ some postcards to their friends.

a. bought      b. chose      c. sent

**Practice 3: Make negatives**

- a. We enjoyed the film. → We didn't enjoy the film.
- b. I took a photograph of my sister.
- c. Angela wrote a letter to her friend.
- d. Charles Dickens became a journalist when he was 18.
- e. Germany won the world cup in 1986.
- f. Her father died when she was 14.
- g. I lost £10 last night.
- h. People flew by plane 100 years ago.
- i. That book was very interesting.
- j. We arrived at school at eight o'clock.



**Practice 4: Put verbs into correct form**

e.g. Gary and Helena met (meet) in Colombia.

Our parents weren't (be not) American.

When he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young Juan (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) eating cakes, biscuits and chocolate. He (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) interested in studying or sports. He (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) school at the age of 16 and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working as a waiter in a small restaurant in Barcelona. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) very interested in cooking and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job as a cook. Now he (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a famous Spanish restaurant and he is often on television.

## Self-test 5.1

## GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct words.

Example: We **was** / **were** in Paris yesterday.

1 Where **was** / **were** Jack this morning?

2 Yesterday **was** / **were** Friday.

3 I **wasn't** / **weren't** at work today.

4 **Did** / **Were** James and Sue at school yesterday?

5 Where **were you** / **did you** go last night?

6 The shops **wasn't** / **weren't** open today.



## 2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

Example: We worked (work) hard yesterday.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for three hours last night.
- 2 When \_\_\_\_\_ the party \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) last night?
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the food in the restaurant.

- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) that film last night?
- 5 My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Australia. Now they live in Poland.
- 6 The nightclub \_\_\_\_\_ (not close) until 3 a.m.
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not smoke) because it was a non-smoking restaurant.
- 8 What time \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yesterday?



### 3 Complete the conversation.

**Sue** Where did you and Bob go yesterday?

**Anne** We went to a restaurant.

**Sue** Did you go by car?

**Anne** No, we 1 \_\_\_\_\_. We went by taxi.

**Sue** What did you wear?

**Anne** I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ my blue dress.

- Sue** What did you have to eat?
- Anne** I 3 \_\_\_\_\_ steak and chips.
- Sue** What time did you leave the restaurant?
- Anne** We 4 \_\_\_\_\_ at nine o'clock.
- Sue** Did you go to the cinema after that?
- Anne** Yes. We 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a fantastic film.
- Sue** What time did you get home?
- Anne** We didn't 6 \_\_\_\_\_ home until twelve o'clock.



## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *go*, *have*, or *get*.

Example: Did you have a good time at the party?

- 1 Simon \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to work every morning.
- 2 I always \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early on a Monday.
- 3 Do you usually \_\_\_\_\_ a shower in the morning?

- 4 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a newspaper,  
please?
- 5 Mary and Jane didn't \_\_\_\_\_ shopping  
yesterday.
- 6 I usually \_\_\_\_\_ dressed at eight  
o'clock.



## 5 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

Example: say said

1	drive	_____	7	take	_____
2	think	_____	8	find	_____
3	hear	_____	9	sit	_____
4	write	_____	10	wear	_____
5	speak	_____	11	get	_____
6	read	_____	12	go	_____

## 6 Complete the phrases with *go*, *have*, or *get*.

Example: get a taxi

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to church
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a letter
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a good time
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ dressed
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ to a restaurant
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ out on a Saturday night



## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

changed checked looked showed waited  
wanted

Example: arrived showed

- |   |         |       |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1 | landed  | _____ |
| 2 | landed  | _____ |
| 3 | arrived | _____ |
| 4 | walked  | _____ |
| 5 | walked  | _____ |

## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

1 writer

2 musician

3 painter

4 music

5 politics



## Self-test 5.2

## GRAMMAR

**1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb in brackets.**

Example: I studied (study) for four hours last Sunday.

- 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the food in the café.
- 2 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in France. Now they live in Germany.
- 3 When \_\_\_\_\_ the film \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) last night?

- 4 What time \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_  
(arrive) on Friday?
- 5 The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ (not close) until  
11 p.m.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard yesterday  
morning.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) that  
film last Wednesday?
- 8 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not smoke) because it was  
a non-smoking pub



## 2 Complete the conversation.

**Hannah** Where did you and Paul go yesterday?

**Jane** We went to a restaurant.

**Hannah** Did you go by bus?

**Jane** No, we 1 \_\_\_\_\_. We went by car.

**Hannah** What did you wear?

**Jane** I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ my pink dress.

**Hannah** What did you have to eat?

**Jane** I 3 \_\_\_\_\_ pizza and salad.

**Hannah** What time did you leave the restaurant?

**Jane** We 4 \_\_\_\_\_ at ten o'clock.

**Hannah** Did you go to the cinema after that?

**Jane** Yes. We 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a very good film.

**Hannah** What time did you get home?

**Jane** We didn't 6 \_\_\_\_\_ home until one o'clock.



### 3 Underline the correct words.

Example: Yesterday **were** / **was** Tuesday.

- 1 The banks **wasn't** / **weren't** open today.
- 2 **Were** / **Did** John and Sue at work yesterday?
- 3 I **wasn't** / **weren't** at school today.
- 4 We **was** / **were** in London yesterday.
- 5 Where **were** / **was** Peter this morning?
- 6 Where **did you** / **were you** go last weekend?

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Write the past simple form of the verb.

Example: think thought

1	wear	_____	7	take	_____
2	drive	_____	8	find	_____
3	go	_____	9	say	_____
4	write	_____	10	sit	_____
5	read	_____	11	speak	_____
6	hear	_____	12	get	_____



## 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *go*, *have*, or *get*.

Example: Can you get me a newspaper, please?

- 1 I always \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early on a Sunday.
- 2 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time at Sarah's party?
- 3 I usually \_\_\_\_\_ dressed at nine o'clock.
- 4 Sally \_\_\_\_\_ the train to work every morning.
- 5 Do you usually \_\_\_\_\_ a bath in the evening?
- 6 Juan and Marco didn't \_\_\_\_\_ shopping yesterday.

## 6 Complete the phrases with *go*, *have*, or *get*.

Example: go to the beach

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to church
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ out on a Friday night
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a letter
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ dressed
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a good time
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to a restaurant



## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

1 painter

2 writer

3 politics

4 musician

5 music

## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

changed wanted checked showed looked  
waited

Example: arrived changed

- |   |         |       |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1 | landed  | _____ |
| 2 | landed  | _____ |
| 3 | arrived | _____ |
| 4 | walked  | _____ |
| 5 | walked  | _____ |



# **File 6**

**6A. A house with a history**

**6B. A night in a haunted house**

**6C. Neighbors from hell**

**6D. When a man is tired of London**

## 6A. A house with a history

### 1. Vocabulary: houses and furniture

- Rooms: bathroom, bedroom, dining room, garage, garden, hall, kitchen, living room, study, toilet.
- Furniture and decoration: armchair, desk, fireplace, lamp, picture, plant, sofa, bath, mirror, shower, bed, light, shelf, clock, cooker, cupboard, fridge, carpet, central heating, floor, stairs, wall.



## 2. Grammar: There is / there are

- There is + Noun (sing.)
- There are + Noun (plu.)
- We often use *there is / are* with *a / an, some, and any*.
- Use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. *Some* = not an exact number.
- Use *some* in positive, *any* in negative and question.

E.g.

- There is a piano.
- There isn't a fridge.
- Is there a TV?

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

- There are some glasses in the cupboard.
- There aren't any pictures.
- Are there any glasses?

Yes, there are./No, there aren't.



## 6B. A night in a haunted house

### 1. Vocabulary:

- Prepositions of place: in, in front of, on, under, behind, between, among, opposite, next to, by, over, near

## 2. Reading:

- Read the a passage and answer the questions
  1. Where is Gosforth Hall hotel?
  2. Who is Stephen Bleach?
  3. What is special about Room 11?
  4. What did Stephen do?
  5. What couldn't he do?
  6. How did he feel before he went to the hotel?
  7. Does he believe in ghost?



- Do you live in Ghost?
- Would you like to spend a night in Room 11 of Gosforth Hall hotel?
- Why (not)?

## 1. Grammar: There was / there were

There was / were is the past of there is / are

### **Singular:**

- There was an old TV.
- There wasn't a remote control.
- Was there a ghost?

Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.



- **Plural:**

- There were only three guests.
- There weren't any more people.
- Were there any lights?

Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

## 2. Pronunciation: silent letters

- Some English words have a *silent* letter, e.g. in *cupboard* you don't pronounce the *p*.
- Practise saying these words: guest, ghost, half, could, know, bulding, listen, friend, write, hour.



## 6C. Neighbors from hell

### 1. Vocabulary and speaking:

The top eight problems in a European newspaper survey.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They talk loudly.</li><li>• Their babies cry.</li><li>• They have noisy parties.</li><li>• Their dog bark</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They watch TV late at night.</li><li>• They move furniture.</li><li>• They play a musical instrument.</li><li>• They argue with their partner</li></ul> |
|---|---|

## 2. Grammar: Present continuous: Be + Verb-ing

Use the present continuous for things that are happening now.

- **Singular:**

- I am reading
- You are reading
- He/ She is reading
- Are you reading?
- Is she / he reading? etc

Yes, she/ he is.

No, she/ he isn't



- **Plural:**

- We are reading
- You are wearing
- They are wearing
- Are you reading?
- Are they reading? etc

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't

## 6D. When a man is tired of London

1. **Grammar: Present simple or present continuous**
  - Present simple: to say what you usually do
  - Present continuous: to say what you are doing now



## **2. Vocabulary:**

- Places in a city: art gallery, castle, cinema, museum, theatre, bank, chemist's, department store, market, shopping center, supermarket, bridge, park, square, river, road, street, bus station, railway station, travel agent's, church, mosque, hospital, police station, post office, school, sports centre, town hall.
- Is there a building in your town with a good view? Where is it? What's its name?

### **3. Speaking:**

In pairs, answer the questions about your town (tourist information).

1. Do you live in a village, town, or city?
2. Do many tourists visit? When do they come?
3. Are there any important tourist areas near where you live?
4. Are there any famous places where you live?
5. What are the top three tourist attraction in your town?



**Practice :**

1. Look! It \_\_\_\_ (raining). Bugger, I don't have an umbrella!
2. They \_\_\_\_ (usually/travel) to the Tatra mountains, but this summer they \_\_\_\_ (travel) to the west of England.
3. Simon \_\_\_\_ (listen) BBC World Service radio every day.
4. I have to go now. It \_\_\_\_ (get) dark.
5. Distance-learning degrees \_\_\_\_ (require) self-discipline.
6. They \_\_\_\_ (have) a great time in England.
7. Who \_\_\_\_ (he/ wait for?) I guess for his girlfriend.

8. How often \_\_\_\_ (you/eat out)? Not very often. Once a month.
9. You \_\_\_\_ (look) sad. What's the matter?
10. Would you like some vodka? No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_ (hate) vodka.
11. Don't go. Magda still \_\_\_\_ (need) to talk to you.
12. Who \_\_\_\_ (do) the washing-up every day in your house? My wife, of course!
13. Why \_\_\_\_ (you/believe/neg) her? She \_\_\_\_ (tell) you the truth.
14. Joanna \_\_\_\_ (live) with some friends until she \_\_\_\_ (find) her own flat.



## Self-test 6.1

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the sentences.

Example: Is there a TV in my hotel room?

- 1 There \_\_\_\_\_ any wine, but there's some water.
- 2 There \_\_\_\_\_ a good film on TV last night.
- 3 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ guests at the hotel?

- 4 There \_\_\_\_\_ any famous people at the party last week!
- 5 'Were there any ghosts in your room?' 'No, there \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 6 '\_\_\_\_\_ there a good restaurant?'  
'Yes, there was.'



**2 Change the sentences. Use the verb in brackets.**

Example: The dog's running. (bark) No, it isn't. It's barking.

1 The baby's eating. (cry)

---

2 They're talking. (argue)

---

3 She's running. (walk)

---

4 They're cycling. (run)

\_\_\_\_\_.

5 He's drinking. (eat)

\_\_\_\_\_.

6 He's listening to music. (read the newspaper)

\_\_\_\_\_.

7 They're watching football. (play football)

\_\_\_\_\_.



### 3 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

Hi John

How are you? At the moment, I 'm listening (listen) to music. I usually 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music in the evenings. On Fridays, I sometimes 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema with Suzie, but she 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (study) now. She 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of work. My cousin 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with us at the moment and he 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me downstairs. I 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (think) he wants to go to the pub.

See you soon

Robert

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the places.

Example: You can learn English in a school.

- 1 You send a letter from a **p**\_\_\_\_\_ **o**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 You can see old things in a **m**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 You drive your car on a **r**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 You can see actors in a **t**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 You can buy clothes in a **d**\_\_\_\_\_ **s**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You can get a train from a **r**\_\_\_\_\_ **s**\_\_\_\_\_.



## 5 Underline the odd word out.

Example: supermarket department store  
shopping centre police station

1 river square road street

2 bathroom garden hall kitchen

3 wall stairs lamp floor

4 bus station school railway station airport

5 art gallery theatre bridge museum

6 shower bed mirror bath

## 6 Complete the words about things in the house.

Example: s\_f\_ sofa

- |   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | mi_ro_   | _____ |
| 2 | sh_l_e_  | _____ |
| 3 | ar_c_a_r | _____ |
| 4 | l_gh _   | _____ |
| 5 | pl_n _   | _____ |
| 6 | c_o_k    | _____ |
| 7 | fr_d_e   | _____ |
| 8 | de_k     | _____ |



## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

asking playing doing talking driving  
smoking

Example: dancing asking

- |   |         |       |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1 | calling | _____ |
| 2 | raining | _____ |
| 3 | going   | _____ |
| 4 | moving  | _____ |
| 5 | crying  | _____ |

## **8 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: coffee

1 bathroom

2 behind

3 opposite

4 table

5 cinema



## Self-test 6.2

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Change the sentences. Use the verb in brackets.

Example: They're talking. (argue) No they aren't. They're arguing.

- 1 The dog's running. (bark)
- 2 She's running. (walk)
- 3 He's drinking. (eat)

4 They're watching football. (play football)

.....

5 He's listening to music. (read)

.....

6 They're cycling. (run)

.....

7 The baby's eating. (cry)

.....



## 2 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

Hi David

How are you? At the moment, 1 'm listening (listen) to music. I usually 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music in the mornings. On Saturdays, I sometimes 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema with Mary, but she 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (study) now. She 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of work. My cousin 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with us at the moment and he 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me downstairs. I 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (think) he wants to go to the park.

See you soon

John

### 3 Complete the sentences.

Example: There weren't any famous people at the party last week!

- 1 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ guests at the hotel?
- 2 'Were there any ghosts in your room?' 'No, there \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ there a TV in my hotel room?
- 4 '\_\_\_\_\_ there a good restaurant?' 'Yes, there was.'
- 5 There \_\_\_\_\_ a good film on TV last night.
- 6 There \_\_\_\_\_ any wine, but there's some water.



## VOCABULARY

### 4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: shower bed mirror bath

1 bus station school railway station airport

2 river square road street

3 wall stairs lamp floor

4 art gallery theatre bridge museum

5 supermarket department store shopping  
centre police station

6 bathroom garden hall kitchen

## 5 Write the things in the house.

Example: s\_f\_ sofa

1 ar\_c\_a\_r \_\_\_\_\_

2 fr\_d\_e \_\_\_\_\_

3 mi\_ro\_ \_\_\_\_\_

4 de\_k \_\_\_\_\_

5 sh\_l\_e\_ \_\_\_\_\_

6 l\_gh\_ \_\_\_\_\_

7 c\_o\_k \_\_\_\_\_

8 pl\_n\_ \_\_\_\_\_



## 6 Complete the places.

Example: You drive your car on a road.

- 1 You send a letter from a **p**\_\_\_\_\_ **o**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 You can learn English in a **s**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 You can see actors in a **t**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 You can see old things in a **m**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 You can get a train from a **r**\_\_\_\_\_ **s**\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You can buy clothes in a **d**\_\_\_\_\_ **s**\_\_\_\_\_.

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 opposite
- 2 bathroom
- 3 behind
- 4 cinema
- 5 table



## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

asking playing doing talking driving  
smoking

Example: dancing asking

- |   |         |       |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1 | moving  | _____ |
| 2 | going   | _____ |
| 3 | raining | _____ |
| 4 | calling | _____ |
| 5 | crying  | _____ |

# **File 7**

**7A. What does your food say about you?**

**7B. How much water do you really need?**

**7C. Changing holidays**

**7D. It's written in the cards**



# 7A. What does your food say about you?

## 1. Vocabulary: food

- Breakfast: bread, butter, cereal, cheese, coffee, eggs, jam, orange juice, milk, sugar, tea, toast.
- Lunch / dinner: fish, ketchup, steak, chicken, olive oil, pasta, rice, salad, carrot, chips, lettuce, mushrooms, onion, peas, potatoes, tomatoes.

- Dessert / snacks: biscuits, cake, chocolate, crisps, fruit salad, ice cream, sandwich, sweet, apple, banana, grape, orange, pineapple.



## 2. Grammar: Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- **Two kinds of noun in English: countable (C) and uncountable (U)**
- C = things you can count. C nouns can be singular or plural.  
*one orange, two oranges*
- U = things you can't count. U nouns can't be plural.  
*butter, meat*
- Some nouns can be C or U but the meaning is different: *an ice-cream; some ice-cream*

- *Using a and an*
  - *a* and *an*: indefinite articles;
  - Before singular: **a, an, the**, Countable nouns;
    - + *an*: before Nouns starting with (a, e, i, o, u);  
*E.g. an ice cream, an umbrella, an egg....*
    - + *a*: before other Nouns  
*a book, a pen...*



- Using *some*
  - Use *some* with plural C nouns and U nouns in positive sentences.
  - Use *any with* plural C nouns and U nouns in negative sentences and questions.
  - We can also use *some* in questions to ask for and offer things.

## Practice : a, an, the or - ?

1. What's.....time?
2. My brother's.....architect.
3. I like steak, but I do not like.....eggs.
4. She lives in .....nice flat on.....fifth floor of.....old house.
5. Mary is .....John's sister.



### 3. Speaking:

- Make a food diary for yesterday. Write down exactly what food and drink you had:

#### ***Food diary***

- Some coffee
- Some orange juice

...

- In pairs, A tell B exactly what food you had.

## 7B. How much water do you really need?

### 1. Speaking:

In pairs, interview your partner. Who drink more water.

1. How much water do you drink a day?
2. When do you drink water?
3. What kind of water do you drink?
4. Do you think you need to drink more water?



## **2. Grammar: How much/ How many?**

<b>Uncount- able (singular)</b>	<b>Full answers</b>	<b>Short answers</b>
<b>How much</b> water do you drink?	I drink <b>a lot of</b> water. I drink <b>quite a lot of</b> water. I don't drink <b>much</b> water. I don't drink <b>any</b> water.	<b>A lot.</b> <b>Quite a lot.</b> <b>Not much.</b> <b>None.</b>



Count-able (plural)	Full answers	Short answers
How many sweets did you eat?	<p>I ate <b>a lot of</b> sweets.</p> <p>I ate <b>quite a lot of</b> sweets.</p> <p>I didn't eat <b>many</b> sweets.</p> <p>I didn't eat <b>any</b> sweets.</p>	<p><b>A lot.</b></p> <p><b>Quite a lot.</b></p> <p><b>Not many.</b></p> <p><b>None.</b></p>

## Note:

- ***How much...?*** go with Uncountable (U) nouns and ***How many...?*** go with plural countable (C) nouns.
- Using ***a lot (of)***; ***not... much***; ***not... many***; ***not... any***
  - Use ***a lot (of)*** with C and U nouns for **a big quantity**.
  - ***not... much*** with C plurals nouns for **a small quantity**.
  - ***not... many*** with C plural nouns for **a small quantity**.
  - ***not... any*** (***none*** in short answers) for **zero quantity**.



### **3. Reading:**

In pairs, look at the questions. Can you answer any of them?

1. Why do we need to drink water?
2. Do people need less water when the weather is cold?
3. Can we drink too much water?
4. Can we get the water we need from other drinks or food?
5. How much water do you need to drink a day?
6. Do Coke and coffee make us dehydrated?

# **7C. Changing holidays**

## **1. Grammar: Be going to (plans)**



Full form	Contraction	
I am	I'm	going to have a holiday next month.
You are	You're	
He/ She/ It is	He/ She/ It's	
We are	We're	
You are	You're	
They are	They're	

- Usage: Use **be going to + Verb (infinitive)** to talk about future plans.
- Note:
  - + With the verb *go*:
- *I'm going to go.../ I'm going...*
  - + We often use future time expressions with going to: *tomorrow, next week, next year...*



## 2. Speaking:

- a. In pairs, plan your ideal summer holiday. Decide...
  - Where / go?      How / get there?
  - Where / stay?    What / do there?
- b. Write down your plan. He / she is going to “change your holiday”.
- c. Look at your new holiday. Work with your partner. Ask about their new holiday. Use the questions in a. Ask: Are you happy with your new holiday? Why (not)?

## 7D. It's written in the cards

### 1. Vocabulary:

- Verb phrases: be famous, get a new job, get married, fall in love, travel, get a lot of money, have a surprise, be lucky, move house, meet somebody new.



## 2. Grammar: Be going to (prediction)

*be going to + verb (infinitive)* can be used for predictions.

*(I think) they are going to be very happy.*

*(I think) It's going to rain.*

## Self-test 7.1

## GRAMMAR

**1 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.**

Example: We can't have an omelette. There aren't any eggs.

- 1 'Can I have a sandwich, please?' 'Sorry. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bread.'
- 2 'I'm hungry.' 'Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ apple?'



- 3 'I can make \_\_\_\_\_ pasta this evening.'
- 4 'Are there \_\_\_\_\_ bananas?' 'No. I had the last one.'
- 5 'I'm a vegetarian. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ meat.'
- 6 'There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the fridge.'

## 2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: How much / **many** coffee do you drink?

- 1 We don't eat **much** / **many** bananas in our house.
- 2 I didn't eat **no** / **any** cake. I wasn't hungry.



- 3 She eats **much** / **a lot of** biscuits. She loves them.
- 4 Mark buys **many** / **a lot of** fruit. He's very healthy.
- 5 I don't have **much** / **many** free time. I work very hard.
- 6 'How much chocolate do you eat?' '**A lot of** / **A lot.**'

### 3 Complete the email. Use the correct form of *going to* and the verb in brackets.

Hi Tim

How are you? Are you going to come (come) to my party next month? It

1 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really good fun. I want to have some great music, so I

2 \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a good DJ. My parents 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the food and drink. My sister 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) there because

she 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Canada with a friend next week. Sorry!

They 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Montreal and then they 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by train to Vancouver. It's their dream holiday! They

8 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a fantastic time!

Hope you can come to the party!

Ben



## VOCABULARY

### 4 Complete the phrase with the correct verb.

Example: go on a boat trip

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the sights
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ clubbing
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ at a campsite
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ shopping
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel

## 5 Write the words in the correct places.

apples coffee grapes onions mushrooms  
pineapples peas tea water

Fruit		Vegetables		Drinks	
	<i>apples</i>	3	_____	6	_____
1	_____	4	_____	7	_____
2	_____	5	_____	8	_____



## 6 Complete the food words.

Example: m\_a\_ meat

- 1 e\_g \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 po\_a\_o\_s \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 p\_as \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ch\_e\_e \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a\_pl\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 or\_ng\_s \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 p\_st\_ \_\_\_\_\_

## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

bread could move peas steak young

Example: tea peas

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | health | _____ |
| 2 | came   | _____ |
| 3 | put    | _____ |
| 4 | soon   | _____ |
| 5 | money  | _____ |



## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

1 pineapple

2 dinner

3 spaghetti

4 pasta

5 potatoes

## Self-test 7.2

## GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: We don't eat many / **much** apples in our house.

- 1 She eats **much** / **a lot of** biscuits. She loves them.
- 2 I didn't eat **no** / **any** cake. I wasn't hungry.
- 3 'How much chocolate do you eat?' '**A lot** / **A lot of**.'



- 3 'How much chocolate do you eat?' '**A lot / A lot of.**'
- 4 Mark buys **many / a lot of** fruit. He's very healthy.
- 5 I don't have **many / much** free time. I work very hard.
- 6 How **much / many** coffee do you drink?

## 2 Complete the email. Use the correct form of *going to* and the verb in brackets.

Hi Daniel

How are you? Are you going to come (come) to my party next month? It

1 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really good fun. I want to have some great music, so I

2 \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a good DJ. My parents 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the food and drink. My cousin 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) there because she 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Canada with a friend next week. Sorry!

They 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Vancouver and then they 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by train to Montreal. It's their dream holiday! They 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a fantastic time!

Hope you can come to the party!

David



### 3 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.

Example: 'Are there any bananas?' 'No. I had the last one.'

- 1 'I'm a vegetarian. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ meat.'
- 2 'I can make \_\_\_\_\_ pasta tomorrow evening.'
- 3 We can't have an omelette. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ eggs.
- 4 'Can I have some toast, please?' 'Sorry. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ bread.'
- 5 'There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the fridge.'
- 6 'I'm hungry.' 'Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ orange?'

## VOCABULARY

### 4 Write the words in the correct places.

- apples coffee grapes onions mushrooms  
pineapples peas tea water

Fruit

*pineapples*

1

\_\_\_\_\_

2

\_\_\_\_\_

Vegetables

3

\_\_\_\_\_

4

\_\_\_\_\_

5

\_\_\_\_\_

Drinks

6

\_\_\_\_\_

7

\_\_\_\_\_

8

\_\_\_\_\_



## 5 Complete the food words.

Example: ch\_e\_e cheese

1 po\_a\_o\_s \_\_\_\_\_

2 or\_ng\_s \_\_\_\_\_

3 e\_g \_\_\_\_\_

4 p\_st\_ \_\_\_\_\_

5 p\_as \_\_\_\_\_

6 a\_pl\_ \_\_\_\_\_

7 m\_a\_ \_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Complete the phrase with the correct verb.

Example: go clubbing

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ at a campsite
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ on a boat trip
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the sights
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ shopping



## PRONUNCIATION

### 7 Match the words with the same sound.

move peas steak bread young could

Example: tea peas

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | health | _____ |
| 2 | soon   | _____ |
| 3 | put    | _____ |
| 4 | came   | _____ |
| 5 | money  | _____ |

## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: coffee

- 1 pasta
- 2 potatoes
- 3 dinner
- 4 spaghetti
- 5 pineapple



**THE END**