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English vocabulary in use - elementary

# Unit 1: The family

## Complete the sentences.

1. Kavita is Amal’s sister.
2. Amal is Kavita’s brother.
3. Anne is Kavita’s aunt.
4. Ivan is Amal’s uncle.
5. Dianna is Amal’s grandmother.
6. Henry is Kavita’s grandmother.
7. Amal is Ivan’s nephew.
8. Kavita is Ivan’s niece.
9. Meena is Kavita’s mother.
10. Meena is George’s wife.
11. Karen is Amal’s cousin.

## 1.2 The Sorokins have some other relative. Complete the sentences about them.

Meena has a brother, Sanjay. Sanjay is Kavita and Amal’s uncle and Sanjay’s wife is their aunt. Sanjay and his wife have one son, Prem. Prem is an only child Henry’s parents are still alive. Alexander is Henry’s father and his wife Leila Gorge. Ivan and George and their wives, Ann and Meena, love their grandparents and visit them as often as possible.

## 1.3 Ask a fried these questions. Then write sentences about your friend and their family. For example, Chen has one brother but no sister.

1. Have you hot any brother and sister? Yes, I’ve one brother and two sisters.
2. Have you got any cousins? Yes, I’ve many cousin.
3. Have you got any nieces or nephews? Yes, I’ve one nieces and two nephews.
4. Have you got any grandparents? Yes, I’ve one grandmother alive.
5. Do you come form a big family? Yes, We’re 14 people.

## 1.4 Cover the opposite page. How many family words can you write down in two minutes? Check what you wrote carefully with the book. Did you spell everything correctly? Which words did you forget?

## Follow-up

Draw your family tree. Then write sentences. Write about your relation. Anne is my mother use a dictionary to help you.

# Unit 2: Birth, Marriage and death

## 2.1 Think of people you know. Where were they born? When?

1. My mother was born in Scotland on July 4th 1957.
2. My father was born in London on June 6th 1949.
3. My husband was born in Russia on February 6th 1969.
4. My son was born in Cambridge on October 16th 1995.

## 2.2 find a word on the opposite page which mean…

1. The name for a woman on her wedding day: bride
2. The name for a man on his wedding day: bride/ groom
3. What you are if you haven’t got a partner: single
4. To be 57 kilograms: Weight
5. What you are if your marriage has legally ended: divorced
6. A religious service for a dead person: funeral
7. A holiday after a wedding: honeymoon
8. What you are if your husband or wife dies: widowed.

## 2.3 Complete the sentences with words form the box:

In | after | of | to | born | on

In 2003 Anne got married to Robert Smith. Unfortunately, Robert’s grandmother, Rosemary smith, died of old age soon after their wedding. Robert and Anne were on their honeymoon when she died. Anne’s baby daughter was born two years later. They called the baby Rosemary, after Robert’s grandmother.

## 2.4 When were these people born and when did the die? Write sentences.

1. Genghis khan was born in 1162 and died in 1227.
2. Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 and died in 1506.
3. Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519.
4. Princess Diana was born in 1961 and died in 1997.
5. Heath Ledger was born in 1979 and died in 2008.

## 2.5 Complete the sentences using died, dead or death.

1. Jill’s grandfather died last year.
2. His death mad her very sad.
3. Her grandmother has been dead for five years now.
4. She died of a heart attack.
5. Now all Jill’s grandparents are dead.

## 2.6 Write about your family. Use words and expression from the opposite page. Here are some ideas for making your sentences.

I have one brother and one sister. My sister got married this year. For her honeymoon, she went to Italy. My brother has two children. They were born in 2001 and 2008.

# Unit 3: Parts of the body

## 3.1 Here are the name of some parts of the body with the letters mixed up. What they?

1. Knee
2. Node
3. Heart
4. Stomach
5. Shoulder
6. Ear
7. Tooth
8. Thumb
9. Back
10. Waist

## 3.2 Complete these sentences with words from the opposite page.

1. A hand has five fingers.
2. A foot has five toes.
3. An adult has 32 teeth.
4. You smell with your nose.
5. The heart is a symbol of love.
6. You hear with your ears.
7. The child sat on her father’s knee/ Shoulders.
8. Your blood type can be A, B, AB, or O.
9. You think with you brain.

## 3.3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. I have a pain in my side.
2. That woman has got very big feet.
3. My grandfather has a pain in his shoulder.
4. The baby has already got tow teeth.
5. The little girl needs to wash her face and her hands before dinner.
6. My hair is dirty. I need to wash it.

## 3.3 Parts of the body are often used in compound noun too. Complete these nouns with a word from the opposite page.

1. Armchair
2. Football
3. Lipstick
4. Hairbrush
5. Headscarf
6. Handbag

## Follow-up

Parts of the body words are used in other ways too.

1. A chair has arms, legs and a back. Where do you think they are?
2. This is a needle. Where is its eye?
3. This is a clock. Where is its face? Where are its hands?
4. This is a bottle. Where is its neck?
5. This is a mountain. Where is its foot?

# Unit 4: Clothes

## Complete the sentences.

1. Joe has a job interview today, so he’s wearing a smart suit, a white shirt and a tie.
2. Julia’s not working today, so she’s wearing a T-shirt and shorts.
3. Liz is going to play tennis. She’s wearing white socks and trainers.
4. Gianni is going to a business meeting. He’s carrying a bag with his papers and laptop.
5. My trousers are too big. I have to wear a belt.
6. It’s cold toady. I’ll wear my jacket and I’ll take my coat too.

## Match the item of clothing with the part of the body.

Scarf | belt | shoe | hat | glove | glasses | tights | ring

## Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box and put it in the right form.

Be | Wear | Carry | have

1. Nick’s jeans are blue and his T-shirt is red.
2. Julia us wearing jeans and a T-shirt toady.
3. Meena has hot a red coat on and she is carrying some flowers.
4. Sarah’s dress is old but her shoes are new.
5. Last year Jim’s trousers were white. Now they are gray.
6. Is this a new pair of jeans?
7. My favourite pajamas are dark green.
8. Kim is wearing a new pair of shorts.

## Label the picture.

1. Sunglasses
2. Jumper
3. Watch
4. Skirts
5. Bag
6. Hat
7. Shirt
8. Coat
9. Umbrella
10. Boots

## Complete the verbs in the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Morning | Night |
| Get dressed | Get undressed |
| Or put your clothes on | Or take your clothes off |

## what are you wearing today? Use dictionary to help you.

I’m wearing a white T-shirt and a blue jumper. I’ve got a pair of black trousers on. I’m wearing blue socks and white trainers. I’ve also got a watch and a pair of glasses on.

# Unit 5: Describing people

## 5.1 Complete the sentences

1. He’s only 1 meter 52. He’s quite short.
2. Very tall people are often good at basketball.
3. Models are usually slim.
4. Does she have dark skin? No, it’s fair.
5. She’s only seven. She’s very young.
6. If I eat too much I’ll be fat or overweight.
7. My grandmother is in this hospital. It’s a hospital for elderly people.

## 5.2 Complete the questions using the words in brackets ().

1. How tall is your brother? He’s about 1 meter 75;
2. Is Elena’s hair blonde? No, she’s got dark hair.
3. Is Mike’s hair long? Yes, it us quite long.
4. Are your parents elderly? Not really, they’re middle-aged.
5. Is his sister pretty? Yes, she’s very pretty.
6. Why is Sara so thin? She’s very ill.

## 5.3 Write sentences about the people in these pictures.

1. Suzanna’s got long blonde hair and fair skin.
2. Jeff has short fair hair and a beard.
3. Caroline’s hot dark skin and dark hair.
4. Stefan’s hair is long and he has a moustache.

## 5.4 Write questions

1. How tall is your brother?
2. How much do you weight?
3. How old is your mother?
4. What does your teacher look like?
5. How tall is your sister?
6. What do your parents look like?

## 5.5 Now write answer to the questions in 5.4

1. He’s not very tall. He’s 1 meter 52.
2. She’s tall and slim with blonde hair.
3. I’m 75 kilos. I’m not overweight but I’m not thin.
4. She’s middle-aged. She’s 49.
5. She’s very tall for her age. She’s 1 meter 58.
6. They’re medium height. My mother has long dark hair and my father has fair hair and a beard and a moustache.

## Follow-up

Write down the names of three people you know. Then write about their:

* Height (tall, short, medium height)
* Hair( colour, long, short,beard)
* Eyes (colour)
* Looks (ordinary, good-looking, ugly, etc)

Joanna: Joanna is tall. She has long black hair and brown eyes. She’s very pretty.

Kevin: Kevin is medium height. He has fair hair and a beard. His eyes are blue. He’s average-looking.

My mother: My mother is short with grey hair. She green eyes. She’s beautiful.

# Unit 6: Health and illness

## A: How are you today?

I’m very well, thanks.

I’m fine, thanks.

I don’t feel very well. I must go home and rest. (I’ll probably be OK tomorrow.)

I feel ill. Can you get a doctor, please? {Perhaps it’s a serious problem}

That fish was bad. I think I’m going to be sick! {I want to vomit}

## B: Everyday problems

Have you got an aspirin? I’ve got a headache.

I’ve got toothache. I need to go to the dentist.

I’m going to bed with a hot drink. I’ve got a clod.

## C: Problems people have for many years / all their lives

I get hay fever every summer, from flowers and grass. I sneeze all day.

My little brother has asthma; sometimes he can’t breathe.

## D: Illnesses in hot/ tropical countries.

Mosquito

In some countries, mosquitoes can give people malaria.

The drinking water was bad, and many children had cholera.

## E: Serious illnesses

Every year cancer kills many people who smoke.

## F: Expressions

A: Do you have a healthy diet?

B: Yes, I eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

A: Do you exercise?

B: Yes, I like swimming, jogging and cycling. They’re really good for you.

A: I feel stressed!

B: Do you ? you need to relax more and don’t panic about work!

## Exercises

## 6.1 complete the dialogues.

1. A: How are you today?

B: Very well, tanks.

A: Good!.

1. A: Are you OK?

B: No, I feel sick.

A: Would you like to use the bathroom?

B: Yes, thank you.

1. A: I fell ill.

B: I’ll get a doctor.

A: Oh, thank you.

1. A: I’ve got toothache.

B: Here’s the dentist’s phone number.

A: Thanks.

1. A: Your nose is red. Have you got a cold?

B: Yes.

A: Have a hot drink and go to bed early.

## 6.2 Math the illnesses in the table with a possible treatment.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Illness | Treatment |
| A headache | Take an aspirin |
| Toothache | Go to the dentist |
| A heart attack | Go to hospital |
| A cold | Go to bed with a hot drink |

## 6.3 what illnesses are connected with…

1. A mosquito bite? Malaria
2. Bad drinking water? Cholera
3. Pollution, traffic fumes, etc.? Asthma
4. Grass, flowers, etc.? hay fever
5. Smoking, sunshine, etc.? Cancer/ heart attacks.

## 6.4 Answer these questions. Use a dictionary to help you.

1. Do you have a healthy diet? Yes, I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, and not many sweet things.
2. What exercise do you do? I like swimming and cycling.
3. Do you often feel stressed? Yes, I feel stressed when I have exams.
4. Have you ever been in hospital? Yes, I had an operation once.

# Unit 7: Feelings

## A: love, like and hate

Love – like – don’t like -hate

I love my family and my best friend.

I like my job.

I don’t like horror films.

I hate spiders.

## B: Happy, sad and tired

Happy, sad, angry, upset, cold, ho, thirsty, hungry, well, ill, tired, surprised

## Error warning

I am very happy about you news [Not I am very happy for your news]. But you did very well in your exam- I’m very happy for you.

## C: Prefer, hop and want

I prefer coffee to tea. (= I like coffee more than I like tea.)

I hope to do well in my exam.

I hope (that) my friend does well in his exam.

I want a new car. [I would like]

I want to buy a new car.

Note: I want my father to buy a new car.

## Error warning

I want you to help me [NOT I want that you help me]

## D: Expressions

A: Do you like football?

B: Yes, I really like football/ it/. Or No, I don’t like football/ it very much.

A: How’s your grandfather?

B: He’s very well, thanks.

A: And how about your grandmother?

B: She’s a bit / a little tired.

## Error warning

[NOT I very like football or I like very much football]

## Exercises

## 7.1 Do you love, like, or hate these things? Write sentences.

1. I love chocolate.
2. I like cowboy films.
3. I like flying.
4. I like tea.
5. I like football.
6. I like cats.
7. I like cars.
8. I love Jazz music.

## 7.2 Which do you prefer? Write answers.

1: Tea or coffee? I prefer coffee to tea.

2: Dogs or cats? I prefer cats to dogs.

3: Sunbathing or sightseeing: I prefer the sightseeing to sunbathing.

4: cars or bikes? I prefer bikes to cars.

5: strawberry or chocolate ice cream? I prefer chocolate ice cream to strawberry.

6: watching sport or doing sport? I prefer watching sport doing sport.

## 7.3 Answer these questions using want or hope.

1: you’re thirsty. What do you want? I want a cup of tea.

2: The lesson feel very long. What do you hope? I hope the lesson ends soon.

3: You’re hungry. What do you want? I want some food.

4: Your friend feel ill. What do you hope? I hope my friend feels better soon.

5: You’re tired. What do you want to do? I want to go to bed.

6: You’re upset. What do you want to do? I want to cry.

7: It’s very cold weather. What do you hope? I hope it gets hotter soon.

8: Your friend feels sad. What do you want? I want him to feel be happy again soon.

## 7.4 Look at the pictures. How do the people feel? Use words from B opposite.

1: Jessica is hungry.

2: Fred is thirsty.

3: William is cold.

4: Sunita is tired.

5: Fiona is surprised.

6: The children are hot.

## 7.5 Correct the mistakes.

1: I like basketball very much.

2: I am happy about my sister’s good news.

3: The teacher wants us to learn these news words.

4: I really like spiders.

5: My brother has a good new job. I’m very happy for him.

6: My parents want me to go to university.

7: I feel very well. How about you?

8: Priya is a bit tired this morning.

## Follow up

Possible answers:

When did you last fee:

Angry ? surprised? Upset? Hungry?

1: I felt angry this morning when I read the newspaper.

2: I felt surprised yesterday when an old friend rang me.

3: I felt upset when my boss was rude to me.

4: I felt Hungry when I saw some chocolate in a shop window.

# Unit 8: Conversations 1: Greetings and wishes

## A: Every day

Good morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

A: Hello

B: Hi

A: How are you?

B: Fine, thanks. And you?

A: Not too bad, thanks.

## Error warning

When it’s someone’s birthday we say “Happy birthday” [NOT congratulations]

When we have someone we usually say Goodbye and also perhaps See you soon! See you soon is quite informal.

When someone goes to bed, we usually say Goodnight. We sometimes also say Sleep Well.

Don’t say Goodnight when you arrive somewhere, only when you leave.

If you ask for something you usually say Please.

If someone does something nice for you, you say Thank you.

* Cheers
* Excuse me!
* Sorry!
* Bless you!

## B: Special days

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When: | You say: |
| It’s someone’s birthday | Happy birthday! |
| It’s Christmas | Happy/ Merry Christmas! |
| It’s New year’s Day | Happy new year! |
| Someone is doing something difficult, e.g. taking an exam or having an interview for a job | Good luck! |
| Someone has done something special, e.g. done well in an exam or had a baby. | Congratulations/ Well done! |

## Exercises

## 8.1: Choose one of the phrases from the opposite page to fit the dialogues.

1. A: (Sneezes) Atishoo!

B: Bless you!

1. A: I’m taking my driving test today.

B: Good luck!

1. A: I passed mu driving test!

B: Congratulations! Well done!

1. A: Goodbye.

B: Goodbye.

1. A: It’s my birthday today.

B: Happy birthday!

1. A: How are you?

B:Fine, Thanks.

1. A: Hello!

B: Hello / Hi!

1. A:Here’s your tea.

B: Thank you.

## 8.2 What is the person saying in the pictures?

1. Excuse me!

2. Happy Christmas!

3. Sorry!

4. Congratulations!

5. Cheers!

6. Good morning!

## 8.3 What do you say? Choose a phrase from the opposite page.

1. You want to go through a doorway. There are some people blocking it: Excuse me!

2. A friend buys you a drink: Thankyou. Cheers!

3. A child says ‘Goodnight’ to you: Goodnight. Sleep well.

4. You answer the phone at work. It is 10.30 am: Good morning.

5. You answer the phone at work. It is 3 pm: Good afternoon.

6. It is 2 am on January 1st . You meet a friend in the street: Happy new year!

7. You are on a very crowded bus and you stand on someone’s foot: Sorry!

8. It is 24th December. You meet a friend on the bus: Happy Christmas!

## 8.4 You meet Ann, an English friend. Reply to her.

Ann: Good evening.

You: Hello.

Ann: How are you?

You: Fine, thanks.

Ann: It’s my birthday today.

You: Happy birthday!

Ann: Would you like a drink?

You: Yes, please. An orange juice.

Ann: Here you are. Cheers!

You: Cheers!

## 8.5 Write a conversation using as many phrases as possible form the opposite page.

A: Hello, good morning.

B: Hi. How are you?

A: Fine, Thanks. And you?

B: Fine. A bit nervous. I’m taking my driving test today.

A: Good luck! That’s funny, I passed mine last week.

B: Oh, congratulations!

A: It’s my birthday today.

B: Is it? Happy Birthday! Why don’t we go out for a drink this evening?

A: OK. See you late. Goodbye.

B: Goodbye. See you soon.

# Unit 9: Conversations 2: Useful words and expressions

## A: Words

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Example | Meaning |
| actually | People say bad things about her, but she’s actually very nice. | In reality |
| Really | The book is really good. | Very |
| Else | Do you want to buy anything else? Or go somewhere else? | In addition or different |
| Around | I’ll meet you at around 6 o’clock. | About or approximately |
| Anyway | I’ll drive you home. I’m going that way anyway.  Anyway, as I said, I woke up very late today. | To give a reason for doing something.  To return to an earlier subject. |

## Error warning

Actually is a false friend in some language – In English it means ‘in reality’ Not ‘now’.

## B: Expression

A: Why don’t we go to the cinema this evening? (used to make a suggestion)

B: Good idea. Let’s go and see a film and then have a meal. (Used to make a suggestion)

A: OK! Which film do you want to see?

B: I don’t mind. [It’s all the same to me.] It’s up to you. [You can decide.]

A: How about / What about the new Angelina Jolie film? (Used to make a suggestion)

B: Great!

## Error warning

Why don’t we go …[Not “Why don’t we going” or Let’s go … [Not “Let’s going”].

How about going …[Not “How about go” or What about going … [Not “what about go”].

A: I was late for work today.

B: Oh dear! Was your boss angry? (used when you are surprised or disappointed)

A: I forgot to bring you book!

B: Oh, it doesn’t matter. I don’t need it. [it’s not important]

A: I’m sorry, but I can’t come to your party.

B: What a pity! (Used when you are disappointed).

A: I passed my exam.

B: Well done!

A: Hurry up! The taxi’s here. [be quick]

A: Look out / Be careful! – there’s a car coming.

A: We need to buy Marta’s birthday present.

B: Absolutely! What about getting her a CD? (Used when you agree strongly)

A: I agree. Let’s go shopping this afternoon.

## Error Warning

I agree or I don’t agree [Not “I am agree…” or “I’m not agree…”].

## Exercises

## 9.1 Choose a word from A opposite to complete the sentences.

1: It’s boring here. Let’s go somewhere else.

2: There were around 20 people at the lecture.

3: It’s a really lovely photo!

4: Have you had enough to eat? Would you like anything else.

5: He said he was a doctor but he’s actually (really is also possible).

6: The journey takes around two hours.

## 9.2 Choose the correct answer.

1: I don’t like skiing and anyway. I’m not free that weekend.

2: I don’t mind what we do. It’s all the same to me.

3: It’s up to Let’s invite Rachel to dinner tonight.

4: Be careful in Lindon. There’s lot of traffic there.

5: I don’t have time to go to the cinema and anyway I’ve that film already.

## 9.3 Choose an expression from the box to fit these situations.

1: Oh dear!

2: Look out!

3: What a pity!

4: It’s up to you.

5: Hurry up!

6: Well done!

## 9.4 Correct the eight mistakes in the dialogue.

Vera: We need to celebrate. I got a new job!

Luke: Well done! How about go out for a meal this evening?

V: Great! Let’s go to that Italian restaurant. Or do you prefer the Chinese one?

L: I don’t mind it. I like the Italian one but it’s very expensive.

V: Oh, it doesn’t matter.

L: Ok. Why don’t we going to the Italian restaurant and then we could go to the cinema afterwards? Your new job needs a special celebration.

V: I’m agree. And I’d love to see that film with George Clooney. Would you?

L: Absolute!

# Unit 10: Food and drink

## A: Every food

Would you like some bread?

I love sushi because I love rice.

Pasta is good for you, but don’t eat too much!

I always put salt on my chips, but not pepper.

My sister never eats meat or fish. She’s vegetarian.

Do you take sugar in tea or coffee?

## Error Warning

Can I have some bread? [NOT Can I have a bread?]

## B: Fast food

I eat hamburgers, hot dogs and pizzas when I don’t have much time.

Fish and chips is popular in Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

## C: Fruit and vegetables

Vegetables are good for you. Fruit is also good for you. (Singular, uncountable)

Vegetables

Carrots | Beans | Potatoes | tomatoes | Peas | Onions | Garlic | mushrooms

Fruit

Apple | orange | banana | pear | grapes | strawberries | pineapples

## Error warning

I love fruit [NOT I love fruits]

## D: Drinks

Tea | Coffee | milk | fruit juice | beer | wine | mineral water

## Tip

Go to a supermarket. How many different kinds of food or drink have English names on them?

Try to learn some of them.

## Exercises

## 10.1 Complete the sentences. Use words from the opposite page.

1: Rice is popular in Japan.

2: Pasta and Pizza are very popular in Italy.

3: Chips are made from potatoes.

4: Many British people eat fish and chips.

5: Hamburgers are made from meat.

6: A hot dog is a sausage inside a piece of bread.

## 10.2 Put these words into two lists: fruit and vegetables.

Beans | Pineapple | Grapes | Onions | Apple | Carrot | Garlic | Pear | Mushrooms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fruit | Vegetables |
| Pineapple | Beans |
| Grapes | Onions |
| Apple | Carrot |
| Pear | Garlic |
|  | Mushrooms |

## 10.3 Write the names of these fruit and vegetables

1: Banana

2: Strawberry

3: Peas

4: Apple

5: Potatoes

6: Tomatoes

## 10.4 Here are the name of some drinks with the letters mixed up. What are they?

1: Tea

2: Bear

3: Milk

4: Coffee

5: Fruit juice

6: Mineral Water

## 10.5 Choose a, b, or c.

1: Vegetarians do not eat meat.

2: Garlic is a kind of vegetable.

3: You put sugar in coffee.

4: Which is correct: pineapple.

5: The first sound in Onion is the same as the sound in: Fun

6: A pear is a fruit.

## 10.6 What are your four favorite foods? And your three favorite drinks? Are they good for you? Use a dictionary to help you.

My Favorite foods are pizza, fish, strawberries and pineapple.

My favorite drinks are tea, coffee and fruit juice.

They are quite good for you.

# Unit 11: In the kitchen

## A: What’s in the kitchen?

Fridge | Freezer | Microwave | Cupboard | Shelf | Tap | Sink | Bin | Washing Machine | Cooker | Dishwasher | Worktop

## B: Things we use in the kitchen

Washing-up Liquid| Tea towel | Saucepan | Teapot | Frying pan | Cloth | Coffee Maker | Kitchen roll

## C: Things we use for eating and drinking

Cup | Bowl | Fork | Knife | Chopsticks | Spoon | Glass | Plate | Mug

## D: Expressions

A: Whare can I find a mug/ A cloth/ some kitchen paper?

B: They are in the cupboard.

A: Can I help with the washing-up/ cooking?

B: Yes, please! You can dry the plates/ You can cook some ice.

A: Where does this cup/ Plate/ Frying pan go?

B: Put it in this cupboard, please.

## Tip

Stick labels on objects in your kitchen with their English names on them. You will see these every day and this will help you to learn the words.

## Exercises

## 11.1 Tick yes or no. Write sentences for the wrong answers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sentences | Yes | No | Correct |
| 1: I use a frying pan to drink out of |  | X | I use a frying pan to fry things |
| 2: You use washing-up liquid to clean | X |  |  |
| 3: The fridge is cold inside. | X |  |  |
| 4: The Fridge is colder than the freezer. |  | X | The freezer is colder than Fridge. |
| 5: I turn on the tap to get water. | X |  |  |
| 6: A tea towel is for making tea. |  | X | A teapot is for making tea. |

## 11.2 Make questions for these answers. Use words from the opposite page.

1: Where’s the coffee? It’s in the cupboard.

2: Where’s the saucepan / frying pan? It’s on the cooker.

3: Where do these bowls go? It’s on the cooker.

4: Can I help with the washing-up? Thanks. You can wash these plates and I’ll dry them.

5: Where can I find the milk?

## 11.3 What do you need?

1: To make coffee I need a coffee maker, a cup, a spoon.

2: To make tea I need a cup, a teapot, a spoon.

3: To fry something I need to a frying pan, a cooker.

4: To eat my food I need to a plate or bowl, a knife and fork, or a spoon and fork, or chopsticks.

5: To drink some water I need a glass or cup or mug.

6: To cook dinner in two minutes I need a microwave.

7: To wash plates, knives and forks I need washing-up liquid, a sink and a cloth or a dishwasher.

8: To wash mu clothes I need a washing machine.

## 11.4 Look at the picture. Answer the questions

1: What’s on the cooker? A saucepan.

2: What’s on the shelf? A frying pan and a glass.

3: What’s in the cupboard under the shelf? A teapot and a tea towel (or cloth).

4: Where’s the microwave? On the worktop next to the cooker.

5: what’s next to the sink? A kitchen rolls.

6: what’s under the sink? (a cupboard with) a bin and a cloth.

# Unit 12: in the bedroom and bathroom

## A: bedroom

Bed | bedside lamp | hairbrush | comb | alarm clock | mirror | dressing table | chest of drawers | beside table | wardrobe | pyjamas

## B: bathroom

Soap | toothpaste | toothbrush | shelf | basin | shower | shampoo | shower gel | razor | toilet | towel

## C: Joanna’s routine

Joanna goes to bed at 11 o’clock. She goes upstairs to her bedroom.

She get undressed and gets into bed.

She read for a bit.

She turns off the light and falls asleep.

She wakes up when her alarm clock rings.

She gets up.

She has a shower

Cleans her teeth and get dressed.

She goes downstairs to the kitchen for breakfast.

## Exercises

## 12.1 Look at the picture. Write the words next to the numbers.

1: Pyjamas

2: Wardrobe

3: chest of drawers

4: mirror

5: hairbrush

6: comb

7: bed

8: alarm clock

9: bedside lamp

10: bedside table

## 12.2 write down five more things that you need to take with you if you go to stay with a friend for one night.

1: Toothbrush

2: Toothpaste

3: hairbrush

4: Comb

5: Pyjamas

6: Shower gel

## 12.3 Look at the pictures. Describe what the people are doing.

1: Anna is cleaning her teeth.

2: Selim and Umit are washing

3: Mrs Park is going downstairs.

4: Mr Park is having a bath.

5: Jaime is getting dressed.

6: Lee is turning off the light.

## 12.4 What is in your bathroom? Write the things down. Use a dictionary to help you.

1: Bath

2: Shower

3: Toilet

4: Basin

5: Soap

6: Shower gel

7: Shampoo

8: Toothbrush

9: Toothpaste

10: Hairbrush

11: Comb

12: Razor

13: Mirror

14: Bathroom cupboard

15: Shelf

## 12.5 Are these sentences true about your bedroom? If not, change them to make them true.

1: My bedroom is not upstairs. I live in a falt.

2: My bedroom gas tow windows.

3: In my bedroom there is a small bed.

4: There is one wardrobe on the right of the room

5: I have a small beside table.

6: I’ve got a lamp and some books, a radio and an alarm clock on my bedside table.

7: The is a chest of drawers next to the wardrobe.

8: I have got a dressing table.

## 12.6 Complete this paragraph about your night-time and morning routine.

I usually go to bet at 10:30. I get undressed and get into bed. I usually read for a bit. I turn off the light and fall asleep. I wake up when my alarm clock rings. I get up. I have a shower, clean my teeth and get dressed. I go to the kitchen for breakfast.

# Unit 13: In the living room

## A: Things in the living room

Bookshelf | Bookshelves | Light | Window | Curtains | Books | Light switch | Picture | Hi-fi | Lamp | Sofa | Socket | Table | Armchair | Phone | Remote control | Coffee table | Carpet | Rug | Chair

## B: Useful verbs

Every evening I watch television.

Sometimes I listen to the radio or listen to music.

Sometimes I read a book.

Sometimes I just relax. [rest and do nothing]

## C: Expressions

It’s getting dark. Can you close the curtains, please?

Ok. And I’ll switch the light on.

Thanks. Now can you turn the radio off? And pass me the remote control. I want to turn on the TV. There’s a good programme on.

## Error Warning

The furniture in my room is white [NOT the furniture in my room are white].

## Exercises

13.1 Write the name of ….

1: Somewhere you can put books. A bookshelf

2: Somewhere tow or three people can sit. A Sofa

3: Somewhere you can put down your cup. A Coffee tables

4: Something you can look at on the wall. A Picture

5: Something for switching the light on or off. A light switch

6: Something for listening to music. A Hi-fi

7: Something for under your feet. A Carpet or Rug

8: Something for changing channels on the TV. A Remote control

## 13.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

1: Switch on the lamp

2: Relax in an armchair

3: Close the curtains

4: Pass the remote control

5: Listen to the radio

6: Watch the TV

## 13.3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1: This evening let’s just relax at home.

2: I don’t often listen to the radio.

3: We need some more bookshelves in this room.

4: I watched television all evening yesterday.

5: It’s dark now. Please close the curtains.

6: Jim has some very nice furniture in his house.

## 13.4 Find 11 more words from this unit in the wordsearch.

1: Lamp

2: Book

3: Remote Control

4: Chair

5: Rug

6: Light

7: Radio

8: Socket

9: Curtains

10: TV

11: Hi-Fi

## Follow-up

Write about your living room at home. You can draw a plan of if first. What furniture is there in the room? What color are walls? Are there any pictures on them? What do you do when you are in your living room?

# Unit 14: Jobs

## A: What’s his/her job?

Doctor | Teacher | Nurse | Mechanic | Secretary | Shop Assistant | Hairdresser | Engineer | Farmer

## B: Job in the town

Police officer | Traffic warden | Librarian | Bank clerk

## C: Expressions

SAM: What’s your job?

BEN: I’m a waiter. I work in a restaurant. What do you do?

SAM: I’m a taxi driver.

BEN: Is it an interesting job?

SAM: Yes, I like it. Where do you do work?

SOPHIE: I work in an office. Sometimes it’s boring.

My dad work in a factory which makes car parts.

I worked in a shop at the weekends when I was a student.

I want to work in beauty salon as a hairdresser.

I’d like to work in children’s hospital.

I’m a writer. I work at / form home.

## Exercises

## 14.1 Where do they work?

1: A teacher works in a school/ college/ university.

2: A doctor works in a hospital (or clinic, or a surgery).

3: A secretary works in an office.

5: A shop assistant works in a shop.

6: A hairdresser works in a beauty salon (or a hairdresser’s).

## 14.2 Match the pictures with the jobs in the box.

Nurse | farmer | secretary | taxi driver | engineer | mechanic

## 14.3 complete the crossword.

Across

1: Works on a bus: Bus driver

2: Works in a school: Teacher

3: Writes books: Writer

Down

1: Works in a hospital: Doctor

2: Works in a restaurant: Waiter

3: Works with the doctor: nurse

## 14.4 Complete the sentences

1: He works in a factory which makes electrical goods.

2: She’s an engineer. She builds road and bridges.

3: The traffic warden is checking all the parked cars.

4: The Librarian told me to return the book at the end of the month.

5: The bank clerk changed some money for me.

6: A police officer told me the way to the station.

## 14.5 Answer the question for yourself.

1: What do you do? I’m a digital marketer.

2: Whare do you work? In an office.

3: Is it an interesting job? Yes it is and I love it.

# Unit 15: At school and university

## A: Subjects

English | math | Art | History | geography | biology | ICT (Information Communication Technology) | PE (Physical Education) | Chemistry | Modern Language | Physics | Music

## B: Useful things

Board | Noticeboard | Cassette | Piece of paper | Pencil | Textbook | Board pen | Board rubber | Drawing pin | Tape recorder | Rubber | Pen | Pencil Sharper | Ruler | Notebook | Desk | OHP (Overhead Projector | Computer | DVD player

## C: Expressions

A math teacher teaches math. Her student study math.

Children go to school and student go to university.

At school children learn to read and write.

Student can do an (English) course in many schools and universities. At the end of a course, you often take / do an exam. You hope to pas your exams. You don’t want to fail your exams.

If you pass your final exams at university, you get a degree.

## Error warning.

After school, students do homework [NOT make homework or do homewroks]. (See Unit 38 and 39 for more expressions with do and make.)

## Exercises

## 15.1 Match the subject on the left with what you study on the right.

1: math => 25y+32x = 51z

2: Physic => E= emc2

3: History => the 15th century

4: Geography => The countries of the world

5: PE => Sprot

6: English => Spelling

7: Chemistry => H2O

8: Biology => Animals and plants

9: ICT => Computers

## 15.2 Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Then cover it. How many of the ten objects can you remember? Write them down in English.

In the room where I study English I can see a board, a noticeboard, a notebook, some pens, a pencil, a rubber and a pencil sharper.

## 15.4 Choose a verb form C opposite to fill the gaps below. Put the verb in the correct form.

John does well at school. He finds it easy to learn and he always does his homework. He usually passes all his exams. He will take his final school exams soon. If he passes, he will go to university next year. If fails, he will be very sad. John really wants to study geography at university. He would also like to do a special geology course. His sister is already at university. Next year she will get her degree and then she will try to find a job.

## 15.5 Which are/were your three favurite subject? Which subjects (if any) do / did you not like?

My three favourite subjects were languages, English and Art. I didn’t like PE, Physics and maths.

## Tip

Draw two columns on a piece of paper. In one column write five words from the opposite page which you want to learn. In the second column put a drawing (or a translation or a definition). Cover the first column and look at the second column. Can you remember the English words?

# Unit 16: Communications

## A: Letters

Address | Stamp | Letter | Date | Envelop | Letter box

Don’t forget to put a stamp on the envelop.

Don’t forget to post the letters.

## B: Email and internet

Memory stick | Computer | Screen | Keyboard | Mouse | Laptop | CD-ROM

Anne gets a lot of emails from New York.

You have to be careful what information you give people online.

What’s your email address? [Moll@cup.com](mailto:Moll@cup.com) (=Moll at C-U-P dot C-O-M)

## C: Telephones and mobile devices

Mobile device | Mobile | Telephone | Phone box

Juan makes a lot of phone calls. He phones his girlfriend every day.

I always take my PDA with me. I never turn it off. What’s your phone number? What’s you mobile number? 066530718 (= oh six six five three oh seven one night / Oh double six five …)

He’s not answering his phone. I’ll leave a voicemail and I’ll text him / send him a text (message)

## D: Expressions

SUE: Hello.

NICK: Hello, It’s Nick here. Can I speak to Ahmad, please?

SUE: I’m sorry, he’s not here at the moment. Can I take a message?

NICK: Thanks. Could you just tell him called. I’ll call back later.

SUE: OK. I’ll tell him. Goodbye.

NICK: Bye.

## Tip

Use a search engine to find an example of a letter and an email in English. Write down any useful words or phrases in them.

## Exercises

## 16.1 Have you got any of the things on the opposite page? Make a list.

I have the following: Address, letter, envelope, stamp, phone number, phone, mobile, computer, screen, memory stick, mouse, keyboard, mobile device, CD-ROM, and email address.

## 16.2 What are the names of these things?

1: Keyboard

2: Phone box

3: Stamp

4: Mouse

5: Mobile

6: Address

7: Envelope

8: Letter box

9: Screen

10: Laptop

11: Memory stick

12: CD-ROM

## 16.3 Complete this phone conversation

SALLY: Hello

MEENA : Hello. It’s Meena here. Can I speak to Amal, please?

SA: I’m sorry, he’s at work at the moment. Can I take a message?

ME: It’s all right. I’ll call back later.

SA: OK, then. Bye.

ME: Bye.

## 16.4 Write down:

1: Two telephone numbers that are important to you.

2: Two email address thar are important to you

Now read them aloud.

## 16.5 Answer these questions.

1: Do you prefer to text or phone your friends?

2: Do you send more emails or more text messages?

3: How often do you go online?

4: Do you prefer to use a laptop or a mobile device?

5: Do you often write letters?

# Unit 17: Holidays

## A: Holiday (noun)

We had a lovely holiday in Egypt in 2008.

I’m not working next week. I’m on holiday.

Are you going on holiday this summer?

## B: Types of holidays

We’re going on a package holiday to Hong Kong. (Flights and hotel are included)

We’re going to have a winter holiday this year.

I want to go camping this year. (Sleep in a tent)

I’m going on walking holiday in the Alps.

A coach tour is an easy way to go on holiday. (Travelling in a comfortable bus)

## C: Transport

By plan | By Car | By Ferry | By Train | By Coach

## D: Don’t forget to take …

Your passport (If you are going to another country)

A visa (A stamp that you need in your passport to go some countries)

Your tickets

Some traveller’s cheques and currency (Money of country you are going to)

A camera

A Phrasebook

Your luggage (e.g. a suitcase or a rucksack)

Passport | Ticket | currency | Camera | Phrasebook | Suitcase | Rucksack

## E: Expressions

A: Are you flying of France from England?

B: No, we’re going by ferry.

A: What are you going to do in Madrid?

B: We want to try the local food and enjoy the nightlife (Clubs, etc.).

A: Have a great time! And send me a postcard!

(See Unit 30: Travelling and Unit 47: Moving for more words about travel.)

## Exercises

## 17.1 Complete the sentences.

1: A: Are you working on Monday? B: No, I’m on holiday.

2: A: Are you going on holiday this year? B: Yes, I’m going camping.

3: A: Did you have a good time in Greece? B: Yes, it was wonderful.

4: A: Are you flying to Italy? B: No, I’m going by train.

5: A: I’m going to New York next week. B: Great! Please send me a postcard.

## 17.2 What type of holiday is each person talking about?

1: It was fun but the tent was very small. Camping

2: Everything was included- hotel and flight. A package holiday (or package tour)

3: We were on the coach for seven days. I was very tired. A coach tours

4: We walked about 20 kilometer every day. A walking holidays

5: We went to Switzerland in December. There was a lot of snow. A winter holidays

## 17.3 Look at the different ways of travelling. Put on tick (√) for sometimes true, two ticks for often true and three ticks for always true.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | You can take a lot of luggage | Very fast | Cheap | You see a lot as you travel | Relaxing |
| Ferry |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plane |  |  |  |  |  |

## 17.4 write the name of these things you need for a holiday.

1: Currency

2: Passport

3: Camera

4: Luggage (or suitcase)

5: Phrasebook

6: Tickets

## 17.5 What do we call:

1: Something you take photos with? A camera

2: A special stamp in your passport to enter a country? A Visa

3: Something you fly in? a plane

4: Something that you carry things on your back in? a rucksack

5: Cheque you can use in different countries? Traveller’s cheques

6: What people carry their clothes in when they go on holiday? A suitcase

## 17.6 Fill the gaps in this postcard

I’m having a great time here in Spain. The nightlife is great- the clubs are open all night. The food is very good – lots of fish and salads. Please send me a postcard form your holiday in Italy.

Love

Alex

43/176

Essential Grammar in use

# Unit 01: am/is/are

## Exercises

## 1.1 Write the short form (she’s / we aren’t etc.)

1: she is => she’s

2: They are => They’re

3: It is not => It’s not / it’s not

4: That is => That’s

5: I am not => I’m not

6: You are not => You’re not / you aren’t

## 1.2 Write am, is or are

1: The weather is nice today.

2: I’m not rich.

3: This bag is heavy.

4: These bags are heavy.

5: Look! There is Carol.

6: My brother and I are good tennis players.

7: Emily is at home. Her children are at school.

8: I am a taxi driver. My sister is a nurse.

## 1.3 complete the sentences.

1: Steve is ill. He’s in bed.

2: I’m not hungry, but I’m thirsty.

3: Mr. Thomas is a very old man. He’s 98.

4: These chairs aren’t beautiful, but are comfortable.

5: The weather is nice today. It’s warm and sunny.

6: ‘It’s late’. ‘No, I’m not. I’m early!’.

7: Catherine isn’t at home. She is at work.

8: ‘It’s your coat’. ‘Oh, thank you very much’.

## 1.4 Look at Lisa’s sentences in 1A. Now write sentences about yourself.

1: My name is Ali.

2: I from Iran.

3: I am 37.

4: I am a content producer and digital marketer.

5: Mu favorite colors are yellow and blue.

6: I’m interested in marketing and management.

## 1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use:

Afraid/ angry/ cold/ hot/ hungry/ thirsty

1: She’s thirsty

2: They are cold.

3: He is hot.

4: He is afraid.

5: They are hungry.

6: She is angry.

## 1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/Isn’t or are/aren’t.

1: It isn’t hot today.

2: It isn’t windy today.

3: My hands aren’t cold.

4: Brazil is a very big country.

5: Diamonds aren’t cheap.

6: Toronto isn’t in the US.

## Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use I’m/ I’m not.

1: I’m tired now.

2: I’m not hungry.

3: I am a good swimmer.

4: I’m not interested in football.

# Unit 02: am/ is/ are (question)

## Exercises

## 2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

1: Where’s the camera? In your bag.

2: Is your car blue? No, it’s black.

3: Is Linda form London? Ni, she’s American.

4: Where’s Ann form? London.

5: What color is your bag? Black.

6: Am I late? Yes, you are.

7: Are you hungry? No, I’m not.

8: How is George? Very well.

9: Who’s that woman? My sister.

## 2.2 Make questions with these words.

1: Is your mother at home?

2: Are your parents well?

3: Is you job interesting?

4: Ate the shops open today?

5: Where are you from?

6: Are you interested in sport?

7: Is the post office near here?

8: Are your children at school?

9: Why are you late?

## 2.3 Complete the questions. Use What/ who/ where/ How.

1: How are your parents? They’re very well.

2: Where is the bus stop? At the end of the street.

3: How are your children? Five, Six, and ten.

4: How much are these oranges? 1.50L a kilo.

5: What is your favorite sport? Skiing.

6: Who is the man in this photograph? That’s my father.

7: What color are your new shoes? Black.

## 2.4 Write the questions.

1: What’s your name? Paul.

2: Are you from America? No, I’m Australian.

3: How old are you? I’m 30.

4: Are you a teacher? No, I’m a lawyer.

5: Are you married? Yes, I am.

6: Is your wife a lawyer? No, she’s a designer.

7: Where is she form? She’s from Italy.

8: What is her name? Anna.

9: How old is she? She’s 27.

## 2.5 Write short answer (Yes, I am. / No, he isn’t. etc.)

1: Are you married? No, I’m not.

2: Are you thirsty? Yes, I am.

3: Is it cold today? No, it’s not.

4: Are your hands cold? No, they aren’t.

5: Is it dark now? Yes, it’s.

6: Are you a teacher? Yes, I’m.

# Unit 03: I am doing (Present continuous)

## Exercises

## 3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences.

Eat/ have/ lie/ play/ sit/ wait

1: She’s eating an apple.

2: He’s waiting for a bus.

3: They ate playing football.

4: He’s lying on the floor.

5: They’re having breakfast.

6: She’s sitting on the table.

## 3.2 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs.

Build/ cook/ go/ have/ stand/ stay/ swim/ work

1: Please be quiet. I’m working.

2: ‘Where’s John?’ ‘He’s in the kitchen. He’s cooking’.

3: ‘You’re standing on my foot.’ ‘Oh, I’m sorry’.

4: Look! Somebody is swimming in the river.

5: We’re here on holiday. We are staying at the Central Hotel.

6: ‘Where’s Sue?’ ‘She’s having a shower.’

7: They are building a new hotel in the city center at the moment.

8: I’m going now. Goodbye.

## 3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use she’s -ing or She isn’t -ing.

1: Jane isn’t having dinner.

2: She’s watching television.

3: She’s sitting on the floor.

4: She isn’t reading a book.

5: She isn’t playing the piano.

6: She’s laughing.

7: She’s wearing a hat.

8: She isn’t writing a letter.

## 3.4 What’s happening now? Write true sentences.

1: I’m not washing my hair.

2: It isn’t snowing.

3: I’m sitting on the chair.

4: I am not eating.

5: It isn’t raining.

6: I’m learning English.

7: I am not listening to music.

8: The sun is shining.

9: I’m wearing shoes.

10: I am not reading a newspaper.

# Unit 04: Are you doing? (Present continuous questions)

## Exercises

## 4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.

1: Are you watching it? No, you can turn it off.

2: Are you going now? Yes, see you tomorrow.

3: Is it raining? No, not at the moment.

4: Are you enjoying the film? Yes, it’s very funny.

5: Is that clock working? No, it’s broken.

6: Are you waiting for bus? No, for a taxi.

## 4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use:

Cry/ eat/ go/ laugh/ look at/ read

1: What are you reading?

2: Where is she going?

3: What are you eating?

4: Why are you crying?

5: what are they looking at?

6: Why is he laughing?

## 4.3 Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order.

1: Is Paul working today?

2: What are the children doing?

3: Are you listening to me?

4: Where are your friends going?

5: Are your parents watching television?

6: What is Jessica cooking?

7: Why are you looking at me?

8: Is the bus coming?

## 4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. /No, he isn’t. etc.).

1: Are you watching TV? No, I’m not.

2: Are you wearing a watch? No, I’m not.

3: Are you eating something? No, I’m not.

4: Is it raining? No, it isn’t.

5: Are you sitting on the floor? No, I’m not.

6: Are you feeling well? Yes, I’m.

# Unit 05: I do/ Work/ Like etc. (Present simple)

## Exercises

## 5.1 Write these verbs with -s or -es.

1: She reads.

2: He thinks.

3: It flies.

4: He dances.

5: She has.

6: It finishes.

## 5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use:

Eat / go/ live/ play/ play/ sleep.

1: He plays the piano.

2: They live in a very big house.

3: She eats a lot of fruit.

4: He plays tennis.

5: They go to the cinema a lot.

6: He sleeps seven hours a night.

## 5.3 Complete the sentences. Use:

Boil/ close/ Cost/ Cost/ Like/ Like/ Meet/ Open/ Speak/ Teach/ Wash

1: Maria speaks four languages.

2: The shops in the city center usually open at 0 o’clock in the morning.

3: The City Museum closes at 5 o’clock in the evening.

4: Tina is a teacher. She teaches mathematics to young children.

5: My job is very interesting. I meet a lot of people.

6: Peter’s car is always dirty. He never washes it.

7: Food is expensive. It cost a lot of money.

8: Shoes are expensive. They cost a lot of money.

9: Water boil at 100 degrees Celsius.

10: Julia and I are good friends. I like here and She likes me.

## 5.4 Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (Arrive or arrives etc.)

1: Sue always arrives early.

2: I never go to the cinema.

3: Martina always works hard.

4: Children usually like chocolate.

5: Julia always enjoys parties.

6: I often forget people’s name.

7: Tim never watches television.

8: We usually have dinner at 7.30.

9: Jenny always wears nice clothes.

## 5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/ never/ often/ usually/ sometimes.

1: I usually watch TV in the evening.

2: I always read in the bed.

3: I often get up before 7 o’clock.

4: I usually go to work by bus.

5: I sometimes drink coffee in the morning.

# Unit 06: I don’t … (Present simple negative)

## Exercises

## 6.1: Write the negative.

1: I don’t play the piano very well.

2: Jane doesn’t play the piano very well.

3: They don’t know my phone number.

4: We don’t work very hard.

5: He doesn’t have a bath every day.

6: You don’t do the something every day.

## 6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

1: Ben and Sophie like classical music. Kate doesn’t like classical music. I like classical music.

2: Ben and Sophie don’t like boxing. Kate likes boxing. I don’t like boxing.

3: Ben and Sophie like horror films. Kate doesn’t like horror films. I don’t like horror films.

## 6.3 Write about yourself. Use:

I never … or I often … Or I don’t … very often.

1: I don’t watch TV very often.

2: I never go to the theatre.

3: I don’t eat in restaurant very often.

4: I often travel by train.

## 6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don’t/ doesn’t + these verbs:

Cost/ Go/ Know/ Read/ See/ Use/ Wear

1: I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I don’t read it.

2: Paul has a car, but he doesn’t use it very often.

3: Paul and his friends like films, but they don’t go to the cinema very often.

4: Amanda is married, but she doesn’t wear a ring.

5: I don’t know much about politics. I’m not interested in it.

6: The Regent Hotel isn’t expensive. It doesn’t cost much to stay there.

7: Brain lives very near us, but we don’t see him very often.

## 6.5 Put the verbs into the correct form, positive or negative.

1: Margaret speaks four languages- English, French, Germany and Spanish.

2: I don’t like my job. It’s very boring.

3: ‘Where’s Martin?’ ‘I’m sorry. I don’t know.’

4: Sue is a very quiet person. She doesn’t talk very much.

5: Andy drinks a lot of tea. It’s his favorite drink.

6: It’s not true! I don’t believe it!.

7: That’s a very beautiful picture. I like it very much.

8: Mark is a vegetarian. He doesn’t eat meat.

# Unit 07 Do you …? (Present simple questions)

## A

We use do/ does in present simple questions:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Positive |  |  | Question |  |  |
| I  We  You  They | Work  Like  Do  Have |  | Do | I  We  You  They | Works?  Likes?  Do?  Have? |
| He  She  It | Works  Likes  Does  Has |  | Does | He  She  It |

Do you play the guitar?

## B

Study the word order:

Do/does + subject + infinitive

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Do | You | Work | On Sunday? |
|  | Do | Your friends | Live | Near here? |
|  | Does | Chris | Play | Tennis? |
| Where | Do | Your parents | Live? |  |
| How often | Do | You | Wash | Your hair? |
| What | Does | This word | Mean? |  |
| How much | Does | It | Cost | To fly to Rome? |

Questions with always/ usually/ often:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Do | You | Always | Have | Breakfast? |
|  | Does | Chris | Often | Phone | You? |
| What | Do | You | Usually | do | At weekends? |

What do you do? = what’s your job?

* ‘what do you do?’ ‘I work in a bank.’

## C

Remember

Do I/ We/ You/ They …

* Do they like music?

Does he/ She/ It …

* Does he like music?

## D

Short answers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes, | I/ We/ you/ They do. |
| He / She/ it does. |
| No, | I/ We/ you/ They don’t. |
| He / She/ it doesn’t. |

* ‘Do you play tennis?’ ‘No, I don’t.’
* ‘Do your parents speak English?’ ‘Yes, they do.’
* ‘Does Gray work hard?’ ‘Yes, he Does.’
* ‘Does your sister live in Londo’. ‘ No, She doesn’t.’

## Exercises

## 7.1 Write questions with Do …? And Does…?

1: I like chocolat. How about you? Do you like chocolate?

2: I paly tennis. How about you? Do you like play tennis?

3: You live near here. How about Lucy? Does she live near here?

4: Tom plays tennis. How about his friends? Do they paly tennis?

5: You speak English. How about your brother? Does he speak English?

6: I do yoga every morning. How about you? Do you yoga every morning?

7: Sue often goes away. How about Paul? Does He often go away?

8: I want to be famous. How about you? Do you want to be famous?

9: You work hard. How about Anna? Does she work hard?

## 7.2 Make questions from these words + do/ does. Put the words in the right order.

1: Where do your parents live?

2: Do you always get up early?

3: How often do you watch TV?

4: What do you want for dinner?

5: Do you like football?

6: Does your brother like football?

7: what do you do in your free time?

8: Where does your sister work?

9: How often do you go to the cinema?

10: What does this word mean?

11: How often does it snow here?

12: What time you usually go to bed?

13: How much does it cost to phone New York?

14: What do you usually have for breakfast?

## 7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:

Do/ do/ enjoy/ go/ like/ start/ teach/ work

1: what do you do? I work in a bookshop.

2: Do you like it? It’s OK.

3: What time do you get up in the morning? At 9 o’clock.

4: Do you work on Saturdays? Sometimes.

5: How do you go to work? Usually by bus.

6: And your husband. What does he do? He’s a teacher.

7: What does he teach? Science.

8: Does he like his job? Yes, he loves it.

## 7.4 Write short answers (Yes, he does./ No, I don’t. etc.).

1: Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don’t.

2: Do you live in a big city? Yes, I do.

3: Do you often ride a bicycle? Yes, I do.

4: Does it rain a lot where you live? No, it doesn’t.

5: Do you play the piano? No, I don’t. but I like it.

# Unit 08: I am doing (present continuous) and I do (present simple)

## Exercises

## 8.1: Answer the questions about the pictures

1: Does he take photographs? Yes, he does.

Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn’t.

What is he doing? He’s having a bath.

2: Is she driving a bus? Yes, she is.

Does she drive a bus? No, she isn’t.

What is she doing? She playing the piano.

3: Does he clean windows? Yes, he does.

Is he cleaning a window? Yes, he is.

What is he doing? He is cleaning the window.

4: Are they teaching? Yes, they do.

Do they teach? No, they aren’t.

What do they do? They are watching TV.

## 8.2 Complete the sentences with am/ is/ are or do/don’t/ doesn’t.

1: Excuse me, do you speak English?

2: ‘Where’s Kate?’ ‘I don’t know.’

3: What’s funny? Why do you laughing?

4: ‘what does your sister do?’ ‘She’s a dentist.’

5: It is raining. It doesn’t want to go out in the rain.

6: ‘Where do you cone from?’ ‘Canada.’

7: How much does it cost to send a letter to Canada?

8: Steve is a good tennis player, but he doesn’t play very often.

## 8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or the present simple (I do).

1: Excuse me, do you speak English?

2: ‘where’s Tom?’ ‘He’s having a shower.’

3: I don’t watch television very often.

4: Listen! Somebody is singing.

5: Sandra is tired. She wants to go home now.

6: How often do you read a newspaper?

7: ‘Excuse me, but you are sitting in my place.’ ‘oh, I’m sorry.’

8: I’m sorry, I don’t understand. Can you speak more slowly?

9: It’s late. I’m going home now. Do you come with me?

10: What time does your father finish work every day?

11: You can turn off the radio. I don’t listen to it.

12: ‘where’s Paul?’ ‘In the kitchen. He is cooking something’.

13: Martin doesn’t usually drive to work. He usually walks.

14: Sue doesn’t like coffee. She prefers tea.

# Unit 09: I have … and I’ve got …

## Exercises

## 9.1 Write the short form with got (we’ve got/ he hasn’t got etc.).

1: We have got: We’ve got

2: He has got: He’s got

3: They have got: They’ve got

4: She has not got: She hasn’t got

5: It has got: It’s got

6: I have not got: I haven’t got

## 9.2 Read the questions and answers. Then write sentences about Mark.

1: Have you got a car: No -> He hasn’t got a car.

2: Have you got a computer? Yes -> He’s got a computer.

3: Have you got a dog? No -> He hasn’t got a dog.

4: Have you got a mobile phone? No -> He hasn’t got a mobile.

5: Have you got a watch? Yes -> He’s got a watch

6: Have you got any brothers or sisters? Yes, two brothers and a sister-? He’s got two brothers and two sisters.

## What about you? Write sentences with I’ve got or I haven’t got.

7: I’ve got a computer.

8: I haven’t got a dog.

9: I’ve got a bike.

10: I’ve one brother and two sisters.

## 9.3 Write these sentences with got (I’ve got/ have you got etc.). The meaning is the same.

1: They have two children. They’ve got two children.

2: She doesn’t have a key. She hasn’t got a key.

3: He has a new job. He’s got a new job.

4: They don’t have much money. They haven’t got much money.

5: Do you have an umbrella? Have you got an umbrella?

6: We have a lot of work to do. We have got a lot of work to do.

7: I don’t have your phone number. I haven’t got your phone number.

8: Does your father have a car? Has your father got a car?

9: How much money do we have? How much money have we got?4

## 9.4 Write have got(‘ve got), has got (‘s got), haven’t got or hasn’t got.

1: Sarah hasn’t got a car. She goes everywhere bicycle.

2: They like animals. They’ve got three dogs and two cats.

3: Charles isn’t happy. He’s got a lot of problems.

4: They don’t read much. They haven’t got many books.

5: ‘what’s wrong?’ ‘I’ve got something in my eye.’

6: ‘where’s my pen?’ ‘I don’t know. I haven’t got it.’

7: Julia wants to go to the concert, but she hasn’t got a ticket.

## 9.5 Complete the sentences. Use have/ has got or haven’t/ hasn’t got with:

A lot of friends/ four wheels/ a headache/ six legs/ a garden/ much time/ a key

1: I’m not feeling well. I’ve got a headache.

2: It’s a nice house, but it hasn’t got a garden.

3: Most cars have hot four wheels.

4: Everybody likes Tom. He’s got a lot of friends.

5: I can’t open the door. I haven’t got a key.

6: An insect has got six legs.

7: We must hurry. We haven’t got a much time.

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