

Ken Paterson



Grammar Spectrum 1

English rules and practice



Elementary

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 4 We use **be**:

- to say who we are:
*I'm Steve and this is my friend Bill. We're from Scotland.
I'm Janet and these are my sisters. This is Sandra and this is Patricia. Sandra and Patricia are doctors.*
- to talk about the weather:
*It's cold today.
It's a beautiful day.
It's usually hot here!
It isn't very warm today.*
- to talk about the time:
*It's ten o'clock.
It's half past four.
You're late!*
- to talk about places:
*Milan is in the north of Italy.
John and Mary are in Yorkshire.*
- to talk about people's ages:
My sister is six years old.

Practice

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

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

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

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

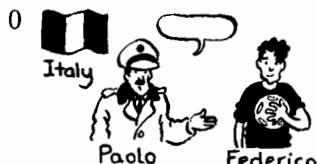
- 0 I'm a doctor.
0 I'm not (not) a bank manager.
1 She is not (not) a teacher.
2 He is a student.
3 They are at home.
4 They are not (not) in the park.

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

D

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

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



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



names:
nationality:
jobs:



names:
nationality:
jobs:



names:
nationality:
jobs:



names:
nationality:
jobs:



names:
nationality:
jobs:

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

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

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

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

1 We use **be**:

- to talk about how we feel:

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

- to say hello:

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

- to apologize:

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

- to describe things:

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

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

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

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

There is a telephone in the flat.

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

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

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

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

There isn't another train to Manchester today.

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

QUESTIONS

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

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

Am I late for the film?

Are you twenty years old?

Is he at home now?

Is she French or Italian?

Is it time to go home?

Are we ready to leave?

Are you both at university?

Are they in London today?

Practice

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

tired sad thirsty happy
hungry bored afraid cold



0 She's thirsty.

1 He _____

2 They _____

3 _____



4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

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

E Put forms of **be** in these conversations.

Steve: This ⁰ is Joan, my sister.

Tom: Hello, Joan. ¹ Are you a student?

Joan: No, I ² am a dentist. I work in Brighton.

Mike: How are you, Sally?

Sally: I ³ am fine, thanks.

Mike: ⁴ Are you hungry?

Sally: Yes, ⁵ Is there a good restaurant near here?

Mike: Yes. There ⁶ is a restaurant in Wellington Street.

The food is good and it ⁷ is very cheap.

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

1 We form the Present Simple like this:

POSITIVE

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

I know the answer.

She starts work at 9.30.

We add -s after he/she/it:

I start → he starts I live → she lives

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

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

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

I study → he studies I fly → it flies

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

2 Now look at these examples of the negative:

I don't like that music.

He doesn't listen to his teacher.

NEGATIVE

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

Note that we say:

He does not know. (Not *He doesn't know.*)

3 We use the Present Simple:

► to talk about things that happen regularly:



He plays golf every day.

► to talk about facts:

She comes from France. (= She is French.)

Greengrocers sell vegetables.

I don't speak Chinese.

Practice

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

- 0 He work s in a bank.
0 They live ✓ in France.
1 I watch TV every day.
2 She go to work by car.
3 The film finish at ten o'clock.

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

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

fly study finish eat
sell smoke drink live

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

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

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

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

Interviewer: Where do you work?

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

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

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

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

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

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

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

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 (come) | <u>She comes from Scotland.</u> | <u>She doesn't come from England.</u> |
| 1 (work) | She <u>— — — — —</u> in a bank. She <u>— — — — —</u> in a shop. | |
| 2 (live) | She <u>— — — — —</u> | She <u>— — — — —</u> |
| 3 (speak) | <u>— — — — —</u> | <u>— — — — —</u> |
| 4 (like) | <u>— — — — —</u> | <u>— — — — —</u> |

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

1 We use the Present Simple:

- to talk about feelings:



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

She loves football!

Philip wants a new car.

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

He feels sick.

- to talk about thoughts:



I don't think she likes her new job.

I don't know the answer.

He doesn't understand me.

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

3 We form Present Simple questions like this:

QUESTIONS

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

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

Do you speak Spanish?

Do you work in the town centre?

Do they know the answer?

We put does before he/she/it:

Does he walk to work?

Does Steve enjoy his job?

Does she play the piano?

Note that we say:

Does he walk? (Not Does he walks?)

Practice

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

0 (tennis ✗) He doesn't like tennis.

3 (his job ✓✓) _____

0 (music ✓✓) He loves music.

4 (fish ✗✗)

1 (coffee ✓) He _____

5 (holidays ✓✓) _____

2 (films ✗) He _____

6 (golf ✗)

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

like	not know	love	feel
think	not like	want	not understand

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John.
Write the questions, using the ideas from the box.

like films	read books	listen to the radio
play golf	watch TV	play a musical instrument
smoke	go to the theatre	drive a car
like pop music	drink coffee	live in London
like dogs	speak any foreign languages	

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

- 0 Do you live in London ? ~ Yes, I live in north London.
- 0 Does John play golf ? ~ No, but he plays tennis.
- 1 _____ ? ~ Yes, I speak French.
- 2 _____ ? ~ Yes, I like all the programmes on TV.
- 3 _____ ? ~ Yes, he listens to the radio in the morning.
- 4 _____ ? ~ No, but he loves cats.
- 5 _____ ? ~ No, I don't like films.
- 6 _____ ? ~ Yes, he has two cups in the morning.
- 7 _____ ? ~ No, but I have a bicycle.
- 8 _____ ? ~ Yes, he plays the piano.
- 9 _____ ? ~ No, I prefer classical music.
- 10 _____ ? ~ Yes, I love musicals.
- 11 _____ ? ~ Yes, I read one book every week.
- 12 _____ ? ~ No, he doesn't like cigarettes.

D You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

A	B	C
Do	<u>you</u>	stop at the railway station?
Does	the sports centre	finish before eleven p.m.?
	all the banks	start here?
	the number 38 bus	<u>sell maps of the city</u> ?
	the restaurants	change tourists' money into pounds?
	the concert	sell souvenirs?
	the sightseeing tour	have a swimming pool?
	the museum	serve typical English food?

- 0 Do you sell maps of the city?
- 1 _____ the sports centre
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

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

- 1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

be + -ing FORM

I am eating.

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE

Full form

I am eating.

You are eating.

He/she/it is eating.

We are eating.

You are eating.

They are eating.

Short form

I'm eating.

You're eating.

He's eating.

We're eating.

You're eating.

They're eating.

NEGATIVE

Full form

I am not eating.

You are not eating.

He/she/it is not eating.

We are not eating.

You are not eating.

They are not eating.

Short form

I'm not eating.

You aren't eating.

He isn't eating.

We aren't eating.

You aren't eating.

They aren't eating.

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

listen → listening

work → working

play → playing

read → reading

Practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 3 But notice these irregular spellings:

win → winning

shop → shopping

swim → swimming

dance → dancing

shine → shining

get → getting

sit → sitting

travel → travelling

write → writing

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

- 4 We use the Present Continuous:

- to talk about things that are happening now:



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



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

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

B Look at these pictures.



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

0 (George/eat/breakfast)

✗

George isn't eating breakfast.

(George/sleep)

✓

George is sleeping.

1 (They/work)

(They/ sit/ in the garden)

2 (I/study/music)

(I/learn/Japanese)

3 (He/play/tennis)

(She/win)

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

(The sun/shine)

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

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

Dear Peter,

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

The sun ¹ (shine) and it's very hot.

We ² (sit) on the beach and I

³ (drink) an orange juice.

We ⁴ (not/swim) because we're

both tired. We ⁵ (watch) the boats on

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

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

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



Jim and Jenny

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

- 1 Look at these questions:

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

- 2 We form Present Continuous questions like this:

QUESTIONS

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

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

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



- 4 In English, we cannot say:

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

We say:

I like tennis.
I know your sister.

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

like	know	hate	love	understand
believe	mean	remember	want	

- 5 think and have

We cannot say:

I'm thinking it's good.

We say:

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

But we can say:

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

We cannot say:

I'm having a ticket.

We say:

I have a ticket. (= I possess a ticket.)
But we can say:
I'm having breakfast.
(= I'm eating breakfast.)

Practice

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

- 0 (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?)
- 1 (she – having lunch – is – ?)
- 2 (you – are – feeling sick – ?)
- 3 (playing football – are – they – ?)
- 4 (the cat – sleeping – is – ?)
- 5 (relaxing – are – you – ?)
- 6 (the sun – is – shining – ?)
- 7 (he – is – coming – to the cinema – ?)
- 8 (listening – are – they – ?)
- 9 (eating – at the moment – she – is – ?)
- 10 (it – raining hard – is – ?)
- 11 (I – getting better – at tennis – am – ?)
- 12 (are – winning the match – we – ?)

Are you enjoying your work? _____

B Make questions and answers. Use the Present Continuous.

QUESTIONS

0 (she/work/in Peru this year?)

Is she working in Peru this year?

1 (you/study/English at the moment?)

Are you studying English at the moment?

2 (they/listen/to the radio?)

Are they listening to the radio?

3 (Peter/wash/now?)

Is Peter washing now?

4 (they/live/in Madrid at the moment?)

Are they living in Madrid at the moment?

5 (David/sing/in a group this year?)

Is David singing in a group this year?

ANSWERS

~ (No, she/study/in Mexico)

~ No. She's studying in Mexico.

~ (Yes, I/work/hard)

~

~ (No, they/play/ CDs)

~

~ (Yes, he/have/a bath)

~

~ (Yes, they/learn/Spanish)

~

~ (No, he/work/in a restaurant)

~

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

0 She's liking pop music.

✗

5 He's having lunch at the moment.

0 He's learning French.

✓

6 She's eating a banana.

1 They're enjoying the film.

—

7 I'm feeling sick.

2 We're loving ice-cream.

—

8 'Huge' is meaning 'very big'.

3 She's believing he's right.

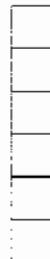
—

9 Mick is knowing Jane.

4 John's thinking about my idea.

—

10 She's hating classical music.



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

Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?

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

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

Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Steve: Can I help you?

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

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

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

1 Compare the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:

Present Simple

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

*She works in a school. She's a teacher.
Jane speaks French and Spanish.
I go to the cinema every week.*



It rains a lot in March.



Usually, I play tennis....

Joe: What does Tom do?

Sue: He's a doctor.

Present Continuous

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

*My brother is working in Paris this month.
Tom is speaking on the phone at the moment.
Pete: Where are you going?
Mary: I'm going to the supermarket.*



It's raining now!



but today I'm playing golf.

Bill: What's Tom doing this week?

Sara: He's skiing in Switzerland.

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

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

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

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

Practice

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

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

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

Dear David,

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



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



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



Please write to me soon.

With best wishes,

Anna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 (She/speak/three languages)

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

8 Imperative (Go, Don't go)

1 These are imperatives:

Go. Help. Come. Wait.

We use the imperative like this:

Come in! Have a cup of tea.

Turn left at the post office.

Don't touch! It's hot.

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

Help!

Help me!

Help me with my suitcase.

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

Help me with my suitcase, please.

Hurry up, please. We're late.

Come here, please.

Listen to me, please.

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

Don't be late.

Don't forget your books!

Don't wait for me.

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

3 We use the imperative:

► to give instructions:

Turn right at the corner.

Don't forget your passport.

► to give warnings:

Look out! There's a car coming.

Be careful! That box is very heavy.

► to give advice:

Have a rest. You look tired.

Take a coat. It's cold today.

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

► to ask people to do things:

Come in please, and sit down.

Listen to this song. It's wonderful.

Pass the butter, please.

► to make offers:

Have another orange juice.

Make yourself a cup of coffee.

► to 'wish' things:

Have a good trip!

Have a nice holiday!

Practice

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

Use each phrase once.

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

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

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

2 _____ a rest. You look tired.

3 _____ at the end of the road.

4 _____ I can't swim!

5 _____ to take your passport.

6 _____ There's a cat in the road.

7 _____ to my party, please.

8 _____ your books at page 84.

9 _____ the salt, please.

10 _____ to that record. It's terrible.

11 _____ The bus leaves at 9 o'clock.

12 _____ and have a glass of lemonade.

13 _____ the first train in the morning.

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

open	forget	come	be	bring
have	turn	wait	make	

20, Sea Parade
Brighton

Dear Paul,

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

Best Wishes,
Steven

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



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

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

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

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

POSITIVE

Singular	I was
	You were
	He/she/it was
Plural	We/you/they were

NEGATIVE

	Full form	Short form
Singular	I was not	wasn't
	You were not	weren't
	He/she/ it was not	wasn't
Plural	We/you/ they were not	weren't

QUESTIONS

Singular	Was I	
	Were you	} right?
	Was he/she/it	
Plural	Were we/you/they	right?

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

I was in New York last week.

We were at home yesterday evening.

They weren't late this morning.

Was it a good film?

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

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

John F. Kennedy was an American president.

Our first house was in the centre of town.

A: *Were your answers correct?*

B: *No, they were all wrong!*

Paula wasn't the first person at the party.

► **was/were + place and time:**

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

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

Steve and Mary were here at six o'clock.

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

It was cold yesterday.

They were tired after the journey.

The train was late again this morning.

A: *Were your exams easy?*

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

Practice

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

TODAY

0 I'm at home.

YESTERDAY

I was at home.

1 Jane and Michael are tired.

Jane and Michael were tired.

2 She's in the park.

She was in the park.

3 It's a sunny day.

It was a sunny day.

4 You're late.

You were late.

5 They aren't hungry.

They weren't hungry.

6 We aren't at work.

We weren't at work.

7 I'm thirsty.

I was thirsty.

8 You aren't at school!

You weren't at school.

9 We're at the cinema.

We were at the cinema.

10 Paula isn't happy.

Paula wasn't happy.

11 Everyone is excited.

Everyone was excited.

12 I'm not afraid.

I wasn't afraid.

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

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

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

new	Italian	big	green
cheap	cold	bad	

- 0 George: The house was warm.

Sally: No, it was cold. _____

- 1 George: The garden was small.

Sally: No, it _____

- 2 Sally: The neighbours were French.

George: No, they _____

- 3 George: The living-room was red.

Sally: No, it _____

- 4 Sally: Our first chairs were expensive.

George: No, they _____

- 5 George: The kitchen was old.

Sally: No, it _____

- 6 George: The local shops were good.

Sally: No, they _____

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

Peter: ⁰ Was Paul at work today?

Julie: No, he ¹ _____ in the office. I think he's sick.

Henry: ² _____ you in South America last year?

Steve: Yes. I ³ _____ in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I ⁴ _____ in Brazil for a holiday.

Paula: Philip and I ⁵ _____ at home in London last week. We ⁶ _____ at Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?

Jane: Yes, I ⁷ _____ at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer.
⁸ _____ you there?

Paula: No, we weren't there. Philip and I ⁹ _____ in Portugal in the summer.

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

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

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

Ann: *Did you see Jane there?*

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

- 2 We form the Past Simple like this:

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

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

walk → walked
work → worked

play → played
cook → cooked

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

cry → cried

stop → stopped

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

- 4 The Past Simple of some verbs is irregular:

come → came
eat → ate
have → had
take → took

do → did
go → went
make → made
write → wrote

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

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

I went to Spain two years ago.

She left her job last year.

Practice

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

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

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

visit	work	play	drive
send	take	arrive	win

0 I played tennis at the club yesterday evening.

1 She very hard for her exams.

2 Paul me a postcard from Morocco.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

stay	start	return	work
fly	find	live	leave

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

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

1 We form the Present Perfect like this:

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

2 The past participle can be regular or irregular:

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

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

3 We use the Present Perfect:

► to talk about recent actions:

At 18.00, Anne arrived home.

At 18.01, we can say:

Anne has arrived home.

From 18.10 to 18.20, Anne had a shower.

At 18.21, we can say:

She's had a shower.

From 18.30 to 19.00, Anne ate her dinner.

At 19.01, we can say:

She's eaten her dinner.

► to talk about our lives:



I've sailed across the Atlantic.

I've seen gorillas in Africa.

I haven't danced the Flamenco.

Practice

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

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

1 (We/finish/ our work) _____

2 (They/buy/a new house) _____

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

4 (They/go/to the cinema) _____

5 (You/eat/four bananas!) _____

Now use short forms to make negative Present Perfect sentences.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

- 1 We form Present Perfect questions like this:

QUESTIONS

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

Here are some examples:

Has the train left?

Have Paul and Mary seen your photos?

Have you read that book?

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

Have you ever been to Australia?

Have you ever eaten Japanese food?

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

I've never learnt French.

She has never seen an elephant.

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

ever + PAST PARTICIPLE
never

*Have you ever been to Greece?
I have never been to Africa.*

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

Have you eaten your sandwiches yet?

Maria hasn't sung her song yet.

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

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

She's just lost her watch.

Our plane has just left!

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

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

Look at the difference between these two sentences:

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

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

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

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

Practice

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

0 (you/see/John?)

Have you seen John?

1 (you/be/to Canada?)

Have you been to Canada?

2 (they/cook/our breakfast?)

Have they cooked our breakfast?

3 (Jane/make/any mistakes?)

Has Jane made any mistakes?

4 (we/visit/all the museums?)

Have we visited all the museums?

5 (she/write/to her mother?)

Has she written to her mother?

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

0 (you/be/to Jamaica?)

Have you ever been to Jamaica?

6 (you/drive/a Rolls-Royce?)

Have you ever driven a Rolls-Royce?

7 (you/visit/Buckingham Palace?)

Have you ever visited Buckingham Palace?

8 (you/meet/a famous film star?)

Have you ever met a famous film star?

9 (you/see/a whale?)

Have you ever seen a whale?

10 (you/be/to Kenya?)

Have you ever been to Kenya?

11 (you/have/a Mexican meal?)

Have you ever had a Mexican meal?

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



He/make/a phone call
He/leave/the house

They/see/me!
They/enter/a wood

He/enter/the house
They/look/at a map

He/meet/a friend
They/find/the money

- 0 He's just entered the house.
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They're going to leave.

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

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

I'm not going to play tennis today.

With **he**, **she**, **it**, there are two negative short forms:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: *Are you going to drive?*

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

► to predict the future, using information we know now:

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

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

Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They

aren't going to come now.

Practice

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

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

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

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

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

0 (They/not/catch/that train!)

They're not going to catch that train!

4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland)

5 (We/not/finish/it today)

6 (She/not/buy/a new house)

Write questions with *be going to*.

0 (you/have/a holiday this year?)

Are you going to have a holiday this year?

7 (they/win/the match?)

8 (Mary/leave/her job?)

9 (you/take/the exam in June?)

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

an umbrella
in the sea

in a luxury hotel
a lot of English

to a disco
golf every day

fish and chips

0 (speak) Are you going to speak a lot of English?

1 (play) _____

2 (take) _____

3 (swim) _____

4 (eat) _____

5 (stay) _____

6 (go) _____

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

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



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

0 He's going to make a phone call.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

14 Will and shall (I will win)

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



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

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

will/'ll + INFINITIVE
I **will** **stop**.

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

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

- 3 We use **will** to talk about future facts, and things that we think will happen in the future:

*My father **will be** fifty years old tomorrow.*

*Jane **will love** your new dress.*

*He's a good manager. He **won't make** any mistakes.*

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

*Will they **win** this game?*

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

I'll answer it.

Here is another example:

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

B: *Yes, I'll come.*

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

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

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

SUGGESTION: *Shall we see a film tonight?*

Practice

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

have take phone finish
be (x2) win make

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

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

phone for a taxi

help you to look for it

go with you

give you the name of a language school

carry some of them

give you some money

ask her to phone you tonight

open a window

make you a sandwich

- 0 A: I want to take these books home, but they're very heavy.

B: I'll carry some of them.

- 1 A: I feel sick. It's so hot in this room.

B: I'll open a window.

- 2 A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don't have any money.

B: I'll give you some money.

- 3 A: I'm hungry. I didn't have any lunch.

B: I'll make you a sandwich.

- 4 A: I want to learn Japanese.

B: I'll ask her to phone you tonight.

- 5 A: I've lost my passport.

B: I'll help you to look for it.

- 6 A: It's ten o'clock. I'll be late if I walk.

B: I'll help you to look for it.

- 7 A: I want to speak to Jane. It's very important.

B: I'll help you to look for it.

- 8 A: I want to go to the museum, but I don't know the way.

B: I'll help you to look for it.

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

- 0 A: I'm hungry. Are you going to the shops?

B: Yes. Shall I get you something to eat?

- 0 A: We need a holiday.

B: What a good idea! Shall we go to Florida?

- 1 A: I'm going to get some tickets for the concert next week. Shall we buy you one?

B: Yes please. I'd love to come.

- 2 A: Shall we go to a restaurant tonight?

B: OK, but I don't have any money. Will you pay for me?

- 3 A: I want to go to Italian classes, but I've never learnt a foreign language before.

B: Shall we come with you?

A: That's very kind of you.

- 4 A: Where is our meeting?

B: At John's office on Baker Street.

A: Shall we walk or take a taxi?

- 5 A: You look thirsty. Shall we get you a drink?

B: Yes, please. Can I have an orange juice or some water?

- 6 A: It's a beautiful day! Shall we have a picnic?

B: Wonderful idea! Who shall we invite?

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

1 Look at these examples:

I'm flying home tomorrow.

He's starting a new job on Monday.

Tony and Ann are coming at the weekend.

In each example, we are using the Present Continuous (see Units 5 and 6), but we are talking about the future, not the present.

2 Look at this example:

You bought a plane ticket **last week**.

You can now say:

*I'm flying home **next week**.*

past

now

future

last week

next week

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

Here are some more examples:

A bank wrote to Steven and asked him to start work next week.

We can now say:

*He's starting a new job **next week**.*

John said to Tony and Ann:

Would you like to come for dinner on Sunday?

Tony and Ann said: Yes.

John now says:

*Tony and Ann **are coming** on Sunday.*

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

PRESENT: *I'm leaving **now**.*

FUTURE: *I'm leaving **tomorrow**.*

PRESENT: *We're having a party **at the moment**. Can I phone you **tomorrow**?*

FUTURE: *We're having a party **in July**.*

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

Not *The sun is shining **tomorrow**.*

(*The sun will shine...*)

Not *The Irish team are winning **next week**.*

(*The Irish team will win next week.*)

Practice

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

I/fly/to Florida in August

I/go/to the doctor tomorrow

I/study/English in London in May

I/see/Mary this weekend

I/eat/in a new restaurant tonight

I/go/to a concert next Tuesday

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

I'm studying English in London in May.

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

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

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning.)

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

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

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

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



JANUARY



MARCH



MAY



JULY



SEPTEMBER



NOVEMBER

0 He is running across Africa in January.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

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

0 Steve: Are you doing _____ (you/do) anything this weekend?

Lynn: I'm seeing _____ (I/see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?

1 Pete: Jane, Joe and Sally _____ (come) to my house on Friday night.

Mark: _____ (you/have) a party?

Pete: No, we aren't. _____ (We/play) cards. Would you like to come?

2 David: _____ (I/fly) to New York on Sunday.

Chris: _____ (you/see) John there?

David: Yes, _____ (we/meet) at the airport.

3 Philip: Mary and I _____ (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.

Mike: _____ (you/stay) in Edinburgh?

Philip: No. _____ (we/visit) my mother in Aberdeen.

4 Paul: _____ (I/start) a new job on Monday.

Clive: Really? What is it?

Paul: _____ (I/sell) cars. Do you need a new car?

16 Have and have got

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

They always have breakfast at seven o'clock.

POSITIVE	
I/you/we/they	have
He/she/it	has
NEGATIVE	
I/you/we/they	don't have
He/she/it	doesn't have
QUESTIONS	
Do I/you/we/they	{ have ...?
Does he/she/it	{ have ...?

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

I've got three brothers.

POSITIVE	
I/you/we/they	have got/'ve got
He/she/it	has got/'s got
NEGATIVE	
I/you/we/they	haven't got
He/she/it	hasn't got
QUESTIONS	
Have I/you/we/they	{ got ...?
Has he/she/it	{ got ...?

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

- ▶ to talk about the things we possess:

*We **have** a house in Spain.*

*We've **got** a house in Spain.*

*Paul **doesn't have** a car.*

*Paul **hasn't got** a car.*

*Do you **have** any money?*

*Have you **got** any money?*

- ▶ to talk about our families:

*Jane **has** a brother and a sister.*

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

- ▶ to describe people:

*She **has** blue eyes.*

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

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

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

- ▶ to say that we are not feeling well:

*I **have** a headache.*

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

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

*Do you normally **have** a big **breakfast**?*

*Have a good **holiday**!*

*She's **having** a **shower** at the moment.*

*I always **have** a **wash** before I go out.*

Practice

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

0 (she/not/brown eyes)

She hasn't got brown eyes.

1 (he/a flat/in the town centre)

.....

2 (you/a car?)

.....

3 (I/not/a brother)

.....

4 (she/a headache)

.....

5 (Steve/brown hair?)

.....

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

0 (we/always/eggs/for breakfast)

We always have eggs for breakfast.

6 (John/always/a holiday in August)

.....

7 (she/a bath/every Friday)

.....

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

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

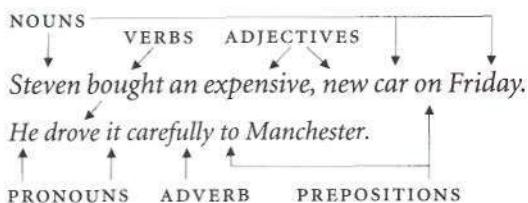
- 0 (got – I've – two brothers) A: Have you got any brothers or sisters?
B: Yes, I've got two brothers. _____
- 1 (in Edinburgh – a flat – she's got) A: Does your sister live in Scotland?
B: Yes, _____
- 2 (you – got – have – a headache?) A: What's the matter? _____
B: No, but I feel tired.
- 3 (blonde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

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

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

17 Nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.

- 1 Look at this:



- 2 Nouns describe things or people or animals:

butter car woman dog problem

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

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

- 3 Verbs describe actions or situations:

work play live meet stay see

They work hard. (work = verb)

I saw Peter. (saw = verb)

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

They are working hard. (are = auxiliary)

I have seen Peter. (have = auxiliary)

I must go now. (must = auxiliary)

Practice

A Put the underlined words in the correct boxes.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective: wonderful	adverb:	pronoun:	preposition:
Spain	lives	met	slowly	well	she	in

I had a wonderful holiday in Spain last year.

She lives in a large flat in New York.

Peter walked quickly to work.

We met them in Green Street on Friday.

You must come and visit me in Scotland.

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

Mary and Jackie are studying Japanese at college.

I have lost my bag.

They bought a big, old house in the country.

She swims fast, and she can ski well too.

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

We had a wonderful day.

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

He's hungry. She looks tired.

Sometimes we put **very** before adjectives:

It's very hot today.

He bought a very expensive car.

- 6 We normally use adverbs to describe verbs:

She walked quickly. He sings well.

Most adverbs end in **-ly**:

clearly slowly badly

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

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

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

PLACE: *She's at home.*

It's in the box.

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

They went on holiday in June.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

18 Subject, verb, object

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

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

- 2 Some verbs (e.g. go) do not have an object:

Steven has gone.

The train didn't arrive.

Ann and Tom are swimming.

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

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

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

She is OBJECT
a doctor.

Mary is ADJECTIVE
tired.

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

Mary looks tired.

- 4 Now look at this example:



John gave Mary an apple.

John gave her an apple.

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

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

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

I had a holiday PLACE
in Spain.

They gave their son a watch TIME
yesterday.

Practice

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

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|--|
| 0 | She didn't come. | 5 | |
| 1 | | 6 | |
| 2 | | 7 | |
| 3 | | 8 | |
| 4 | | 9 | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

Are you hungry?

Shall I answer the phone?

Did you enjoy the film?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

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

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

Note that we say:

Does she play tennis?

(Not *Does she plays tennis?*)

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

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

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

PRESENT SIMPLE

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

PAST SIMPLE

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

Practice

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

- 0 You are learning a language.
- 1 She is thirsty.
- 2 He can swim well.
- 3 They were tired after the match.
- 4 She will return to Mexico.
- 5 I may leave now.
- 6 They have all left.
- 7 We shall wait a little longer.

Are you learning a language?

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

- 0 You listen to the radio.
- 1 They work in London.
- 2 She visits her uncle.
- 3 We began the course in March.

Do you listen to the radio?

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

- C You have met Jane, an English girl, in Paris. Use the words in brackets () to ask her some questions. Her answers are on the right. They will help you choose the right tense for your questions.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 0 (like/it here) | You: Do you like it here ? ~ Jane: Yes, I do. |
| 0 (studying/French) | You: Are you studying French ? ~ Jane: Yes, I am. |
| 1 (like/French music) | You: ? ~ Jane: Yes, I do. |
| 2 (staying/in the centre) | You: ? ~ Jane: No, I'm not. |
| 3 (come/by plane) | You: ? ~ Jane: Yes, I did. |
| 4 (have got/a flat) | You: ? ~ Jane: Yes, I have. |
| 5 (working/in Paris) | You: ? ~ Jane: No, I'm not. |
| 6 (visited/the museums) | You: ? ~ Jane: Yes, I have. |
| 7 (find/your flat easily) | You: ? ~ Jane: No, I didn't. |
| 8 (like/French food) | You: ? ~ Jane: Yes, I do. |

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



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

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

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

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

20 Questions (Where, When, Why, How)

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

► **Where**

We use **Where** to ask about places:
Where is Mike? ~ He's at home.

► **When**

We use **When** to ask about times and dates:
When will you phone? ~ At six o'clock.

► **Why**

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

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

► **How**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

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

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

Practice

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

- 0 (you-where-live-do-?)
- 1 (do-get up-you-when-?)
- 2 (she-does-where-come-from-?)
- 3 (leaving-they-are-when-?)
- 4 (he-is-why-waiting-?)
- 5 (are-you-how-?)
- 6 (did-to Scotland-how-get-you-?)
- 7 (is-where-the town centre?)
- 8 (Paul-drive-so fast-does-why-?)
- 9 (when-the film-does-start-?)
- 10 (will-how-you-travel-?)
- 11 (is-running-she-why-?)
- 12 (did-where-buy-you-that picture-?)

Where do you live?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: *Who are you going to visit?*

B: *I'm going to visit my sister.*

Who did Jane invite to her party?

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

What film did you see at the cinema?

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

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



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



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

How many people did you invite?

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

B: *Thirty!*

How many art galleries are you going to visit?

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

Who is the President of Peru?

Who can speak Chinese?

Who did you meet at the party?

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

What's she doing?

What was the name of your teacher?

What does your father do?

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

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

How many potatoes **would** you like?

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

How many houses **do** they have?

Practice

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

QUESTIONS

0 **What** did you eat last night?

1 **_____** are you writing to?

2 **_____** restaurant do you prefer,
the Pizza Palace or the Spaghetti King?

3 **_____** glasses do we need?

4 **_____**'s the answer to Question 13?

5 **_____** bus do we take to the museum,
the number 24 or the number 38?

6 **_____** presents did you buy?

7 **_____** did you invite to the party?

8 **_____** are you doing at the weekend?

9 **_____** pen is yours, the green one
or the blue one?

10 **_____** has been to Africa?

11 **_____** oranges would you like?

12 **_____**'s the capital of Scotland?

ANSWERS

~ Fish, peas and potatoes.

~ George and Mary.

~ The Pizza Palace.

~ Ten, I think.

~ I don't know.

~ The number 38.

~ Fifteen.

~ Tony, Steve and Kathryn.

~ I'm driving to Bristol.

~ The green one.

~ I have.

~ Twelve, please.

~ Edinburgh.

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

How many	is	<u>What</u>	do	Who
is	are	What	did	Who
is	are	Which	did	were

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

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

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

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

1 's and '

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

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

Here are the rules:

► Singular noun (e.g. **Mary**) + 's:

Where is Tom's bike?

► Irregular plural noun (e.g. **men**) + 's:

Have you got the children's books?

(See Unit 30 for irregular plural nouns.)

► Regular plural noun (e.g. **teachers**) + 's:

We have eight children. This is the boys' bedroom, and this is the girls' bedroom.

2 We use the apostrophe for people, but not normally for things. We use **of** for things:

The boys' room. (Not *The room of the boys.*)

The end of the film. (Not *The film's end.*)

We say:

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

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

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

A: **Whose car is that?**

(= Who does that car belong to?)

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

A: **Whose shoes are those?**

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

The word **whose** does not change:

Whose book is that?

Whose books are those?

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

Whose watch is that? { ~ *It's Steven's.*

{ ~ *It's his.*

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

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

Whose coat is this?

(= Who does this coat belong to?)

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

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

Practice

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

QUESTIONS

0 (books/be)

Whose books are

those?

~ They're Mike's.

0 (car/be)

Whose car is

that?

~ It's hers.

1 (pens/be)

those?

~ mine.

2 (umbrella/be)

that?

~ Paul's.

3 (house/be)

that?

~ Steven King's.

4 (clothes/be)

those?

~ his.

5 (records/be)

those?

~ Carl's.

6 (bike/be)

that?

~ Christine's.

7 (painting/be)

that?

~ John's.

8 (bag/be)

that?

~ hers.

9 (apple/be)

that?

~ Sheila's.

10 (motorbike/be)

that?

~ my grandfather's.

11 (taxi/be)

that?

~ ours.

12 (jackets/be)

those?

~ the tennis players'.

ANSWERS

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

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

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

fishmonger	chemist	hairdresser	tobacconist
greengrocer	butcher	newsagent	baker

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

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

Mike: Did you get any meat?

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

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

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

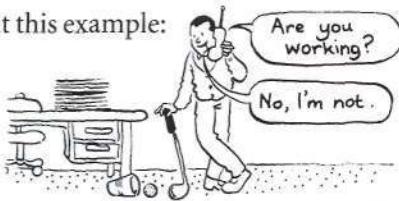
Mike: No, I'm sorry. I forgot. But I did go to the 7 _____ for a haircut. Do you like it?

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

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

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

- 1 Look at this example:



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

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

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

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

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

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

Have they gone? ~ Yes, they have gone.

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

Is she waiting? ~ Yes, she is waiting.

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

Are you tired? ~ Yes, I am.

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

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

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

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

We never use positive short forms in short answers:

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

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

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

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

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

She loves films. ~ Yes, she does.

He liked the book. ~ Yes, he did.

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

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

Practice

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

QUESTIONS

- 0 Can you come tonight?
- 1 Will you see Ted tomorrow?
- 2 Have you finished your breakfast?
- 3 Do you drive to work?
- 4 Did she come yesterday?
- 5 Were you tired after the game?
- 6 Can she sing well?
- 7 Did Tom have a holiday?
- 8 Is she studying French?
- 9 Do you play golf?
- 10 Did you buy a new table?
- 11 Are you thirsty?
- 12 Has Jane been to Mexico before?

ANSWERS

- ~ Yes, I can. —ome tonight.
- ~ Yes, I will see Ted tomorrow.
- ~ No, I haven't finished my breakfast.
- ~ Yes, I do drive to work.
- ~ No, she didn't come yesterday.
- ~ Yes, I was tired after the game.
- ~ No, she can't sing well.
- ~ Yes, he did have a holiday.
- ~ Yes, she is studying French.
- ~ No, I don't play golf.
- ~ Yes, I did buy a new table.
- ~ No, I'm not thirsty.
- ~ Yes, she has been there before.

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

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

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

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

- 0 Was the film good? { ~ Yes, it was.
 { ~ No, it wasn't.

1 Does he enjoy French food? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

2 Can he swim? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

3 Will they return tonight? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

4 Do you want to buy that shirt? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

5 Are they coming in Mike's car? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

6 Did you ask Sally to come? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

7 Is your headache better? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

8 Were the exams difficult? { ~ Yes, _____
 { ~ No, _____

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

- 0 Japanese people eat a lot of fish.
1 The sun always shines in England.
2 New York is the capital of America.
3 Italy will win the next World Cup.
4 Bananas are delicious.
5 Cats can sing beautifully.
6 The English speak very slowly.

Bill:	Tom:
~ Yes, they do.	~ No, they don't.
~	~
~	~
~	~
~	~
~	~
~	~

24 Can, can't, could

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

can + INFINITIVE

I **can** ski.

POSITIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

QUESTIONS

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

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

*He **can't** swim.*

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

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

*She **can** speak Japanese.*

(= She is able to speak Japanese.)

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

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

*I **can** see the moon.*

(= I am able to see it now.)

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

could + INFINITIVE

I **could** swim.

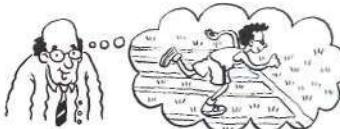
POSITIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

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



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

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

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

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

(Not *I **could** visit her yesterday.*)

Practice

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

0



play tennis



play the violin

A: Can she play tennis ?

B: Yes, she can.

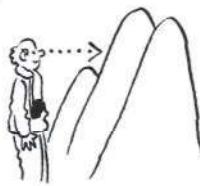
A: Can she play the violin ?

B: No, she can't.

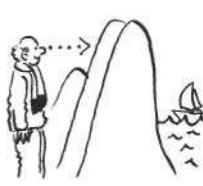
She can play tennis,

but she can't play the violin.

1



see the hills



see the sea

A: Can he see the hills?

B: Yes, he can.

A: Can he see the sea?

B: No, he can't.

but he can see the sea.

2



speak Japanese

speak French

A: _____?

B: No, _____

A: _____?

B: Yes, _____

but _____

3



eat the chips

eat the fish

A: _____?

B: Yes, _____

A: _____?

B: No, _____

but _____

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

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

Mr Plum could speak ten languages when he was twenty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 After waiting for a long time, we
- were able to
- go into the museum.

- 2 They
- were able to
- buy a new carpet yesterday.

- 3 I
- were able to
- eat three plates of pasta in the restaurant last night!

- 4 Our friends
- were able to
- visit us yesterday afternoon.

- 5 I
- were able to
- finish my homework in half an hour today.

- 6 She
- were able to
- have a long holiday last year.

- 7 We
- were able to
- ski in Scotland last weekend.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

Practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

0 PLACE: a train station

(could I ...please) Could I have a ticket to Glasgow, please?

1 PLACE: a greengrocer's

(can I) _____

2 PLACE: a restaurant

(can I ...please) _____

3 PLACE: a hotel

(could I ...please) _____

4 PLACE: a tourist information centre

(could I) _____

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

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

0 SITUATION: You want to find the meaning of a word.

(may I) May I use your dictionary?

1 SITUATION: You want to write down a telephone number.

(can I) _____

2 SITUATION: You want to watch a programme.

(can I ...please) _____

3 SITUATION: You're feeling cold.

(may I) _____

4 SITUATION: You need a photocopy of a letter.

(may I ...please) _____

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

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

0 PROBLEM: You're sick. You're in bed. You're bored.

(can you ...please) Can you buy me a magazine, please?

1 PROBLEM: Your suitcases are very heavy.

(could you) _____

2 PROBLEM: You're lost in London.

(could you...please) _____

3 PROBLEM: You've forgotten to put your watch on.

(can you) _____

4 PROBLEM: You're hungry. You're very tired.

(can you...please) _____

26 Must and mustn't

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

must + INFINITIVE

I **must** go.

POSITIVE

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

NEGATIVE

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

- 2 **must**

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

*You must pay before you enter the museum.
You must all finish your work before you go home!*

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

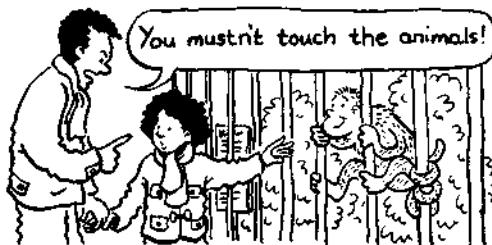
You must visit the art gallery. The paintings there are fantastic.

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

*I must leave now, or I'll miss my train.
I haven't got any money. I must get a job.
We must buy some milk at the supermarket.*

- 3 **mustn't**

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



You mustn't be late.

You mustn't forget to buy your ticket today.

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

*I mustn't forget my passport.
We mustn't spend all our money today!*

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

PRESENT:

*I'm tired. I must go to bed.
You mustn't speak to her now!*

FUTURE:

*You must buy your ticket tomorrow.
I haven't seen my uncle for a long time. I must visit him next month.*

Practice

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

- 0 You mustn't cross the road without looking. It's dangerous.
- 1 You _____ try the food that he cooks. It's delicious!
- 2 The exam is next month. I _____ work harder.
- 3 You _____ forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
- 4 We _____ stay here any longer. We must go to the station now, or we'll miss our train.
- 5 You _____ learn to swim before you go sailing.
- 6 I _____ phone John tonight. I haven't spoken to him for a long time.
- 7 You _____ listen or you won't understand.
- 8 It's seven o'clock. Shall we go? We _____ miss the concert.
- 9 Be careful! You _____ lose that money.
- 10 It's an important match. You _____ play well.
- 11 You _____ read this book. It's fantastic.
- 12 You _____ go into the cinema without a ticket.

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

finish	visit	buy	leave	have
forget	go	ask	tell	

A: We ⁰ must visit _____ the castle before we leave.

B: Yes, and we ¹ _____ to take a boat trip on the river.

A: Do you think I can take a holiday next month, George?

B: Yes, but you ² _____ the boss first.

A: We ³ _____ this work tonight.

B: Why?

A: We're going to have a test tomorrow.

A: You ⁴ _____ now.

B: Why not? I'm tired and I want to go home.

A: Please stay. She's going to sing the best song of the evening.

A: I worked hard yesterday and I made a lot of money.

B: That's good but you look tired. You ⁵ _____ a rest tomorrow.

A: John and I are going to get married, but you ⁶ _____ my father.

B: Why not?

A: John is an actor and my father doesn't like actors!

A: This flat is horrible. It's small and dirty.

B: I know. We ⁷ _____ a house with a garden.

A: Have you been to Britain before?

B: No.

A: Well, you ⁸ _____ to Scotland. It's a beautiful place.

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

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



I mustn't smoke.



I must dress smartly.



I must sleep in the afternoon.



I must run every morning.



I must study at night.



I mustn't dance all night.



I must visit my grandmother.



I must leave at 5:30.

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



f

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

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

- 2 Look at the picture on the right.

- a) *The lady is in the tower.*
- b) *The cat is on the tower.*
- c) *The door is under the window.*
- d) *The forest is behind the tower.*
- e) *The lake is in front of the tower.*
- f) *The bird is above the tower.*
- g) *The garden is next to the tower.*
- h) *The castle is near the tower.*

- 3 next to, near

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

A is next to B.

A and B are near C.

at

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

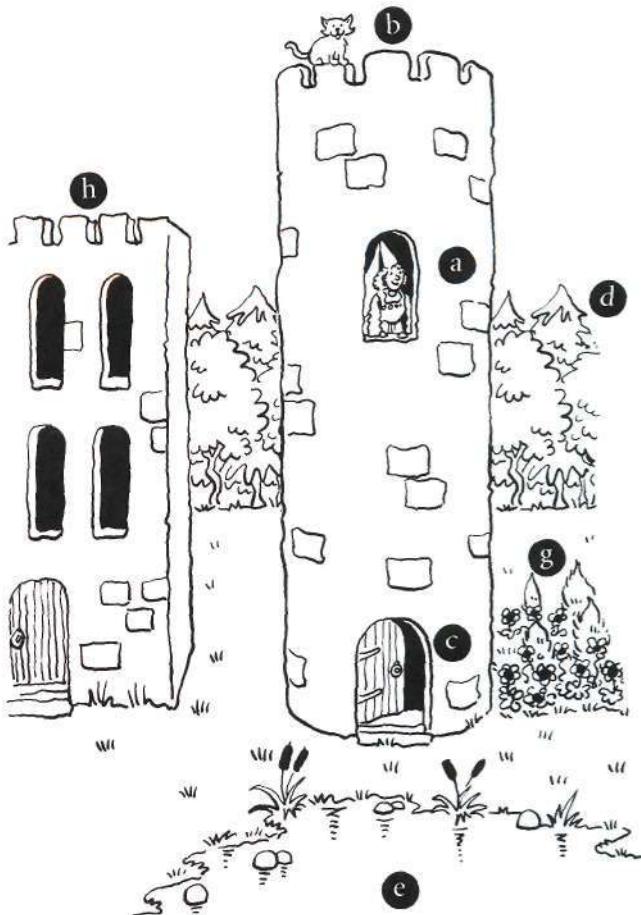
Ruth is at the office, Jane's at school, and I'm at home.

on

We say:

He works on the third floor.

She lives on the fourth floor.



Practice

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

on	in	in front of	near
under	behind	next to	above

- 0 Where's the lady? ~ She's in the tower.
- 1 Where's the lake? ~ It's under the tower.
- 2 Where's the castle? ~ It's near the tower.
- 3 Where's the door? ~ It's next to the window.
- 4 Where's the bird? ~ It's above the tower.
- 5 Where's the garden? ~ It's in front of the tower.
- 6 Where's the cat? ~ It's on the tower.
- 7 Where's the forest? ~ It's behind the tower.

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

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

3



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- We use **in** with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:
*in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
in January, in February, in March
in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter
in 1542, in 1868, in 1995*

► We use **on** with days and dates:

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

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

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

We also say:

- at night, at the weekend
at Christmas, at Easter*

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

this next last every

- I'm going home { **in April.**
this April.*
- I'm playing tennis { **on Wednesday.**
next Wednesday.*
- She left { **at the weekend.**
last weekend.*
- He visits Jane { **on Saturday.**
every Saturday.*

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



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

Here are some more examples:

- She's staying here **from Sunday to Tuesday.***
- We have a tea-break **from three-thirty to four o'clock.***

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

- I will be in Paris **from Wednesday.***

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

in Paris

Practice

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 I went to Turkey <u>in</u> July. | 5 I was born <u>in</u> 1970. |
| 1 We must leave <u>at</u> five o'clock. | 6 I never work <u>on</u> the weekend. |
| 2 We'll have a break <u>in</u> the afternoon. | 7 We can play tennis <u>in</u> the summer. |
| 3 She's arriving <u>on</u> Monday. | 8 School starts <u>on</u> September 5th. |
| 4 It's very cold here <u>at</u> night. | 9 I'll see you <u>at</u> lunch-time. |

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

two o'clock summer 1990 winter weekend Saturday birthday

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

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

29 A, an or the

1 Compare **a** and **an**:

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

a doctor a big car a girl

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

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

a European city

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

an apple an interesting film

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

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

house: a house

2 Compare **a/an** and **the**:

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

~ Joe: *Was the CD player expensive?*

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

a CD player

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

the CD player (= the one that Mary bought)

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

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

It costs £2 a litre.

I drink about three cups of coffee a day.

You're driving at ninety miles an hour!

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

a hundred people a thousand days

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

I'm a bank manager.

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

May I turn on the TV?

(There is only one TV in the room.)

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

(There is only one kitchen in the house.)

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

I play the guitar. Jane plays the violin.

Practice

A Put **a** or **an** in the gaps.

0 I bought **a** new car yesterday.

4 He's **an** Italian businessman.

0 It's **an** old film.

5 The journey took **an** hour.

1 She's reading **an** interesting book.

6 We've lost **a** black cat.

2 They've got **a** house in Spain.

7 I want to buy **an** umbrella.

3 It's **a** cheap restaurant.

8 It was **an** difficult exam.

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

- 0 Steven Spielberg is **an American director.**
1 Tokyo is **an Asian city.**
2 Heathrow is **an English airport.**
3 The Ganges is **an Indian river.**
4 Oxford is **an English town.**
5 A Mercedes is **a German car.**
6 Spain is **an European country.**

European country
Indian river
American director
university town
Japanese city
English airport
German car

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

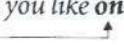
- 2 But we form some plural nouns differently:

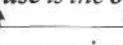
man → men	+ -es
woman → women	bus → buses
child → children	kiss → kisses
person → people	wish → wishes
foot → feet	watch → watches
tooth → teeth	match → matches
sheep → sheep	box → boxes
mouse → mice	potato → potatoes
fish → fish	tomato → tomatoes
-y → -ies	-f/-fe → -ves
family → families	loaf → loaves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

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

3 one and ones

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

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


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


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

Shall I buy the red **apples** or the green **ones**?
 These **biscuits** are cheaper than those **ones**.

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



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

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

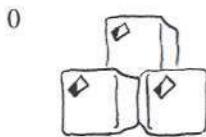
Jim: *I like the black and white photographs.*

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

Susan: *I prefer the colour ones.*

Practice

A Put in plural nouns to describe the pictures.



Some boxes



Some _____



Two _____



Some _____



Three _____



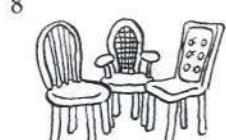
Some _____



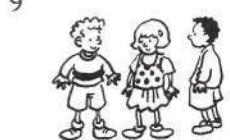
Some _____



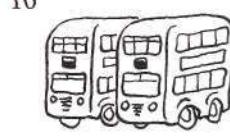
Four _____



Some _____



Three _____



Two _____



Two _____

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

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

C Rewrite the sentence in brackets (), replacing one of the words with *one* or *ones*.

- 0 He's just bought a new suit.
(It's a blue suit.) It's a blue one.
- 0 A: Who is your favourite actor?
B: (The actor that I like best is Joe Late.) The one that I like best is Joe Late.
- 1 I'm going to buy an orange juice.
(Would you like an orange juice?)
- 2 The chocolate cakes are popular.
(But the strawberry cakes are nicer.)
- 3 A: Which house do you like?
B: (I like the house with the red door.)
- 4 I bought a blue carpet last time.
(This time I want a green carpet.)
- 5 English is a difficult language.
(There isn't an easy language.)
- 6 A: Where did you put the photos?
B: (Do you mean the photos that we took in Turkey?)

D Put *one* or *ones* in the following dialogues.

- 0 A: Have you got a Compact Disc player? I bought one yesterday.
B: No, I haven't. But I think I'll buy one when I move house.
- 1 A: Which shoes do you like, sir? The brown _____ are leather and
the black _____ are plastic.
B: I'll have the brown _____, please.
- 2 A: Look at these two sofas, Mary. This _____ is very expensive,
but that _____ looks uncomfortable. Which _____ shall we buy?
B: We must buy the expensive _____. We need a comfortable sofa.
- 3 A: I want to buy a new car. I've seen _____ that I like, but it's very expensive.
B: The _____ that you like are always very expensive!
- 4 A: I saw two films last week.
B: Which _____?
A: 'Superman' and the new French _____. I can't remember its name.

31 This, that, these, those

- 1 Look at these examples:

This exercise is difficult.

These are very expensive!

What is that?

Did you eat those sandwiches?

- 2 Here are the singular and plural forms:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
this car	→ these cars
that car	→ those cars

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** with nouns (e.g. **painting**, **apple**):

I like this painting.

Those apples are delicious.

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** without a noun, when the meaning is clear. For example:

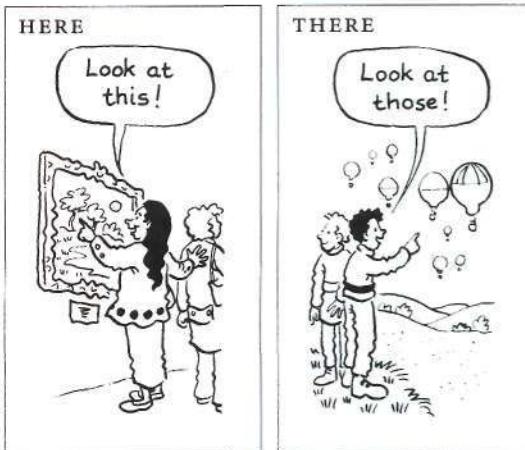
A student has just finished his homework, and he says to his friend:

That was easy! (That = the homework)

Mike meets his mother at the station. He picks up her suitcases, and he says:

These are heavy! (These = the cases)

- 3 We use **this** and **these** for things which are near to us, and **that** and **those** for things which are not near. Look at these pictures:



- 4 Things which are happening now are near to us in time, so we use **this** and **these**:

John (at a concert):

Some of these songs are beautiful.

Things which are finished are not near to us, so we use **that** or **those**:

John (after leaving the concert):

Some of those songs were beautiful.

Practice

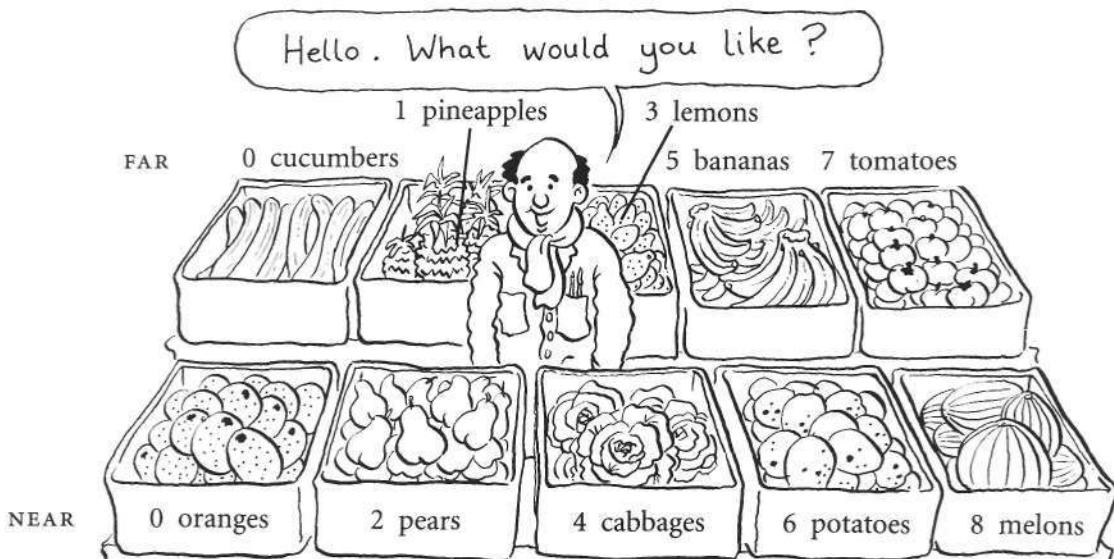
A Put **this** or **these** in the gaps.

- 0 I'd like to buy **this** book, please. How much is it?
- 1 Could you tell me where **_____** bus goes, please?
- 2 **_____** questions are difficult. Could you help me?
- 3 **_____** sandwiches are mine. Yours are on the table.
- 4 **_____** is wonderful! I love a hot bath after work.
- 5 Have you got some cheaper pens? **_____** are very expensive.

Put **that** or **those** in the gaps.

- 6 Look at **_____** clouds. I'm sure it's going to rain.
- 7 Did you enjoy **_____** film? I thought it was boring.
- 8 Let's cross the road. **_____** taxi is free.
- 9 **_____** flats are all very expensive, because they're in the centre of town.
- 10 **_____** was beautiful! I was so hungry.

B Look at this picture.



You are at the greengrocer's. Ask how much the fruit and vegetables are.

Use **How much...?** and **these or those**.

0 How much are those cucumbers? _____

0 How much are these oranges? _____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

C Put **this**, **that**, **these** or **those** in the gaps in these dialogues.

A: Are you enjoying your meal?

B: Yes, thanks. ⁰ This _____ fish is excellent.

A: This is my brother, Steve, and ¹ _____ are my sisters, Kate and Joan.

B: Hallo. I've heard a lot about you.

A: We've arrived! ² _____ is our hotel here.

B: Can you see ³ _____ mountain? We're going to ski there tomorrow.

A: ⁴ _____ exams last week were very difficult.

B: Yes. I hope ⁵ _____ exam today is easier.

A: ⁶ _____ is your bed here.

B: But ⁷ _____ beds, there, look more comfortable.

32 Countable and uncountable nouns; a, some, the

- 1 Most nouns have singular and plural forms:

house/houses dog/dogs man/men

We call these nouns countable nouns, because we can count them:

one house two dogs three men

We can use **a**, **some**, and **the** with countable nouns:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
a:	a house	-
some:	-	some houses
the:	the house	the houses

- 2 Some nouns have only one form:

water bread petrol rain
golf tennis

We call these uncountable nouns, because we cannot count them.

Look at this picture:



rain (uncountable)



cars (countable)

We do not use **a** or **one, two, three** etc. before uncountable nouns:

a: *We need to buy bread and sugar.*
some: *Let's stop the car. We need some petrol.*
the: *Look at the rain!*

- 3 Here is a list of common uncountable nouns, and some of the words we use in front of them:

a { glass bottle }	of { water milk }	a cup of { tea coffee }
a spoonful of { sugar coffee }		
a { slice piece }	of { cake bread toast cheese }	
		{ information luggage }
a piece of news	some advice	{ money petrol snow }
	homework	

We can use **some** with all these words. We also use **grams/kilos/litres** etc. in shops:

Can I have two litres of milk, please?

- 4 Some nouns can be countable or uncountable:

UNCOUNTABLE:

*I like tea.
Her hair is red.
I haven't got time.
I always have sugar in my tea.*

COUNTABLE:

*I'll have two teas, please. (= cups of tea)
There's a hair in my tea.
We had a good time.
Three sugars in my tea, please.*

Practice

- A Put a circle around the uncountable nouns below.

house	cat	cheese	car	coat	snow	lemon
advice	clock	table	tea	ball	museum	apple
painting	petrol	news	cigar	teacher	film	rain
holiday	office	bed	pen	sugar	homework	watch
tennis	doctor	cinema	luggage	chair	banana	information
cup	coffee	shoe	shirt	money	exam	hour
city	park	toast	sock	nose	water	school
bread	book	jumper	cloud	milk	bike	television

B Put the correct word in the following sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 0 (slice, piece, cup) | I'd like a <u>cup</u> of coffee, please. |
| 1 (glass, slice, spoonful) | Would you like a _____ of cheese on your toast? |
| 2 (pieces, cups, bottles) | My father gave me two _____ of advice. |
| 3 (slice, bottle, piece) | Could you buy a _____ of milk at the shops? |
| 4 (spoonful, piece, cup) | That was a difficult _____ of homework! |
| 5 (glass, piece, slice) | Would you give me a _____ of water, please? |
| 6 (slices, cups, pieces) | How many _____ of luggage do you have? |
| 7 (spoonfuls, glasses, cups) | I normally take three _____ of sugar in my tea. |
| 8 (pieces, slices, litres) | I've just put forty _____ of petrol in the car. |
| 9 (piece, slice, glass) | I need a _____ of information. |
| 10 (piece, kilo, slice) | I'd like half a _____ of coffee, please. |

C In the following sentences, cross out *a/an* if it is wrong, and replace it with *some*. If it is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 0 Can you give me a some information, please?
- 0 I bought a ✓ suitcase in town this morning.
- 1 We need to go to the bank for a _____ money.
- 2 I'm going to have a _____ holiday in Scotland this year.
- 3 Can you see a _____ skier on the mountain?
- 4 Drive carefully! There's a _____ snow on the road.
- 5 I had a _____ bad news this morning.
- 6 I'd like a _____ petrol, please.
- 7 Can you give me an _____ advice about the exam?
- 8 Shall I buy you a _____ newspaper?
- 9 We must buy a _____ bread for the weekend.

D Put one word from the box in each gap in the following dialogues.

of	time	is	a (x2)	some (x2)	sugars
----	------	----	--------	-----------	--------

A: Are you coming to the cinema this evening?

B: No, I haven't got 0 time. I'm very busy at the moment.

A: Is that your brother?

B: No, my brother's much taller and his hair 1 brown, not black.

A: How many 2 do you have in your tea?

B: I don't drink tea. Could you give me a glass 3 water, please?

A: Did you have 4 good time last night?

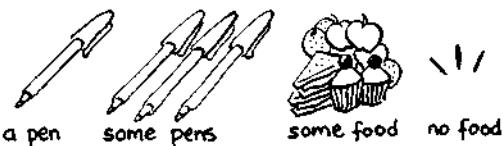
B: I didn't go out. My teacher gave me 5 homework to do.

A: What did your mother say to you?

B: Oh, she just gave me 6 piece of advice. She told me to take
7 money in traveller's cheques.

33 A, some, any, no

- 1 Look at these pictures:



- 2 We use **a** with singular countable nouns (e.g. **pen**, **car**, **friend**):

I bought a pen yesterday.

Do you have a car?

He doesn't have a friend.

(For countable and uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

- 3 We use **some** or **any** with plural countable nouns (**pens**, **friends**, **books**):

I bought some new pens yesterday.

John doesn't have any friends.

Do you have any books about Africa?

- 4 We use **some** or **any** with uncountable nouns (e.g. **money**, **information**, **advice**, **news**, **music**, **coffee**, **milk**, **toast**, **bread**, **food**, **water**, **snow**):

I haven't got any money.

Did the teacher give you any advice?

I would like some coffee, please.

5 POSITIVE

We normally use **some** in positive sentences:

She took some photos.

I'd like some information, please.

But we sometimes use **any** like this:

You can leave at any time. (=It doesn't matter when you leave.)

Take any book. (=It doesn't matter which book you take.)

6 NEGATIVE

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

I didn't see any good films last year.

We haven't got any food.

We sometimes use **no**, instead of **not ... any**:

I'm sorry, there are no buses to the museum.

The shops are shut, and we've got no food.

7 QUESTIONS

We use **any** in questions:

Do you speak any Russian?

But we use **some** when we ask for something in particular:

Can you give me some information?

We also use **some** when we offer something in particular:

Would you like some coffee?

Practice

A Put the words in brackets in the correct order to make sentences.

- 0 A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy some furniture for my living-room.

(to buy – for my living-room. – furniture – I'd – some – like)

- 1 A: Shall we go into town this afternoon?

B: Why? _____

(shops open today. – any – There – aren't)

- 2 A: _____

(Can I – cheese, please? – some – have)

B: Of course. How much would you like?

- 3 A: _____

(any – in Cambridge? – museums – Are there)

B: I don't know. We can find out at the Tourist Information Centre.

- 4 A: I'd like to go to Bristol, please.

B: Certainly, madam. _____

(any – You – train from platform 9. – can take)

- 5 A: I'd love to go to South America.
B: Really? _____
(you speak – Spanish? – Do – any)
- 6 A: I'm hungry! We haven't eaten all day. Look at that wonderful restaurant!
B: Wait a moment! _____
(money – with us. – We've – no – brought)

B Make the following statements negative. Use *not ... any*.

- 0 We've got some photos of our holiday.
We haven't got any photos of our holiday.
- 1 She gave me some advice.

- 2 There are some good films at the cinema this week.

- 3 You'll find some cake in the cupboard.

- 4 Maria had some heavy luggage with her at the airport.

- 5 There are some letters for you today.

- 6 We saw some snow on the mountains this morning.

C Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Use *some, any or no*.

- 0 I'm really thirsty. I'd like some water, please.
- 1 I went to the library today, but I couldn't find any interesting books.
They all looked very boring.
- 2 A: What would you like to eat? Eggs? Toast? Fruit?
B: Could you give me some toast, please?
- 3 I bought some coffee this morning, but it's too strong for me.
- 4 A: Would you like something to read?
B: Yes. Could you give me some magazines, please?
- 5 A: I've invited some friends for a party tonight, but I've got no music.
B: Don't worry. I'll bring some cassettes this afternoon.
- 6 Could you go to the shops, please? We haven't got any milk.
- 7 A: Can you tell me what's happening at the airport?
B: Yes. I'm sorry, but there are no flights today.
- 8 I'm going to the shop. I'm going to buy some bread.
- 9 A: Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
B: Yes, but I haven't got any money.
- 10 A: I've got bananas, apples and pears. What would you like?
B: It doesn't matter. I like some fruit.

34 I and me (subject and object pronouns)

- 1 Look at this:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT		
Mary	saw	Peter and Paul.
She	saw	them.

Note that we can use **she** (subject pronoun) instead of **Mary**, and **them** (object pronoun) instead of **Peter and Paul**.

- 2 Here are the subject and object pronouns:

	SUBJECT	OBJECT
singular	1 I	9 me
	2 you	10 you
	3 he	11 him
	4 she	12 her
plural	5 it	13 it
	6 we	14 us
	7 you	15 you
	8 they	16 them

We must always have a subject in English:
They are coming. (Not **Are coming.**)

- 3 Look at the subject and object pronouns (1–16) in this conversation:

A: *I¹ saw Sheila yesterday, but she⁴ didn't see me⁹.*
B: *Are you² going to see her¹² tomorrow?*
A: *No, I'm meeting Steve. We⁶ are playing golf.*
B: *You⁷ are both beginners! It⁵ isn't an easy game. I played it¹³ last year and I was terrible!*
A: *Why don't you come with us¹⁴? We can help you¹⁰.*
B: *I would like to play with you¹⁵ both tomorrow, but my brother is leaving in the afternoon. He³ is catching the two o'clock train, and we're taking him¹¹ to the station. He's spending a month with our aunt and uncle. They⁸ live in Scotland. I stayed with them¹⁶ last year.*

- 4 We use **it** for things and for the weather, time, days, dates, distances, and for animals:

*I'm studying economics. It's a difficult subject.
It's hot today.
It's four o'clock.
It's Tuesday. It's the third of April.
It's 200 miles to York.
Look at that bird! It's eating the bread.*

Practice

- A Write these sentences using subject and object pronouns instead of the underlined words.

0 John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee.

We saw Peter yesterday. He bought us a cup of coffee.

1 David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station.

2 I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.

3 John and I saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen 'The Tiger'?

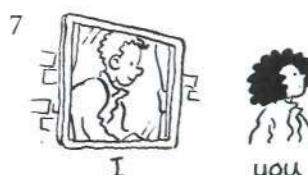
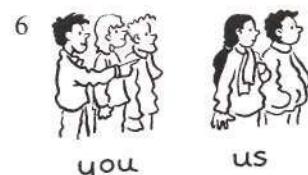
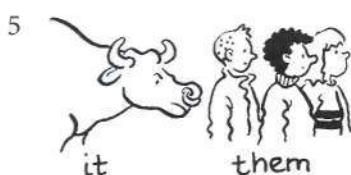
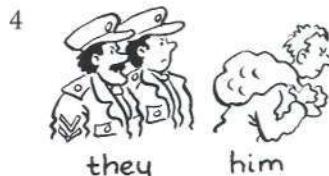
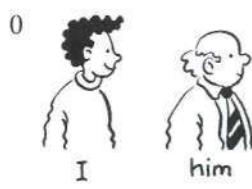
4 Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

5 George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

6 There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

B Look at the pictures and put pronouns in the gaps.

- 0 I saw him, but he didn't see me.
 1 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 2 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 3 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 4 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 5 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 6 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 7 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.



C James is talking about himself and his family. Put subject pronouns (*I, you* etc.) in the gaps.

Hi! ⁰ I am James and ¹ live in Australia. ² 've got two brothers. ³ 're called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital. ⁴ is a doctor. My father works in a sports shop. ⁵ works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and ⁶ 's always full of people.

Now put object pronouns (*me, you* etc.) in the gaps.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help ⁷ in the shop, and he gives ⁸ some money. On Sundays we go to the beach. We have two dogs, and we take ⁹ with us. We also take a ball and they play with ¹⁰ on the beach while we swim in the sea.



Now put object or subject pronouns in the gaps.

At the moment I'm at university. I'm studying business. ¹¹ 's an interesting subject. Two of my schoolfriends are at university with ¹². Our teachers are good but ¹³ give ¹⁴ a lot of work to do. Next week ¹⁵ are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in ¹⁶.

35 My, your; mine, yours

- 1 Look at these sentences:



*This car belongs to me.
It's my car.
It's mine.*

- 2 Now look at this table:

OBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
me	my	mine
you	your	yours
him	his	his
her	her	hers
it	its	its
us	our	ours
you	your	yours
them	their	theirs

- 3 my, your etc.

- We use *my*, *your* etc. with nouns:
my book his hands their house
- We say:
Tony and his wife. (Not ... *her wife*.)
Sara and her husband.
(Not ... *his husband*.)

- We use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

Her hair is red. My hands are cold.

- 4 mine, yours etc.

- We use *mine*, *yours* etc. instead of *my book, your keys* etc:
My flat is in the centre of town. Where's yours? (*yours* = your flat)
- We often use possessive pronouns in comparative sentences:
Our cat is smaller than theirs.
(*theirs* = their cat)
Your house is older than mine.
(*mine* = my house)

- 5 We do not use *a/an* or *the* with possessive adjectives or pronouns:

It's ~~a~~ my bag. They're ~~the~~ ours.

- 6 Remember that *its* and *it's* are different:

I've got a new dog. Its name is Pluto.
(*Its* = possessive adjective)

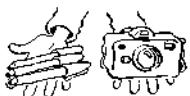
It's cold today.
(*It's* = It is)

Practice

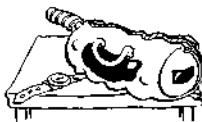
- A Put possessive adjectives (*my, your* etc.) and possessive pronouns (*mine, yours* etc.) in the gaps.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 0 This car belongs to me. | This is <u>my</u> car. | It's <u>mine</u> . |
| 1 That ticket belongs to you. | That's <u>_____</u> ticket. | It's <u>_____</u> . |
| 2 These shoes belong to her. | These are <u>_____</u> shoes. | They're <u>_____</u> . |
| 3 This house belongs to them. | This is <u>_____</u> house. | It's <u>_____</u> . |
| 4 These cups belong to us. | These are <u>_____</u> cups. | They're <u>_____</u> . |
| 5 Those books belong to him. | Those are <u>_____</u> books. | They're <u>_____</u> . |
| 6 That bag belongs to me. | That's <u>_____</u> bag. | It's <u>_____</u> . |
| 7 This key belongs to her. | This is <u>_____</u> key. | It's <u>_____</u> . |
| 8 That boat belongs to them. | That's <u>_____</u> boat. | It's <u>_____</u> . |
| 9 Those coats belong to us. | Those are <u>_____</u> coats. | They're <u>_____</u> . |
| 10 These pens belong to me. | These are <u>_____</u> pens. | They're <u>_____</u> . |
| 11 That watch belongs to him. | That's <u>_____</u> watch. | It's <u>_____</u> . |
| 12 These photos belong to you. | These are <u>_____</u> photos. | They're <u>_____</u> . |

B Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences.
Use *my*, *your* etc, and *mine*, *yours* etc.



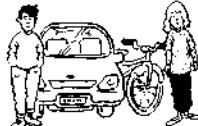
me



you



him



us



them



her

- 0 Those are his keys.
1 That book is _____.
2 These pens are _____.
3 That's _____ money.
4 This bike is _____.
5 That ruler is _____.

- 6 This is _____ car.
7 Those are _____ sandwiches.
8 Is this bag _____?
9 Those photos are _____.
10 This is _____ camera.
11 Is this _____ watch?

C If the underlined words are correct, put a tick (✓). If they are wrong, write the correct words.

- 0 Look at the sky! Its going to rain It's
0 He's tall and his hair is brown. ✓
1 Those photos on the table are the mine.
2 Those tickets for the theatre are hers.
3 Those are your books. These are theirs books.
4 I can't do this exercise. Its very difficult.
5 I've just found this passport. Is it yours?
6 I've invited Mary and his brother to the party.
7 Why are your hands so cold?
8 Mrs Green is coming with her son.
9 Shall we give the cat it's food?
10 These records aren't theirs, they're our.

D Replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns (*mine*, *yours* etc).

- 0 My car is faster than (your car). yours
1 Her house is bigger than (my house).
2 Your watch is more expensive than (his watch).
3 My exams are more difficult than (their exams).
4 Their garden is more beautiful than (our garden).
5 Your son is younger than (her son).
6 My husband is stronger than (your husband).
7 Her job is harder than (his job).

36 Much, many; how much, how many; more

- 1 Look at these examples with **much** and **many**:



*There weren't **many** people in the restaurant.*



*I don't have **much** money.*

We use **much** and **many** to talk about quantity.

We normally use **much** and **many** in negative sentences:

A: *I'm so hungry.*

B: *I'm sorry, I don't have **much** food in the house. Shall we go out to a restaurant?*

*I haven't bought **many** records this year.*

We also use **much** and **many** in questions:

*Do **many** tourists come here?*

*Is there **much** snow in the mountains?*

We can use **how much** and **how many** in questions:

*How **much** luggage have you got?*

*How **many** times have you been to London?*

- 2 We also use **more** to talk about quantity:

*John did two exams yesterday, and he is doing **two more** exams today.*

*We have some food, but we will need **more** food for the party tonight. Shall we go to the shops?*

We often say **some more** or **any more**:

A: *Would you like **some more** toast?*

B: *No, thanks. I don't want **any more**. But could I have **some more** orange juice?*

- 3 We use:

► **much** with uncountable nouns:

***much** food **much** luggage **much** snow
much time **much** money*

(For uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

► **many** with plural nouns:

***many** things **many** books **many** records
many people **many** tourists **many** times*

► **more** with uncountable and plural nouns:

***more** toast/juice **more** glasses*

► **much/many/more** without a noun:

*How **much** did that coat cost?*

A: *That cake was delicious.*

B: *Would you like **some more** (cake)?*

Practice

A Write **much** or **many** in front of these nouns.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 How <u>much</u> money...? | 6 How _____ cigars...? | 14 How _____ times...? |
| 0 How <u>many</u> films...? | 7 How _____ sugar...? | 15 How _____ information...? |
| 0 ...not <u>many</u> people. | 8 How _____ buses...? | 16 How _____ toast...? |
| 1 How _____ snow...? | 9 How _____ books...? | 17 ...not _____ news. |
| 2 How _____ tables...? | 10 How _____ food...? | 18 ...not _____ exams. |
| 3 How _____ cats...? | 11 How _____ cups...? | 19 ...not _____ luggage. |
| 4 How _____ petrol...? | 12 How _____ watches...? | 20 ...not _____ children. |
| 5 How _____ advice...? | 13 How _____ homework...? | 21 ...not _____ museums. |

B Complete these dialogues. The words in the brackets are in the wrong order.

Put them in the right order.

0 A: Have you got much money?

(you – much – got – money? – have)

B: No, I haven't. I'm on my way to the bank.

1 A: Did you visit many museums in Paris?

B: No, we didn't.

(much – we – have – didn't – time)

- 2 A: _____
(films – this year? – many – have – seen – you)
B: Yes. I've been to the cinema quite often.
- 3 A: _____
(did – milk – much – buy? – how – you)
B: I got two litres.
- 4 A: Did you go to the Tourist Office?
B: Yes, but _____
(much – didn't – get – I – information)
- 5 A: Did you have a good time at the zoo?
B: Not really. _____
(animals – see – many – we – didn't)
- 6 A: _____
(sugar – much – you – want in your coffee? – how – do)
B: Two spoonfuls, please.
- 7 A: _____
(children – many – have? – how – you – do)
B: Three, at the moment! Two boys and a girl.
- 8 A: Is it easy to get to Bodmin from here?
B: No, it isn't. _____
(aren't – trains – there – many)

C Put in *many*, *much* or *more*.

Steve: What did you do on Sunday?

Jenny: I had a terrible day. I met a friend at the airport, because he said he had a lot of luggage, and he wanted some help. But his plane was two hours late, and he didn't have much luggage! What about you?

Steve: I went into town to buy some books. I spent £50!

Jenny: How 1 books did you buy?

Steve: Only three! In fact, I want to buy some 2 books tomorrow.

Jenny: I don't have 3 time to read at the moment. We're so busy at the office.

Steve: How 4 hours a day do you work?

Jenny: I do eight hours at the office, and then I do two 5 hours at home!

Steve: Do you get 6 money for that?

Jenny: No, I don't get much, but I enjoy the work.

Steve: Why don't you ask your boss for some 7 money?

Jenny: I don't have 8 opportunities. She's always in America on business.

Steve: I see. Listen, do you want some 9 advice?

Jenny: OK.

Steve: Look for a new job!

37 A lot of, a little, a few

- 1 Look at this example with **a lot of**:



*She's got **a lot of** luggage.*
(a lot of = a big amount or number)

In spoken English, we usually use **a lot of** in positive sentences:

*There's **a lot of** information in this book.*
(Not *There's **much** information in this book.*)

*I bought **a lot of** new books today.*

(Not *I bought **many** new books today.*)

A lot of students work in the holidays.

But in written English, we often use **much** and **many** in positive sentences:

*Britain has **many** problems.*

- 2 We use:

- **a lot of** with uncountable nouns:
a lot of luggage a lot of information
- **a lot of** with plural nouns:
*a lot of books a lot of students
a lot of things a lot of people*

- 3 Use a plural verb with a plural noun:

A lot of students work. (Not ...works.)

Use a singular verb with a singular noun:

There is a lot of information in this book.
(Not ...are....)

- 4 Look at these examples with **a few** and **a little**:



*She has **a little** luggage.*

*She has **a few** bags.*

(**a few** and **a little** = a small amount or number)

We can use **a few** and **a little** with **more**:

*Would you like **a little more** coffee?*

- 5 We use:

- **a little** with uncountable nouns:
*I have **a little** money, but I don't have much.*
- **a few** with plural nouns:
*Can you wait **a few minutes**, John?*

We can use **a few** and **a little** without a noun:

A: *Have you got **any** money?*

B: *Sorry, I only have **a little** (money).*

- 6 Here are some common uncountable nouns:

coffee	milk	cheese	cake
water	bread	money	advice
sugar	news	luggage	homework

Practice

- A Write the second line of these dialogues using the words in brackets. Put in **a lot of** in the right place.

- 0 A: Are you going to the cinema tonight?
B: (No, I have homework to do) No, I have **a lot of** homework to do.
- 1 A: Are you hungry?
B: (No, I ate cake in town.) _____
- 2 A: Do you want some help?
B: (Yes, please. I have luggage.) _____
- 3 A: Did you enjoy the party?
B: (Yes, I met interesting people.) _____
- 4 A: Can you pay for our plane tickets?
B: (Yes, I have money at the moment.) _____

- 5 A: Is Bill coming?
B: (No, he isn't. He has things to do.) _____
- 6 A: Did she help you?
B: (Yes, she gave me good advice.) _____

B What do you see in the pictures? Write your answers. Use *a lot of*, *a few* or *a little*.



0 a few pens _____



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

C A friend is visiting you. Rewrite the questions you ask him, using *a few* or *a little* instead of *some*.

- 0 Would you like some coffee? Would you like a little coffee? _____
- 1 Would you like some biscuits? _____
- 2 Shall I make you some sandwiches? _____
- 3 Would you like some cheese? _____
- 4 Can I bring you some cake? _____
- 5 Would you like some milk in your coffee? _____
- 6 Would you like some more sugar in your coffee? _____

D In these sentences, tick (✓) the underlined words if they are right. Rewrite them if they are wrong.

- 0 There is are _____ a lot of tall buildings in New York.
- 0 I bought a few ✓ presents today.
- 1 A lot of people travels _____ to work by car.
- 2 She only has a little _____ luggage with her.
- 3 We need a little _____ tomatoes for this meal.
- 4 There are _____ a lot of news on TV in Britain.
- 5 My father gave me a little _____ advice before I went to university.
- 6 Could you give me a few _____ water, please?
- 7 A lot of children use _____ computers in school.
- 8 Are you hungry? Shall I make you a little _____ sandwiches?

38 Adjectives (big, new etc.)

- 1 We use adjectives to describe people and things. Here are some examples:

old small friendly rich cheap

Look at these sentences:

I've bought an **old** table for my kitchen.
My home town is **small** and **friendly**.
We had lunch in a **cheap** restaurant.

- 2 The form of adjectives never changes:
a rich man **a rich woman** **two rich men**

- 3 We put an adjective before a noun:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN
I saw a beautiful cat.

We put an adjective after **be**:

be + ADJECTIVE
They are hungry .

We sometimes use these verbs instead of **be**:

look feel taste smell sound

Here are some examples:

*She looks happy.
This cheese tastes wonderful.
I feel cold.*

- 4 When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put in a comma (,):

He's a nice, old man.

When we use two adjectives without a noun, we use **and**:

You look tired and hungry.

- 5 When we use more than one adjective, there is a general guide to the correct order:

SIZE + AGE + COLOUR + NATIONALITY + MATERIAL

a	new,	green	bag
a	big,	French	house
a	small,	wooden	table

We often use 'materials' as adjectives:

a cotton shirt a silver ring a plastic bag

- 6 Here are some common 'nationality' adjectives:

American	German	Portuguese
Australian	Greek	Russian
Chinese	Indian	Turkish
Dutch	Italian	South African
English	Japanese	Spanish
French	Polish	Swedish

Practice

- A There are twelve adjectives in this story. Underline them.

I went for a long walk in the countryside yesterday. It was a hot day, and soon I was tired and thirsty. There was a small house by the side of the road, and I decided to ask for a glass of cold water. I rang the bell and an old lady opened the big, wooden door. She looked kind and she offered me a glass of fresh juice. It tasted great!

- B Put adjectives from the box in these sentences.

hungry	new	terrible	expensive	sad	wonderful	Italian	fresh	difficult
--------	-----	----------	-----------	-----	-----------	---------	-------	-----------

- 0 Gold rings are normally expensive.
- 1 This food smells ! I love fish and chips.
- 2 It was a exam. I'm sure I haven't passed.
- 3 I've just bought a sports car.
- 4 I met my wife in Rome, but she isn't .
- 5 He looks . I don't think he likes his job.
- 6 Are you ? Shall I buy some sandwiches?
- 7 This orange juice tastes . Is it ?

C Put a verb from the box in each sentence. Use the correct form.

look (x3) feel (x2) taste sound (x2) smell

- 0 Taste _____ these apples. I've already eaten two. They're delicious!
- 1 That music _____ terrible. What group is playing?
- 2 You _____ thirsty. Can I get you a cold drink?
- 3 Those flowers look nice and they _____ good too. What are they?
- 4 I saw Jane yesterday, but I didn't speak to her. She _____ tired.
- 5 Could you close the door, please? I _____ cold.
- 6 The sun's shining, I'm on holiday and I _____ happy!
- 7 That new picture will _____ wonderful in your dining-room.
- 8 Do you know where that song comes from? It _____ Spanish.

D Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, change the order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 0 She lost a gold, small ring at the disco yesterday night.

- 0 I have an old, Italian painting in my living-room.

- 1 I'm looking for my cotton, green shirt and my brown, leather shoes.

- 2 George has a Spanish, modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.

- 3 I live in an old, white house near the river. I've got a black, large dog!

- 4 I had an interesting talk with a Polish, young student last week.

- 5 We are having lunch in a big, Japanese, new restaurant in the centre of town.

- 6 I left all my books in a red, plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

E Here are the names of some famous people from different countries. Put their nationalities in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 0 The Beatles | They're English | 7 Steven Spielberg | He's _____. |
| 1 Abba | They're _____. | 8 Brigitte Bardot | She's _____. |
| 2 Madonna | She's _____. | 9 Karl Marx | He's _____. |
| 3 Vincent Van Gogh | He's _____. | 10 Leonardo da Vinci | He's _____. |
| 4 Mel Gibson | He's _____. | 11 Leo Tolstoy | He's _____. |
| 5 Mao Zedong | He's _____. | 12 Steffi Graf | She's _____. |
| 6 Nelson Mandela | He's _____. | 13 Mahatma Gandhi | He's _____. |

39 Cardinal and ordinal numbers (three, third)

- 1 Look at these examples:

Three students were late.

She lives on the third floor.

Three is a cardinal number.

Third is an ordinal number.

- 2 Now look at these tables:

CARDINAL NUMBERS	ORDINAL NUMBERS
1 one	1st first
2 two	2nd second
3 three	3rd third
4 four	4th fourth
5 five	5th fifth
6 six	6th sixth
7 seven	7th seventh
8 eight	8th eighth
9 nine	9th ninth
10 ten	10th tenth
11 eleven	11th eleventh
12 twelve	12th twelfth
13 thirteen	13th thirteenth
14 fourteen	14th fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th sixteenth
17 seventeen	17th seventeenth

18 eighteen	18th eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th nineteenth
20 twenty	20th twentieth
21 twenty-one	21st twenty-first
22 twenty-two	22nd twenty-second
30 thirty	30th thirtieth

3 CARDINALS (40 to 4,000,000)

40 forty	60 sixty	80 eighty
50 fifty	70 seventy	90 ninety
100 a hundred		
101 a hundred and one		
1000 a thousand		
1,000,000 a million		
200 two hundred		
210 two hundred and ten		
3000 three thousand		
\$4,000,000 four million dollars		

- 4 Look at how we say these dates:

13th June: *The thirteenth of June.*

June the thirteenth.

1994: *Nineteen ninety-four.*

26th March 1995 (26.3.95): *The twenty-sixth of March, nineteen ninety-five.*

Practice

- A Tick (✓) the correct form in each pair. Put a line through the wrong form.

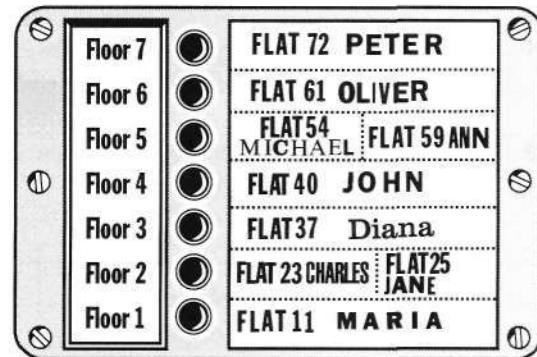
0 (116)	a hundred sixteen	a hundred and sixteen ✓
1 (49)	fourty-nine	forty-nine
2 (600)	six hundred	six hundreds
3 (4th)	fourth	forth
4 (12th)	twelvth	twelfth
5 (\$2,000)	two thousand dollars	two thousands dollars
6 (23rd)	twenty-three	twenty-third
7 (78)	eighty-seven	seventy-eight
8 (8th)	eightth	eighth
9 (17)	seventeen	seventeenth
10 (5th)	fiveth	fifth
11 (7,000,000)	seven million	seven millions
12 (9th)	ninth	nineth
13 (30th)	thirteenth	thirtieth
14 (395)	three hundred and ninety-five	three hundred ninety-five

B Write out the following numbers.

0 (211)	two hundred and eleven	9 (14)	
1 (462)		10 (2nd)	
2 (20th)		11 (5,000)	
3 (1st)		12 (68)	
4 (12th)		13 (34th)	
5 (9,000,000)		14 (150)	
6 (310)		15 (3rd)	
7 (8th)		16 (25th)	
8 (111)		17 (19th)	

C Look at where these people live in the block of flats. Finish the sentences, as in the example.

- 0 John lives in flat forty on the fourth floor.
 1 Charles lives in flat _____
 2 Maria _____
 3 Diana _____
 4 Michael _____
 5 Peter _____
 6 Jane _____
 7 Ann _____
 8 Oliver _____

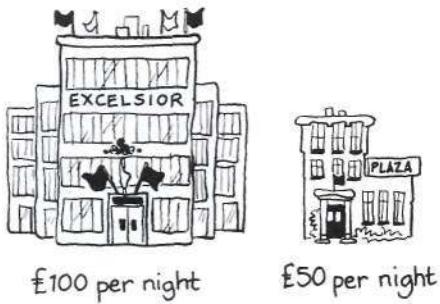


D Write the dates and years in words in this interview, using the information in brackets ().

- A: When were you born?
 B: I was born on ⁰ the thirteenth of October, nineteen sixty-five. (13.10.65)
- A: When did you go to secondary school?
 B: In ¹ _____ (1976)
- A: And when did you leave secondary school?
 B: Seven years later. My final exam was on ² _____ (16.6.83)
- A: Did you start university in the same year?
 B: Yes, on ³ _____ (29 September)
- A: Did you spend three or four years there?
 B: Well, I left in ⁴ _____ (1987). That's four years.
- A: And your first job? When was that?
 B: I started work in an office on ⁵ _____ (10.1.88)
- A: Did you enjoy it? How long did you stay?
 B: It was terrible! I left two months later, on ⁶ _____ (9th March)
- A: What did you do then?
 B: I went to America. I spent two years in New York. I returned to England in
⁷ _____ (1990)

40 Comparative adjectives (**cheaper**, **more beautiful**)

- 1 Look at the way we compare things:



*The Plaza Hotel is **cheaper than** the Excelsior.
The Excelsior Hotel is **bigger than** the Plaza.
The Excelsior is **more expensive than** the Plaza.
The Plaza Hotel is **smaller than** the Excelsior.*

- 2 **Cheaper** and **more expensive** are comparative adjectives. We form them like this:

- short adjectives (one syllable):

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
old	older
long	longer
nice	nicer
new	newer
slow	slower
fat	fatter
hot	hotter
big	bigger

- long adjectives (two syllables or more):

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
famous	more famous
difficult	more difficult
careful	more careful
expensive	more expensive

- adjectives ending with **-y**:

happy	happier
hungry	hungrier

- irregular adjectives:

good	better
bad	worse

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

- 3 To compare things, we use a comparative adjective + **than**:

*My sandwich is **bigger than** yours.*



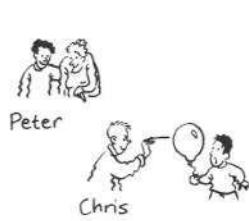
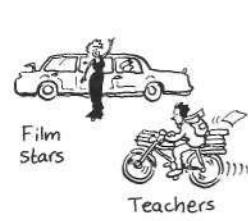
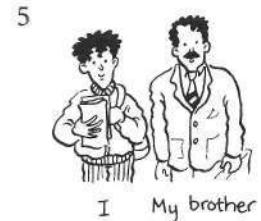
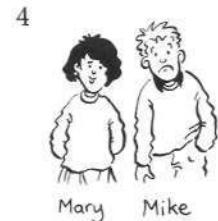
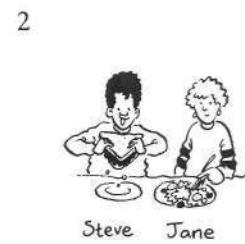
*Tom is **richer than** Paul.
Paris is **more beautiful than** London.
My new car is **better than** my old one.*

Practice

- A Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

0 cold	<i>colder</i>	13 long	<i>longer</i>
1 big	<i>bigger</i>	14 hungry	<i>hungrier</i>
2 careful	<i>more careful</i>	15 nice	<i>nicer</i>
3 expensive	<i>more expensive</i>	16 happy	<i>happier</i>
4 good	<i>better</i>	17 difficult	<i>more difficult</i>
5 fat	<i>fatter</i>	18 old	<i>older</i>
6 famous	<i>more famous</i>	19 beautiful	<i>more beautiful</i>
7 new	<i>newer</i>	20 friendly	<i>more friendly</i>
8 modern	<i>more modern</i>	21 hot	<i>hotter</i>
9 young	<i>younger</i>	22 wonderful	<i>more wonderful</i>
10 cheap	<i>cheaper</i>	23 bad	<i>worse</i>
11 delicious	<i>more delicious</i>	24 small	<i>smaller</i>
12 rich	<i>richer</i>	25 sad	<i>sadder</i>

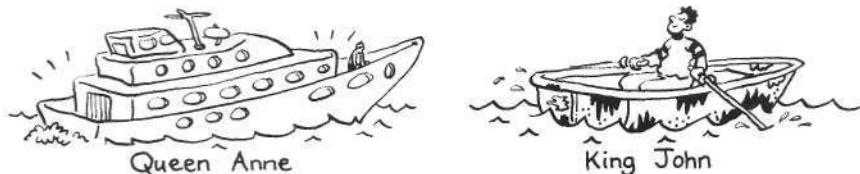
B Write comparative sentences about the pictures using *than* and the words in brackets ().
Use the Present Simple.



- 0 (be/tall/)
1 (be/cold)
2 (be/hungry)
3 (be/small)
4 (be/happy)
5 (be/young)
6 (be/rich)
7 (be/friendly)

Tom is taller than Sam.

C Look at these two boats, the Queen Anne and the King John.



Now put words from the box in the sentences.

King John (x2)	bigger	slower	is	than
Queen Anne (x2)	longer	expensive	more	

- 0 The Queen Anne is bigger than the King John.
1 The King John is smaller the Queen Anne.
2 The Queen Anne is modern than the King John.
3 The King John older than the Queen Anne.
4 The is faster than the .
5 The Queen Anne is more than the King John.
6 The King John is than the Queen Anne.
7 The is cheaper than the .
8 The Queen Anne is than the King John.

41 Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)

1 Read this telephone conversation:

A: *Tourist Information. Can I help?*
B: *Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.*
A: *Well, the Scotsman is the oldest hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also the most expensive. The Castle is the most beautiful. The Prince is the newest and the biggest ...*

2 Oldest, most expensive, newest are superlative adjectives. We form superlative adjectives with **-est** or **most**. Look at this table:

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
cheap	the cheapest
big	the biggest
sad	the saddest
famous	the most famous
difficult	the most difficult
hungry	the hungriest

Good and bad are irregular:

good	the best
bad	the worst

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

Practice

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

0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

3 We usually use **the** before the superlative:

*London is **the biggest** city in England.
The Taj Mahal is **the most beautiful** building in the world.*

Note that we use **in** (not **of**) for places after the superlative:

*...the **richest** man **in** Europe.
(Not... **of** Europe.)*

We do not always use a noun after a superlative adjective:

*George and Mary have three children. Mike is **the oldest**.*

A: *Which table did you buy?*
B: *The **most expensive**.*

4 We often use the Present Perfect with **ever** after the superlative:

*That was **the best film I've ever seen.***

A: *How was your holiday?*
B: *Fantastic! Iceland is **the most beautiful country I've ever visited.***

B Fill the gaps in these dialogues, using *the* and the superlative form of the word in brackets.

- 0 A: Which cities did you visit?
B: Bath, Oxford and York.
A: And which did you like best?
B: I thought that Bath was the most beautiful (beautiful).
- 1 A: Have you finished all your exams?
B: Yes, I did the last one today.
A: Was it difficult?
B: Yes. It was _____ (bad).
- 2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?
B: Yes. I'm 25 today.
A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?
B: Are you sure? It's _____ (expensive) restaurant in town!
- 3 A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles.
How much are _____ (cheap) tickets?
- 4 A: Did you enjoy that?
B: Yes. It was _____ (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.
- 5 A: What are you going to see?
B: We're going to see 'The Winner'.
It's _____ (good) film in London at the moment.
- 6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.
B: Why?
A: It's _____ (old) castle in England.
- 7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like the last sandwich?
B: Me please; I'm _____ (hungry).
- 8 A: Which jumper is _____ (nice)?
B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!

C Use the words in brackets () to write sentences.

Use *the* + superlative, and the Present Perfect + *ever*.

- 0 (It's/cold/place/I/visit) It's the coldest place I've ever visited.
- 1 (It's/big/ship/I/see) _____
- 2 (He's/rich/man/I/meet) _____
- 3 (It's/difficult/exam/I/do) _____
- 4 (It's/sad/film/I/see) _____
- 5 (She's/happy/person/I/meet) _____
- 6 (It's/modern/flat/I/see) _____
- 7 (It's/hot/country/I/visit) _____
- 8 (It's/small/dog/I/see) _____

42 Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)

- 1 Here are some adjectives and adverbs:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
quick	quickly
careful	carefully
easy	easily

- 2 Adjectives usually describe nouns. We normally use adjectives to talk about people and things:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN

She's a **quick** worker.

Adverbs usually describe verbs. We use adverbs to talk about how people do things:

VERB + ADVERB

She works **quickly**.

Here are some more examples:

Adjective + noun: *English is an **easy** language.*

Verb + adverb: *You can learn English **easily**.*

Adjective + noun: *He's a **careful** driver.*

Verb + adverb: *He drives **carefully**.*

- 3 We form most adverbs (e.g. **slowly**) by adding **-ly** to an adjective (e.g. **slow**):

slow → slowly bad → badly

If the adjective ends in **-y**, we change the **y** to **i** and then add **-ly**:

happy → happily easy → easily

There are some adverbs that are the same as the adjective:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
hard	hard
fast	fast
late	late

Adjective: *He's a **fast** runner.*

Adverb: *He runs **fast**.*

The adverb from **good** is **well**:

*She's a **good** player. She plays **well**.*

- 4 Here is the word order that we normally use with adverbs:

VERB + ADVERB
She swims beautifully .

VERB + OBJECT + ADVERB
He ate his food slowly .

Practice

- A In these dialogues underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs.

- 0 A: I think he's a **good** worker. What do you think?
B: I'm not sure. He works **carefully**, but he makes some **bad** mistakes.
- 1 A: He's a wonderful skier. He skis quickly and beautifully.
B: In my opinion, he skis dangerously. He's a stupid skier.
- 2 A: He's a rich and powerful man. He lives expensively.
B: Yes, but he spends money carefully. He buys valuable objects.
- 3 A: Paul, Jane, Diana and Mark live in a big, old house in Scotland.
They live happily together.
B: I know they're happy, but the house is expensive and so they live cheaply.
- 4 A: This bread tastes awful. Did you cook it correctly?
B: If you think it's horrible, why are you eating it so hungrily?
- 5 A: She's very young, but she sings and dances beautifully.
B: She's a wonderful singer, but she dances badly in my opinion.

B Rewrite these sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 Peter is a bad tennis player. | Peter plays tennis <u>badly</u> . |
| 1 He's a dangerous driver. | He drives <u>dangerously</u> . |
| 2 She's a fast swimmer. | She swims <u>fast</u> . |
| 3 Martin is a good cook. | <u>Martin cooks well</u> . |
| 4 I'm a slow writer. | <u>I write slowly</u> . |
| 5 She's a wonderful dancer. | <u>She dances wonderfully</u> . |
| 6 Sheila is a hard worker. | <u>Sheila works hard</u> . |
| 7 They aren't quick learners. | <u>They learn quickly</u> . |

C Complete the sentences by choosing an ending from the box.

the road carefully	the piano badly	her breakfast slowly	an hour late
their homework well	his car fast	Arabic perfectly	

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 0 He drives <u>his car fast</u> . |
| 1 She plays _____. |
| 2 Maria ate _____. |
| 3 They speak _____. |
| 4 You must always cross _____. |
| 5 They all did _____. |
| 6 The plane arrived _____. |

D Correct any of the adjectives and adverbs in CAPITALS that are wrong. Put a tick(✓) if the adjective or adverb is correct.

- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------|---|
| 0 It isn't EASY to learn a language FASTLY and WELL. | ✓ | <u>fast</u> | ✓ |
| 1 She always arrives LATE, but she works GOOD. | <hr/> | | |
| 2 They are WONDERFULLY tennis players. They normally win EASILY. | <hr/> | | |
| 3 George is RICH. He works HARD and he makes money QUICK. | <hr/> | | |
| 4 He's a HAPPILY man. He can sing WELL and he can dance BEAUTIFUL. | <hr/> | | |
| 5 She drove ANGRILY and almost had a BADLY accident. | <hr/> | | |
| 6 Work CAREFULLY and SLOW, and you will pass the exam EASY. | <hr/> | | |
| 7 He doesn't write CLEARLY, but he's a very QUICKLY worker. | <hr/> | | |

43 Adverbs of frequency (**always, never**)

- 1 Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

She has a cup of tea at breakfast	365
She goes to the cinema	10
She walks to work	0
She goes swimming	52
She goes on holiday	2

We can say:

She always has a cup of tea at breakfast.
She sometimes goes to the cinema.
She never walks to work.
She goes swimming every week.
She goes on holiday twice a year.

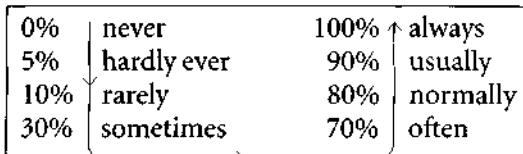
- 2 We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

always usually normally often
sometimes rarely hardly ever never

We put **always**, **usually** etc. after **be** or an auxiliary (e.g. **have**, **must**):

He is always late.
I've often been to Spain for my holidays.
You must never swim after a big meal.
But we put **always** etc. before main verbs:
I usually walk to work.
She hardly ever drinks coffee.

- 3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:



(We usually say the word **often** without pronouncing the letter t.)

- 4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

every... once a... twice/two times a...
three times a... four times a...

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

I run round the park every day.
I play tennis once a week.
She drinks coffee three times a day.
I go skiing once a year.
He drives to London twice a month.

Practice

- A Put the words in brackets () in the right place in these sentences.

- 0 I work late at the office.

(often) I often work late at the office.

- 1 You must lock the front door when you leave.

(always)

- 2 Steve and Jill play golf.

(twice a month)

- 3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.

(usually)

- 4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.

(sometimes)

- 5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.

(every day)

- 6 We see our Mexican friends.

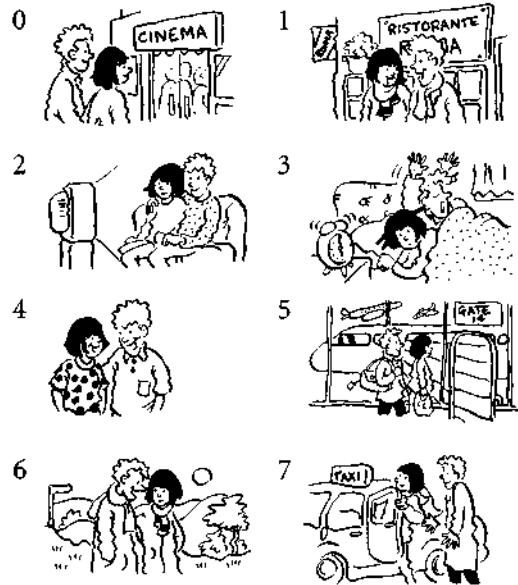
(hardly ever)

- 7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.
(often) _____
- 8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.
(four times a year) _____
- 9 They are at home in the evening.
(rarely) _____

B Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)
watch TV (sometimes)
go for a walk on Sunday (usually)
eat Italian food (often)
go to the cinema (rarely)
travel abroad (hardly ever)
take taxis (rarely)
feel unhappy (never)

- 0 They rarely go to the cinema. _____
- 1 They _____
- 2 They _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____



C Look at the table below about John's activities.

	day	week	month	year
swimming		2		
a newspaper	1			
his mother			3	
a shower	2			
abroad				1
sister				3
tennis	4			

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- 0 (He/go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week. _____
- 1 (He/buy/a newspaper/ ...) _____
- 2 (He/phone/his mother/ ...) _____
- 3 (He/have/a shower/ ...) _____
- 4 (He/go/abroad/ ...) _____
- 5 (He/visit/his sister/ ...) _____
- 6 (He/play/tennis/ ...) _____

44 And, but, so, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor

- 1 We use **and** and **both ... and** to link two similar ideas in one sentence:

She is tired. **She is hungry.**

↓

She is tired *and* hungry.
She is *both* tired *and* hungry.



*We found **both** our tickets *and* our money.*

- 2 We use **but** to contrast two different ideas:



He swims. **He doesn't play tennis.**

↓

He swims, *but* he doesn't play tennis.

*I live in Bristol, **but** I work in London.*

- 3 We use **so** to link a situation and a result:

SITUATION:	RESULT:
I'm tired.	I'm going to bed.

↓

I'm tired, *so* I'm going to bed.

*They were late, **so** they missed the train.*

- 4 We use **or** and **either ... or** to talk about two possibilities:

POSSIBILITY A:	POSSIBILITY B:
She's French.	She's Swiss.

↓

She's French *or* Swiss.
She's *either* French *or* Swiss.

*That man is *either* a footballer *or* an actor.
I never work all day. I work *either* in the morning *or* in the afternoon.*

- 5 We use **neither ... nor** to put two negative statements together:

Peter didn't come. **Joan didn't come.**

↓

Neither Peter nor Joan came.

The verb form (**came**) is positive, because **neither ... nor** makes the sentence negative:

Not *Neither Peter nor Joan **didn't** come.*

Practice

A Put **but** or **so** in the gaps.

- 0 The film was very long, { but it was interesting.
 { so we got home late.
- 1 The restaurant is very expensive, { the food is terrible.
 { only rich people go there.
- 2 I'm studying hard, { I don't have much free time.
 { I'm not making much progress.
- 3 I've got her address, { I can write to her.
 { I haven't got her phone number.
- 4 We wanted to swim, { we went to the seaside.
 { the sea was too cold.
- 5 They didn't have any money, { they wanted to eat in a restaurant.
 { they couldn't go to a restaurant.
- 6 I lost my bag, { I went to the police station.
 { I found £10 in my pocket.

B Combine these sentences with *both ... and*.

- 0 Jane owns a shop. She owns a restaurant. Jane owns both a shop and a restaurant.

1 This restaurant is cheap. It is nice. _____

2 Christine bought a dress. She bought a jumper. _____

3 They play golf. They play tennis. _____

4 The film was funny. It was exciting. _____

C Now combine these sentences with *either ... or*.

- 0 POSSIBILITY A: She's at the office. POSSIBILITY B: She's at the airport.
She's either at the office or at the airport.

1 POSSIBILITY A: Paul's at home. POSSIBILITY B: Paul's at the sports centre.

2 POSSIBILITY A: The shop is in East Street. POSSIBILITY B: The shop is in Fox Street.

3 POSSIBILITY A: Her father is a doctor. POSSIBILITY B: Her father is a dentist.

4 POSSIBILITY A: The museum is in Oxford. POSSIBILITY B: The museum is in Cambridge.

D Now combine these sentences with *neither ... nor*.

- 0 Chris didn't have time to take a holiday. Sheila didn't have time to take a holiday.
Neither Chris nor Sheila had time to take a holiday.

1 The bus didn't arrive on time. The train didn't arrive on time.

2 David doesn't play tennis. Mike doesn't play tennis.

3 The restaurants aren't good. The hotels aren't good.

4 The English team didn't play well. The Scottish team didn't play well.

E Joan is writing to George. Put words from the box in the gaps.

~~so~~ but (x2) and
~~both~~ either or

I've arrived in Scotland. The weather is terrible! It's ¹ both cold
¹ wet. The mountains are beautiful, ² don't forget your camera. The hotel is comfortable, ³ it's very small. I want to write some postcards, ⁴ I've forgotten my address book. Can you bring it with you? It's ⁵ in the kitchen ⁶ in the living-room.

Form tables

Table A Plural nouns

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
+ -s With most nouns we add -s to make them plural:	book apple photo	books apples photos
+ -es With nouns that end with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, we add -es:	bus dress box	buses dresses boxes
-f/-fe → -ves We change -f/-fe to -ves in the plural:	wolf life knife	wolves lives knives
y → -ies With nouns that end with a consonant* + -y, we change the -y to -ies:	family city country	families cities countries
Irregular nouns	man child foot	men children feet

Table B Present Simple

I/you/we/they He/she/it

+ -s After he/she/it, we add -s to most Present Simple verbs:	walk leave use	walks leaves uses
+ -es We add -es to verbs that end with -ss, -sh, -ch, -o (e.g. <i>finish</i> , <i>go</i>):	pass finish teach go do	passes finishes teaches goes does
y → -ies We change -y to -ies with verbs that end with a consonant* + -y:	cry try fly	cries tries flies

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

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: |hit|=1 syllable; |vi|sit|=2 syllables;

|re|memb|er|=3 syllables

Table C -ing forms

	INFINITIVE	-ING FORM
+ -ing With most verbs we add -ing:	walk go	walking going
e + -ing With verbs that end with a consonant* + -e, we delete the -e and add -ing:	come have take make	coming having taking making
ie → -ying With verbs that end with -ie, we change -ie to -ying:	lie die	lying dying
-t → -tting With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>sit</i> , <i>hit</i> , <i>shop</i>), we double the consonant:	get run shop	getting running shopping
+ -ing But note that we do not double the consonant, (1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>play</i>), (2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. <i>VISit</i> , <i>LISten</i>):	play snow remember visit listen	playing snowing remembering visiting listening

Table D Regular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
+ -ed With most verbs we add -ed:	walk finish	walked finished	walked finished
+ -d With verbs ending with -e, we add -d:	live phone	lived phoned	lived phoned
y → -ied With verbs that end with a consonant* + -y, we change the y to -ied:	apply try	applied tried	applied tried
p → -pped With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>stop</i>), we double the consonant:	stop plan	stopped planned	stopped planned
+ -ed But note that we do not double the consonant (1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>stay</i>), (2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. <i>LISten</i> , <i>HAppen</i> , <i>Open</i>):	stay listen happen open visit	stayed listened happened opened visited	stayed listened happened opened visited

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

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: *|hit|*=1 syllable; *|vi|sit|*=2 syllables;*|re|memb|er|*=3 syllables

Table E Irregular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been	make	made	made
become	became	become	mean	meant	meant
begin	began	begun	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
choose	chose	chosen	say	said	said
come	came	come	see	saw	seen
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
do	did	done	shine	shone	shone
drink	drank	drunk	show	Showed	shown/showed
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelt	smelt
fly	flew	flown	stand	stood	stood
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lose	lost	lost	write	wrote	written

Table F Comparative and superlative adjectives

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
+ -er/-est We add -er / -est to short adjectives (one-syllable* adjectives):	long tall young cheap	longer taller younger cheaper	the longest the tallest the youngest the cheapest
-g → -gger With short adjectives that end with one vowel* and one consonant* (e.g. <i>big</i>), we double the consonant:	big hot fat	bigger hotter fatter	the biggest the hottest the fattest
more/most We use more / the most before adjectives of two or more syllables*:	expensive famous	more expensive more famous	the most expensive the most famous
y → -ier/-iest But note that with adjectives ending with -y (e.g. <i>happy</i>), we change -y to -ier / -iest:	easy happy	easier happier	the easiest the happiest
Irregular adjectives	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

Table G Adverbs

ADJECTIVE ADVERB

+ -ly With most adverbs, we add -ly to the adjective:	quick bad slow	quickly badly slowly
y → -ily With adjectives that end with -y, we change the y to i and add ly:	easy happy lucky	easily happily luckily
Irregular adverbs	good fast hard late	well fast hard late

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

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: |hit|=1 syllable; |vi|sit|=2 syllables;

|re|memb|er|=3 syllables

Exit tests

You can do these tests when you have finished studying the units in this book, in order to see if there are units that you should look at again. In the tests, each question relates to the unit with the same number, e.g. question 1 tests something from unit 1, question 2 tests something from unit 2, etc.

Exit test 1

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

- 0 **a** Do **b** Does **c** Are you know the answer? a
- 1 Madrid **a** not is **b** isn't **c** wasn't in Portugal. It's in Spain.
- 2 **a** Do you be **b** Is you **c** Are you hungry? Shall I make you a sandwich?
- 3 Juliet **a** watches **b** watch **c** watchs TV every evening.
- 4 I **a** likes **b** am liking **c** like your new car. Where did you buy it?
- 5 He **a** be not **b** doesn't **c** isn't reading. He's sleeping.
- 6 I **a** hate **b** be hating **c** am hating pop music. It's boring.
- 7 George isn't in the office. He **a** works **b** working **c** is working in New York at the moment.
- 8 **a** To be **b** Be **c** Being careful! It's very dangerous.
- 9 How much did you pay for your TV? **a** Were it **b** Did it be **c** Was it expensive?
- 10 **a** Played you **b** Did you play **c** Do you play tennis yesterday afternoon?
- 11 She **a** haven't **b** hasn't **c** not have finished her homework.
- 12 Joanna has **a** went **b** been **c** gone to America. She's in New York at the moment.
- 13 **a** Are you going **b** Are you be going **c** Will you going to see Paul at the weekend?
- 14 **a** Shall we to go **b** Shall we going **c** Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
- 15 They **a** are **b** will **c** are going to arriving at ten o'clock tomorrow.
- 16 I **a** have got **b** have **c** got a shower every evening after work.
- 17 Sheila's bought a new car. She paid £12,000 for **a** them. **b** her. **c** it.
- 18 When I arrived, she **a** me made a cup of coffee. **b** a cup of coffee made me. **c** made me a cup of coffee.
- 19 **a** Can Steve play **b** Can Steve plays **c** Does Steve can play the guitar?
- 20 Where **a** does the train be? **b** is the train? **c** the train is?
- 21 **a** Who **b** What **c** How many film did you see last night?

22 This is the **a** children's **b** children **c** childrens' bedroom.

23 A: Does she drive to work?

B: No, she **a** does. **b** doesn't. **c** isn't.

24 **a** Can she speaks **b** Does she can speak **c** Can she speak Spanish?

25 **a** Can you help me, **b** May you help me, **c** Can you me help, please?

26 You **a** mustn't **b** must **c** must to visit Central Park. It's fantastic!

27 There's a tunnel **a** above **b** under **c** on the river.

28 She took a train home **a** in **b** on **c** at the afternoon.

29 I bought a table and a chair yesterday. **a** A **b** An **c** The table was very expensive.

30 Three **a** familys **b** family **c** families live in that house.

31 Did you like **a** these **b** those **c** that paintings at the gallery yesterday?

32 Did you remember to buy **a** bread **b** breads **c** a bread at the supermarket?

33 There **a** isn't any **b** aren't any **c** aren't no good restaurants in this town.

34 **a** There are **b** There is **c** It's 200 kilometres to the sea.

35 I don't like this film. **a** Its **b** It's **c** It so boring!

36 Can you give me **a** some more **b** an **c** many advice, please?

37 I have **a** a little problems **b** a few problems **c** few problem at the moment.

38 She bought me a **a** big, green, cotton **b** green, big, cotton
c cotton, big, green shirt.

39 They stole **a** eight millions dollars. **b** eight million dollars.
c eight million of dollars.

40 Steven is OK. He looks **a** more happy **b** happyer **c** happier than Mike.

41 That was **a** a worst **b** the worst **c** baddest film I've ever seen!

42 She always eats **a** her food fast. **b** fast her food. **c** her food fastly.

43 I play football **a** twice one month. **b** twice month. **c** twice a month.

44 He's **a** or **b** either **c** neither at home or he's at the shops.

Total:

44

Exit test 2

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

- 0 a I b You c He is happy. c
- 1 Hello, I'm Mike and this a is b are c be my wife, Joan.
- 2 There a be b are c is many restaurants in London.
- 3 He a lives not b not lives c doesn't live in London. He lives in Bath.
- 4 a Speak you b Do you speak c Does you speak French?
- 5 Look! The bus a is comeing. b is coming. c is being coming.
- 6 a Are you b Do you c Is you enjoying the concert?
- 7 I a 'm not remembering b don't remember c doesn't remember his name.
- 8 a Forget not b Don't forgetting c Don't forget your passport!
- 9 Bill a wasn't b isn't c weren't at home last weekend.
- 10 She a gived b gave c gives me some beautiful flowers yesterday.
- 11 Look! Your letter a has came. b has come. c have come.
- 12 Have you a ever been b been ever c ever went to Australia?
- 13 Look! a It's going to b It's going c It going rain.
- 14 a Shall you b Shall I c Will you buy you a newspaper?
- 15 a I'm fly b I'm flying c I will flying to New York on Sunday.
- 16 He a doesn't have b don't have c doesn't has any money.
- 17 I saw a a programme interesting b an interesting programme c interesting a programme on TV last night.
- 18 We a a house in France bought. b in France a house bought. c bought a house in France.
- 19 a Has she got b Does she has got c Does she have got our tickets?
- 20 Where a live Mike? b lives Mike? c does Mike live?
- 21 What a studied you b you study c did you study at university?

- 22 a Whose b Who's c Who books are those?
- 23 A: Is she Spanish?
B: Yes, a she does. b she did. c she is.
- 24 Paul a can't b could c can ski well when he was young.
- 25 a May you b Could you to c Could you open the window, please?
- 26 You a mustn't forget b mustn't forgetting c mustn't to forget your passport.
- 27 They have a flat a on b in c at the second floor.
- 28 I always go skiing a at b on c in the winter.
- 29 Paris is a an b the c a European city.
- 30 There are two a men b mans c man in the car.
- 31 a That b This c These meal was wonderful!
- 32 I'd like a one b some c an information, please.
- 33 She's gone to the shops to buy a any b some c no sugar.
- 34 She's going to meet a them b they c their at the station.
- 35 Steve and a his b her c him wife left an hour ago.
- 36 How a much museums b many museum c many museums did you visit?
- 37 Would you like a many b a few c a little sandwiches?
- 38 I bought a a blue, new, plastic b plastic, new, blue c new, blue, plastic football.
- 39 a Two hundreds sixteen b Two hundred and sixteen c Two hundred sixteen
people were at the concert.
- 40 London is a bigger than b more big than c bigger more than Glasgow.
- 41 Mount Everest is a the higher b highest c the highest mountain in the world.
- 42 The team played a well. b good. c goodly.
- 43 I a every day walk to school. b walk to school every day.
c to school every day walk.
- 44 I want to learn Japanese a but b or c so I'm going to start classes next month.

Total:

44

Verb tenses

infinitive: **start**

	POSITIVE <i>full forms</i> (<i>short forms</i>)	NEGATIVE <i>full forms</i> (<i>short forms</i>)	QUESTIONS
Present Simple			
I/you/we/they	start	do not start (I don't start)	Do I start?
He/she/it	starts	does not start (it doesn't start)	Does he start?
Present Continuous			
I	am starting (I'm starting)	am not starting (I'm not starting)	Am I starting?
You/we/they	are starting (we're starting)	are not starting (aren't starting)	Are you starting?
He/she/it	is starting (it's starting)	is not starting (isn't starting)	Is she starting?
Past Simple			
I/you/he/she/it/we/they	started	did not start (didn't start)	Did you start?
Present Perfect			
I/you/we/they	have started (I've started)	have not started (haven't started)	Have they started?
He/she/it	has started (he's started)	has not started (hasn't started)	Has she started?