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METHOD

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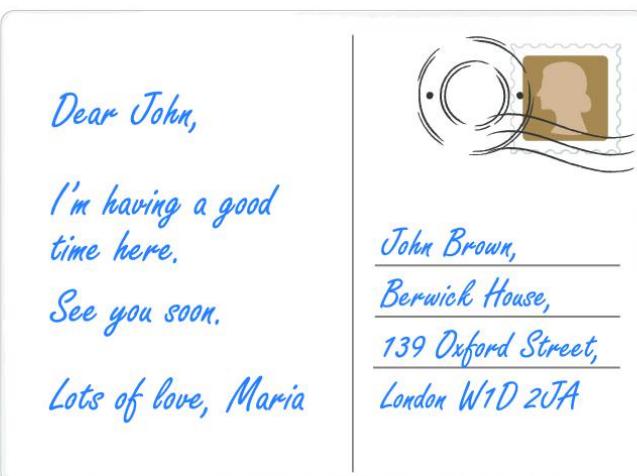
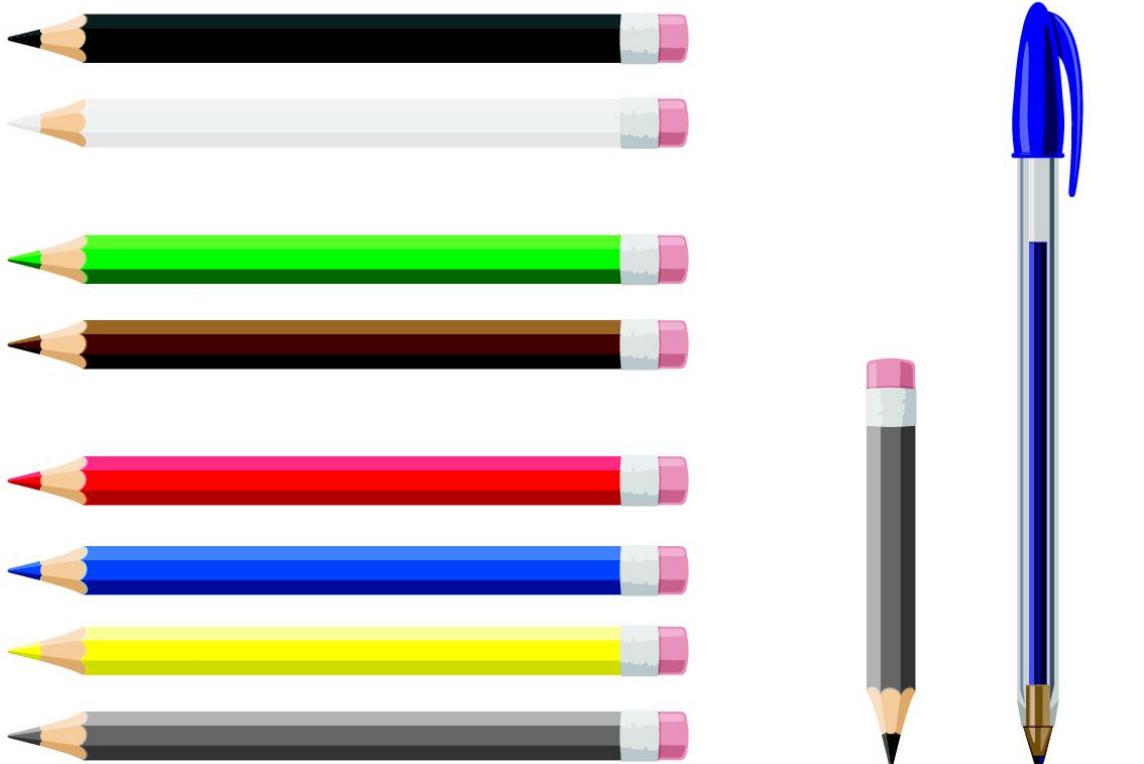
VOCABULARY BOOKS
STAGE 2: LESSONS 10–24

2012
EDITION

Chart 1



Chart 1



John Brown,
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LESSON 10

53



See Chart 5

Present continuous

home

speak

that

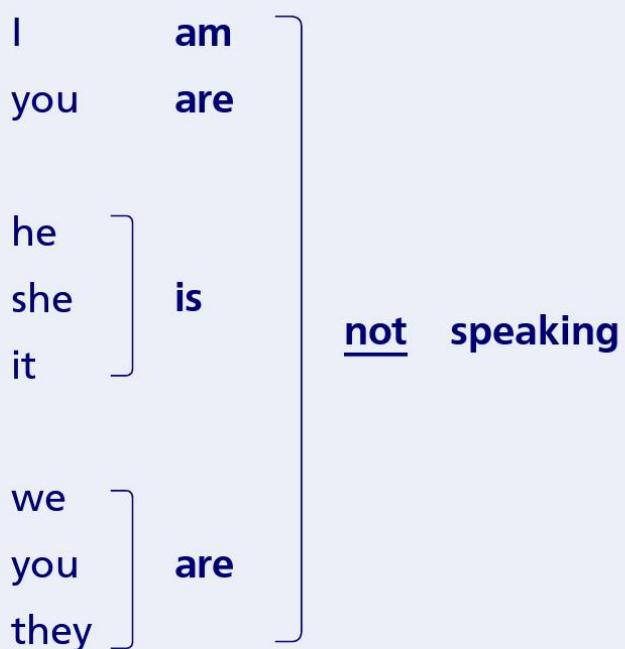
Present continuous (positive)

I	am	speaking	
you	are		
he	is		
she			
it			
we	are		
you			
they			

We use the present continuous for an action that we are doing now. For example, I am going to the door; I am coming from the door; I am closing the book; I am opening the book.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 54 What am I doing? | You're opening the book |
| What am I doing? | You're closing the book |
| What am I doing? | You're going to the door |
| Are you speaking English? | Yes, I'm speaking English |
| Is he/she sitting on a chair? | Yes, he's/she's sitting on a chair |

Present continuous (negative)



For the negative, we say "not". For example, I am not speaking French; you are not standing on the table.

55 Am I writing in the book?

No, you aren't writing in the book; you're reading the book

Are you speaking ... (student's language)?

No, I'm not speaking ...;
I'm speaking English

Is he standing on the floor?

No, he isn't standing on the floor; he's sitting on the chair

Is she speaking French?

No, she isn't speaking French;
she's speaking English

Are we going home?

No, we aren't going home; we're remaining in the room

Are they standing behind the house?

No, they aren't standing behind the house; they're standing in front of the house

Present continuous (questions)

positive:

You are speaking.



question:

Are you speaking?

"You are speaking" is a positive sentence. For a question, we put "are" before "you" and we say "Are you speaking?"

Are you sitting on a chair?

Yes, I'm sitting on a chair

What am I doing?

You're closing the book

56 Ask him/her a question with the present continuous.

What are you doing? Am I writing? etc.



See Chart 5

Present simple

do

does

Japanese

Chinese

Present simple (positive)

I
you] speak

he
she
it] speaks

we
you
they] speak

We use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally. For example, now you are speaking English, but generally you speak He is not reading a book now, but generally he reads books.

- 57 What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?

The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally

With the present simple, we use the word "do". The word "do" hasn't got a meaning, but we use it in questions and negative sentences. For example, we say "Do you speak Japanese?" and "You do not speak Japanese".

Are you reading that book?

No, I'm not reading this book

Do you read that book?

Yes, I read this book

Are you writing?

No, I'm not writing

Do you write?

Yes, I write

Am I going to the door?

No, you aren't going to the door;
you're remaining on the chair

Do I go to the door after the lesson?

Yes, you go to the door
after the lesson

For "he", "she" and "it", we use the word "does". For example, we say "Does he speak Japanese?" and "He does not speak Japanese".

Is he going home?

No, he isn't going home;
he's remaining in the room

Does he go home after the lesson?

Yes, he goes home
after the lesson

- 58 Is she speaking?

No, she isn't speaking

Does she speak?

Yes, she speaks

do not

don't

does not

doesn't

remain

Present simple (negative)

I] **do not speak**
you

he] **does not speak**
she
it

we] **do not speak**
you
they

For the negative of the present simple, we use the words "do not" and we say "I do not speak Chinese". The contraction of "do not" is "don't" – "I don't speak Chinese".

What's the negative of "I speak"?

The negative of "I speak" is "I don't speak"

59 Do you remain here after the lesson?

No, I don't remain here after the lesson; I go home

Do they speak Japanese?

No, they don't speak Japanese;
they speak ...

Do I read books in Chinese?

No, you don't read books in Chinese;
you read books in English

For "he", "she" and "it", we use the words "does not" for the negative, and we say "He does not speak Chinese". The contraction of "does not" is "doesn't" – "He doesn't speak Chinese".

What's the negative of "he speaks"?

The negative of "he speaks" is "he doesn't speak"

Does he/she speak Japanese?

No, he/she doesn't speak Japanese; he/she speaks ...

Does he/she remain here after the lesson?

No, he/she doesn't remain here after the lesson; he/she goes home after the lesson

Does he/she write in German?

No, he/she doesn't write in German; he/she writes in ...

60

Present simple (questions)

do [I
you] speak?

does [he
she
it] speak?

do [we
you
they] speak?

For questions, we use the words "do" and "does", and we say "Do you speak Chinese?" or "Does she write in German?"

Ask him/her a question with the word "do", please.

Do you speak English? Do they read their books at home?

Ask him/her a question with the word "does", please.

Does he speak Chinese?
Does she read books in French?

*Dictation 2*

You aren't Mrs Brown;/ you're Mr Green./ I'm Mrs Brown./ Six, seven, eight,/ nine, ten./ The women/ are standing/ under the light/ in front of/ the picture./ Where's the house?/ It's behind her./ What am I doing?/ You're taking the bag/ from me,/ closing it,/ and putting it/ on the floor./ Which door/ is open?/ That door is./ Eleven, twelve, thirteen,/ fourteen, fifteen.

LESSON 11

62

about

page

About how many people are there in your country?

There are about ...
people in my country

About how many things are there in this room?

There are about ...
things in this room

About how many pages are there in this book?

There are about ...
pages in that book

can

Can you speak ...?

Yes, I can speak ...

Can you touch that book?

Yes, I can touch that (or this) book

Can you read and write?

Yes, I can read and write

like

dislike

cinema

television

Do you like your city (or town or village)?

Yes, I like my city
~ No, I don't like my city

63 Do you dislike the cinema?

No, I don't dislike the cinema;
I like the cinema

Do you like that picture?

Yes, I like that picture ~ No, I don't
like that picture; I dislike that picture

Do you dislike television?

No, I don't dislike television;
I like television

Does he/she dislike television?

No, he/she doesn't dislike
television; he/she likes television

right

left

Which hand's this?

It's your left hand

Which hand's this?

It's your right hand

Put your right hand on that book, please.

What's he/she doing?

He/She is putting his/her right hand on that book

Close your left eye, please.

What's he/she doing?

He/She is closing his/her left eye

moving

still

completely

Is my hand moving?

No, your hand isn't moving; it's still

Am I standing still?

No, you aren't standing still; you're moving

Are all the parts of your body still now?

No, not all the parts of my body are still now; my mouth and my tongue etc. are moving

64 Do you generally sit completely still in the lesson?

No, I don't generally sit completely still in the lesson; I move

Does he/she generally sit completely still in the lesson?

No, he/she doesn't generally sit completely still in the lesson; he/she moves

wearing

wear

glasses

What clothes are you wearing?

I'm wearing shoes, socks, a suit, etc.

Are you wearing glasses?

Yes, I'm wearing glasses
~ No, I'm not wearing glasses

Are you wearing a hat?

No, I'm not wearing a hat

Do you wear a hat?

Yes, I wear a hat

Are you wearing a coat?

No, I'm not wearing a coat

Do you wear a coat?

Yes, I wear a coat

with

What am I doing? You're touching your nose with your finger

Do we speak with our mouths? Yes, we speak with our mouths

Do we read with our eyes? Yes, we read with our eyes

65

half

How much is half of a hundred? Fifty is half of a hundred

How much is half of thirteen? Six and a half is half of thirteen

Are half of the people in this town men? Yes, half of the people in this town are men

tell

Tell me your name, please. My name's ...

What's he/she doing? He/She is telling you his/her name

Tell me the name of the capital of Russia, please. Moscow's the capital of Russia

What's he/she doing? He/She is telling you the name of the capital of Russia

LESSON 12

66

Russian

Greek

Are you (Russian) or (Greek)?

No, I'm not (Russian) or (Greek); I'm ...

Do you speak (Greek)?

No, I don't speak (Greek); I speak ...

prefer

tea

coffee

Which do you prefer: the cinema or television?

I prefer ... to ...

Which do you prefer: tea or coffee?

I prefer ... to ...

Which does he/she prefer: tea or coffee?

He/She prefers ... to ...

Do the English generally prefer coffee?

No, the English
don't generally prefer
coffee; they generally prefer tea

both

We use "both" for two people or things. Both my hands are on the table.
Both of us are in the room. We aren't both sitting; you're sitting, but I'm standing.

Are both my hands on the table?

Yes, both your
hands are on the table

Are both these books open?

Yes, both these books are open

- 67 We can say "both chairs" or "both of the chairs" but, with the words "us", "you" and "them", we say "both of us/you/them" and not "both us/you/them".

Which is it right to say: "both us" or "both of us"?

It's right to say
"both of us"

Are both of you sitting?

Yes, both of us are sitting

Do both of them speak English?	Yes, both of them speak English
Are both of us speaking English?	Yes, both of us are speaking English
Are we both sitting?	No, we aren't both sitting; I'm sitting, but you're standing

mean hello goodbye thank you

What does the word "hello" mean in ...?	The word "hello" means "... in ...
What does the word "goodbye" mean in ...?	The word "goodbye" means "... in ...
What do the words "thank you" mean in ...?	The words "thank you" mean "... in ...

68 language European Asian Germany

Which language are we speaking now?	We're speaking English now
Which language do you generally speak?	I generally speak ...
Which language does he/she generally speak?	He/she generally speaks ...
Is Chinese a European language?	No, Chinese isn't a European language; it's an Asian language
Is Germany an Asian country?	No, Germany isn't an Asian country; it's a European country

I	have not	I	haven't
you	have not	you	haven't
he	has <u>not</u>	he	has <u>n't</u>
she	has <u>not</u>	she	has <u>n't</u>
it	has <u>not</u>	it	has <u>n't</u>
we	have not	we	haven't
you	have not	you	haven't
they	have not	they	haven't

only

The negative of "I have" is "I have not", and the contraction is "I haven't".

69 What's the negative of "I have"?	The negative of "I have" is "I have not"
What's the contraction of "I have not"?	The contraction of "I have not" is "I haven't"
Have I got four arms?	No, you haven't got four arms; you've only got two arms
Have you got two heads?	No, I haven't got two heads; I've only got one head
Has he only got one hand?	No, he hasn't only got one hand; he's got two hands
Has she got two noses?	No, she hasn't got two noses; she's only got one nose
Have we only got one mouth?	No, we haven't only got one mouth; we've got two mouths (i.e. you and the student)
Have they got eight ears?	No, they haven't got eight ears; they've only got four ears

the same ... as

different ... from

Japan

Are your shoes the same as my shoes?	No, my shoes aren't the same as your shoes; they're different from your shoes
Are the French the same as the Russians?	No, the French aren't the same as the Russians; they're different from the Russians
70 Are your eyes the same colour as my eyes?	Yes, my eyes are the same colour as your eyes ~ No, my eyes aren't the same colour as your eyes; they're a different colour from your eyes
Do the people in Germany speak the same language as the people in Japan?	No, the people in Germany don't speak the same language as the people in Japan; they speak a different language from the people in Japan

Which is it right to say: "people are" or "people is"?

It's right to say
"people are"



Dictation 3

Who are they?/ They're Mr and Mrs Long./ The plural of "man"/ is "men"./ The plural of "woman"/ is "women"./ The boots are/ under that chair./ These windows are red and blue;/ those are yellow and grey./ Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,/ nineteen, twenty./ The letters/ of the alphabet/ are: ABC – DEF – GHI – JKL – MNO – PQR – STU – VWX – YZ./ A is before B/ and J is after I./ E is between/ D and F.

LESSON 13

71



See Chart 4

anybody?	somebody
non-specific	not anybody
who?	Mrs Brown
specific	Mr Smith etc.
	nobody

Both "anybody" and "somebody" mean "...". We use "anybody" in questions and negative sentences, and "somebody" in positive sentences. For example, we say "Is there anybody sitting here? Yes, there's somebody sitting here. Is there anybody sitting there? No, there isn't anybody sitting there". "Anybody" is non-specific and has a non-specific answer, whereas "who" is specific and has a specific answer – "Mrs Brown", "Mr Smith" etc., or "nobody".

What do the words "anybody" and "somebody" mean? The words "anybody" and "somebody" mean ...

What's the difference between "anybody" and "somebody"?

The difference between "anybody" and "somebody" is that we use "anybody" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "somebody" in positive sentences

anybody

Is there anybody in this room?

Yes, there's somebody in this room

72 Is there anybody speaking to you?

Yes, there's somebody speaking to me

Is there anybody sitting there on that chair? Yes, there's somebody sitting there on that chair

not anybody corridor

Is there anybody sitting on the floor? No, there isn't anybody sitting on the floor

Is there anybody in this room wearing a hat? No, there isn't anybody in this room wearing a hat

Is there anybody in the corridor? No, there isn't anybody in the corridor

nobody

Who's speaking English in this room? We're speaking English in this room

Who's speaking (French) in this room? Nobody's speaking (French) in this room

Who's wearing clothes in this room? We're wearing clothes in this room

Who's wearing a hat in this room? Nobody's wearing a hat in this room

Who's giving you an English lesson? You're giving me an English lesson

Who's in the corridor? Nobody's in the corridor

73 walk

What am I doing? You're walking

Where am I walking to? You're walking to the window

Do you like walking? Yes, I like walking

Does he/she like walking? Yes, he/she likes walking

Mr Brown's

We prefer to say "Mr Brown's suit" and not "the suit of Mr Brown".

Is this Mr Brown's dress?	No, it isn't Mr Brown's dress; it's Mrs Brown's dress
Is this Mr Brown's shirt?	Yes, it's Mr Brown's shirt
Is this Mr Brown's arm?	No, it isn't Mr Brown's arm; it's Mrs Brown's arm
Is this Mr Smith's ear?	No, it isn't Mr Smith's ear; it's Mr Brown's ear
74 Is this ...'s book?	No, it isn't ...'s book; it's ...'s book

stand up

sit down

up

down

What's my right hand doing?	Your right hand's moving up and down
What am I doing?	You're sitting down
What am I doing?	You're standing up
Do you sit down after the lesson?	No, I don't sit down after the lesson; I stand up after the lesson

cannot

can't

The negative of "can" is "cannot", and the contraction of "cannot" is "can't".

What's the negative of "can"?	The negative of "can" is "cannot"
What's the contraction of "cannot"?	The contraction of "cannot" is "can't"
Can you speak (Chinese)?	No, I can't speak (Chinese)

Can you put the table into your pocket?

No, I can't put the
table into my pocket

Can you touch the ceiling?

No, I can't touch the ceiling

75

quarter

How much is a quarter of forty?

Ten is a quarter of forty

How much is a quarter of a thousand?

250 is a quarter
of a thousand

What's a quarter of ten?

Two-and-a-half
is a quarter of ten

What's a quarter of five?

One-and-a-quarter is a
quarter of five

teach

learn

Spanish

Are you teaching me English?

No, I'm not teaching you
English; I'm learning English from you

Do you learn Spanish?

No, I don't learn Spanish; I learn English

Do you like learning a language?

Yes, I like
learning a language

Does he/she like learning a language?

Yes, he/she likes
learning a language

LESSON 14

76

easy

difficult

grammar

Is English grammar difficult?

No, English grammar isn't difficult; it's easy

Is Chinese an easy language to learn?

No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn; it's a difficult language to learn

Is it difficult for you to speak your language?

No, it isn't difficult for me to speak my language; it's easy

Is it generally easy for people to write with their left hand?

No, it isn't generally easy for people to write with their left hand; it's difficult

hang

map

What's my pen doing?

Your pen's hanging between your finger and your thumb

Is there a light hanging from the ceiling?

Yes, there's a light hanging from the ceiling ~ No, there isn't a light hanging from the ceiling

Is there a map hanging on that wall?

Yes, there's a map hanging on that wall ~ No, there isn't a map hanging on that wall

77

by

car

bus

train

school

Do you go home after the lesson by car, by bus, by train or do you walk home?

I go home after the lesson by ...
~I walk home after the lesson; I don't go by car, by bus or by train

Which do you prefer: to walk or go by car?

I prefer to ...

Do you come to school by train or by bus?

I come to school by ...

Does he/she come to school by train or by bus? He/She
comes to school by ...

married

single

Miss

Are you married? Yes, I'm married ~ No,
I'm not married; I'm single

Is Mr Brown single? No, Mr Brown isn't single; he's married

Is Miss Brown married? No, Miss Brown isn't married; she's single

husband

wife

Has Mr Brown got a wife? Yes, Mr Brown's got a wife

Has Mrs Brown got a husband? Yes, Mrs Brown's got a husband

78 Is Mrs Brown's husband standing behind the house? No, Mrs
Brown's husband isn't standing behind
the house; he's standing in front of the house

mother

father

What's your mother's name? My mother's name is ...

What's your father's name? My father's name is ...

What's your father's wife's name? My father's wife's
name is ...

What's your mother's husband's name? My mother's husband's
name is ...

child

children

only child

What's the plural of "child"? The plural of "child" is "children"

How many children have your mother and father got? My mother
and father have got ... child/children

Are you an only child? Yes, I'm an only child ~ No,
I'm not an only child

call**mum****dad**

What do we call this?

We call this an arm
(or a handkerchief, a leg etc.)

79 What do we call the people in France?

We call the people in
France French

What do we call the thing we wear on our heads?

We call the thing
we wear on our heads a hat

What do people generally call their mother and father?

People
generally call their mother
and father "Mum" and "Dad"

one ... the other

Are both my hands on the table?

No, both your hands
aren't on the table; one's on
the table and the other's on your arm

Are both my hands closed?

No, both your hands aren't
closed; one's closed and the other's open

Are both these pencils red?

No, both these pencils aren't red;
one's red and the other's grey

kind

What's this?

It's a book

What kind of book is this?

It's an English book

What kind of room is this?

It's a classroom

What kind of car do you prefer?

I prefer ...

*Dictation 4*

We are/ in front of them,/ and they are/ behind us./ There are/ five vowels/ in the English alphabet:/ A, E, I, O, U./ I'm the teacher/ and you're the student./ Thirty, forty, fifty,/ sixty, seventy,/ eighty, ninety,/ a hundred, a thousand,/ a million./ Thirty plus thirteen/ equals forty-three./ There's a shoe/ on the floor./ This is/ not a sock/ or a jacket;/ it's a suit./ Now put the book here,/ please.

*Do Revision Exercise 2*

LESSON 15

81

Preposition

The words "on", "under", "in", "from" etc. are prepositions.

Give me some examples of prepositions, please.

Some examples of prepositions are
"on", "under", "in" and "from"

Where do you come from?

I come from ...

Where do I come from?

You come from ...

When we use question words, for example "what", "which" and "where", we put the preposition last in the sentence. For example, we do not say "From where do you come?"; we say "Where do you come from?" We do not say "On what are you putting the book?"; we say "What are you putting the book on?"

What do we speak with?

We speak with our mouths

Where am I taking the book from?

You're taking the book
from the table

What am I putting the pen under?

You're putting the pen
under the book

What are you sitting on?

I'm sitting on a chair

82

north

south

east

west

cardinal point

Paris

Tell me the names of the four cardinal points, please.

The names of the
four cardinal points are
north, south, east and west

Is Greece west of Italy?

No, Greece isn't
west of Italy; it's east of Italy

Is Paris in the south of France? No, Paris isn't in the south of France;
it's in the north of France

Is Germany east or west of Italy? Germany isn't east or
west of Italy; it's north of Italy

place

some of

How many places are there in this room? There are ...
places in this room

Is there anybody sitting in that place? Yes, there's
somebody sitting in that place

Tell me the names of some of the places you like in this country? The
names of some of the
places I like in this country are ...

83

opposite

What's the opposite of "high"? The opposite of "high" is "low"

What's the opposite of "behind"? The opposite of
"behind" is "in front of"

What's the opposite of "tall"? The opposite of "tall" is
"short"

What's the opposite of the verb "to teach"? The opposite
of the verb "to teach" is "to learn"

without

What's the opposite of "with"? The opposite of
"with" is "without"

Can we write without a pen or a pencil? No, we can't write
without a pen or a pencil

Can we speak without opening our mouths? No, we can't speak
without opening our mouths

Can you read without wearing glasses? Yes, I can read
without wearing glasses ~ No,
I can't read without wearing glasses

Verb**Noun****translation**

A verb is a word we use for an action. For example, "take", "put", "open", "close" etc. are verbs. A noun is the name of a thing. For example, "book", "picture", "wall" etc. are nouns. The word "translate" is a verb, whereas the word "translation" is a noun. The word "mean" is a verb, whereas the word "meaning" is a noun.

What's the difference between a verb and a noun?

The difference between a verb and a noun is that a verb is a word we use for an action, whereas a noun is the name of a thing

Give me an example of a verb, please.

"Take" is a verb

Give me an example of a noun.

"Book" is a noun

Is the word "translation" a verb or a noun?

The word "translation" is a noun

during**about**

Do we speak ... during the lesson?

No, we don't speak ... during the lesson; we speak English

Do you walk about the room during the lesson?

No, I don't walk about the room during the lesson; I sit on my chair

Does he/she walk about the room during the lesson?

No, he/she doesn't walk about the room during the lesson; he/she sits on his/her chair

About how many questions do you answer during the lesson?

I answer about ... questions during the lesson

LESSON 16

85

some ... some

- Are all the people in this town (or city or village) men? No, not
all the people in this town are
men; some are men and some are women
- Are all the cars in Europe Fords? No, not all the cars in
Europe are Fords; some are Fords and
some are Fiats, Renaults, Volkswagens, Volvos etc.
- Are all the people in this place married? No, not all the
people in this place are married;
some are married and some are single
- Do all the people in Europe speak Spanish? No, not all the
people in Europe speak Spanish; some
speak Spanish and some speak other languages



See Chart 4

anything?

non-specific

what?

specific

something

not anything

a light

a picture

nothing

"Anything" and "something" both mean the same thing. We use "anything" in questions and negative sentences, and we use "something" in positive sentences. For example, we say "Have I got anything in my right hand? Yes, you've got something in your right hand. Have I got anything in my left hand? No, you haven't got anything in your left hand." "Anything" we use in a non-specific question, whereas "What?" is specific and has a specific answer – "a light, a book" etc., or "nothing".

anything

Have I got anything in my right hand?

Yes, you've got something in your right hand

Is there anything on the table?

Yes, there's something on the table

Are you wearing anything on your feet?

Yes, I'm wearing something on my feet

not anything

Have I got anything in my left hand?

No, you haven't got anything in your left hand

Is there anything there on the floor?

No, there isn't anything there on the floor

Are you wearing anything on your head?

No, I'm not wearing anything on my head

nothing

What have I got in my right hand?

You've got a pen in your right hand

What have I got in my left hand?

You've got nothing in your left hand

What's on the table?

There are some books, some pens etc. on the table

What's there on the floor?

There's nothing there on the floor

What are you wearing on your feet?

I'm wearing shoes on my feet

What are you wearing on your head?

I'm wearing nothing on my head

Only one negative

In English, in a negative sentence, we use only one negative word, not two. For example, we say "There isn't anything on this chair". A sentence with two negative words has a positive meaning. For example, "There isn't nobody on this chair" means that there is somebody on the chair. "I have not got nothing in my pocket" means that I have got something in my pocket.

Have I got anything in my hand?

Yes, you've got something in your hand

Have I got nothing in my hand?

No, you haven't got nothing in your hand; you've got something in your hand

What does this sentence mean: "I'm not eating nothing"?

"I'm not eating nothing" means
"I'm eating something"

88

front

back

top

bottom

side

What part of the book is this?

It's the front (back, top, bottom, side) of the book

Is this the front part of my body?

No, it isn't the front part of your body; it's the back part of your body

Where's the pen?

The pen's on the top of the book

What's on the top of my head?

Your hair's on the top of your head

Are my ears on the back of my head?

No, your ears aren't on the back of your head; they're on the sides of your head

Are you sitting on my left-hand side or on my right-hand side?

I'm sitting on your ...

smell

What am I doing?

You're smelling your wrist

What do we smell with?

We smell with our noses

Has the table got any smell?

No, the table hasn't got any smell

89

address

street

What's the address of this school?

The address of this
school is ... Street

What's your address?

My address is ... Street



Dictation 5

The capital of England/ is not a town/ but a city./ Greece, Italy and France/ are in Europe,/ and China and India/ are in Asia./ Moscow's the capital of Russia,/ not Athens./ How much is/ thirty plus fifteen?/ There are a number of shirts,/ ties and hats/ in this room./ Those are her tights./ The cardinal numbers are/ one, two, three etc./ This is my coat.

LESSON 17

90

many

few

match

matchbox

Are there many people in a small village?

No, there aren't
many people in a small village;
there are few people in a small village

Are there few people in a large city?

No, there aren't few
people in a large city; there
are many people in a large city

Have you and I got many pens?

No, you and I haven't got
many pens; we've got few pens

Are there few matches in a matchbox?

No, there aren't
few matches in a matchbox;
there are many matches in a matchbox

friend

friendly

Have you got any friends?

Yes, I've got some friends

Do you think the people in your town are friendly?

Yes, I think the
people in my town are friendly ~
No, I don't think the people in my town
are friendly; they're unfriendly

Are the countries of Europe generally friends now?

Yes, the countries
of Europe are generally friends now

91

into

in

that

another

We use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place.

What am I doing?

You're putting your pen into your pocket

Where's my pen now?

Your pen's in your pocket now

What am I doing?

You're coming into the classroom

Where am I now?

You're in the classroom now

What's the difference between "into" and "in"?

The difference between "into" and "in" is that we use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place

see

such as

What can you see in this room?

I can see many things in this room, such as some students, a table, a clock ...

Can you see him/her?

Yes, I can see him/her

Can you see anything in my left hand?

No, I can't see anything in your left hand

92

why because similar too Greenwich

"Why" and "because" have similar meanings, but we generally use "why" in questions and "because" in answers.

What's the difference between "why" and "because"?

The difference between "why" and "because" is that we generally use "why" in questions and "because" in answers

Can you touch the ceiling?

No, I can't touch the ceiling

Why not?

Because the ceiling's too high for me to touch

Can you put this book into your pocket?

No, I can't put that book into my pocket

Why not?

Because that book's too large to go into my pocket

Can we call Grantchester (in England) a city?

No, we can't call Grantchester (in England) a city

Why not?

Because Grantchester is too small for us to call a city; Grantchester is a village

second

minute

hour

make

How many seconds make a minute?

Sixty seconds make a minute

How many minutes make an hour?

Sixty minutes make an hour

Can you make a suit?

Yes, I can make a suit ~

No, I can't make a suit

93

Adjective

The words "black", "white", "large", "small", "high", "low" etc. are adjectives. In English, we put adjectives before nouns.

Give me some examples of adjectives, please.

Some examples of
adjectives are black, white, large ...

Is the word "book" an adjective?

No, the word "book"
isn't an adjective; it's a noun

Which word is the adjective in this sentence: "The green pen is on the floor"?

The word "green"
is the adjective in this sentence

In English, do we put an adjective before or after a noun?

In English,
we put an adjective before a noun.

Give me an example, please.

a blue book; a high ceiling; an
easy language

LESSON 18

94 **food**

Do you like food? Yes, I like food

Do you like all food? Yes, I like all food ~ No, I don't like all food; some I like and some I dislike

Do people generally dislike the smell of food? No, people don't generally dislike the smell of food; they like the smell of food

son

daughter

How many sons has your dad got? My dad's got ... son(s)

How many daughters has your mum got? My mum's got ... daughter(s)

Are you a son or a daughter? I'm a ...

brother

sister

Have you got any brothers? Yes, I've got a/some brother(s)
~ No, I haven't got any brothers

Have you got any sisters? Yes, I've got a/some sister(s)
~ No, I haven't got any sisters

How many brothers and sisters have you got? I've got ...

95

parents

relatives

relations

family

uncle

aunt

cousin

What's the difference between parents and relatives?

The difference between parents and relatives is that parents are mother and father, whereas relatives are all the other people in the family, such as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins etc.

What does the word “uncle” mean?

The word “uncle” means your mother’s brother, or your father’s brother

What does the word “aunt” mean?

The word “aunt” means your mother’s sister, or your father’s sister

What does the word “cousin” mean?

The word “cousin” means your uncle’s child, or your aunt’s child

more ... than

Have you got more fingers than thumbs on your hands? Yes, I’ve got more fingers than thumbs on my hands

Are there more people in a town than in a village? Yes, there are more people in a town than in a village

96 Are there more pages in this book than in that book? Yes, there are more pages in this book than in that book

break

What am I doing? You’re breaking your pen

Can you break the window with a chair? Yes, I can break the window with a chair

Can you break the table with your hands? No, I can’t break the table with my hands

out of

What am I doing? You’re putting your pen into your pocket

What am I doing? You’re taking your pen out of your pocket

What am I doing? You’re going out of the classroom

What am I doing? You’re coming into the classroom

What am I doing? You’re putting your hands into your pockets

What am I doing? You’re taking your hands out of your pockets

97 Do you go out of the classroom before the lesson?

No, I don't go
out of the classroom
before the lesson; I come into
the classroom before the lesson

think

About how many people do you think there are in France (or Italy etc.)?

I think there are about ... people in ...

Do you think there's anybody in the other room?

Yes, I think there's
somebody in the other room ~ No I
don't think there's anybody in the other room

What do you think I've got in my pocket?

I think you've got
... in your pocket

good

bad

good at

bad at

Is this a bad pen?

No, it isn't a bad pen; it's a good pen

Do you think that's a good picture?

Yes, I think that's a good
picture ~ No, I don't think that's
a good picture; I think it's a bad picture

Are all children good children?

No, not all children are good
children; some are good and some are bad

Are all students good at learning languages?

No, not all
students are good at learning
languages; some are good at learning
languages and some are bad at learning languages

98

instead of

Do you prefer tea instead of coffee?

Yes, I prefer tea instead
of coffee ~ No, I don't prefer tea
instead of coffee; I prefer coffee instead of tea

Do you prefer coming to school instead of going to the cinema?

No, I
don't prefer coming to school
instead of going to the cinema; I prefer
going to the cinema instead of coming to school

Do you prefer walking instead of going by car?

Yes, I prefer
walking instead of going by car ~
No, I don't prefer walking instead of going
by car; I prefer going by car instead of walking



Dictation 6



We're reading,/ not writing./ That's his pullover/ and these are/ her tights./ These are/ our skirts./ Those are/ their trousers./ Your handkerchief/ is in/ your pocket./ Her blouse is grey./ Miss Smith/ is not French/ or German;/ she's English./ Give me/ the last match/ in your hand./ We say/ one person,/ but two people./ He's coming from London/ and going to Beijing./ This is my finger,/ not my thumb.



Do Revision Exercise 3

LESSON 19

99

bread

butter

rice

What do we put on our bread?

We put butter on our bread

Do you like bread without butter?

Yes, I like bread without
butter ~ No, I don't like bread
without butter; I only like bread with butter

What colour's butter?

Butter's yellow or white

Do you prefer white or brown rice?

I prefer ... rice

carry

What am I doing?

You're carrying your chair to the window

Do you think you can carry this table on your back?

Yes, I think I can carry this table on my back
~ No, I don't think I can carry this table on my back

Am I carrying a tie (or dress etc.)?

No, you aren't carrying
a tie; you're wearing a tie

Am I wearing a handkerchief?

No, you aren't wearing a
handkerchief; you're carrying a handkerchief

100

no = not any

The word "no" can mean "not any". For example, we can say "I have not got any books" or "I have got no books"; the sentences have the same meaning.

What can we say instead of "not any books"?

We can say "no books"
instead of "not any books"

Give me another example, please.

"They haven't got any
friends" or "They have no friends"

hear

Can you hear me speaking to you? Yes, I can hear you speaking to me

Can you hear anybody in the other room? Yes, I can hear somebody in the other room ~ No, I can't hear anybody in the other room

What do we hear with? We hear with our ears

drive

Can you drive a car? Yes, I can drive a car ~ No, I can't drive a car

Is there anybody in your family who can't drive a car? Yes, there's somebody in my family who can't drive a car ~ No, there isn't anybody in my family who can't drive a car

101

money

pence

pound

How much money have you got in your pocket (or bag)? I've got about ... in my pocket (or bag)

How many pence make a pound? A hundred pence make a pound

How many euros (or dollars etc.) make a pound? About ... euros (or dollars etc.) make a pound

fewer ... than

Have I got more thumbs than fingers on my hands? No, you haven't got more thumbs than fingers on your hands; you've got fewer thumbs than fingers on your hands

Are there more pages in this book than in that book? No, there aren't more pages in this book than in that book; there are fewer pages in this book than in that book

Are there more people in Europe than in Asia? No, there aren't more people in Europe than in Asia; there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia

102 Are there more tables in this school than chairs? No, there aren't more tables in this school than chairs; there are fewer tables in this school than chairs

watch

What's the difference between a watch and a clock?

The difference between a watch and a clock is that we wear a watch on our wrist, whereas we hang a clock on the wall or put it on a table

What's the difference between "wear" and "carry"?

The difference between "wear" and "carry" is that we use "wear" for a thing that is on the body, whereas we use "carry" for a thing that is not on the body

Is there a clock in this room?

Yes, there's a clock in this room ~
No, there isn't a clock in this room

Am I carrying a watch?

No, you aren't carrying a watch; you're wearing a watch

What are you carrying in your pocket (or bag)?

I'm carrying ... in my pocket (or bag)

LESSON 20

103



See Chart 6

time past to by o'clock

What's the time by this clock? It's 3 o'clock etc.

What's the time now, please? It's ... now

With the numbers 5, 10, 20, and 25 we don't say "minutes". For example, we say "It's 5 past 3." With the numbers between one and five, five and ten etc. we say "minutes". For example, "It's 2 minutes past 4."

day week month year

How many seconds make a minute? 60 seconds make a minute

How many minutes make an hour? 60 minutes make an hour

How many hours make a day? 24 hours make a day

How many days make a week? 7 days make a week

How many weeks make a month? 4 weeks make a month

How many months make a year? 12 months make a year

104

also

Give me an example of the word "also", please. I can speak my language and I can also speak English

meat

sugar

Do you like meat? Yes, I like meat ~ No, I don't like meat

What colour's sugar? Sugar's white or brown

	Do you put sugar on your meat?	No, I don't put sugar on my meat; I put it in my tea or coffee
	count	from ... to
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 – What am I doing?	You're counting
	6, 7, 8, 9, 10 – What am I doing?	You're counting the numbers from six to ten
	Count the numbers from 100 to 105, please.	One hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two ...
	What's he/she doing?	He/She's counting the numbers from 100 to 105
105	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
	my	mine
	your	yours
	his	his
	her	hers
	its	-
	our	ours
	your	yours
	their	theirs
	What are the possessive adjectives?	The possessive adjectives are "my", "your" ...
	What are the possessive pronouns?	The possessive pronouns are "mine", "yours" ...
	The difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun is that we put a possessive adjective in front of a noun (for example, "This is <u>my</u> book"), whereas we use a possessive pronoun instead of a noun. For example, instead of saying "This is my pen and that is her pen", we can say "This is my pen and that is <u>hers</u>".	

What's the difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun?

The difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun is that we put a possessive adjective in front of a noun whereas we use a possessive pronoun instead of a noun

106 Give me an example, please.

This is my book. This book is mine. This is mine.

mine

yours

Is this your ear?

No, that isn't my ear; it's your ear

Is this ear yours?

No, that ear isn't mine; it's yours

Is that nose mine?

No, this nose isn't yours; it's mine



See Chart 1

his

hers

Is that dress his?

No, that dress isn't his; it's hers

Is that suit hers?

No, that suit isn't hers; it's his

Are those hands his?

No, those hands aren't his; they're hers

Are those arms hers?

No, those arms aren't hers; they're his

ours

theirs

Are those legs ours?

No, those legs aren't ours; they're theirs

Are these their books?

No, these aren't their books;
they're our books

107 Are these books theirs?

No, these books aren't theirs; they're ours

Infinitive

Verbs in the infinitive generally have the word "to" in front of them. For example, "to do", "to come", "to go" etc.

Give me some examples of verbs in the infinitive, please.

Some examples of verbs in the infinitive are
"to come", "to go", "to take" etc.

Auxiliary verb

do

An auxiliary verb is part of the verb in a sentence, but it does not tell us the action. For example, in the sentence "We are speaking", the word "speaking" tells us the action, and the word "are" is an auxiliary verb. In the sentence "He can read", the word "can" is the auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb for the present simple is "do". For example, we say "Do you speak English?" or "I do not have a bag".

Which word is the auxiliary verb in this sentence: "They can open the window"?

The word "can" is the auxiliary verb in that sentence

Which word is the auxiliary verb in this sentence: "Do they walk to school?"

The word "do" is the auxiliary verb in that sentence

Also, the word "do" means (translate into student's language). **For example, "What is he doing?" – "He's sitting on a chair".**

What does the verb "to do" mean?

The verb "to do" means ...

What am I doing?

You're going out of the room

What do I do after the lesson?

You go out of the room after the lesson

108 What am I doing?

You're sitting down

What do you do before the lesson?

I sit down before the lesson

What am I doing?

You're standing up

What do you do after the lesson?

I stand up after the lesson



Dictation 7

This part of the body/ is a leg/ and this/ is an arm./ The plural of "foot"/ is "feet"./
There are twelve words/ in this sentence./ A verb is a word/ we use for an action./
What does the word/ "do" mean?/ As an auxiliary verb/ it means nothing./ We say
"the book",/ but "the umbrella"./ Question mark, full stop,/ comma./ The letter A/
isn't a consonant,/ but a vowel./ This answer is wrong./ That is right.

LESSON 21

109 **the most**

Of these three books, which book has **the most pages**? Of these
three books, this book has the most pages

Which city in this country has **the most people**? ... is the city in
this country which has the most people

Which person in your family **reads the most books**? My ... is the
person in my family who reads the most books

Which school in this town has **the most students**? ... is the school in this
town which has the most students

beautiful

handsome

ugly

Do you think Paris is an **ugly city**? No, I don't think Paris
is an ugly city; I think it's a beautiful city

Do you think ... is a **beautiful place**? No, I don't think ... is a beautiful
place; I think it's an ugly place

Do you think (use here the name of a film star) **is ugly**? No, I don't
think ... is ugly; I think she's beautiful/he's handsome

110 Which do you think's the **most beautiful place in this country**?

I think ... is the **most beautiful place in this country**

eat

What am I doing? You're eating

Do you eat all food? No, I don't eat all food; some I eat
and some I don't eat

Do you eat bread without butter? Yes, I eat bread without butter ~ No,
I don't eat bread without butter

What do we eat with? We eat with our mouths

drink**water****wine****milk**

What am I doing?

You're drinking

Do you drink tea?

Yes, I drink tea ~ No, I don't drink tea

Can we drink meat?

No, we can't drink meat; we eat meat

Tell me the names of some drinks, please.

The names of some
drinks are water, wine and milk

111 What colour's water?

Water has no colour

Is there a drink on the table?

Yes there's a drink on the
table ~ No, there isn't a drink on the table

Do you drink wine?

Yes, I drink wine ~ No, I don't drink wine

Which drink do you prefer: milk or water?

I prefer ...

metal**gold****silver****steel****iron**

Tell me the names of four metals, please.

The names of four
metals are gold, silver, steel and iron

made of**key****plastic**

Is your watch made of plastic?

Yes, my watch is made of
plastic ~ No, my watch isn't
made of plastic; it's made of ...

What's a key generally made of?

A key's generally made of steel

Are you wearing anything made of silver?

Yes, I'm wearing
something made of silver ~ No,
I'm not wearing anything made of silver

112

cost

How much do you think this pen costs?

I think that pen costs
about ...

Do your shoes cost more than your handkerchief?

Yes, my shoes
cost more than my handkerchief

How much does the cinema cost in this town?

The cinema costs
about ... in this town

like

What does the word "like" mean (not the verb)?	The word "like" means "similar to" or "such as"
Is this book like that book?	Yes, this book is like that book
Is your face the same as your father's?	No, my face isn't the same as my father's; it's like my father's
Do you eat different kinds of food, like Chinese, Indian, Spanish etc.?	Yes, I eat different kinds of food, like Chinese, Indian, Spanish etc. ~ No, I don't eat different kinds of food, like Chinese, Indian, Spanish etc.

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

weekend

113 Tell me the names of the days of the week, please. The names of the days of the week are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

What do we call Saturday and Sunday?

We call Saturday and Sunday the weekend

today

yesterday

tomorrow

was

will be

to be

What's today?

Today's ...

What was yesterday?

Yesterday was ...

What will tomorrow be?

Tomorrow will be ...

What will the day after tomorrow be?

The day after tomorrow will be ...

What was the day before yesterday?

The day before yesterday was ...

LESSON 22

114

want

at the moment

Do you want to break your pen?

No, I don't want to break my pen

Do you want to break the window?

No, I don't want
to break the window

Do you want anything to eat at the moment?

Yes, I want something
to eat at the moment ~ No, I don't
want anything to eat at the moment

Do you want anything to drink at the moment?

Yes, I want something
to drink at the moment ~ No, I don't
want anything to drink at the moment

do you have ...?

you don't have ...

Instead of using "got" with the verb "have", we can use the present simple auxiliary "do". We can say "Have you got a pen?" or "Do you have a pen?" We can say "You haven't got any money" or "You don't have any money". There is no difference.

Do you have anything in your pocket (or bag)?

Yes, I have something
in my pocket (or bag)

What do they have on their feet?

They have shoes on their feet

Do you have any relatives in this town?

Yes, I have some
relatives in this town ~ No, I
don't have any relatives in this town

115

begin

end

last

how long

At what time does the lesson begin?

The lesson begins at ...

At what time does the lesson end?

The lesson ends at ...

How long does the lesson last?

The lesson lasts ...

cheap**expensive****Rolls Royce**

Is this pen expensive?

No, that pen isn't expensive; it's cheap

Is a Rolls Royce cheap?

No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheap; it's expensive

Is my handkerchief expensive?

No, your handkerchief isn't
expensive; it's cheap

the fewest

Of these three books, has this book got the most pages?

No, of
these three books, that book hasn't
got the most pages; it's got the fewest pages

Which person in your family reads the fewest books?

My ... is the
person in my family
who reads the fewest books

- 116 Of these three countries, Germany, France, and Greece, has Greece got the most people?

No, of those three
countries, Greece hasn't got the
most people; it's got the fewest people

building

About how many rooms are there in this building?

There are
about ... rooms in this building

Is this building high (or low)?

No, this building isn't ... ; it's ...

inside**outside****stomach**

What part of the box is this?

It's the inside of the box

What part of the box is this?

It's the outside of the box

What can you see outside this window?

I can see a building
etc. outside this window

Are we sitting outside in the corridor?

No, we aren't
sitting outside in the corridor;
we're sitting inside the classroom

Is there any food inside our stomachs after eating?

Yes, there's some
food inside our stomachs after eating

The plural of "a" is "some". For example, we say "a pen", but "some pens".

What's the plural of "a"?

The plural of "a" is "some"

What's the plural of "a book"?

The plural of "a book" is
"some books"

What can you see in this classroom?

I can see some
books, some pens, a
teacher, a door etc. in this classroom

Have I got a thumb on my left hand?

Yes, you've got a thumb
on your left hand

Have I got any fingers on my left hand?

Yes, you've got
some fingers on your left hand

well

Can you hear well?

Yes, I can hear well

Can you see well?

Yes, I can see well

Can you speak ... well?

Yes, I can speak ... well

flower

plant

Do you like the smell of flowers?

Yes, I like the
smell of flowers

Have you got any plants at home?

Yes, I've got some
plants at home ~ No, I
haven't got any plants at home

whose

Whose book's this?

It's your book

Whose hand's that?

It's his/her hand

Whose suit's that?

It's Mr Brown's suit

love**hate**

Do children generally love going to school?

No, children don't generally love going to school; they generally hate going to school

Do children hate their mothers?

No, children don't hate their mothers; they love their mothers

Do you love eating bad food?

No, I don't love eating bad food; I hate eating bad food

Do you hate all food?

No, I don't hate all food; some I hate and some I love

*Dictation 8*

What is the meaning/ of the word "wrist"/ How many things/ are there here?/
Her hair/ is on her head./ His chin,/ mouth and nose/ are on his face./ My eyes are blue./ The people of Scandinavia/ are tall./ He's asking us a question./ The name of her country/ is Germany./ Who are you?/ The contraction/ of the verb "to have"/ is "I've, you've, he's" etc./ Have you got any ears?/ Yes, two.

*Do Revision Exercise 4*

LESSON 23

119

meal

breakfast

lunch

dinner

a day

morning

evening

Tell me the names of the three meals that people generally eat a day.

The names of the three meals that people generally eat a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner

What time do you have your breakfast?

I have my breakfast at ...

What time do you have your lunch?

I have my lunch at ...

What time does your dinner begin?

My dinner begins at ...

What time does your dinner end?

My dinner ends at ...

How long does his/her dinner last?

His/her dinner lasts ...

plate

bowl

knife

fork

spoon

chopsticks

120 What do we eat our food from?

We eat our food from a plate or a bowl

What do we eat our food with?

We eat our food with a knife, fork and spoon, or with chopsticks



See Chart 7

many

more ... than

the most

few

fewer ... than

the fewest

much

more ... than

the most

little

less ... than

the least

exception**quantity****singular**

"Many" and "much" have the same meaning, but we use "many" with things we can count. For example, we can count pens – one pen, two pens, three pens etc. We can count books, chairs etc. Generally, the things we can count have an "s" in the plural. "People" is an exception. It has no "s", but it is plural and we use "many" with it. For example, "There are many people in this town".

We use "much" with things we cannot count. For example, we cannot count water or sugar. We cannot say "one water, two waters"; "one sugar, two sugars" etc. These things are a singular quantity and have no "s". Money is not an exception; we can count money, but we do not say "one money, two monies". We say "one pound, two pounds"; "one dollar, two dollars" etc.

What's the difference between "many" and "much"?

The difference between "many" and "much" is that we use "many" with things we can count, and "much" with things we can't count

121 Give me a sentence with "many" in it, please.

There are many cars in a large city

Give me a sentence with "much" in it.

I do not put much sugar in my tea

"Few" and "little" also have the same meaning, but we use "few" with things we can count, and "little" with things we cannot count.

What's the difference between "few" and "little"?

The difference between "few" and "little" is that we use "few" with things we can count and "little" with things we can't count

Give me a sentence with "few" in it, please.

There are few tables in this school

Give me a sentence with "little" in it.

I drink little milk

many

few

Are there many pictures on these walls?

No, there aren't

many pictures on these walls;
there are few pictures on these walls

Are there few people in a large city?

No, there aren't few

people in a large city; there
are many people in a large city

much

little

a lot of

salt

pepper

We can use "much" in questions and negative sentences, but in positive sentences we generally use "a lot of". For example, we do not say "I eat much bread"; we say "I eat a lot of bread".

122 Do you drink much water?

Yes, I drink a lot of water

Do you drink little water?

No, I don't drink little water;
I drink a lot of water

Do you eat little bread?

No, I don't eat little bread;
I eat a lot of bread

Do you eat much salt?

No, I don't eat much salt;
I eat little salt

Do you put much pepper on your plate?

No, I don't put
much pepper on my plate;
I put little pepper on my plate

fewer ... than

less ... than

bank

The difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than" is that we use "fewer ... than" with things we can count, and "less ... than" with things we cannot count. For example, "I have fewer thumbs than fingers. I drink less milk than water".

What's the difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than"?

The difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than" is that we use "fewer ... than" with things we can count, and "less ... than" with things we can't count

Give me a sentence with “fewer ... than” in it, please. There are fewer pictures in this room than chairs

Give me a sentence with “less ... than” in it. I eat less food than my brother

Are there more people in Europe than in Asia? No, there aren’t more people in Europe than in Asia; there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia

Do you drink more milk than water? No, I don’t drink more milk than water; I drink less milk than water

123 Have you got more money than the bank of England? No, I haven’t got more money than the Bank of England; I’ve got less money than the Bank of England

Do you eat more meat than bread? No, I don’t eat more meat than bread; I eat less meat than bread

LESSON 24

124

the fewest

the least

the one

The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is the same as the difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than". We use "the fewest" with things we can count, whereas we use "the least" with things we cannot count. For example, "Of these three places, London, Cambridge and Greenwich, Greenwich has the fewest buildings", and "Of these three people, Mr Brown, Mr Smith and Mr Jones, Mr Jones drinks the least coffee".

What's the difference between "the fewest" and "the least"?

The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is that we use "the fewest" with things we can count, whereas we use "the least" with things we can't count

Give me a sentence with "the fewest" in it, please.

In my family,

my brother is the one who reads the fewest books

Give me a sentence with "the least" in it.

In my family,

my sister is the one who eats the least bread

Of these three books, has this book got the most pages?

No, of these three books, this book hasn't got the most pages; it's got the fewest pages

Who eats the least food in your family?

My ... eats the least food in my family

Who drinks the least coffee in your family?

My ... drinks the least coffee in my family

125 Of these three foods, bread, meat and salt, do you eat salt the most?

No, of those three foods, bread, meat and salt, I don't eat salt the most; I eat it the least

Of these three drinks, water, milk and wine, do you drink wine the most?

No, of those three drinks, water, milk and wine, I don't drink wine the most; I drink it the least

opposite**next to**

Who's sitting opposite you?

... is sitting opposite me

Who's sitting next to you?

... is sitting next to me

What can you see opposite this building?

I can see another
building etc. opposite this building

work**rest****most people**

Do most people rest from Monday to Friday?

No, most people don't
rest from Monday to Friday; they work

Do you think most people like working?

No, I don't think
most people like working;
I think they dislike working

Do you work at the weekend?

Yes, I work at the weekend
~ No, I don't work at the weekend

126

glass**wood**

What's the window made of?

The window's made of glass

Is the table made of plastic?

No, the table isn't made of plastic;
it's made of wood

paper**stone**

What's this book made of?

This (or that) book's made of paper

What's the wall of the house behind Mr and Mrs Brown made of?

The wall of the house behind
Mr and Mrs Brown is made of stone

enough

Do you speak English well?

No, I don't speak English well,
but I speak it well enough

Are you tall enough to touch the ceiling?

No, I'm not tall enough
to touch the ceiling; I'm too short

Are you short enough to stand under the table?

No, I'm not short
enough to stand under the table; I'm too tall

127 Is my pocket large enough to put this book into?

No, your pocket
isn't large enough to put
that book into; it's too small



See Chart 1

that one

repeat

Instead of saying "This pencil is black and that pencil is white", we can say "This pencil is black and that one is white", without repeating the word "pencil".

What colour's this pencil?

This pencil's black

What colour's that one?

That one's white

Which pencil's red?

This pencil's red

Which one's grey?

This one's grey

Which book's open?

This book's open

Which one's closed?

This one's closed

badly

Can you hear well with your fingers in your ears?

No, I can't hear
well with my fingers in my ears; I hear badly

Do you see badly?

Yes, I see badly ~ No, I
don't see badly; I see well

128 Does this pen write badly?

No, this pen doesn't write badly;
it writes well

Do you speak ... badly?

No, I don't speak ... badly;
I speak it well

telephone

mobile

phone

call

make a (phone) call

Is there a telephone in your family home?

Yes, there's a

telephone in my family home ~

No, there isn't a telephone in my family home

Have you got a mobile (phone) in your pocket?

Yes, I've got a

mobile (phone) in my pocket ~ No, I

haven't got a mobile (phone) in my pocket

How many phone calls do you make a day?

I make about ...

phone calls a day



Dictation 9

The difference/ between "any" and "some"/ is that we generally use "any"/ in questions and negative sentences,/ whereas we use "some"/ in the positive./ "Any" is non-specific./ "How many" is specific./ Are there any books/ on the table?/ Yes, there are some./ How many books are there/ on the floor?/ There are none./ The present continuous/ we use for an action/ we are doing now./ For example,/ I am speaking English now./ About how many pages/ are there in this book?



Do Revision Exercise 5

Pronunciation Chart

/ɪ/		/əʊ/		/ɔ:/		/ʌ/	
this	/ðɪs/	no	/nəʊ/	first	/fɜ:st/	front	/frʌnt/
it's	/ɪts/	coat	/kəʊt/	third	/θɜ:d/	London	/'lʌndən/
is	/ɪz/	don't	/dəʊnt/	her	/hɜ:/	coming	/kʌmɪŋ/
city	/'sɪti/	both	/bəʊθ/	person	/'pɜ:sən/	country	/'kʌntri/
miss	/mɪs/	only	/əʊnlɪ/	word	/wɜ:d/	mother	/'mʌðə/
in	/ɪn/	most	/məʊst/	verb	/vɜ:b/	some	/sʌm/
difference	/'dɪfrəns/	home	/həʊm/	prefer	/prə'fɜ:/	son	/sʌn/
still	/stɪl/			turn	/tɜ:n/	money	/'mʌni/
difficult	/'dɪfɪkəlt/					month	/mʌnθ/
milk	/mɪlk/					love	/lʌv/
little	/'lɪtl/						

Pronunciation Chart

/æ/		/ɔ:/		/ʊ/		/h/		other	
as	/æz/	all	/ɔ:l/	look	/luk/	home	/həum/	a	/ə/
hat	/hæt/	more	/mɔ:/	book	/buk/	hat	/hæt/	an	/æn/
have	/hæv/	door	/dɔ:/			head	/hed/	what	/wɒt/
man	/mæn/	wall	/wɔ:l/			hear	/hɪə/	<u>the</u> book	/ðə/
		call	/kɔ:l/			her	/hɜ:/	<u>the</u> eye	/ði:/
								we're	/wɪə/
								answering	/'a:nserɪŋ/
								or	/ɔ:/
								fifth	/fɪfθ/

- 1) This is his city.
- 2) Oh, no; don't go home.
- 3) The third, thirteenth and thirty-third.
- 4) Send some money to London.
- 5) Have you got that hat?
- 6) There are doors in all the walls.
- 7) Look at the book.
- 8) Her hat is on his head.

Revision Exercise 2 (Lessons 6 – 9)

- 1 Is India in Europe?
- 2 What are the cardinal numbers?
- 3 What are the ordinal numbers?
- 4 Which's the first letter of the alphabet?
- 5 Which's the twelfth letter of the alphabet?
- 6 Which's the last letter of the alphabet?
- 7 Are all the walls in this room white?
- 8 What's the plural of person?
- 9 What's the plural of foot?
- 10 $2 + 2 = 7$: is that right?
- 11 What's your name?
- 12 Are you going to the window?
- 13 What's the name of your country?
- 14 What's the name of the country between England and Spain?
- 15 Are the people of Scandinavia short?
- 16 What's the difference between "tall" and "short" and "high" and "low"?
- 17 What's the difference between "any" and "some"?
- 18 Are there any chairs on the table?
- 19 How many books are there on the table?
- 20 How many books are there on the floor?

Answers

- 1 No, India isn't in Europe; it's in Asia.
- 2 The cardinal numbers are 1, 2, 3 etc.
- 3 The ordinal numbers are 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc.
- 4 A's the first letter of the alphabet.
- 5 L's the twelfth letter of the alphabet.
- 6 Z's the last letter of the alphabet.

- 7 Yes, all the walls in this room are white.
- 8 The plural of person is people.
- 9 The plural of foot is feet.
- 10 No, it isn't right; it's wrong.
- 11 My name's ...
- 12 No, I'm not going to the window; I'm remaining on the chair.
- 13 ... is the name of my country.
- 14 France's the name of the country between England and Spain.
- 15 No, the people of Scandinavia aren't short; they're tall.
- 16 The difference between "tall" and "short" and "high" and "low" is that we use "tall" and "short" for people, whereas we use "high" and "low" for things.
- 17 The difference between "any" and "some" is that we use "any" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "some" in positive sentences.
- 18 No, there aren't any chairs on the table.
- 19 There are ... books on the table.
- 20 There are none.

Revision Exercise 3 (Lessons 10 – 11)

- 1 Are you speaking?
- 2 What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?
- 3 Are you writing?
- 4 Do you write?
- 5 What's the negative of "I speak"?
- 6 What's the negative of "he speaks"?
- 7 About how many people are there in your country?
- 8 Can you read and write?
- 9 Do you like your city (or town or village)?
- 10 Do you dislike television?

- 11** Are all the parts of your body still now?
- 12** What clothes are you wearing?
- 13** Are you wearing glasses?
- 14** Do you wear a hat?
- 15** Do we speak with our mouths?
- 16** Do we read with our eyes?
- 17** How much is half a hundred?
- 18** How much is half thirteen?
- 19** Tell me your name, please.
- 20** Tell me the name of the capital of Russia, please.

Answers

- 1** No, I'm not speaking, I'm reading.
- 2** The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally.
- 3** Yes, I'm writing.
- 4** Yes, I write.
- 5** The negative of "I speak" is "I don't speak".
- 6** The negative of "he speaks" is "he doesn't speak".
- 7** There are about ... people in my country.
- 8** Yes, I can read and write.
- 9** Yes, I like my city (or town or village). ~ No, I don't like my city (or town or village).
- 10** No, I don't dislike television; I like television.
- 11** No, not all the parts of my body are still now; my mouth and my tongue etc. are moving.
- 12** I'm wearing shoes, socks, a suit, etc.
- 13** Yes, I'm wearing glasses. ~ No, I'm not wearing glasses.
- 14** Yes, I wear a hat.
- 15** Yes, we speak with our mouths.

- 16 Yes, we read with our eyes.
- 17 Fifty is half a hundred.
- 18 Six and a half is half thirteen.
- 19 My name's ...
- 20 Moscow's the capital of Russia.

Revision Exercise 4 (Lessons 12 – 13)

- 1 Do you speak (Greek)?
- 2 Which do you prefer: the cinema or television?
- 3 Do the English generally prefer coffee?
- 4 Which is it right to say: "both us" or "both of us"?
- 5 Which language do you generally speak?
- 6 Is Germany an Asian country?
- 7 What's the contraction of "I have not"?
- 8 Have you got two heads?
- 9 Are the French the same as the Russians?
- 10 Do the people in Germany speak the same language as the people in Japan?
- 11 Which is it right to say, "people are" or "people is"?
- 12 What's the difference between "anybody" and "somebody"?
- 13 Is there anybody speaking to you?
- 14 Do you like walking?
- 15 Do you sit down after the lesson?
- 16 What's the negative of "can"?
- 17 Can you touch the ceiling?
- 18 How much is a quarter of a thousand?
- 19 What's a quarter of five?
- 20 Do you like learning a language?

Answers

- 1 No, I don't speak (Greek); I speak ...
- 2 I prefer... to...
- 3 No, the English don't generally prefer coffee; they generally prefer tea.
- 4 It's right to say "both of us".
- 5 I generally speak ...
- 6 No, Germany isn't an Asian country; it's a European country.
- 7 The contraction of "I have not" is "I haven't".
- 8 No, I haven't got two heads; I've only got one head.
- 9 No, the French aren't the same as the Russians; they're different from the Russians.
- 10 No, the people in Germany don't speak the same language as the people in Japan; they speak a different language from the people in Japan.
- 11 It's right to say "people are".
- 12 The difference between "anybody" and "somebody" is that we use "anybody" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "somebody" in positive sentences.
- 13 No, there isn't anybody speaking to me.
- 14 Yes, I like walking.
- 15 No, I don't sit down after the lesson; I stand up after the lesson.
- 16 The negative of "can" is "cannot".
- 17 No, I can't touch the ceiling.
- 18 250 is a quarter of a thousand.
- 19 One-and-a-quarter is a quarter of five.
- 20 Yes, I like learning a language.

Revision Exercise 5 (Lessons 14 – 15)

- 1 Is Chinese an easy language to learn?
- 2 Do you come to school by train or by bus?
- 3 Are you married?

- 4** How many children have your mother and father got?
- 5** What do we call the thing we wear on our heads?
- 6** What kind of room is this?
- 7** Give me some examples of prepositions, please.
- 8** What do we speak with?
- 9** Tell me the names of the four cardinal points, please.
- 10** Is Greece west of Italy?
- 11** Is Paris in the south of France?
- 12** Tell me the names of some of the places you like in this country.
- 13** What's the opposite of "high"?
- 14** Can we speak without opening our mouths?
- 15** Can you read without wearing glasses?
- 16** What's the difference between a verb and a noun?
- 17** Give me an example of a verb, please.
- 18** Give me an example of a noun.
- 19** Is the word "translation" a verb or a noun?
- 20** Do you walk about the room during the lesson?

Answers

- 1** No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn; it's a difficult language to learn.
- 2** I come to school by ...
- 3** Yes, I'm married. ~ No, I'm not married; I'm single.
- 4** My mother and father have got ... children.
- 5** We call the thing we wear on our heads a hat.
- 6** It's a classroom.
- 7** Some examples of prepositions are "on", "under", "in" and "from".
- 8** We speak with our mouths.
- 9** The names of the four cardinal points are north, south, east and west.
- 10** No, Greece isn't west of Italy; it's east of Italy.
- 11** No, Paris isn't in the south of France; it's in the north of France.

- 12 The names of some of the places I like in this country are ...
- 13 The opposite of "high" is "low".
- 14 No, we can't speak without opening our mouths.
- 15 Yes, I can read without wearing glasses. ~ No, I can't read without wearing glasses.
- 16 The difference between a verb and a noun is that a verb is a word we use for an action, whereas a noun is the name of a thing.
- 17 "Take" is a verb.
- 18 "Book" is a noun.
- 19 The word "translation" is a noun.
- 20 No, I don't walk about the room during the lesson; I sit on my chair.

Chart 4

non-specific

Any?

specific

How many?

non-specific

Anybody?

specific

Who?

non-specific

Anything?

specific

What?

Chart 4

Yes, some
No, not any

Seven etc.
None

Yes, somebody
No, not anybody

Mrs Brown etc.
Nobody

Yes, something
No, not anything

A light etc.
Nothing

Chart 5

Present continuous – now

Positive

I am
you are
he } is speaking
she }
it }
we }
you } are
they }

Negative

I am
you are
he } is not speaking
she }
it }
we }
you } are
they }

Questions

Am I
Are you
Is he
she } speaking?
it }
Are we
you }
they }

Chart 5

Present simple – generally

Positive

I }
you } speak

he }
she } speaks
it

we }
you } speak
they }

Negative

I } do not speak
you }

he }
she } does not speak
it

we }
you } do not speak
they }

Questions

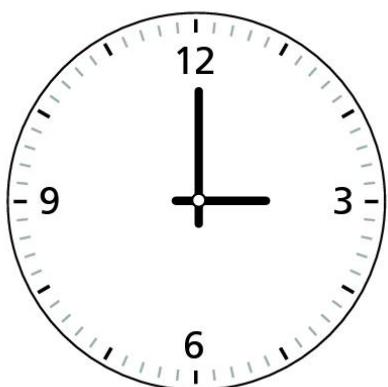
Do } I
 } you

Does } he
 } she } speak?
 } it

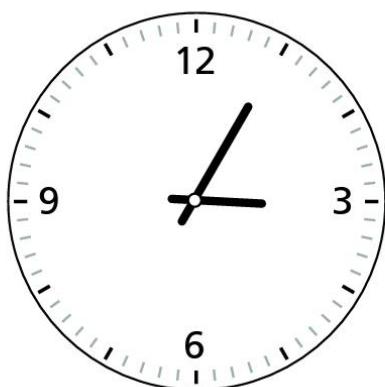
Do } we
 } you
 } they

Chart 6

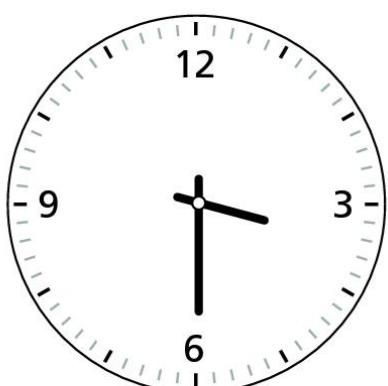
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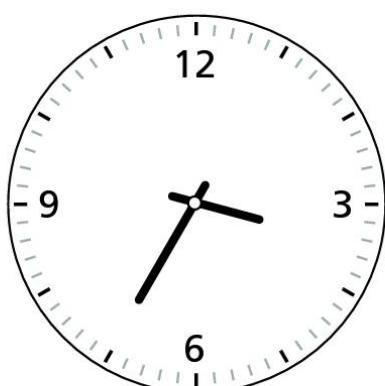
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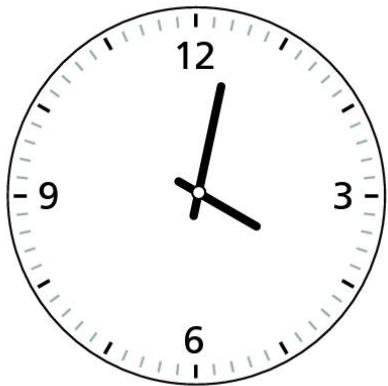
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3.35



4.02



7.18

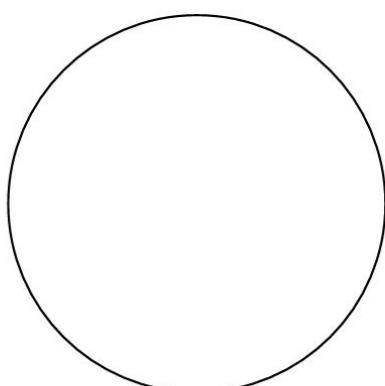
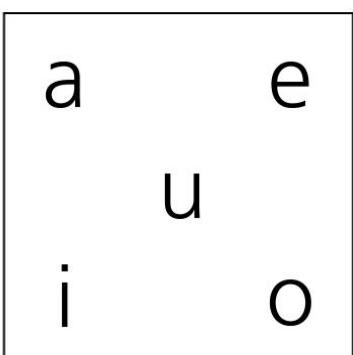
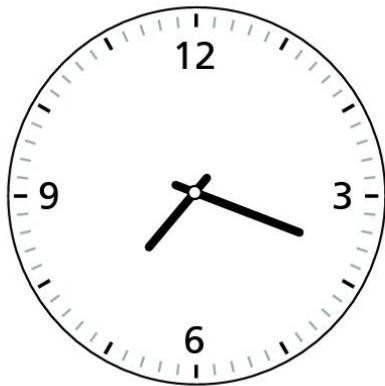
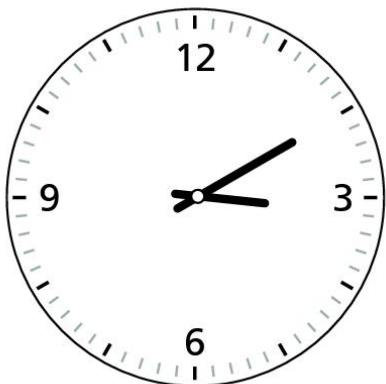
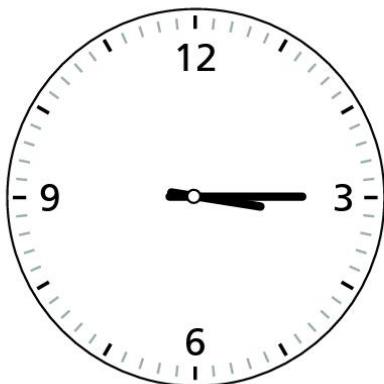


Chart 6

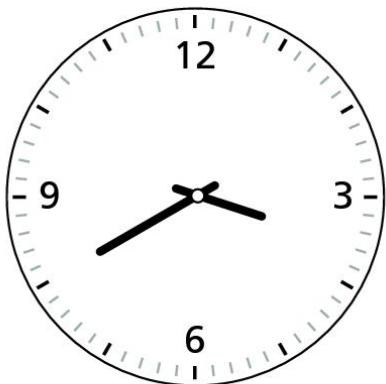
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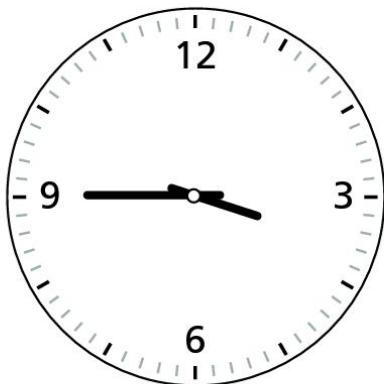
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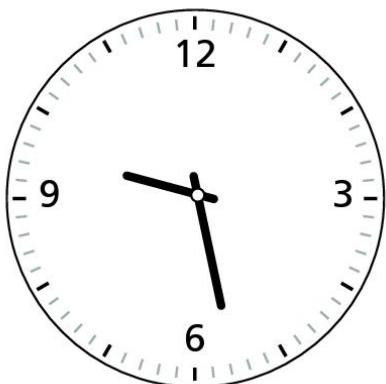
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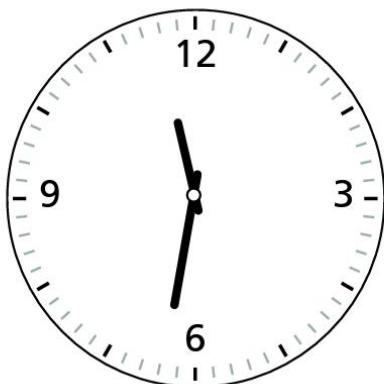
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9.28



11.32



PLURAL – NUMBER –

many — more ... than —

few — fewer ... than —

SINGULAR – QUANTITY –

much — more ... than —

little — less ... than —

THINGS WE CAN COUNT

the most	}	books
the fewest		pens
	}	people

THINGS WE CAN'T COUNT

the most	}	water
the least		sugar
	}	money