

1A word order in questions

questions with **do / does / did** in present simple and past simple

question word	auxiliary	subject	infinitive (= verb)	(1) 3))
Where	Do	you	live with your parents?	
When	Did	you	have a holiday last year?	
What	does	your sister	work?	
	did	you	start studying English?	
	did	they	talk about?	

- Use **ASI** (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) and **QUASI** (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) to remember word order in questions.

questions with **be**

question word	be word	subject	adjective, noun, etc.	(1) 4))
	Are	you	hungry?	
What	Is	there	a bank near here?	
Where	was	that	noise?	
	are	you	from?	
	were	you	born?	

- Make questions with the verb **be** by inverting the verb and the subject.

She is a teacher. **Is she** a teacher?

1B present simple

I / you / we / they	he / she / it	(1) 12))
+ I usually work at home.	Holly knows me very well.	
- They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.	
? Do you speak French?	Does Alice like jazz?	
✓✗ Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . / No, she doesn't .	

- Use the present simple for things you do every day / week / year, or for things which are generally true or always happen.
- Use **don't/doesn't** to make negative sentences, and **do/does** to make questions.

spelling rules for the 3rd person -s (he, she, it)

infinitive	3rd person	spelling
work	works	add -s
study	studies	consonant + y > ies
finish	finishes	add -es after ch, ce, ge, sh,
go / do	goes / does	add -es
have	has	change to -s

adverbs and expressions of frequency

1 We **often** go out on Friday night. (1) 13))

She doesn't **usually** study at weekends.

I'm **never** ill.

He's **always** late for work.

2 She gets up early **every day**.

We have English classes **twice a week**.

1 We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never*).

- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.
- Adverbs of frequency go after **be**.

She's never ill. NOT **She's ill never.**

- Remember to use a **+verb** with **never**.
- **It never rains.** NOT **It doesn't never rain.**

2 Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.

1C present continuous: **be + verb + -ing**

1 A What **are you doing**? (1) 22))

B I'm **sending** a message to Sarah.

2 My brother **is doing** a two-month course in the UK.

3 In this picture the woman **is standing** near the window.

- Use the present continuous:

- 1 for things that are happening now, at this moment.
- 2 for temporary things that are happening now, this week, etc.
- 3 to describe a picture.

I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+ I'm working - I'm not working	You We They	're working aren't working
		He She It

? Are you **working**? Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.

? Is he **working**? Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.

spelling rules for the -ing form

infinitive	-ing form	spelling
cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
live	living	cut the final e and add -ing
run	running	double the final consonant and add -ing

present simple or present continuous?

A What **do you do**? B I **work** for Microsoft. (1) 23))

A What **are you doing**? B I'm **checking** my emails.

- Use the present simple for things that are generally true or always happen.
- Use the present continuous for an action happening now or at this moment.
- We normally use verbs which describe states or feelings (non-action verbs), e.g. *want, need, like*, in the present simple, not continuous.

1A

- a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

- How old are you? (old)
 1 Where do you from? (come)
 2 Where the train station? (is)
 3 How often you read magazines? (do)
 4 Where your friends from? (are)
 5 Why you write to me? (didn't)
 6 Do you often to the cinema? (go)
 7 What this word mean? (does)
 8 What time did arrive? (your friends)
 9 Does finish at 8.00? (the class)
 10 Where were born? (you)

- b Put the words in the right order to make questions.

- you live where do ? Where do you live?
 1 you a do have car ?
 2 older is brother your you than ?
 3 often he how to write does you ?
 4 this time start does what class ?
 5 Brazil from is friend your ?
 6 languages how you many do speak ?
 7 she born where was ?
 8 last go where you summer did ?
 9 father doctor your is a ?
 10 come bus to you by school did ?

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1B

- a Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- he / usually get up late He usually gets up late.
 1 Anna / like music
 2 my sister / have a lot of hobbies
 3 I / get on very well with my parents
 4 my brother / study at university
 5 my neighbours / have any children
 6 when / the film start
 7 he / go out twice a week
 8 we / often talk about politics
 9 how often / you email your brother
 10 I / go on Facebook very often

- b Put the words in the right order.

go cinema we often the to We often go to the cinema.

- 1 always before go I before bed 11.00 to
 2 ever her Kate sees family hardly
 3 Saturdays never shopping on go we
 4 a to I dentist's year go twice the
 5 in they breakfast the sometimes garden have
 6 usually morning the we the listen in radio to
 7 in day park every Alan the runs
 8 after drink I coffee 4.00 never
 9 often John to go doesn't cinema the
 10 visit I once my month a mum

◀ p.7

1C

- a Write sentences with the present continuous.

- It / rain It isn't raining.
 1 John / wear a shirt today!
 2 It's hot. Why / wear a coat
 3 Anna / sit next to Jane today
 4 Hey! You / stand on my foot!
 5 what book / you read
 6 we / think of you at the moment
 7 she / wear make-up
 8 they / make a big mistake
 9 your mother / shop in town
 10 she / live with her parents at the moment

- b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

The girl in the painting is playing the guitar. (play)

- 1 My dog's not dangerous. He _____. (not bite)
 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____. (wear, rain)
 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 4 I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
 5 Be careful! The baby _____ that pen in her mouth! (put)
 6 A _____ you usually _____ at weekends? (cook)
 B No, we normally _____ out. (eat)
 7 A What _____ you _____ here? (do)
 B I _____ for Emma. She's late, as usual. (wait)
 8 I usually drink tea, but I _____ a coffee today. (want)
 9 My sister _____ from 9.00 to 5.00. She's a secretary. (work)
 10 We _____ in Paris, but we _____ in Nice at the moment. (live, stay)

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2

2A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

regular	irregular	(1 36))
+ I stayed with friends.	We went to Brazil on holiday.	
- I didn't stay in a hotel.	We didn't go to São Paolo.	
? Did you stay for the weekend?	Did you go to Rio?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, I did .	No, we didn't .	
Wh ? Where did you stay ?	Why did you go there?	

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The form of the past simple is the same for all persons.
- To make the past simple of regular verbs add **-ed**. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the past simple, e.g. **go** > **went**, **see** > **saw**. See **Irregular verbs p.164**.

- Use the infinitive after **didn't** for negatives and **Did...?** for questions.
- Use **ASI** and **QUASI** to remember word order in questions.

spelling rules for regular verbs

infinitive	past	spelling
work	worked	add -ed
stay	stayed	
like	liked	add -d if verb finishes in e
study	studied	y > ied after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant

2B past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

At 8.45 last Saturday I **was working** in my office.

(1 39))

I **wasn't doing** anything important.

My friends **were having** breakfast. They **weren't working**.

A **Was it raining** when you got up? B No, it **wasn't**.

A What **were** you **doing** at 11 o'clock last night? B I **was watching** TV.

+ I/He/She/It	was working	You/We/They	were working
- I/He/She/It	wasn't working	You/We/They	weren't working
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Was he working ?	Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Were they working ?	Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .		

- Use the past continuous to describe an action **in progress** at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story or narrative.

past simple or past continuous?

I **was working** in my office when the boss **walked in**.

I **was having** lunch when my sister **arrived**.

- Use the past simple for a completed action in the past.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress before or at the time of the past simple action.

2C time sequencers

On our first date we went to the cinema. **After that** we started **1 46))** meeting every day.

On Thursday I had an argument with my boss. **Next day** I decided to look for a new job.

We sat down to eat. **Two minutes later** the phone rang.

When I came out of the club he was waiting for me.

The accident happened **when** I was crossing the road.

- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use **when** as a time sequencer and also to join two actions.

I **was watching** TV **when** the phone **rang**. (two verbs joined by **when**)

 **then, after that**

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with **then** or **after that**, but **NOT** with **after**, e.g. **I got up and got dressed**. **Then / After that I made a cup of coffee**. **NOT After I made a cup of coffee**.

connectors: **because, so, but, although because and so**

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry. (reason)

She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast. (result)

- Use **because** to express a reason.
- Use **so** to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop the car, **but** she hit the man. (1 48)) **Although** she tried to stop the car, she hit the man. She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep. She couldn't sleep, **although** she was very tired.

- Use **but** and **although** to show a contrast.
- Although** can go at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Two summers ago we had (have) a holiday in Scotland. We ¹_____ (drive) there from London, but our car ²_____ (break) down on the motorway and we ³_____ (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we ⁴_____ (get) to Edinburgh we ⁵_____ (not can) find a good hotel – they ⁶_____ (be) all full. We ⁷_____ (not know) what to do, but in the end we ⁸_____ (find) a Bed and Breakfast and we ⁹_____ (stay) there for the week. We ¹⁰_____ (see) the castle, ¹¹_____ (go) to the Arts Festival, and we ¹²_____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We ¹³_____ (want) to go to Loch Ness, but we ¹⁴_____ (not have) much time and it ¹⁵_____ (be) quite far away. The weather ¹⁶_____ (not be) very good, and it ¹⁷_____ (start) raining the day we ¹⁸_____ (leave).



b Complete the questions in the past simple.

Where did you go on holiday last year?

We went to Vancouver.

- 1 _____ a good time?
Yes, we had a great time.
- 2 _____ with?
I went with my family.
- 3 _____?
We stayed in a hotel.
- 4 _____ the plane ticket ____?
It cost £500.
- 5 _____ the weather like?
It was hot and sunny.
- 6 _____ at night?
We went to bars and restaurants.

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2B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the past continuous.

- I was eating dinner, so I didn't answer the phone. (eat)
 1 I took this photo when my wife _____ in the garden. (work)
 2 He met his wife when he _____ in Japan. (live)
 3 They _____ for us when we arrived. (not wait)
 4 _____ she _____ a coat when she went out? (wear)
 5 The sun _____ when I left for work. (shine)
 6 What _____ you _____ at 7.30 last night? (do)
 7 I _____ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
 8 We _____ TV when you phoned. (not watch)

b Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

She arrived when we were having dinner. (arrive, have)

- 1 I _____ my arm when I _____ football.
(break, play)
- 2 _____ you _____ fast when the police _____ you? (drive, stop)
- 3 It _____ when we _____ the pub. (snow, leave)
- 4 I _____ the match because I _____.
(not see, work)
- 5 When you _____ me, I _____ to my boss.
(call, talk)
- 6 We _____ in Cambridge when we _____.
(study, meet)
- 7 _____ they _____ in Rome when they _____ their first baby? (live, have)

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2C

a Put the sentences in the right order.

- a He told me he was a policeman and that they were looking for a thief.
- b Then another man tried to do the same.
- c One day in 2011 I was standing in the queue for a bus.
- d Next day I read the story in a newspaper.
- e When the second man went in front of me, I told him to go and stand in the queue.
- f A few seconds later, the first policeman got off the bus with a man.
- g Suddenly a man ran in front of me and got on the bus.
- h After that, a police car came and took the men away.

b Complete the sentences with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi, so we walked home.

- 1 _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
- 2 I woke up in the night _____ there was a noise.
- 3 I called him, _____ his mobile was turned off.
- 4 _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
- 5 There was nothing on TV, _____ I went to bed.
- 6 All the cafés were full _____ it was a public holiday.
- 7 She wanted to be a doctor, _____ she failed her exams.
- 8 The garden looked very beautiful, _____ I took a photograph.
- 9 _____ the team played well, they didn't win.

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3

3A be going to

- 1 I'm going to work for an NGO. (1 57))

He's going to meet me at the airport.

- 2 I'm sure England are going to lose tomorrow.

It's going to rain tonight.

I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+ I'm going to	You We They	're going to
- I'm not going to	You We They	aren't going to
?		☐ ☑
Are you going to work for an NGO? Is he going to work for an NGO?		Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

3B present continuous (future arrangements)

- + I'm seeing a friend tonight. (1 64))

She's arriving at lunchtime.

- She isn't leaving until Friday.

They aren't coming to the party.

- ? What are you doing this evening?

Is she meeting us at the restaurant?

- We often use the present continuous with a future meaning, especially for future arrangements, i.e. for plans we have made at a fixed time or place in the future. Don't use the present simple for this. NOT *I see some friends tonight.*

be going to or present continuous?

We can often use either with no difference in meaning, e.g. *I'm going to see Anna on Tuesday. OR I'm seeing Anna on Tuesday.*

It's very common to use the present continuous with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend*, etc. and with verbs describing travel arrangements, e.g. *go, come, leave, arrive.*

I'm leaving on Monday is more common than *I'm going to leave on Monday.*

3C defining relative clauses with who, which, where

A cook is a person **who** makes food.

(2 5))

That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year.

A clock is something **which** tells the time.

Is that the book **which** everybody's reading?

A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

That's the restaurant **where** I had dinner last week.

- Use defining relative clauses to explain what a person, thing or place is or does.
- Use **who** for a person, **which** for a thing and **where** for a place.

that

You can use **that** instead of **who** or **which**.

*She's the girl **who** / **that** works with my brother.*

*It's a thing **which** / **that** connects two computers.*



3A

a Complete with *going to* + a verb.

be cook do get not go
learn not listen see stay

What film *are you going to see* tonight?

- 1 your sister Chinese?
- 2 You in class 3 next year.
- 3 We camping next summer.
We in a hotel.
- 4 We a taxi to the airport.
- 5 I a wonderful meal tonight.
- 6 You can talk, but I to you.
- 7 What you when you leave school?

b Look at the pictures. Make sentences with *going to* + a verb.

be (x2) love rain



It's going to rain.



2 Not that one. It too expensive.



1 We late for work!



3 You this book!

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3B

a Read the sentences. Write N for now, F for future.

F I'm meeting Joe at two o'clock.

1 I'm living in a flat with two Swedish boys.

2 We're coming back on Monday.

3 She's moving to Canada soon.

4 I'm waiting for the postman.

5 I'm reading a really good book about science.

6 We're meeting Sally and James for lunch on Sunday.

7 Karl is arriving at 6 o'clock.

8 I'm studying for my maths exam.

b Complete the dialogue between two flatmates.

A What *are you doing* (do)?

B I¹ (pack) my suitcase.

A Why?

B Because I² (fly) to Vienna at 8 o'clock tonight.

A Oh, I didn't know. Why³ (go) to Vienna?

B I⁴ (see) the boss of VTech Solutions tomorrow.

A Why⁵ (meet) him?

B I⁶ (work) on a project for him at the moment and I need to discuss it with him.

A Oh, well have a good trip!

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3C

a Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

A postman is the person *who* brings you your letters.

1 An octopus is an animal lives in the sea and has eight legs.

2 A lawnmower is a machine cuts the grass.

3 A waiter is the person serves you in a café.

4 A changing room is a room people try on clothes.

5 A porter is the person helps you with your luggage.

6 Garlic is a kind of food keeps vampires away.

7 A garage is a place people fix cars.

b Write sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

She / the woman / catch the same bus as me
She's the woman who catches the same bus as me.

1 That / the dog / always barks at night

2 That / the shop / I bought my wedding dress

3 That / the actor / was in Glee

4 They / the children / live next door to me

5 This / the restaurant / they make great pizza

6 That / the switch / controls the air conditioning

7 He / the teacher / teaches my sister

8 That / the room / we have our meetings

9 This / the light / is broken

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4

4A present perfect

I've **finished** my homework.

(2 16))

She's **cleaned** the kitchen.

He **hasn't done** the washing up.

A Has she turned off her phone? B No, **she hasn't**.

- We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past, not saying exactly when things happened.
- We often use the present perfect to give news.
Mary's had her baby! A parcel has arrived for you.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have	I've	I haven't	
You have	You've	You haven't	
He / She / It has	He / She / It's	He / She / It hasn't	
We have	We've	We haven't	
They have	They've	They haven't	finished the exercise.

Have you **finished** the exercise? Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.

Has he **done** the homework? Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.

- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple (e.g. *buy, bought, bought*) and sometimes different (e.g. *do, did, done*). See **Irregular verbs p.164**.

yet, just, already

- A Have you done your homework **yet**? (2 17))
B No, not **yet**. I haven't finished **yet**.
- My sister's **just** started a new job.
- A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've **already** seen it three times.

- We often use *yet, just* and *already* with the present perfect.

- Use *yet* in **?** and **-** sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.
- Use *just* in **+** sentences to say that something happened very recently. Put *just* before the main verb.
- Use *already* in **+** sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. Put *already* before the main verb.

4B present perfect or past simple? (1)

Have you **ever been** to a fancy dress party? (2 24))

She's **seen** that film twice.

I've **never met** Nina's husband.

- We often use the present perfect to talk about past experiences in our lives when we don't specify a time.

been and gone

Compare the present perfect of *be* and *go*.

Mike **has been** to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

Mike **has gone** to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

present perfect or past simple?

A Have you **ever been** to Mexico?

B Yes, I **have**.

A When **did you go** there?

B I **went** last year.

A Have you **seen** his new film?

B Yes, I **have**.

A What **did you think** of it?

B I **loved** it.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple to ask for or give specific details, e.g. *when, what, where, who with*, etc.

4C something, anything, nothing, etc.

people

(2 34))

- +** Somebody / Someone has taken my pen!
- I didn't speak to anybody / anyone.
? Did anybody / anyone phone?
X No, nobody / no one. Nobody / No one phoned.

things

- +** I bought **something** for dinner.
- I didn't do **anything** at the weekend.
? Is there **anything** in the fridge?
X No, **nothing**. There's **nothing** in the fridge.

places

- +** Let's go **somewhere** this weekend.
- We didn't go **anywhere** this summer.
? Is there **anywhere** to park?
X No, **nowhere**. There's **nowhere** to park.

- Use *somebody / someone, something, somewhere* with a **+** verb when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
- Use *anybody / anyone, anything, anywhere* in questions or with a **-** verb.
I didn't do anything last night. NOT I didn't do nothing.
- Use *nobody / no one, nothing, nowhere* in short answers or in sentences with a **+** verb.

4A

a Write sentences in the present perfect.

He / clean the car He's cleaned the car.

1 She / buy a new jacket

2 He / find a job yet

3 / you speak to Mr Jackson

4 We / find a fantastic hotel

5 They / finish eating

6 / you see Peter this morning

7 / you do your homework this week

8 We / reply to Mr Jones's email yet

4B

a Complete with the verb in the present perfect.

Have you done the shopping today? (do)

1 _____ you ever _____ clothes from that shop? (buy)

2 I _____ always _____ a pair of designer shoes. (want)

3 I _____ the newspaper today. (not read)

4 We _____ to the new shopping centre yet. (not be)

5 _____ your brother _____ abroad all his life? (live)

6 They _____ to live in South America. (go)

7 She _____ before. (not fly)

8 James _____ his girlfriend's family yet. (not meet)

9 _____ you _____ in this restaurant before? (eat)

10 Jane _____ to the gym – she'll be back in an hour. (go)

4C

a Complete with *something*, *anything*, *nothing*, etc.

Are you doing *anything* tonight?

1 Did you meet _____ last night?

2 _____ phoned when you were out. They're going to call back later.

3 I've seen your wallet _____, but I can't remember where.

4 There's _____ interesting on TV tonight. Let's go out.

5 Did _____ call while I was out?

6 Did you go _____ exciting at the weekend?

b Write sentences or questions with *already*, *just*, or *yet*.

He / arrive. (already) He's already arrived.

1 I / have / breakfast. (just)

2 / you / finish / your homework? (yet)

3 The film / start. (already)

4 I / not meet / his girlfriend. (yet)

5 They / get married. (just)

6 You're too late. He / go / home. (already)

7 / you speak / to him? (yet)

8 I / not read / his new book. (yet)

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b Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or past simple.

A Oh no! I've seen this film before! (see)

B Really? When ¹ _____ it? (see)

A I ² _____ to the cinema in March and it was on then. (go)

B Oh, never mind. I ³ _____ to the cinema in ages. The last film I ⁴ _____ was *Mamma Mia!* (not be, see)

A ⁵ _____ it? (enjoy)

B Of course! I ⁶ _____ it! (love)

c Complete with *been* or *gone*.

'Where's Rob?' 'He's gone to the football match.'

1 The kids aren't here. They've all _____ out.

2 Have you ever _____ to the swimming pool in town?

3 I haven't _____ to Sue's new flat yet.

4 My sister has _____ to teach in France.

5 Oh good. Dad's _____ to the shop – the fridge is full.

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7 I've bought you _____ really nice for Christmas!

8 I rang the doorbell, but _____ answered.

9 We went shopping, but we didn't buy _____.

10 There's _____ more expensive than London!

b Answer with *Nobody*, *Nowhere*, or *Nothing*.

1 What did you do last night? _____

2 Where did you go yesterday? _____

3 Who did you see? _____

c Answer the questions in b with a full sentence.

1 I didn't do _____.

2 _____.

3 _____.

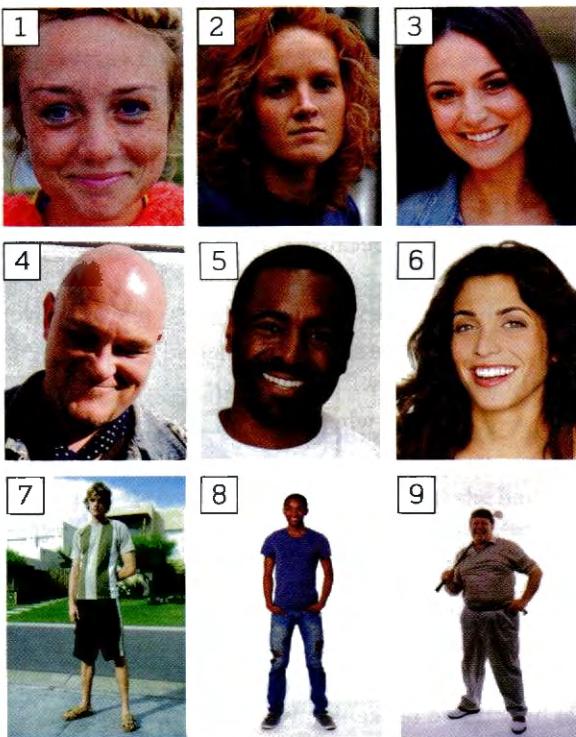
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Describing people

VOCABULARY BANK

1 APPEARANCE

a Match the sentences and pictures.



What does he / she look like?

- 1 She has curly red hair.
- 2 She has long straight hair.
- 3 She has big blue eyes.
- 4 She has dark wavy hair.
- 5 He has a beard and a moustache.
- 6 He's bald.
- 7 He's very tall and thin.
- 8 He's quite short and a bit overweight.
- 9 He's medium height and quite slim.

b 10) Listen and check.

thin or slim? fat or overweight?

Thin and *slim* are both the opposite of *fat*, but *slim* = thin in an attractive way.

Fat is not very polite. It is more polite to say someone is (*a bit*) *overweight*.

Using two adjectives together

We often use two adjectives together (without *and*) to describe hair or eyes, e.g. *She has long curly hair* or *He has big brown eyes*. Adjectives go in this order: size>style>colour noun.

2 PERSONALITY

a Match the adjectives with the definitions.

What's he like? What's she like?

clever /'klevə/ friendly /'frendli/ funny /'fʌni/ generous /dʒenərəs/
kind /kaɪnd/ lazy /'leɪzi/ shy /ʃai/ talkative /tɔ:kətiv/

	Adjective	Opposite
1	A person who is open and warm is	<i>friendly</i> _____
2	A person who talks a lot is	_____
3	A person who likes giving people things is	_____
4	A person who is friendly and good to other people is	_____
5	A person who doesn't want to work is	_____
6	A person who makes people laugh is	_____
7	A person who is quick at learning and understanding things is (synonym <i>intelligent</i>)	_____
8	A person who can't talk easily to people he / she doesn't know is	_____

b Complete the **Opposite** column with an adjective from the list.

extrovert /ekstrəvɜ:t/ hard-working /ha:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/
mean /mi:n/ quiet /'kwaɪət/ serious /'siəriəs/
stupid /'stju:pɪd/ unfriendly /ʌnf'rendli/ unkind /ʌn'kaɪnd/

c 11) Listen and check.

d In pairs, ask and answer about a member of your family or a good friend.

A What does your sister look like?

B She's quite tall and she has short dark hair.

A What's she like?

nice; funny or fun?

Nice is a very common **+adjective** of personality, e.g. *He's a very nice person*. *Nice* describes a person who is friendly and kind.

A person who is *funny* makes you laugh. A person who is *fun* is a person who you have a good time with.

◀ p.6

Things you wear

การบ้าน

VOCABULARY BANK

- a Match the words and pictures.

Clothes

- cardigan /'kɑ:dɪgən/
- coat /kəʊt/ 3
- dress /dres/
- jacket /'dʒækɪt/
- jeans /dʒi:nz/ 5
- shirt /ʃɜ:t/ เสื้อเชิ๊ต
- shorts /ʃɔ:ts/
- skirt /skɜ:t/ กระโปรง
- suit /su:t/ ชุด
- sweater (synonym jumper) เสื้อกันหนาว
- top /tɒp/
- tracksuit /'trækstʊt/ ชุดวิ่ง
- trousers /'traʊzəz/ กางเกง
- T-shirt /'ti:ɜ:tʃt/ เสื้อยืดคอกลม

Footwear

- boots /bu:ts/
- flip-flops /'flɪp flɔ:pz/ รองเท้าบู๊ฟ
- sandals /'sændlz/ แตะรัดข้อ
- shoes /ʃu:z/ รองเท้าหนัง
- trainers /'treɪnəz/ รองเท้าผ้าใบ

Accessories

- belt /bel:t/ เชือมคาด
- cap /kæp/ หมวกแก๊ป
- hat /hæt/ หมวก
- leggings /'leɡɪŋz/ กางเกง
- gloves /'gləvz/ ถุงมือ
- scarf /skɑ:f/ ผ้าพันคอ
- socks /sɒks/ ถุงเท้า
- tie /taɪ/ เน็กไท
- tights /taɪts/ ถุงน่อง

Jewellery

- bracelet /'breislet/
- earrings /'eəringz/
- necklace /nek'ləs/
- ring /rɪŋ/



wear, carry, or dress?

Use **wear** for clothes and jewellery / glasses, etc.
She's **wearing** a hat. He's **wearing** sunglasses.

Use **carry** for bags, cases, etc.
She's **carrying** a bag.

Use **dress** (with no object) to describe the kind of clothes people wear.
The Italians **dress** very well. Jane always **dresses** in black.

- b 19 Listen and check.

- c Cover the words and look at the pictures.
Test yourself or a partner.

Holidays

VOCABULARY BANK

1 PHRASES WITH GO

a Match the phrases and pictures.



go abroad

1 go away for the weekend

go by bus / car / plane / train

go camping

go for a walk

go on holiday

go out at night

go sightseeing

go skiing / walking / cycling

go swimming / sailing / surfing

b Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

2 OTHER HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire rent
spend stay sunbathe take

stay _____ in a hotel / at a campsite / with friends
_____ photos
_____ souvenirs
on the beach
a good time
money / time
an apartment
a bicycle / skis
flights / hotels online

b Listen and check.

rent or hire?

Rent and hire mean the same but we normally use rent for a longer period of time, e.g. you rent a flat or apartment, and hire for a short time, e.g. you hire skis, a bike, a boat, etc. With a car you can use hire or rent.

c Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...
- 5 What was the food like? It was...

+ comfortable, luxurious

- basic, dirty, uncomfortable

+ friendly, helpful - unfriendly, unhelpful

+ beautiful, lovely - noisy, crowded

+ delicious - nothing special, disgusting

+ warm, sunny - very windy, foggy, cloudy

b Listen and check.

General positive and negative adjectives

+ lovely, wonderful, fantastic, great

OK, not bad, alright

- awful, horrible, terrible

Prepositions

VOCABULARY BANK

1 AT/IN/ON

a Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

Place	Time
1 Countries and cities France, Paris Rooms the kitchen	Months February, June Seasons (the) winter
Buildings a shop, a museum Closed spaces a park, a garden a car	Years 2011 Times of day the morning, the afternoon, the evening (not night)
2 Transport a bike, a bus, a train, a plane, a ship (not car)	Dates 1st March Days Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day
A surface the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall	
3 school, home, work, university the airport, the station, a bus stop a party, the door	Times 6 o'clock, half past two, 7.45 Festival periods Christmas, Easter night the weekend

b 142 Listen and check.

c Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner:

- A Say a place or time word, e.g. *Paris, Tuesday*.
- B Close your books. Say the preposition (*at*, *in*, or *on*).

Swap roles.

◀ p.14

2 VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

a Complete the **Prepositions** column with a word from the list.

about at for in of on to with



Prepositions

in

- 1 I arrived **in** Paris on Friday night.
- 2 I was very tired when I arrived **at** the hotel.
- 3 I hate waiting **for** people who are late.
- 4 A What are you going to do **on** the weekend?
B I don't know. It depends **on** the weather.
- 5 I'm sorry, but I really don't agree **with** you.
- 6 I asked **about** a chicken sandwich, but this is tuna!
- 7 Let's invite Debbie and Tim **to** the party.
- 8 Who's going to pay **for** the meal?
- 9 I need to speak **to** Martin **about** the meeting.
- 10 I don't spend much money **on** food.
- 11 Are you going to write **to** him soon?
- 12 Don't worry **about** the exam. It isn't very hard.
- 13 She fell **in** love **with** a man she met on the internet.
- 14 You're not listening! What are you thinking **about**?
- 15 A What do you think **of** Shakira?
B I really like her. I think she's great.

in

b 168 Listen and check.

c Cover the **Prepositions** column. Say the sentences.



arrive in or arrive at?

Remember we use *arrive in* + cities or countries and *arrive at* + buildings, stations, etc.

◀ p.23

Housework, make or do?

1 HOUSEWORK

a Match the verb phrases and the pictures.



- clean the floor
- do the ironing
- do the shopping
- do the washing
- do the washing-up
- 1 lay the table (opposite clear)
- make lunch
- make the beds
- pick up dirty clothes (from the floor)
- put away your clothes
- take out the rubbish
- tidy your room

b **2 13**) Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Say the phrases.

2 MAKE OR DO?

a Write *make* or *do* next to the pictures.

do _____ a course

_____ a mistake

_____ an exam / an exercise / homework

_____ a noise

_____ a phone call

_____ housework

_____ friends

_____ lunch / dinner

_____ sport / exercise

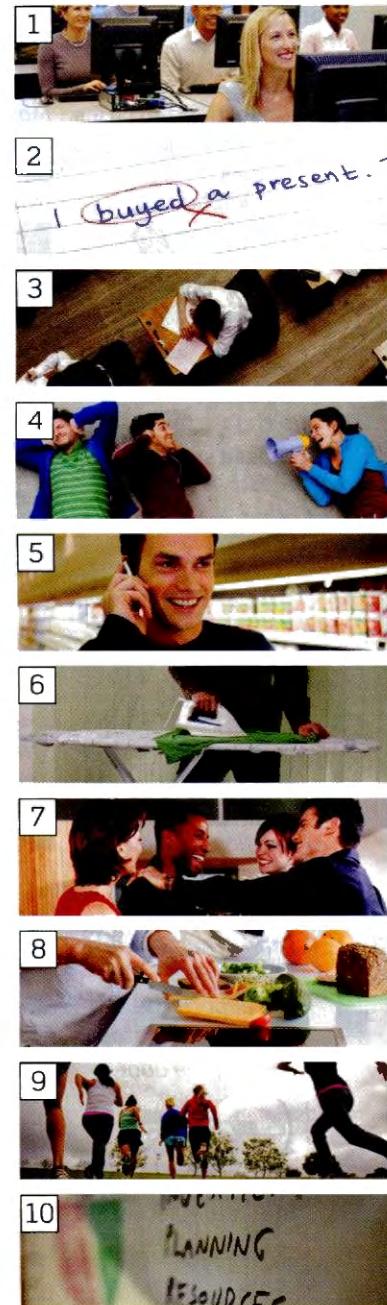
_____ plans

b **2 14**) Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the pictures. Say the phrases.

d Talk to a partner.

- What housework do you usually do? What have you done today?
- Who does the most housework in your family?
- Do you argue about housework in your family? Give examples.
- What housework do you hate doing? What don't you mind doing? Is there any housework you like doing?



Shopping

VOCABULARY BANK

1 IN A SHOP OR STORE

a Match the words and pictures.

- changing rooms
- checkout
- customer
- receipt
- shop assistant
- take sth back
- trolley / basket
- try sth on

b **28**) Listen and check.

c Cover the words and look at the pictures. Say the words.

fit or suit?

If clothes **don't fit** you, it means they are the wrong size (e.g. too big, too small, too tight, too loose).

If clothes **don't suit** you, it means they don't look good on you.

2 ONLINE

a Read the text about shopping online. Then complete it with words from the list.

account *ə'kaunt* auction *'ɔ:kʃn/* basket *'ba:skit/*
checkout *'tʃektaʊt/* delivery *'dɪ'lɪvəri/* item *'aɪtem/*
payment *'peɪmənt* size *sایz* website *'websایt*

Shopping online

When you are shopping online, first you go to the ¹website. The first time you use a site you usually have to **create an** ²_____, where you give your personal details. You then choose what you want to buy, and **click on** each ³_____. If you are buying clothes, make sure you get the right ⁴_____! Everything you buy goes into your **shopping bag** or ⁵_____, usually at the top right of the page. When you are ready to pay you click on '**proceed to** ⁶_____'. You then have to give your ⁷_____ **address** where you want them to send your things, and give your ⁸_____ **details**, for example your credit card number and expiry date. Many people today also buy and sell things online at ⁹_____ sites like eBay.

b **29**) Listen and check.

◀ p.31



Irregular verbs

5 29))

Present	Past simple	Past participle
be /bi/	was /wɒz/ were /wɜ:/	been /bi:n/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built
buy /baɪ/	bought /ba:t/	bought
can /kæn/	could /kud/	-
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃo:z/	chosen /tʃəʊzn/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come
cost /kɒst/	cost	cost
cut /kʌt/	cut	cut
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dən/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/
eat /eɪt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'eɪtn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fəl/	fallen /'fɔ:ln/
feel /fi:l/	felt /fəlt/	felt
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /flən/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/
go /gəʊ/	went /wɛnt/	gone /gɒn/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /gra:n/
have /haev/	had /hæd/	had
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɔ:d/	heard
hit /hit/	hit	hit
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept
know /noʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /noʊn/

Present	Past simple	Past participle
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt /lɜ:nt/	learnt
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent
let /let/	let	let
lose /lu:z/	lost /lost/	lost
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid
put /pot/	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said
see /si:/	saw /sət/	seen /sɪ:n/
sell /sel/	sold /səld/	sold
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
shut /ʃʌt/	shut	shut
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /slɪ:p/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəl/	stolen /'stələn/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swəm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tuk/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught
tell /tel/	told /təld/	told
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θraʊn/
understand /ʌndə'stænd/	understood /ʌndə'stʊd/	understood
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəuk/	woken /'wəʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wə:/	worn /wɔ:n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won
write /raɪt/	wrote /raʊt/	written /'rɪtn/

Appendix

have got

I've got a brother and two sisters.

(3 45))

I haven't got any pets.

She's got a beautiful house.

He hasn't got many friends.

Have they got any children? No, they haven't.

Has the hotel got a swimming pool? Yes, it has.

full form	contraction	negative	
I have got	I've got	I haven't got	
You have got	You've got	You haven't got	
He / She / It has got	He / She / It's got	He / She / It hasn't got	a car.
We have got	We've got	We haven't got	
You have got	You've got	You haven't got	
They have got	They've got	They haven't got	

?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have I got			I have.
Have you got			you have.
Has he / he / it got	a car?	Yes,	he / she / it has.
Have we got			we have.
Have you got			you have.
Have they got			they have.
			I haven't.
			you haven't.
		No,	he / she / it hasn't.
			we haven't.
			you haven't.
			they haven't.

- You can use *have got* instead of *have* for possession in the present.

I've got a bike. = **I have** a bike.

Have you got a car? = **Do you have** a car?

- We also use *have got* to talk about family and illnesses, and to describe people.

I've got two sisters. **He's got** a cold.

She's got long brown hair.

- have got* is not used in the past. For past possession use *had*.

I had a pet cat when I was a child.

Did you have a pet?

- I've got... / Have you got...?* is common in the UK especially in conversation, but *I have... / Do you have...?* is also common.

- a** Write , , and sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

they / big house They've got a big house.

1 she / any brothers

2 you / big flat

3 we / a lot of work today

4 your sister / a boyfriend

5 Roger and Val / a beautiful garden

6 I / a really good teacher

7 My brother / a job at the moment

8 they / the same colour eyes

9 we / a meeting today

10 he / many friends at work

- b** Complete the sentences with the right form of *have got*.

They love animals. They've got two dogs and five cats.

- I hope it doesn't rain – I my umbrella today.
- your phone a good camera?
- I a new iPad. Do you want to see it?
- Sorry kids, I enough money to buy sweets.
- Jane 50 pairs of shoes – can you believe it?
- I can't call him now – I a signal on my phone.
- you your keys? I can't find mine.
- Maria's so lucky – she lovely curly hair.
- One more question, Mr Jones. you any qualifications?
- We might have problems getting there because we satnav in our car.

Vowel sounds

SOUND BANK

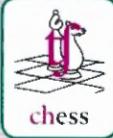
usual spelling	! but also	usual spelling	! but also
 fish	i thin slim history kiss if since	English women busy decide repeat gym	 up
 tree	ee feel sheep ea teach mean e she we	people machine key niece receipt	 train
 cat	a cap hat back catch carry match		 phone
 car	ar far large scarf	aunt laugh heart	 bike
 clock	o top lost socks wrong hot box	what wash want because	 owl
 horse	or boring north al walk ball aw awful saw	water auction bought thought abroad warm	 boy
 bull	u pull push oo football book look good	would should woman	 ear
 boot	oo school choose u* use polluted ew few knew	do suit juice shoe lose through	 chair
 computer	Many different spellings. <i>/ə/</i> is always unstressed. <u>clever</u> <u>nervous</u> <u>arrive</u> <u>police</u> <u>inventor</u> <u>agree</u>		A very unusual sound. Europe furious sure plural
 bird	er person verb ir dirty shirt ur curly turn	earn work world worse	A sound between /ɪ/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /j/. happy angry thirsty
 egg	e spell lend west send very red	friendly weather sweater any said	/u/ An unusual sound. education usually situation

* especially before consonant + e

 short vowels  long vowels  diphthongs

Consonant sounds

SOUND BANK

usual spelling	! but also	usual spelling	! but also
 p parrot	promise possible copy flip-flops pp opposite appearance	 θ thumb	th thing throw healthy south maths both
 b bag	belt body probably job cab bb rabbit rubbish	 ð mother	th neither the clothes sunbathe that with
 k key	camping across skirt kind ck checkout pick	 tʃ chemist's stomach mosquito account	ch chicken child beach tch catch match t (+ure) picture future
 g girl	grow goat forget begin gg foggy leggings	 dʒ jazz	j jacket just journey enjoy dge bridge judge
 f flower	find afraid safe elephant nephew ph off different	 l leg	l little less plan incredible ll will trolley
 v vase	video visit lovely invent over river	 r right	r really rest practice try rr borrow married
 t tie	try tell start late tt better sitting	 w witch	w website twins wh worried win why which whale
 d dog	did dead hard told dd address middle	 y yacht	y yet year young yoga before u useful uniform
 s snake	stops faster ss miss message ci/ce place circle	 m monkey	m mountain modern mm remember email summer swimming
 z zebra	zoo lazy freezing s reason lose has toes	 n nose	n need necklace nn none any funny dinner
 sh shower	shut shoes washing finish ti (+ vowel) patient information ci+a special musician	 ŋ singer	ng angry ring along thing bring going
An unusual sound. television	revision decision confusion usually garage	 h house	h hat hate ahead perhaps hire helpful
<input type="checkbox"/> voiced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unvoiced		