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ENGLISH

FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK

LEVEL O BEGINNER



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A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK

LEVEL 1 BEGINNER





Penguin
Random
House

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SEE ALL THERE IS TO KNOW

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How the course works

English for Everyone is designed for people who want to teach themselves the English language. Like all language courses, it covers the core skills: grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Unlike in other courses, the skills are taught and practiced as visually as possible, using images and graphics to help you understand and remember. The best way to learn is to work through the book in order, making full use of the audio available on the website and app. Turn to the practice book at the end of each unit to reinforce your learning with additional exercises.



PRACTICE BOOK

COURSE BOOK

Unit number The book is divided into units. The unit number helps you keep track of your progress.

Learning points Every unit begins with a summary of the key learning points.

Modules Each unit is broken down into modules, which should be done in order. You can take a break from learning after completing any module.

The Course Book page for Unit 10, 'Talking about your job', includes the following sections:

- 10.1 KEY LANGUAGE YOUR JOB**: Teaches contractions ('I am' vs 'I'm') and articles ('a police officer').
- 10.2 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT VERB AND ARTICLE**: An exercise where students fill in gaps with 'am', 'is', or 'are' and 'an' or 'a'.
- 10.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS**: An exercise where students identify and cross out errors in sentences like 'They are / are scientists.'
- 10.4 VOCABULARY WORKPLACES**: Shows illustrations of a farm, office, theater, school, laboratory, restaurant, construction site, and hospital.
- Aa 10.5 MATCH THE JOBS TO THE WORKPLACES**: A matching exercise where students connect jobs to workplace locations.
- 10.6 KEY LANGUAGE INSIDE / OUTSIDE**: Teaches the difference between 'inside' (for buildings) and 'outside' (for open air).
- Aa 10.7 MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS**: A true/false quiz about jobs and locations.

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website and app
www.dkefe.com

Audio support Most modules have supporting audio recordings of native English speakers to help you improve your speaking and listening skills.

Exercises Modules with white backgrounds contain exercises that help you practice your new skills to reinforce learning.

Language modules

New language points are taught in carefully graded stages, starting with a simple explanation of when they are used, then offering further examples of common usage, and a detailed breakdown of how key constructions are formed.

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can track your progress and easily locate any related audio.

Module heading The teaching topic appears here, along with a brief introduction.

16.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Put "do not" before the verb to make the negative for "I," "you," "we," or "they." After "he," "she," or "it," use "does not."

I work outside.
I do not work outside.
I work inside.



He works inside.

He does not work inside.
He works outside.



Sample language New language points are introduced in context. Colored highlights make new constructions easy to spot, and annotations explain them.

Graphic guide Clear, simple visuals help to explain the meaning of new language forms and when to use them, and also act as an aid to learning and recall.

16.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE



You do not have a laptop.



We do not start work at 8am.



He does not live in Los Angeles.



The house does not have a backyard.



16.3 HOW TO FORM PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Use "do" or "does" with "not" followed by the base form of the main verb (the infinitive without "to").

SUBJECT

"DO / DOES" + "NOT"

BASE FORM

REST OF SENTENCE

I / You / We / They

do not

work

outside.

He / She / It

does not

Supporting audio This symbol indicates that the model sentences featured in the module are available as audio recordings.

Formation guide Visual guides break down English grammar into its simplest parts, showing you how to recreate even complex formations.

Vocabulary Throughout the book, vocabulary modules list the most common and useful English words and phrases, with visual cues to help you remember them.



Write-on lines You are encouraged to write your own translations of English words to create your own reference pages.

Practice modules

Each exercise is carefully graded to drill and test the language taught in the corresponding course book units. Working through the exercises alongside the course book will help you remember what you have learned and become more fluent. Every exercise is introduced with a symbol to indicate which skill is being practiced.

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can easily locate answers and related audio.

13.10 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT FORM



He finishes (finish) work at 5 o'clock.

1 Lucia wake up at 7am.

2 I get up at 7:30am.

3 Ethan go to work at 5am.

4 You leave work at 5pm.

5 Shona watch TV in the evening.

Supporting graphics

Visual cues are given to help you understand the exercises.

Supporting audio This symbol shows that the answers to the exercise are available as audio tracks. Listen to them after completing the exercise.

Listening exercise This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.

45.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHO IS GOOD AT OR BAD AT EACH ACTIVITY



Good at Bad at



Good at Bad at



Good at Bad at



Good at Bad at



GRAMMAR

Apply new language rules in different contexts.



READING

Examine target language in real-life English contexts.



LISTENING

Test your understanding of spoken English.



VOCABULARY

Cement your understanding of key vocabulary.



SPEAKING

Compare your spoken English to model audio recordings.

Exercise instruction Every exercise is introduced with a brief instruction, telling you what you need to do.

Sample answer The first question of each exercise is answered for you, to help make the task easy to understand.

Space for writing

You are encouraged to write your answers in the book for future reference.

29.11 SAY THE ANSWERS OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Has Milo got a washing machine?

No, he hasn't.

Has she got a toaster?

Yes, she has.

Has the house got a dining room?

Yes, it has.

Have they got a new refrigerator?

No, they haven't.

Has it got a large kitchen?

No, it hasn't.

Speaking exercise

This symbol indicates that you should say your answers out loud, then compare them to model recordings included in your audio files.

Audio

English for Everyone features extensive supporting audio materials. You are encouraged to use them as much as you can, to improve your understanding of spoken English, and to make your own accent and pronunciation more natural. Each file can be played, paused, and repeated as often as you like, until you are confident you understand what has been said.



LISTENING EXERCISES

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.



SUPPORTING AUDIO

This symbol indicates that extra audio material is available for you to listen to after completing the module.



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Track your progress

The course is designed to make it easy to monitor your progress, with regular summary and review modules. Answers are provided for every exercise, so you can see how well you have understood each teaching point.

Checklists Every unit ends with a checklist, where you can check off the new skills you have learned.

CHECKLIST	
<input type="checkbox"/>	'These' and 'those'
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aa Possessions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Using determiners and pronouns

Review modules At the end of a group of units, you will find a more detailed review module, summarizing the language you have learned.

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 01-08		
NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	UNIT
INTRODUCING YOURSELF	Hello! I am Joe. My name is Joe.	1.1
HOW OLD ARE YOU?	I'm 25 years old.	3.1
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	Felix is my cat. Coco is your rabbit.	5.1
APOSTROPHE WITH "S"	Liz's mother. Ginger is my parents' cat.	6.1, 6.5
"THIS," "THAT," "THESE," AND "THOSE"	This is my dog. That is my dog. These are my bags and those are your bags.	5.6, 5.7
DETERMINERS AND PRONOUNS	These are my books. These books are mine.	8.7

Check boxes Use these boxes to mark the skills you feel comfortable with. Go back and review anything you feel you need to practice further.

01

- 1.4 ↗
① I'm Charlotte.
② My name's Una.
③ My name's Simone.
④ I'm Carlos.
⑤ I'm Juan.
⑥ My name's Miriam.
⑦ I'm Sarah.

1.5 ↗

- B
C
D
E
F
G
H

- 1.6 ↗
1. Hello! My name is Linda.
2. Hello! My name is Abdul.
3. Hello! My name is Paola.
4. Hello! My name is Linda.
5. Hello! My name is Abdul.
6. Hello! My name is Paola.
7. Hello! I am Linda.
8. Hello! I am Abdul.
9. Hello! I am Paola.
10. Hello! I am Linda.
11. Hello! I am Abdul.
12. Hello! I am Paola.

1.9 ↗

- ① B-E-L-I-N-D-A
② I-E-W-I-S
③ A-D-A-M-S
④ B-O-B
⑤ S-P-E-N-C-E-R
⑥ K-A-T-E W-A-L-L-A-C-E
⑦ S-A-U-L J-A-C-K-S-O-N
⑧ N-A-T-A-L-I-E L-A-U
⑨ C-H-R-I-S B-O-Y-L-E

1.10 ↗

- ① B-A-S-H-I-R
② B-E-N J-A-M-E-S
③ M-O-L-L-Y
④ L-O-P-E-Z
⑤ N-A-D-I-Y-A L-A-T-I-K

Answers Find the answers to every exercise printed at the back of the book.

Exercise numbers Match these numbers to the unique identifier at the top-left corner of each exercise.

Audio This symbol indicates that the answers can also be listened to.

01 Introducing yourself

You can greet people by saying "Hello!" or "Hi!" Introduce yourself using "I am." You may also need to spell out the letters of your name.

 **New language** Using "to be" with names

 **Aa Vocabulary** Names and letters

 **New skill** Saying your name

1.1 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING YOUR NAME

There are different ways of greeting someone and introducing yourself.



1.2 OTHER WAYS TO SAY YOUR NAME

In conversational English, speakers often use contractions. These are shortened versions of pairs of words.

I am Lyla.

I'm Lyla.

You can contract "I am" to "I'm."

My name is Joe.

My name's Joe.

You can contract "name is" to "name's."

1.3 HOW TO FORM SAYING YOUR NAME



Use a capital letter at the start of a name.



1.4 REWRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS CONTRACTED FORM

My name is Jack.

My name's Jack.

1 I am Charlotte.

2 My name is Una.

3 My name is Simone.

4 I am Carlos.

5 I am Juan.

6 My name is Miriam.

7 I am Sarah.



1.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PEOPLE IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY SPEAK

A



B 1



C



D



E



F



1.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Hi! My name is Linda.

Hi!
Hello!

My name

I

is

am

Linda.
Abdul.
Paolo.

Start with
a greeting.

Choose a
subject.

Choose a
verb form.

Finish with
a name.



1.7 KEY LANGUAGE SPELLING YOUR NAME

How do you spell your first name?

This is how you ask
someone to spell
their first name.



My name's Jacob, J-A-C-O-B.

You say each letter.

How do you spell your last name?

This is how you ask someone
to spell their last name.



Williams, W-I-L-L-I-A-M-S.

How do you spell your full name?

This is your first name
and your last name.



J-A-C-O-B W-I-L-L-I-A-M-S.

1.8 PRONUNCIATION THE ALPHABET

Listen to how the letters of the
alphabet are pronounced in English.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii

Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq

Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz



1.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AS PEOPLE SPELL THEIR NAMES, AND WRITE OUT EACH SPELLING

J-A-C-K L-O-R-D

1 B-E-L-I-N-D-A

2 L-E-W-I-S

3 A-D-A-M-S

4 B-O-B

5 S-P-E-N-C-E-R

6 K-A-T-E W-A-L-L-A-S-E

7 S-A-U-L J-A-C-K-S-O-N

8 N-A-T-A-L-I-E L-A-U

9 C-H-R-I-S B-O-Y-L-E



1.10 SPELL OUT EACH PERSON'S NAME, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD



My name is Gabriel,

G-A-B-R-I-E-L.

3



My name's Molly,

M-O-L-L-Y



My last name is Bashir,

B-A-S-H-I-R

4



My last name's Lopez,

L-O-P-E-Z



I am Ben James,

J-A-M-E-S

5



I'm Nadiya Latif,

L-A-T-I-F

01 CHECKLIST

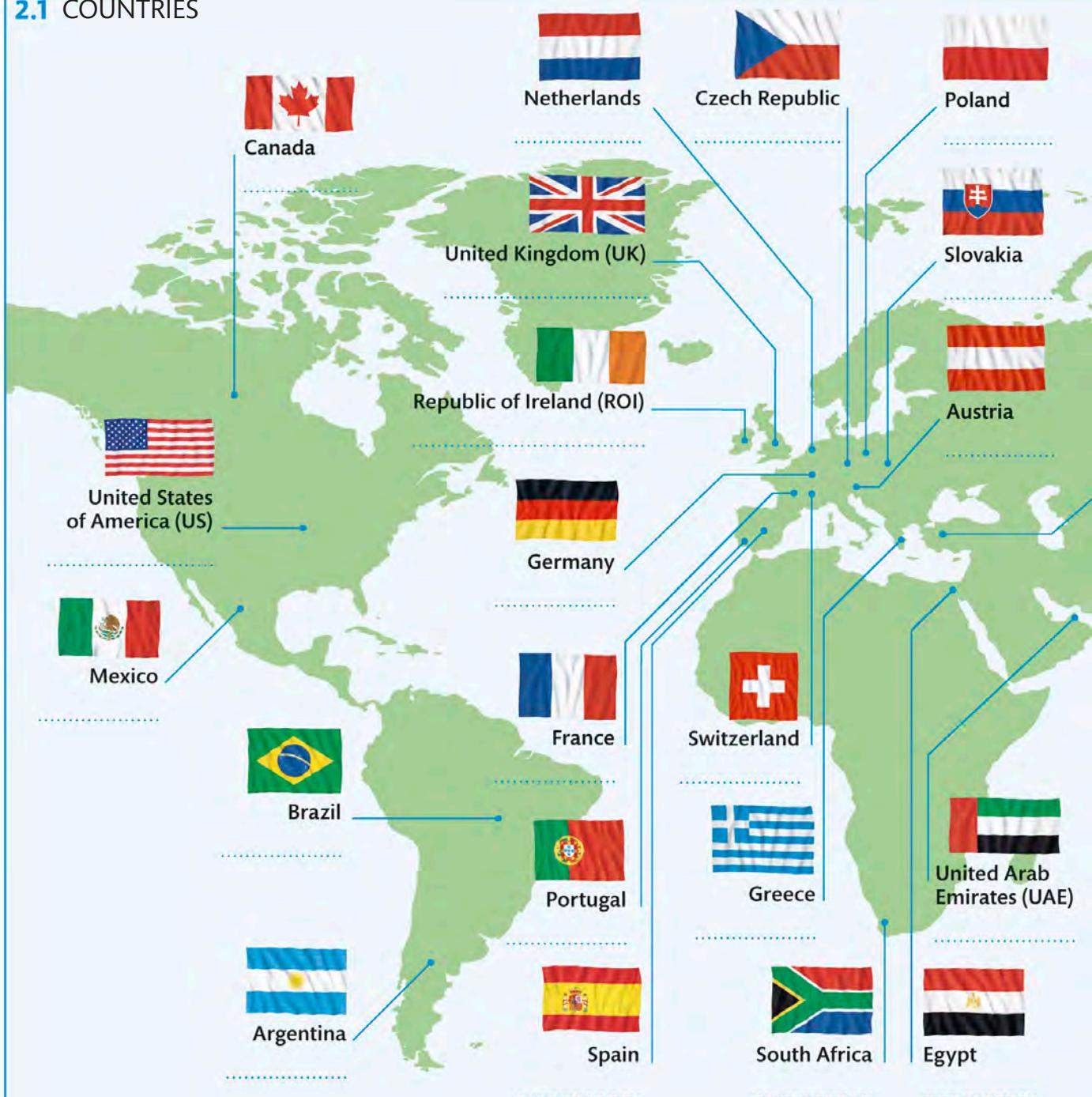
Using "to be" with names

Aa Names and letters

Puzzle piece icon Saying your name

02 Vocabulary

2.1 COUNTRIES





2.2 NATIONALITIES

USA	→ American
Canada	→ Canadian
Mexico	→ Mexican
Brazil	→ Brazilian
Argentina	→ Argentinian
UK	→ British
France	→ French
Russia	→ Russian
Spain	→ Spanish
Portugal	→ Portuguese
Poland	→ Polish
Greece	→ Greek
Turkey	→ Turkish
Egypt	→ Egyptian
China	→ Chinese
Japan	→ Japanese
India	→ Indian
Pakistan	→ Pakistani
Mongolia	→ Mongolian
Australia	→ Australian
Germany	→ German
Switzerland	→ Swiss
Austria	→ Austrian

03 Talking about yourself

It's useful to know how to say your age and where you come from. You can use the verb "to be" to talk about these topics.

New language "To be" with ages and nationalities

Aa Vocabulary Numbers and nationalities

New skill Talking about yourself

3.1 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING YOUR AGE

Use the verb "to be" to talk about your age.



How old are you?



I am 25 years old.

The verb "to be" changes with the subject.



3.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES SAYING YOUR AGE

Ruby is seven years old.



I'm 44 today.



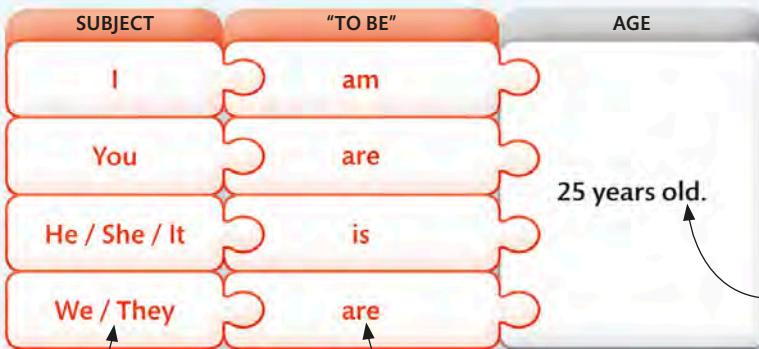
Izzy and Chloe are 13.



My grandma is 92 years old.



3.3 HOW TO FORM SAYING YOUR AGE



The number can be followed by "years old."

These are pronouns. They are the subjects of these sentences.

The verb changes with the subject.

3.4 VOCABULARY NUMBERS

1

one

2

two

3

three

4

four

5

five

6

six

7

seven

8

eight

9

nine

10

ten

11

eleven

12

twelve

13

thirteen

14

fourteen

15

fifteen

16

sixteen

17

seventeen

18

eighteen

19

nineteen

20

twenty

21

twenty-one

22

twenty-two

30

thirty

40

forty

50

fifty

60

sixty

70

seventy

80

eighty

90

ninety

100

one hundred



Aa

3.5 WRITE THE NUMBERS AS WORDS

3 = three

① 11 = ELEVEN

② 17 = SEVENTEEN

③ 34 = THIRTY-FOUR

④ 59 = FIFTY-NINE

⑤ 85 = EIGHTY-FIVE



3.6 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF "TO BE"

Michael is 32 years old.

① Theo IS 45 years old.

② Madison IS 27 years old.

③ Jeremy and Tanya ARE 90 years old.

④ We ARE 29 years old.

⑤ I AM 34 years old.



3.7 PRONUNCIATION SIMILAR SOUNDING NUMBERS

It is important to stress the correct syllable in these numbers.

		Stress the last syllables.	Stress the first syllables.
13	Thirteen	30	Thirty
14	Fourteen	40	Forty
15	Fifteen	50	Fifty
16	Sixteen	60	Sixty
17	Seventeen	70	Seventy
18	Eighteen	80	Eighty
19	Nineteen	90	Ninety



3.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT AGES

Tamar	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1 Bobby	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 Carl	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Lia	19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	90	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Sam	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 Molly	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	80	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6 Justin	17	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	70	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Ada	13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.9 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM

There are different ways of saying where you are from.

Where are you from?

"Where" is the question word for place.



I am from Spain.

Remember, "to be" changes with the subject.

What nationality are you?

This describes the country that you belong to.



I'm Spanish.

You use an adjective to talk about nationality.

3.10 FURTHER EXAMPLES SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM

I am Dutch.



We are Italian.



I'm from Switzerland.



3.11 HOW TO FORM SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM



Aa 3.12 MATCH EACH FLAG TO ITS COUNTRY



Japan



UK



France



US

3.13 WRITE THE NATIONALITY FOR EACH COUNTRY

Italy = Italian

1 Spain = Spanish

2 Germany = German

3 Canada = Canadian

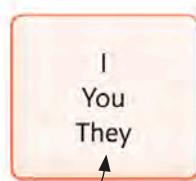
4 America = American

5 Australia = Australian

6 China = Chinese

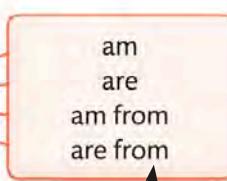


3.14 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



Start with a pronoun.

Choose the correct form of the verb, with or without "from."



am
are
am from
are from



Finish with a noun or an adjective.



03 CHECKLIST

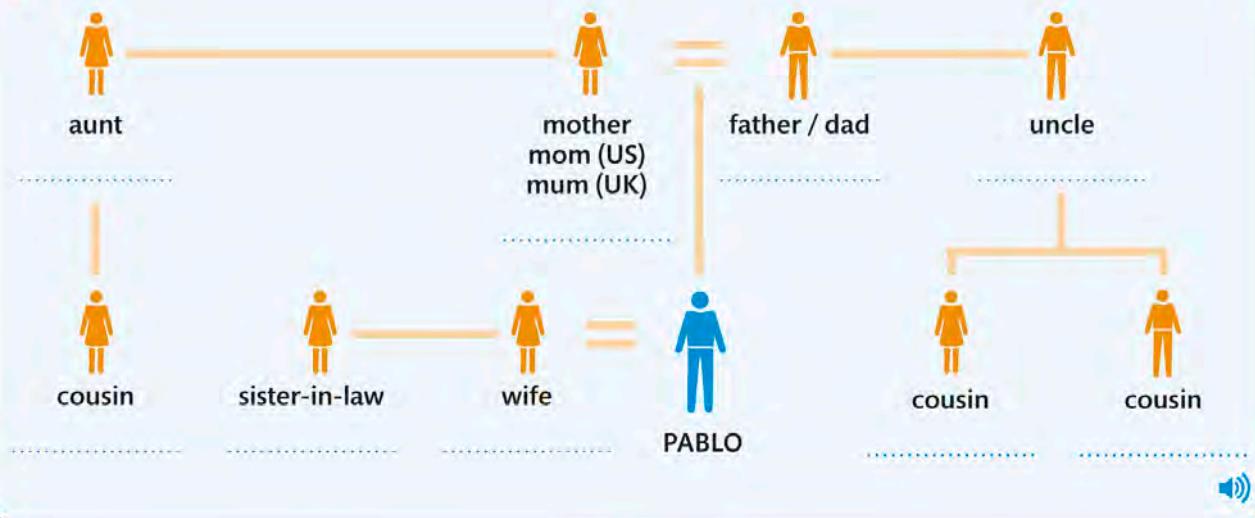
"To be" with ages and nationalities

Aa Numbers and nationalities

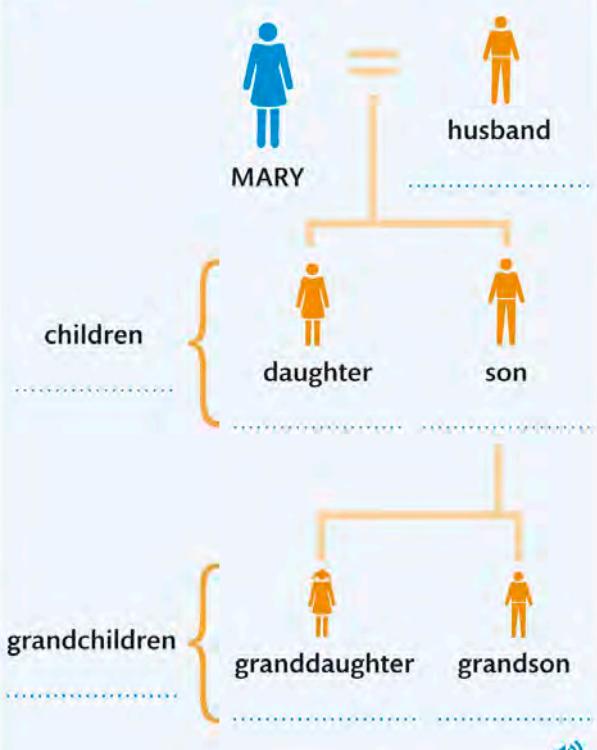
Talking about yourself

04 Vocabulary

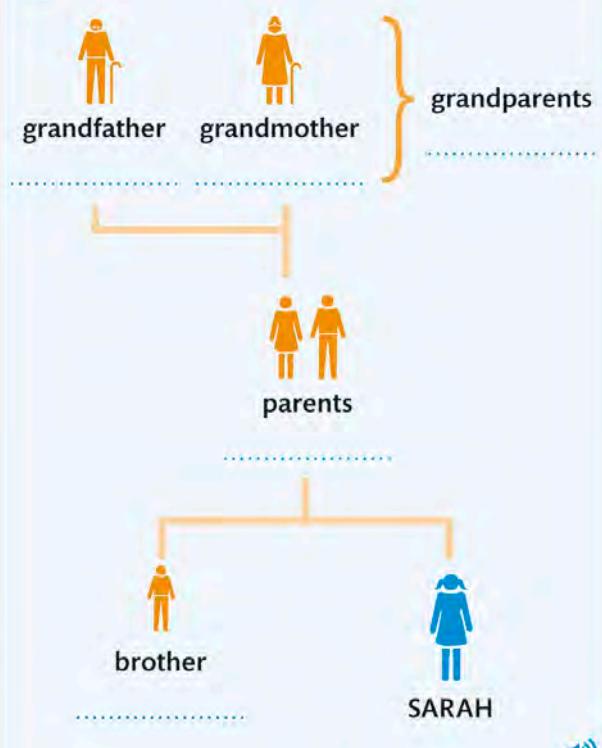
4.1 PABLO'S FAMILY



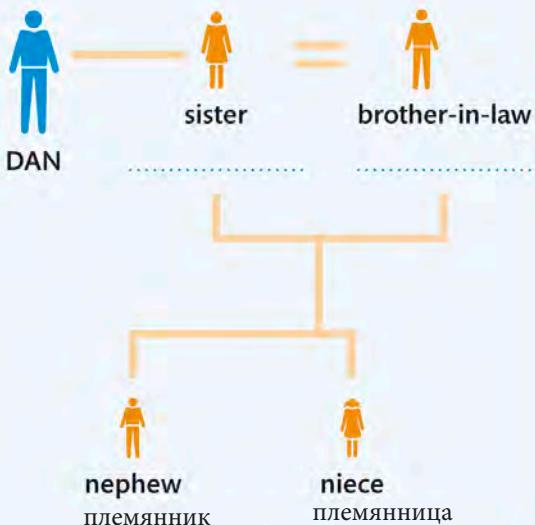
4.2 MARY'S FAMILY



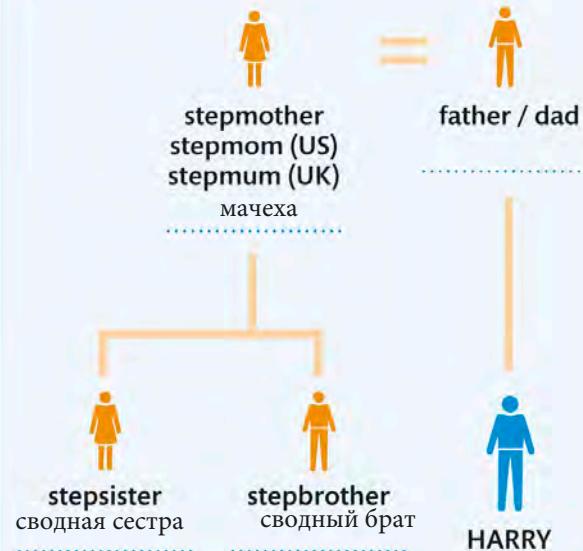
4.3 SARAH'S FAMILY



4.4 DAN'S FAMILY



4.5 HARRY'S FAMILY



4.6 PETS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS



cat



dog



rabbit



hamster
хомяк



guinea pig
морская свинка



fish



parrot



tortoise



snake



donkey



pig



chicken



sheep



horse



cow



05 Things you have

Possessive adjectives tell you who something (such as a pet) belongs to. "This" and "that" are determiners. They point out a specific object or person.

New language Possessive adjectives; "this" and "that"

Vocabulary Animals and family

New skill Talking about who things belong to

5.1 KEY LANGUAGE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives are used before the noun. They change depending on whether the owner is singular, plural, male or female, the person you are talking to, or yourself.

Felix is **my** cat.



I own the cat.

Buster is **her** dog.



The dog belongs to a woman.

Rachel is **our** daughter.



We are her parents.

Coco is **your** rabbit.



The rabbit belongs to you.

Polly is **his** parrot.



The parrot belongs to a man.

John is **their** son.



They are his parents.

5.2 HOW TO FORM POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I

my

my cat



you

your

your rabbit



he

his

his wife



she

her

her sister



it

its

its ball



we

our

our horse



they

their

their son



Aa

5.3 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE PHRASES



their sheep



my cat



your horse



our fish



his dog



its bone



5.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE CORRECT POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Her (She) name is Mary.

① Bingo is my (I) dog.

② her (She) aunt is called Goldie.

③ my (I) cat eats fish.

④ their (They) rabbit lives in the backyard.

⑤ our (We) parrot is from Colombia.

⑥ his (He) wife is called Henrietta.

⑦ their (They) dog is 10 years old.

⑧ our (We) aunt lives on a farm in Ohio.

⑨ Here is its (it) ball.



5.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Nick are my brother.

Nick is my brother.

③ Daisy are her mother.

is

⑥ John am our cousin.

is

① Farida are their sister.

is

④ They is his grandparents.

are

⑦ I are Daisy's daughter.

am

② Duke am our dog.

is

⑤ It am our horse.

is

⑧ You is my friend.

are



5.6 KEY LANGUAGE "THIS" AND "THAT"

"This" and "that" are called determiners. They point out a specific object you want to talk about. Use "this" for something close to you. Use "that" for something farther away.



This is my dog.

The dog is close to you.
Собака рядом с вами.

That is my dog.

The dog is farther away from you.



5.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES "THIS" AND "THAT"

This is your rabbit.



This is her horse.



This is its bed.



That is your rabbit.



That is her horse.



That is its bed.



5.8 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "THIS" OR "THAT"



That

is my dog.



This

is her horse.



That

is our rabbit.



③



That

is their pig.



④



This

is his cow.

⑤



This

is your fish.





5.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

is horse. This his

This is his horse.

1 their Lily is sister.

Lily is their sister

2 son old. 12 is years Our

Our son is 12 years old

3 cow. their is That

That is their cow

4 is ball. your This

This is your ball

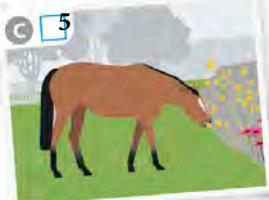
называется

5 called Her Caspar. father is

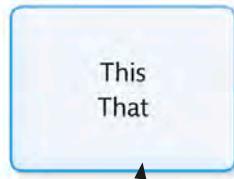
Her is father called Caspar



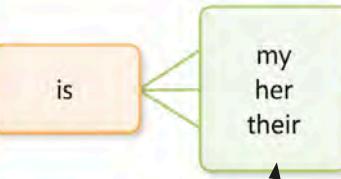
5.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE IMAGES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



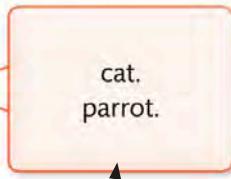
5.11 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



Start with a determiner.



Choose a possessive adjective.



Finish with a noun.



05 CHECKLIST

Possessive adjectives; "this" and "that"

Aa Animals and family

Talking about who things belong to

06 Using apostrophes

In English, you can use apostrophes ('') to show belonging. You can use them to show who owns something, such as a pet, and to talk about your family.

New language Possessive apostrophe

Aa Vocabulary Family and pets

New skill Talking about belonging

6.1 KEY LANGUAGE APOSTROPHE WITH "S"

Добавьте апостроф и букву

«S» в конце существительного в единственном числе, чтобы показать, что то, что идет после существительного, принадлежит ему.

Это распространенный способ говорить о принадлежности.

the mother **of Lizzie**
Lizzie's mother

Эта форма верна для английского языка, но обычно не используется.



6.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES APOSTROPHE WITH "S"

Dave's grandmother

Tess's dog

This can also be written Tess'.

The dog's ball

Juan and Beth's parrot

Если что-то принадлежит более чем одному существительному, добавляйте «-» только к последнему.



6.3 ПЕРЕПИШИТЕ ФРАЗЫ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ АПОСТРОФ ПЛЮС «S»

The daughter of Kevin

= *Kevin's daughter*

1 The son of Ben

= *Ben's son*

2 The cat of Sam and Alyshah

= *Sam and Alyshah's cat*

3 The house of Debbie

= *Debbie's house*

4 The car of Marco and Kate

= *Marco and Kate's car*

5 The grandchild of Elsa

= *Elsa's grandchild*

6 The parrot of Beth

= *Beth's parrot*



6.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PAIRS

Edith is

Ben's mother.

1 Lucas is

Ben's grandmother.

2 Lily is

Ben's son.

3 Noah is

Ben's sister.

4 Grace is

Ben's brother.

5 Alex is

Ben's father.

6.5 KEY LANGUAGE APOSTROPHES AND PLURAL NOUNS

Чтобы показать
принадлежность к
существительному во
множественном числе, просто
добавьте апостроф без «s».

Ginger is my **parents'** cat.

Существительные во множественном числе используют апостроф без «s».



6.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES APOSTROPHES AND PLURAL NOUNS

This is my **cousins'** rabbit.



That is his **grandparents'** house.



Rex is her **brothers'** dog.



Polly is our **children's** parrot.



К существительным во множественном
числе, которые не оканчиваются на «s»,
следует добавить «-s».

6.7 REWRITE PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

uncle. Kevin Sharon's is

Kevin is Sharon's uncle.

1 Skanda's is wife. Angela

Angela is Skanda's wife

2 snake. is my cousins' That

That is my cousins' snake

3 Sue aunt. Ella and Mark's is

Sue is Ella and Mark's aunt

4 is John's cat. Ginger

Ginger is John's cat



06 CHECKLIST

Possessive apostrophe

Family and pets

Talking about belonging

07 Vocabulary

7.1 EVERYDAY THINGS



wallet (US)
purse (UK)



wallet



coins



keys



bottle of water



apple



sandwich



cell phone (US)
mobile phone (UK)



camera



earphones
наушники



tablet



laptop



pencil



pen



notebook



letter



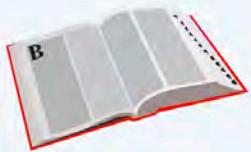
newspaper
газета



magazine
журнал



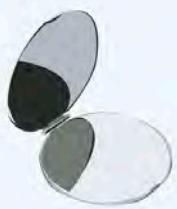
book / novel
Роман



dictionary
словарь



map



mirror
зеркало



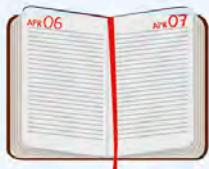
toothbrush
түфбраш



umbrella



hairbrush
хабарыш



planner (US)
diary (UK)
дайри



glasses



sunglasses



necklace
неклес



watch



passport



ID card



08 Talking about your things

Вы используете «эти» и «те», когда имеете в виду несколько вещей. Чтобы показать, кому принадлежит вещь, вы можете использовать определители или притяжательные местоимения.

 **New language** "These" and "those"

 **Aa Vocabulary** Possessions

 **New skill** Using determiners and pronouns

8.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING "THESE" AND "THOSE"

Use "this" for something near you.

około


This is my bag.

Use "that" for something far from you.

fa

daleko


That is my bag.

"Those" is the plural of "that."

daleko


Those are my bags.

множественное число

"These" is the plural of "this."


These are my bags.

Use "these" and "those" for contrast, too. "These" things belong to one person.


These are my bags and those are your bags.


Those are my bags and those are your bags.



8.2 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

This / ~~These~~ is my bag.

~~1~~ ~~This~~ / ~~These~~ are Diego's keys.

~~2~~ ~~This~~ / ~~These~~ is Olivia's purse.

~~3~~ ~~That~~ / ~~Those~~ are my books.

~~4~~ ~~This~~ / ~~These~~ are my pencils.

~~5~~ ~~That~~ / ~~Those~~ is Anna's sandwich.

~~6~~ ~~Those~~ / ~~That~~ is Malik's phone.



8.3 НАПИШИТЕ КАЖДОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В ДРУГОЙ ФОРМЕ

This is my book.

These are my books.

~~1~~ **That is his apple**

Those are his apples.

~~2~~ **That is her pen.**

Those are her pens

~~3~~ **That is my ring**

Those are my rings.

~~4~~ **This is our key.**

These are our keys

~~5~~ **That is his brother**

Those are his brothers.

~~6~~ **This is my pencil.**

These are my pencils

8.4 VOCABULARY SPELLING RULES FOR PLURALS

For most nouns, to make the plural you add "s."



For nouns ending in "x," "ch," and "sh," you add "es."



Для существительных, оканчивающихся на согласную, за которой следует «у», опустите «у» и добавьте «ies».



8.5 FIND EIGHT PLURALS IN THE GRID AND WRITE THEM IN GROUPS



"S" PLURALS:

① apples

② bottles

③ necklaces

"ES" PLURALS:

④ brushes

⑤ watches

⑥ sandwiches

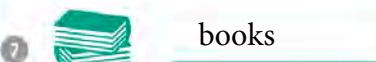
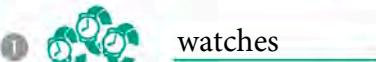
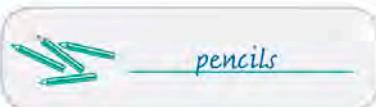
"IES" PLURALS:

⑦ dictionaries

⑧ diaries

Aa

8.6 НАПИШИТЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ДЛЯ ОПИСАНИЯ КАЖДОГО ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЯ



8.7 КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА И МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Вы можете использовать определители или притяжательные местоимения, чтобы объяснить, кому что-то принадлежит.

Определитель стоит перед существительным.

These are my books.



These books are mine.

Существительное приходит перед глаголом.

Притяжательное местоимение ставится после глагола.

8.8 HOW TO FORM

DETERMINERS

ОПРЕДЕЛИТ ЕЛИ

my	→	mine
your	→	yours
his	→	his
her	→	hers
its	→	its
our	→	ours
their	→	theirs

PRONOUNS

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ



8.9 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE TWO OTHER WAYS

These are Aman's books.

These are his books.

These books are his.

1 This is Leesa's laptop.

This is her laptop

This laptop is hers

2 Those are Una and Ben's keys.

Those are their keys

Those keys are theirs

3 These are Jo's and my passports.

These are his and my passports

These passport are his and mine

4 That is John's brush.

That is his brush

That brush is his

LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN WRITE EACH NOUN IN THE CORRECT GROUP



8.10 ПРОСЛУШАЙТЕ АУДИО, ЗАТЕМ НАПИШИТЕ КАЖДОЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ В ПРАВИЛЬНОЙ ГРУППЕ



Tom and Sarah are packing their bags
and getting ready to go to work.

TOM'S BAG

sandwiches

cell phone

ID card

chocolate bar

SARAH'S BAG

purse

notebook

books

brush

sandwiches

ID card

purse

books

chocolate bar

brush

cell phone

notebook

8.11 ИСПОЛЬЗУЙТЕ ТАБЛИЦУ, ЧТОБЫ СОЗДАТЬ 12 ПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ И ПРОИЗНЕСИТЕ ИХ В ГРОМ

Those are my books.

Those are my books

That is Bruno's brother

These are y dogs

Those
That
These
This

are
is

my
Bruno's

books.
dogs.
brother.

Start with
one of these
determiners.

Choose the singular
or plural of "to be"
to match.

Choose a
determiner
or name.

Finish with one
of these nouns.

This is Bruno's dogs



08 **CHECKLIST**

"These" and "those"

Possessions

Using determiners and pronouns

ПРОВЕРЬТЕ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, ИЗУЧЕННЫЙ В БЛОКАХ 01–08

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 01–08

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
INTRODUCING YOURSELF ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЕМ СЕБЯ	Hello! I am Joe. My name is Joe.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.1
HOW OLD ARE YOU?	I'm 25 years old.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.1
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ	Felix is my cat. Coco is your rabbit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5.1
APOSTROPHE WITH "S"	Lizzie's mother. Ginger is my parents' cat.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6.1, 6.5
"THIS," "THAT," "THESE," AND "THOSE"	This is my dog. That is my dog. These are my bags and those are your bags.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5.6, 8.1
DETERMINERS AND PRONOUNS	These are my books. These books are mine.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8.7

09 Vocabulary Словарный запас

9.1 JOBS



cleaner
уборщик



driver



sales assistant

продавец-консультант



hairdresser

парикмахер



chef
повар



gardener
садовник



vet
ветеринар



actor
актер



doctor
врач



nurse
медсестра



dentist
Дентист



police officer
офицер полиции



fire fighter
пожарный



farmer
фермер



construction worker (US)
builder (UK)

строитель



artist
художник

PLURALS

множественное число



receptionist
секретарь в приемной



mechanic
механик



engineer
инженер



scientist
ученый



teacher
учитель



businesswoman
бизнес-леди



businessman
бизнесмен



waiter
официант



waitress
официантка



electrician
электрик



pilot
пилот



judge
судья

9.2 Большинство существительных, обозначающих людей и работу, обычно образуются во множественном числе с помощью добавления «-s» или «-es».

driver

drivers

waitress

waitresses

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на «мужчина», меняются на «мужчины» во множественном числе.

man

men

woman

women

businessman

businessmen

businesswoman

businesswomen

Для существительных, состоящих из двух слов, второе слово ставится во множественном числе.

police officer

police officers



10 Talking about your job

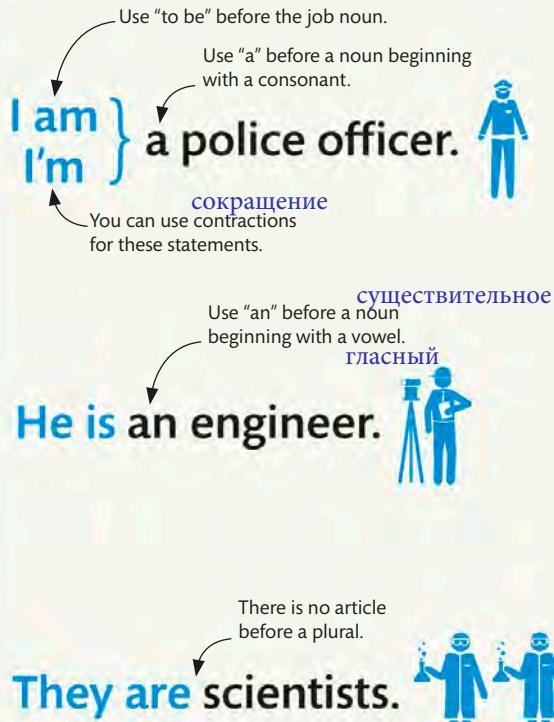
You can use the verb "to be" to describe your job. The verb "to work" can give more information about where you work and who you work with.

New language Using "I am" for your job

Aa Vocabulary Jobs and workplaces

New skill Describing your job

10.1 KEY LANGUAGE YOUR JOB



10.2 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT VERB AND ARTICLE

- 1 I am an engineer.
- 2 You are a doctor.
- 3 She is a farmer.
- 4 They are teachers.
- 5 We are nurses.
- 6 I am a actor.
- 7 She is a chef.



вычеркнуть

10.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

They are / is farmers.

1 You are / is a driver.

2 I am / is a mechanic.

3 He is / are a vet.

4 We am / are sales assistants.

5 They is / are businesswomen.

6 She is / are a waitress.

7 We is / are receptionists.

8 She is / are a gardener.

10.4 VOCABULARY WORKPLACES



farm
ферма



office



theater (US)
theatre (UK)



school



laboratory



restaurant



construction site



hospital
больница

Aa 10.5 MATCH THE JOBS TO THE WORKPLACES

businessman	farm
1 nurse	restaurant
2 farmer	office
3 scientist	hospital
4 waiter	laboratory
5 teacher	construction site
6 builder	school
7 doctor	theater
8 actor	restaurant
9 chef	hospital

КЛЮЧЕВОЙ ЯЗЫК

10.6 KEY LANGUAGE INSIDE / OUTSIDE

Use "inside" for jobs in buildings.



A scientist works **inside**.

Use "outside" for jobs in the open air.



A farmer works **outside**.

Aa 10.7 MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS

A hairdresser works outside.

True False

1 A driver works outside.

True False

2 A chef works outside.

True False

3 A doctor works inside.

True False

4 A gardener works outside.

True False

10.8 KEY LANGUAGE USING "WORK IN" AND "WORK ON"

Use "work in" for the locations of most jobs.

I work in a hospital. 

I work on a farm. 

Use "work on" for farms and construction sites.

I work on construction sites. 

Используйте «work on» для ферм и строительных площадок.



10.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND NUMBER THE IMAGES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



10.10 WRITE TWO SENTENCES TO DESCRIBE EACH PICTURE



Tom is a farmer.

He works on a farm.



② We are scientists



④ He is waiter.

He works in a restaurant.



① She is a builder.

She works on a construction sites.



③ You are an actor.

He works in a theater.



⑤ Chloe is a nurse.

She works in a hospital.

Используйте «работать с», а затем существительное, относящееся к вашей работе.

10.11 KEY LANGUAGE "WORK WITH"



I work with animals.

Use "work with" followed by a noun that relates to your job.



10.12 VOCABULARY "WORK WITH"

словарный запас



animals



children



patients



plants



food



people

ВСЛУХ



10.13 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PEOPLE TO THEIR JOBS



Noah's sister



Noah



Noah's brother



Noah's mother



Noah's father

10.14 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Lucy is a gardener. She works with plants.



3 Mat is a mechanic. He works with cars.



1 Selma is a chef. She works with food.



4 Ana is a vet. She works with animals.



2 Max is a nurse. He works with patients.



5 Jazmin is a judge. She works with people.



10 CHECKLIST КОНТРОЛЬНЫЙ СПИСОК

Using "I am" for your job

Aa Jobs and workplaces

Describing your job

Использование «Я есть» в своей работе

Описание вашей работы

11 Telling the time

There are two ways of saying the time in English. You can use hours and minutes, or you can say the minutes first and state their relation to the hour.

Есть два способа сказать время на английском языке. Ты можешь использовать часы и минуты, или вы можете сначала сказать минуты и укажите их отношение к часу.

New language Times of day

Aa Vocabulary Words for time

New skill Saying what the time is

11.1 KEY LANGUAGE TELLING THE TIME

Use the verb "to be"
when giving or asking
the time in English.

который сейчас час

What time is it?

It's five.



It's five o'clock.

It's five fifteen.



It's a quarter past five.

четверть

It's five thirty.



It's half past five.

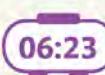
It's five forty-five.



It's a quarter to six.

You can leave out the
"a" before "quarter."

It's six twenty-three.



Вы можете опустить
«а» перед «четвертью».

US English can use
"quarter after" instead
of "quarter past."

Американский английский может
использовать
«четверть после» вместо этого
«четверть прошлого».

11.2 VOCABULARY TIMES OF DAY



midnight



noon



3 am



3 pm

Aa 11.3 MATCH THE CLOCKS TO THE TIME PHRASES

Match the analog clocks to the time phrases:

- 1 12:00 → It's midnight.
- 2 10:30 → It's two thirty.
- 3 11:45 → It's half past three.
- 4 9:15 → It's ten thirty.
- 5 12:45 → It's quarter to twelve.
- 6 10:15 → It's a quarter past nine.

��符

11.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE TIMES YOU HEAR

Listen to the audio and mark the times you hear:

- ① 5:45 (checkmark) 6:15 (empty box)
- ② 10:30 (empty box) 11:30 (checkmark)
- ③ 03:45 (empty box) 04:15 (empty box)
- ④ 09:30 (empty box) 09:45 (empty box)
- ⑤ 07:00 (empty box) 07:15 (empty box)
- ⑥ 01:45 (empty box) 02:15 (empty box)

11.6 WRITE DOWN THE TIMES, THEN SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Write down the times and say them out loud:

- 09:15 It's quarter past nine. (Speaker icon)
- 05:30 it's half past five (Speaker icon)
- 06:45 it's quarter to seven (Speaker icon)
- 11:35 it's eleven thirty-five (Speaker icon)
- 08:15 it's quarter past eighth (Speaker icon)
- 10:22 it's ten twenty-two (Speaker icon)

11 CHECKLIST

Times of day

Words for time

Saying what the time is

12 Vocabulary

12.1 DAILY ROUTINES



wake up



get up



take a shower (US)
have a shower (UK)



take a bath (US)
have a bath (UK)



brush your hair



have breakfast /
eat breakfast



go to work



go to school



buy groceries
Купи продукты



go home



cook dinner



have dinner /
eat dinner

12.2 TIMES OF THE DAY



day



night



dawn



morning

рассвет



iron a shirt



get dressed



brush your teeth



wash your face



start work



have lunch /
eat lunch



finish work



leave work



clear the table



do the dishes (US)
wash the dishes (UK)



walk the dog



go to bed



afternoon
поздень



dusk
сумерки



evening



late evening



13

Describing your day

Use the present simple tense to talk about the things you do regularly: for example, when you normally go to work or eat lunch.

New language The present simple

Aa Vocabulary Routine activities

New skill Talking about your daily routine

13.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT SIMPLE

To make the present simple, use the base form of the verb (the infinitive without "to").

The base form of the verb "to eat."

I **eat** lunch at noon every day.



She **eats** lunch at 2pm every day.

With he, she, and it, add "s" to the base form.



13.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT SIMPLE

You **get** up at 7 o'clock.



She **gets** up at 5:30am.



We **start** work at 9 o'clock.



He **starts** work at 11am.



They **leave** work at 5pm.



Rob **leaves** work at 7pm.



13.3 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT SIMPLE

SUBJECT

I / You / We / They

VERB

eat

REST OF SENTENCE

lunch at 2pm every day.

The base form of the verb.

He / She / It

eats

With he, she, and it, add "s."

ВЫЧЕРКНУТЬ

13.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

She ~~eat~~ / eats dinner in the evening.

1 He ~~wake~~ up / wakes up at 7 o'clock.

2 You leave / ~~leaves~~ home at 8:30am.

3 I start / ~~starts~~ work at 10am.

4 Ellen ~~get~~ / gets up at 5 o'clock.

5 My wife ~~take~~ / takes a shower in the evening.

6 I take / ~~takes~~ a shower in the morning.

7 My parents eat / ~~eats~~ lunch at 2pm.

8 We leave / ~~leaves~~ work at 4pm.

9 My brother ~~work~~ / works with animals.



ЗАПОЛНИТЕ ПРОПУСКИ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ

СЛОВА В ПАНЕЛИ

13.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



Michael gets up at 7am.



I leave work at 5:30pm.



Phil eats lunch at 12:30pm.



We get up at 8am.



His son starts work at 5am.



My sister leaves work at 7pm.



They eat dinner at 10pm.

gets

get

starts

leaves

eat

eats

leave



13.6 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Santiago gets (get) up at 6am.



1 My son wakes (wake) up at 5am.



2 I leave (leave) work at 6:30pm.



3 We eat (eat) breakfast at 8am.



4 Paula works (work) outside.



5 My wife starts (start) work at 7am.



6 He eats (eat) lunch at noon.



13.7 KEY LANGUAGE "S" AND "ES" ENDINGS

With some verbs you add "es" for he, she, and it. These include verbs ending "sh," "ch," "o," "ss," "x," and "z."

I eat lunch

She eats lunch

For most verbs,
just add "s."

I finish work

He finishes work

Add "es" to verbs
ending "sh."

I watch TV

She watches TV

Add "es" to verbs
ending "ch."

13.8 PRONUNCIATION SAYING "S" AND "ES"

The "-s" endings are pronounced different ways. Listen to the difference.

eats



An "s" sound.

leaves



A "z" sound.

watches



Say the "es"
like the verb "is."



13.9 SAY THE WORDS OUT LOUD

starts



13.10 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT FORM

1 washes

2 watches

3 wakes

4 goes

5 finishes

6 leaves



He finishes (finish) work at 5 o'clock.



Lucia wakes (wake) up at 7am.



I get (get) up at 7:30am.



Ethan goes (go) to work at 5am.



You leaves (leave) work at 5pm.



Shona whathes (watch) TV in the evening.



13.11 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Our children **eats** breakfast at 8am.

Our children eat breakfast at 8am.

① My mother **watchs** TV in the morning.

My mother watches TV in the morning.

② We **goes** to bed at midnight.

We go to bed at midnight

③ My husband **finishes** work at 6:30pm.

My husband finishes work at 6:30 pm.

④ Rob **go** to work at 8:30am.

Rob goes to work at 8:30 am.

⑤ I **takes** a shower in the morning.

I take a shower in the morning.

⑥ I **leaves** work at 6 o'clock in the evening.

I leave work at 6 o'clock in the evening.



13.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Joan talks about her daily routine and work schedule.

She starts work at 4pm.

True False

① She finishes work at 12pm.

True False

② She eats lunch at 1pm.

True False

③ She has dinner at 7:30pm.

True False

④ She **watches** TV in the afternoon.

True False

⑤ She goes on the computer in the evening.

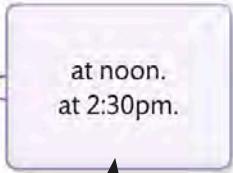
True False

⑥ She goes to bed at 8:30pm.

True False



13.13 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



Start with a noun or pronoun.

Choose the correct form of the verb.

Finish with a time.



13 CHECKLIST

The present simple

Routine activities

Talking about your daily routine

14 Describing your week

You can talk about your usual weekly activities using the present simple with time phrases. Time phrases are often formed using prepositions and days of the week.

New language Days and prepositions

Aa Vocabulary Days of the week

New skill Talking about your weekly routine

14.1 VOCABULARY DAYS OF THE WEEK

weekend



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday



Sunday



предлоги

14.2 KEY LANGUAGE PREPOSITIONS AND DAYS OF THE WEEK



Use "on" before the day of the week to say the day you do something.

Используйте «вкл» перед днем недели, чтобы сказать день вы делаете что-то.

You can add "-s" to the day of the week to show that the thing happens regularly on that day.

I go to work **on Mondays**.



I work **from Monday to Friday**.

Use "from" to say the day you start doing something.

Use "to" to say the day you finish doing something.

Используйте «от», чтобы сказать день, когда вы начнете делать что-то.

Используйте «to», чтобы сказать день, когда ты закончишь делать что-то.



I watch TV **{on at} the weekend**.

"On the weekend" is more common in the US.

"At the weekend" is more common in the UK.

TIP

In US English, you can also leave out "go to" and the preposition when saying what day you work: "I work Mondays."



14.3 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Sharon wakes up at 5am on Mondays.

- 1 We eat lunch at 3pm at the weekend.
- 2 She goes to bed at 1am at the weekend.
- 3 I go to work on Monday at Wednesday.

- 4 They eat dinner at 9pm at the weekend.
- 5 We finish work at 3pm on Fridays.
- 6 I eat breakfast at work on Mondays.



14.4 VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES



go to the gym



go swimming



play tennis



play soccer



read the newspaper



take a bath



Aa 14.5 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES



She plays tennis on Mondays.

- 1 He goes to the gym on Tuesdays and Fridays.

- 2 They go swimming on Thursdays.

- 3 He plays soccer on Wednesdays.

- 4 I take a bath on the weekend.

- 5 You read the newspaper on Saturdays.



14.6 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS



I play tennis on Wednesdays.



1 I watch TV on Sundays.



2 I take a bath at 7pm every day.



3 I go to bed at 10 o'clock on Sundays.



4 I get up at 8am on Monday to Friday.



ЧАСТОТА

14.7 VOCABULARY FREQUENCY PHRASES

Use frequency phrases to say how often something normally happens.



once a week

раз в неделю



twice a week

дважды в неделю



three times a week

три раза в неделю



every day



14.8 HOW TO FORM USING FREQUENCY PHRASES

The frequency phrase usually goes at the end of the sentence.

PRESENT SIMPLE

I go to the gym

FREQUENCY

twice a week.

дважды

далние

14.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES FREQUENCY PHRASES

He goes to work **three times a week**.



We eat dinner at 7:30pm **every day**.



She goes swimming **four times a week**.



They watch TV **five times a week**.



14.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Angela wakes up at 5:30am every day.

True False

1 Fred works from 8am to 6pm five times a week.

True False

2 Scott has dinner at 6am.

True False

3 Linda has a shower every morning.

True False

4 Jennifer watches TV on the weekend.

True False

5 Tim's daughter goes to bed at 7:30pm on Sundays.

True False



14.11 PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER TO FORM A CORRECT SENTENCE

every day. a shower has He

He has a shower every day.

1 get up five days I at 6am a week.

I get up at 6am five days a week

2 every day. They at 11pm go to bed

They go to bed at 11pm every day.

3 plays soccer Sarah twice a week.

Sarah plays soccer twice a week

4 once his clothes a week. washes Jamie

Jamie washes his clothes once a week.



14 CHECKLIST

предлоги

Aa Days of the week

Talking about your weekly routine

еженедельно



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 10-14

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
TALKING ABOUT JOBS	I am a police officer. He is an engineer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.1
USING "WORK IN," "WORK ON," AND "WORK WITH"	I work in a hospital. I work on a farm. I work with animals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.8, 10.11
TELLING THE TIME	It's five. It's five o'clock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.1, 11.2
THE PRESENT SIMPLE	I eat lunch at noon every day. She eats lunch at 2pm every day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.1
PREPOSITIONS AND DAYS OF THE WEEK	I work on Mondays. I work from Monday to Friday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	14.2
FREQUENCY PHRASES	I go to the gym twice a week.	<input type="checkbox"/>	14.8, 14.9



14.12 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Tom reads the newspaper on Sundays.



1 We get up at 7am five times a week.



2 They go to work from Monday to Friday.



3 Linda washes her face every day.



4 Colin sleeps from 11pm to 6am.



15 Negatives with "to be"

ты составляешь предложение

You make a sentence negative by using "not" or its short form "n't." Negative sentences with the verb "to be" have different rules than negatives with other verbs.

 **New language** Negatives with "to be"

 **Aa Vocabulary** "Not"

 **New skill** Saying what things are not

15.1 KEY LANGUAGE NEGATIVES WITH THE VERB "TO BE"

Add "not" after "to be" to make the sentence negative.

I am a farmer. I am not a doctor.

"Not" is added to make the sentence negative.



15.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES NEGATIVES WITH THE VERB "TO BE"



He is not an adult.



They are not engineers.



We are not actors.



It is not 5 o'clock.



This is not a pig.



That is not my bag.

СФОРМИРОВАТЬ = TO FORM

15.3 HOW TO FORM NEGATIVES WITH THE VERB "TO BE"

The verb "to be" takes the same form in positive and negative sentences. The only difference is adding "not."

SUBJECT + VERB

I am
She is
We are

"NOT"

not

REST OF SENTENCE

a doctor.

doctors.

A plural subject is usually followed by a plural noun.

15.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

gardener. Jack not is a

Jack is not a gardener.

1 sister. my She not is

She is not my sister

2 her not car. is That

That is not her car

3 years I old. not am 35

I am not 35 years old

4 are not Spanish. We

We are not Spanish

5 vet. Chad a not is

Chad is not a vet



заполнять = fill in

15.5 FILL IN THE GAPS TO MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES

It is not 11 o'clock.

1 He is not in the office.

2 She is not a businesswoman.

3 I am not 18 years old.

4 This is not a snake.

5 We are not artists.

6 You are not at work.

7 Dexter is not a cat.



15.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE IMAGES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



15.7 KEY LANGUAGE NEGATIVE SHORT FORMS

сокращаться

You can contract "you are not" in способ two ways. You can contract the subject and verb, or you can contract the verb and "not."

"You are" contracts to "you're."

You are not a doctor.

You're not } a doctor.
You aren't }

"Are not" contracts to "aren't."



15.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES NEGATIVE SHORT FORMS

I am not a teacher.

I'm not a teacher.

You cannot say "I amn't."

He is not a farmer.

He's not } a farmer.
He isn't }

She is not American.

She's not } American.
She isn't }

It is not a pencil.

It's not } a pencil.
It isn't }

We are not waiters.

We're not } waiters.
We aren't }

They are not British.

They're not } British.
They aren't }



15.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Louis aren't Hayley's uncle.

Louis isn't Hayley's uncle.

1 It am not 10 o'clock in the morning.

It isn't 10 o'clock in the morning

2 You isn't 35 years old.

You aren't 35 years old

3 I aren't Australian.

I'm not Australian.

4 My brother aren't married.

My brother isn't married

5 Tom and Angela isn't construction workers.

Tom and Angela aren't construction workers

строители





15.10 READ THE BLOG AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Françoise is 33 years old.

True False

1 She isn't from the USA.

True False

2 She speaks French.

True False

3 She is French.

True False

4 Her husband speaks English.

True False

5 Her husband is British.

True False

6 They live in the USA.

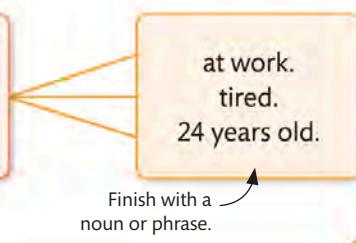
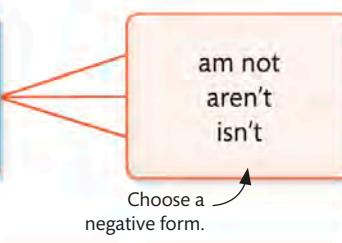
True False

7 Her husband isn't a student.

True False



15.11 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



15 CHECKLIST

Negatives with "to be"

Aa "Not"

Saying what things are not

16 More negatives

Add "do not" or "does not" before most verbs in English to make them negative. This is often shortened to "don't" or "doesn't."

 **New language** Present simple negative

 **Vocabulary** Daily activities

 **New skill** Saying what you don't do

16.1 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Put "do not" before the verb to make the negative for "I," "you," "we," or "they." After "he," "she," or "it," use "does not."

I **work outside.**

The main verb does not change.

I **do not work outside.**

I **work inside.**



He **works inside.**



He **does not work inside.**

He **works outside.**



16.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE



You **do not have** a laptop.



We **do not start** work at 8am.



He **does not live** in Los Angeles.



The house **does not have** a backyard.

формировать

16.3 HOW TO FORM PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Use "do" or "does" with "not" followed by the base form of the main verb (the infinitive without "to").

SUBJECT

"DO / DOES" + "NOT"

BASE FORM

REST OF SENTENCE

I / You / We / They

do not

work

outside.

He / She / It

does not



16.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "DO NOT" OR "DOES NOT"

She does not go to the gym on Thursdays.

- 1 I don't read the papers on Saturday.
- 2 The dog doesn't eat fish.
- 3 They don't go to the theater often.
- 4 Ben and I don't live on a farm now.
- 5 Theo doesn't cycle to work.
- 6 You don't work at Fabio's café.
- 7 Claire doesn't watch TV in the evening.
- 8 We don't play football at home.
- 9 Pierre doesn't wake up before noon.



16.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Frank talks about his daily and weekly routines.

Frank works in a store on Queen Street.

True False

- 1 Frank gets up at 5am.

True False

- 2 Frank has lunch at 1pm every day.

True False

- 3 Frank goes swimming on Wednesday evening.

True False

- 4 Frank watches TV every night before bed.

True False

16.6 KEY LANGUAGE CONTRACTED NEGATIVES

In English, "do not" and "does not" are often contracted to "don't" and "doesn't."

I **do not work outside.** He **does not work outside.**

I **don't work outside.**



He **doesn't work outside.**

He doesn't work outside.



16.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE: SHORT FORMS



You **don't play** soccer.



She **doesn't speak** English.



We **don't want** that cake.



He **doesn't live** near here.





16.8 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

I get up at 7am.

I do not get up at 7am.

I don't get up at 7am.

① We go to work every day

We do not go to work every day

We don't go to work every day.

② He watches TV in the evening

He does not watch TV in the evening

He doesn't whatch TV in the evening

③ You work in an office.

You do not work in an office

You don't work in an office

④ They play tennis

They do not play tennis

They don't play tennis.

⑤ She work with children

She does not work with children.

She doesn't work with children

переписать



16.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

He **don't** play soccer on Saturdays.

He doesn't play soccer on Saturdays.

① We **doesn't** work with animals.

We don't work with animals

② I **doesn't** eat chocolate.

I DON'T EAT CHOCOLATE

③ Sandy **don't** work in a hairdresser's.

Sandy doesn't work in a hairdresser's

④ Melanie and Cris **doesn't** have a car.

Melanie and Cris don't have a car

⑤ They **doesn't** live in Park Road now.

They don't live in Park Road now

⑥ We **doesn't** watch Hollywood movies.

We don't wach Hollywood movies.

⑦ She **don't** drive a taxi.

She doesn't drove a taxi

chart = график, схема, диаграмма, таблица



16.10 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I don't work outside.



I
You
We
Meg

*don't
doesn't*

*work outside.
have a bicycle.
play tennis.*



16.11 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

работники со всего мира

WORKERS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Maria

I live in an apartment in the city and I cycle to work every day. I work from Monday to Friday in an office, so I don't go outside much during the day. I always eat breakfast and lunch. I go to the gym after work because I don't move a lot in my job.

during= в течение

Kim

I live in the countryside and I drive to work every day. I'm a gardener, so I work outside. I usually have a sandwich for lunch. I go swimming once or twice a week. I sometimes swim in rivers and lakes near my house. The water is cold, but it's a lot of fun.

countryside = сельская местность

Chiyo

I'm an actress and I live in Tokyo. I'm in a TV show called *Different People*. I work inside, in a TV studio, and I always have lunch at noon. I work for 15 hours on Mondays and Tuesdays, but I don't work from Wednesday to Sunday. My show is on TV on Fridays.

called = называется

Selma

I'm a chef and I work in the kitchen of a restaurant in New York. I live above the restaurant. I start work at 2pm and I work until midnight. I don't eat lunch, but I always eat dinner at 6pm before the customers arrive. I work six days a week from Tuesday to Sunday.

midnight = полночь

lakes = озера

Who doesn't live in a city?

Maria Kim Chiyo Selma

1 Who works outside?

Maria Kim Chiyo Selma

2 Who doesn't eat lunch?

Maria Kim Chiyo Selma

3 Who doesn't work on Thursday?

Maria Kim Chiyo Selma

4 Who goes to the gym?

Maria Kim Chiyo Selma

5 Who doesn't work in the morning?

Maria Kim Chiyo Selma

16 CHECKLIST

 Present simple negative Daily activities Saying what you don't do

17 Simple questions

To form simple questions with the verb "to be," you change the order of the subject and verb. The answer to a simple question usually starts with "yes" or "no."

- ✿ **New language** Simple questions
- ✿ **Vocabulary** Jobs and routine activities
- ✿ **New skill** Asking simple questions

17.1 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"

To make a question using the verb "to be," put the verb before the subject.

In a statement, the subject comes before the verb.
You are Canadian.
In a question, the verb moves to the start of the sentence.
Are you Canadian? The subject comes after the verb.



17.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"

Is Judi an actor?



Are they engineers?



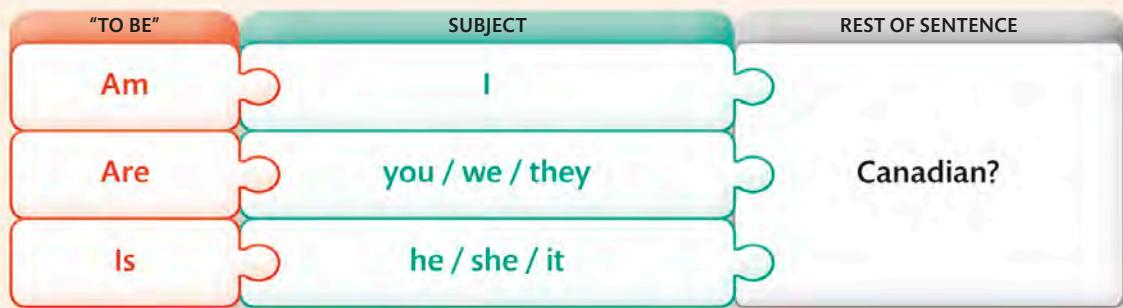
Is he French?



Are you a student?



17.3 HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"





17.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS QUESTIONS

She is a gardener.

Is she a gardener?

① Brad is a nurse.

Is Brad a nurse?

② These are my keys.

Are they my keys?

③ Ruby and Farid are actors.

Are Ruby and Garid actors ?

④ This is his laptop.

Is this his laptop.

⑤ Valeria is his sister.

Is Valeria his sister.



17.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION



Тон падает на конец высказываний.



1

2

3

4

5

6

17.6 INTONATION SIMPLE QUESTIONS

The tone of the voice usually rises at the end of a simple question in English.

Sue is an actor.

The tone falls at the end of statements.

Is Sue an actor?

The tone goes up at the end of questions.



17.7 SAY THESE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

1 Is _____ she a waitress?



2 Are _____ Holly your mother?



3 Are _____ they from Argentina?



4 Is _____ you a teacher?



5 Is _____ this your dog?



6 Is _____ there a post office?



17.8 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS WITH "DO" AND "DOES"

For questions without the verb "to be," start the question with "do" or "does."

You work in an office.

She works in a school.

Do you work in an office?

Does she work in a school?

Add "do" to questions with "I," "you," "we," and "they."

Add "does" to questions with "he," "she," and "it."

The main verb is in its base form (the infinitive without "to").

17.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS WITH "DO" AND "DOES"



Do they live in Paris?



Does Tom get up at 6am?



Do you finish work at 4pm today?



Does the party start at 7pm?

17.10 HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS WITH "DO" AND "DOES"

"DO" / "DOES"

Do

Does

SUBJECT

I / you / we / they

he / she / it

BASE FORM OF VERB

work

REST OF SENTENCE

in an office?



17.11 FILL IN THE GAPS IN THE QUESTIONS USING "DO" OR "DOES"



Does she play tennis on Tuesdays?



Do we finish work at 6pm today?



Do you get up at 7am?



Does the parrot talk all day?



Do they live at number 59?



Do you work in a lab?



17.12 REWRITE THE QUESTIONS, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

go swimming Jin Does on Fridays?

Does Jin go swimming on Fridays?

1 in New York? live you Do

Do you live in New York?

2 on a farm? Does work she

Does she work on a farm?

3 get up he Does at 5 am every day?

Does he get up at 5 am every day?

4 come Peru? they Do from

Do they come from Peru?

5 work Brad Does in the post office?

Does Brad work in the post office?



17.13 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS QUESTIONS

Kim goes to work at 8am.

Does Kim go to work at 8am?



1 They live in New York City.

Do they live in New York city?



2 He works in a restaurant.

Does he work in a resrarunt ?



3 Lewis goes swimming on Fridays.

Dose Liwis goes swimming on Friday ?



4 Marisha works with animals.

Does Marisha works with animals ?



17 CHECKLIST

Simple questions

Aa Jobs and routine activities

Asking simple questions



17.14 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Do you play soccer on Fridays?



Does she go swimming on Tuesdays?



Do you read the paper on Sundays?



Does she work with animals?



Do they work on a construction site?



18 Answering questions

When answering questions in English, you can often leave out words to shorten your response. These short answers are often used in spoken English.

spoken = разговорный

New language Short answers

Vocabulary Jobs and routines

New skill Answering spoken questions

leave out = исключить, пропускать, упускать.

18.1 KEY LANGUAGE SHORT ANSWERS

When the question uses the verb "to be," use "to be" in the short answer. If the question uses "do" or "does," so does the short answer.

Question uses "to be."

Are you a doctor?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

You don't need to repeat "a doctor" in your answer.

Question uses "do."

Do you work in an office?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

The rest of the sentence is implied.

18.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES SHORT ANSWERS

Question uses "does."

Does he live here?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

Is your name Sophie?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

Question uses "do."

Do they live in Delhi?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

Are you Chinese?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.



18.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Maria Kowalski goes for a job interview.

She is from Poland. True False

③ She doesn't like her job.

True False

① She is a receptionist. True False

④ She starts work at 9am.

True False

② She works in an office. True False

⑤ She works five days a week. True False

mark = отмечка



18.4 MARK THE CORRECT REPLY TO EACH QUESTION

Are you American?



Yes, I am.

Yes, I do.

1

Is your name Maisy?



No, it isn't.

No, it doesn't.

2

Is this your laptop?



Yes, it is.

Yes, it does.

3

Does she work in your office?



Yes, she is.

Yes, she does.

4

Do you eat a big breakfast?



No, I'm not.

No, I don't.

5

Is that your cat?



No, it isn't.

No, it doesn't.



18.5 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

Does Joe watch TV?

Yes, he does.



1

Are you a student?

No, I am not.



2

Do they speak English?

Yes, they do.



3

Is that your house?

No, it isn't.



4

Does she play tennis?

Yes, she does.



5

Is Miranda your aunt?

No, she isn't.



6

Do they work in a hospital?

Yes, they do.



7

Is he your grandfather?

No, he isn't.



18 CHECKLIST

Short answers

Jobs and routines

Answering spoken questions

spoken = разговорный

19 Asking questions

such as =такой как

Use question words such as "what," "who," "when," and "where" to ask open questions that can't be answered with "yes" or "no."

 **New language** Open questions

 **Vocabulary** Question words

 **New skill** Asking for details

19.1 KEY LANGUAGE OPEN QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB "TO BE"

The question word goes at the beginning of the question. It is usually followed by the verb "to be."

The question word goes at the beginning.

**My name is Sarah.
What is your name?**

The question is "open" because it can't be answered "yes" or "no."



19.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES OPEN QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB "TO BE"

What is Ruby's job?



What is the time?



What is in the bag?



What are we here for?



What is this thing?



What are Elliot's sisters called?



called = называется, именуемый



19.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

cross out = вычеркнуть

What **is / are / am** the capital of France?

next to = рядом с

④ What **is / ~~is / am~~** the hotel next to?

① What **is / are / at** their names?

⑤ What **is / are / at** they?

② What **is / are / am** the time?

⑥ What **is / are / am** your uncle's name?

③ What **is / are / am** my favorite colors?

⑦ What **is / are / am** my name?

ARE



19.4 VOCABULARY QUESTION WORDS



Where



Who



When



Which

который



Why



How



19.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTION WORDS

Where is the café?

Who is Jo's teacher?

When is dinner?

Which is your car?

Why am I here?

How are you?



Aa 19.6 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

Where is the bank?

July 23.

1 What is the time?

The red Ferrari.

2 When is your birthday?

I'm 25.

3 Which is your car?

It's over there.

4 Why are you here?

It's 5 o'clock.

5 How old are you?

It's me, Marcus.

6 Who is there?

For a meeting.



19.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

What _____ is your name?

1 Where _____ are your parents from?

2 How _____ old are you?

3 When _____ is breakfast?

4 Who _____ is your friend talking to?

5 Why _____ is it cold in here?

6 Which _____ person is your teacher?

What _____ Where _____ Who _____ When _____

Which _____ Why _____ How _____



19.8 KEY LANGUAGE OPEN QUESTIONS USING "DO" AND "DOES"

With most verbs other than "to be" you use the question word followed by "do" or "does" to make a question.

When do you eat lunch?

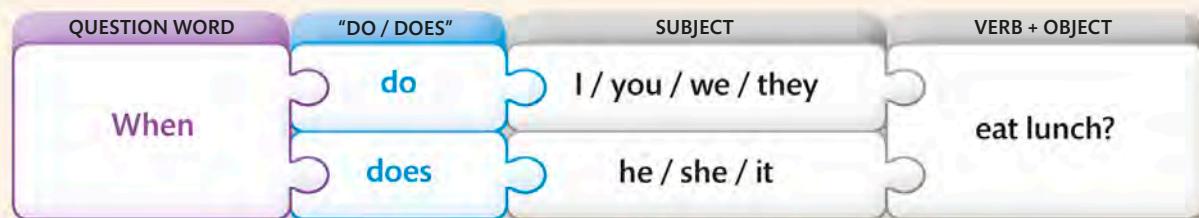
The question word goes at the beginning.

"Do" or "does" follows the question word.

Main verb changes to its base form.



19.9 HOW TO FORM OPEN QUESTIONS USING "DO" AND "DOES"



19.10 FURTHER EXAMPLES OPEN QUESTIONS USING "DO" AND "DOES"

Where **do** you go swimming?

When **does** he finish work?



What **does** she do on the weekend?

Which car **do** you drive to work?



19.11 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS

When do they start work?

① When does she eat lunch?

② Where do they live?

③ Which bag do you want?

④ Where does he come from?

⑤ When does the movie end?





19.12 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

eat do When breakfast? you

When do you eat breakfast?

① does play he football? Where

Where does he play football?

② you When clean do car? the

When do you clean the car ?

③ the start? What party does time

What time does the party start ?

④ tennis? Which do days play you

Which days do you play tennis ?



19.14 SAY THE QUESTIONS OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

What _____ do you do for a living?



③ What _____ time does it open?



① Where _____ do you work in the city?



④ How _____ many people do you work with?



② When _____ do you start work?



⑤ Who _____ do you work with?



When

How

What

What

Where

Who



19.13 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE QUESTIONS YOU HEAR ОТМЕТКА



Ben talks about his life as a student.

When do you eat dinner?

Where do you eat dinner?

① When do you eat breakfast?

What do you eat for breakfast?

② What do you study?

How do you study?

③ When do you work?

Where do you work?

④ Who is she?

Where is she?



19.15 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Which village is Bernadette in?

Torremolinos

Mijas

1 Who is Bernadette on vacation with?

Her brother

Her sister

2 How many swimming pools does the hotel have?

Two

Three

3 What time does Bernadette get up?

At 7am

At 7:30am

4 What does Bernadette do in the morning?

Goes to the gym

Goes swimming

5 Where does Bernadette have breakfast?

In her room

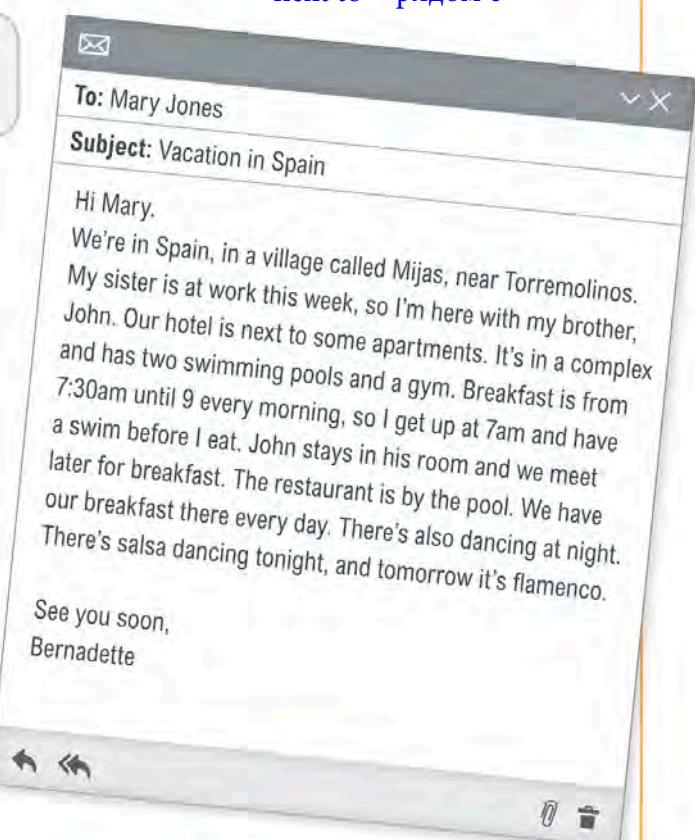
By the pool

6 When is the flamenco dancing?

Tonight

Tomorrow

next to = рядом с



диаграмма

19.16 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Where does Kate play golf?



Where
When

does
do

Kate
they
you

play golf?
go to the gym?

Start with a question word.

Choose the correct form "do" or "does."

Choose a pronoun or name.

Finish with the main verb and object.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ



19.17 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Where **are** my laptop?

Where is my laptop?

- 1 How often **does** they play tennis?

How often do they play tennis ?

- 2 Which office **do** he work in?

Which office does he work in ?

- 3 Where **are** the party?

Where is the party

- 4 What **does** you do?

What do you do ?



19.18 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS

When does Russell go to the gym?

Russell goes to the gym on Tuesdays.

- 1 What is her cat called ?

Her cat is called Ginger.

- 2 Who is your English teacher ?

My English teacher is Mrs. Price.

- 3 Where does Ben work ?

Ben works in a hospital.

- 4 How is your grandmother ?

My grandmother is fine, thanks.



19 CHECKLIST

Open questions

Question words

Asking for details

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 15-19

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
NEGATIVES WITH "TO BE"	I am a farmer. I am not a doctor. You're not a doctor. You aren't a doctor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.1, 15.3, 15.7
PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE	He does not work inside. He works outside. I work outside. I do not work inside.	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.1, 16.3, 16.6
SIMPLE QUESTIONS	Are you Canadian? Do you work in an office? Does she work in a school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.1, 17.8
SHORT ANSWERS	Are you a doctor? Yes, I am. Do you work in an office? No, I don't.	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.1, 18.2
OPEN QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"	My name is Sarah. What is your name?	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.1, 19.2
OPEN QUESTIONS USING "DO" AND "DOES"	When do you eat lunch? When does she eat lunch?	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.8, 19.9

20 Vocabulary

20.1 AROUND TOWN



village
деревня



town
город



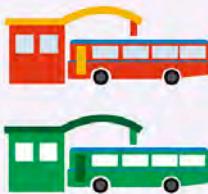
city
город



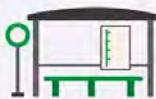
hospital



police station



bus station



bus stop



train station



airport



school



factory



supermarket



store (US)
shop (UK)



pharmacy



bank



post office



library



museum



town hall
ратуша



castle
замок



office building
офисное здание



park



here



bridge



swimming pool



restaurant



café



there



bar



movie theater (US)
cinema (UK)



theater (US)
theatre (UK)



hotel



near



church



mosque

... мечеть [mäsk]

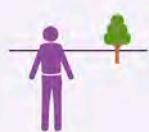


synagogue



temple

храм



far



21 Talking about your town

When you talk about things, you can use "there is" for one and "there are" for more than one. "There isn't" and "there aren't" are the negatives.

 **New language** "There is" and "there are"

 **Aa Vocabulary** Towns and buildings

 **New skill** Describing a town

21.1 KEY LANGUAGE "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE"



There is a hospital in my town.

Use "there is" to talk about one thing (singular).



There are three hospitals in my town.

Use "there are" to talk about more than one (plural).



21.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE"



There is an airport.



There is a hotel.



There are two theaters.



There are three cafés.



21.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE"



There is a factory.



There are two churches.



There is a swimming pool.



There is a library.



There are two castles.



21.4 SAY THESE PLURALS OUT LOUD

libraries



airports



bars



theaters



churches



schools



factories



hospitals



offices



look at = посмотри на

fill in = заполнять

to complete = завершить

Aa

21.5 LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES



There is a town hall.



1 There are two schools.



2 There are two cafes.



3 There is a hospital.



4 There is a restaurant.



5 There are three stores.



21.6 KEY LANGUAGE "THERE IS NOT" AND "THERE ARE NOT ANY"

Add "not" to make a singular sentence negative.

There is not a school.

There isn't a school.

You can shorten "is not" to "isn't."

Add "not any" to make a plural sentence negative.

There are not any schools.



There aren't any schools.

You can shorten "are not" to "aren't."

shorten = сокращать



cross out = вычеркнуть



21.7 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

There **isn't** / **aren't** a castle.

1 There **isn't** / ~~aren't~~ a theater.

2 There ~~isn't~~ / **aren't** any factories.

3 There **isn't** / **aren't** a bus station.

4 There ~~isn't~~ / **aren't** any airports.

5 There ~~isn't~~ / **aren't** any churches.



21.8 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY “THERE AREN’T ANY” instead = вместо

You can use “are no” instead of “aren’t any.” It means the same thing.

This is the contracted form of “are not.”

There aren’t any stores.



There are no stores.



21.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES “ARE NO”

There are no libraries in Oldtown.

There are no factories in Newport.

There are no schools in our village.



21.10 FILL IN THE GAPS USING “ARE” AND “AREN’T”

There aren’t any theaters.

1 There are no castles.

2 There aren’t any factories.

3 There are no hospitals.

4 There aren’t any churches.

5 There are no swimming pools.

6 There are no airports.



21.11 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED





21.12 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

There are two schools.

True False

- 1 There is a supermarket.

True False

- 2 There is a theater.

True False

- 3 There are four movie theaters.

True False

- 4 There are three restaurants.

True False

To: Matt
Subject: Our new place

Hi Matt,

We're in our new house in Littleton and it's great! There are three schools in the town, so that's good for the children. There's also a big swimming pool and Joanne goes there every evening. I work in an office above the supermarket. It's near our house.

There are lots of things to do on the weekend. There isn't a theater, but there are two movie theaters, three restaurants, and a library. There's also a great museum. We go there every weekend because the children love it!

Come and see us soon. It's easy to get here. There isn't an airport or a train station, but there's a bus station.

See you soon! Jamal

✉️ ↪️ 🗑️



21.13 LOOK AT THE PICTURE, THEN SAY EACH SENTENCE OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

There is a supermarket.



1 There isn't a park.



2 There is a hotel.



3 There are no cafés.



4 There isn't an airport.



5 There are stores.



6 There isn't a train station.



7 There are theaters.



21 CHECKLIST

⚙️ "There is" and "there are"

Aa Towns and buildings

👾 Describing a town

22 Using "a" and "the"

definite=определенный Terms = Условия

Use the definite article ("the") or indefinite article ("a," "an") to talk about things in specific or general terms. Use "some" to talk about more than one thing.

 **New language** Definite and indefinite articles

 **Aa Vocabulary** Places in town

 **New skill** Using articles

22.1 KEY LANGUAGE "A / AN / THE"

Use "a" to talk about a thing in general. Use "the" to talk about a place, person, or thing that you and the listener both know about.

Both = Оба



I work in **a** library.

Use "a" because you are talking about your work in general, not the specific place where you work.



I work in **the** library on Main Street.

Use "the" because you are talking about the specific building where you work.



22.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "A / AN / THE"



Jim is **an** artist.

vowel = гласный

Use "an" before words that start with a vowel.



Is there **a** bank near here?

Use "a" with "is there" and "there is."



The doctor at my hospital is good.

Use "the" to talk about a particular doctor.



I go to **the** bank on Broad Street.

Use "the" to talk about a particular bank.



22.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

Charlotte is ~~a~~ / **an** / **the** actress.

① There is ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / **the** swimming pool near my office.

② ~~The~~ / **The** new teacher is called Miss Jones.

⑤ It is **a** / ~~a~~ / ~~the~~ dog's favorite toy.

③ There is ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / **the** good café in the park.

⑥ Janie is ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / **the** artist at the gallery.

④ I work at ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / **the** hotel next to the library.

⑦ See you at ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / **the** café at the bus station.



22.4 KEY LANGUAGE "A / SOME"

You can only use "a" and "an" for singular nouns. Use "some" for plurals.

some = некоторый

Use "a" and "an" to talk about one thing.

Singular.

There is a hotel in the town.



There are some hotels in the town.



Use "some" to talk about more than one thing.

Plural.



22.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES "A / SOME"

There is a bank on Main Street.



There are some banks on Main Street.



There is a waiter over there.



в парке есть дети

There are some children in the park.



22.6 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "A" OR "SOME" broad = широкий

There is a restaurant in the park.

1 There are some stores on Broad Street.

2 There is a café next to the castle.

на столе несколько пирожных

3 There are some cakes on the table.

4 There is a phone here.

5 There are some factories downtown.

downtown = центр города



22.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

There **are** a movie theater on Main Street.

There is a movie theater on Main Street.

1 There **is** some supermarkets in town.

There are some supermarkets in town.

2 There **are** an office near the river.

There is an office near the river.

3 There **is** some chocolate bars in my bag.

There are some chocolate bars in my bag.

4 There **are** a hospital near the bus station.

There is a hospital near the bus station.



chocolate bars = шоколадные плитки



22.8 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS WITH "A / ANY"

There is a hotel in the town.

Is there a hotel in the town?

Use "a" to find out if there is one of something.

There are some hotels in the town.

Are there any hotels in the town?

Use "any" to find out if there is one or more of something.



22.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS WITH "A / ANY"

Is there a restaurant?

Is there a hospital?

Are there any factories?

Are there any theaters?



22.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH QUESTION

Is there a / an / any hospital in the town?

1 Are there ~~a~~ / any stores on your street?

2 Is there ~~a~~ / an / ~~any~~ airport near Littleton?

3 Are there ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / any mosques in the city?

4 Is there a / ~~an~~ / ~~any~~ swimming pool downtown?

5 Are there ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / any offices in that building?

in that = в этом



22.11 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

any in town? Are your factories there

Are there any factories in your town?

3 Are your house? there any near hotels

Are there any hotels near your house?

1 there here? a Is supermarket near

Is there a supermarket near here?

4 a café office? there near Is your

Is there a cafe near your office?

2 on there any Elm Road? Are cafés

Are there any cafes on Elm Road?

5 the there a bar next to Is bank?

Is there a bar next to the bank?



22.12 KEY LANGUAGE SHORT ANSWERS

When answering questions in English, you don't have to repeat all the words from the question.



Is there **a hotel** in the town?

Short for: "Yes, there is a hotel in the town."

Yes, there is.



Are there **any hotels** in the town?

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.

Short for: "No, there aren't any hotels in the town."



22.13 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH SHORT ANSWERS

Are there any theaters in Littleton?

No, there aren't.

1 Is there a church on Main Street?

Yes, there is.

2 Are there any pens in your bag?

Yes, there are.

3 Is there a post office near here?

No, there isn't.

4 Are there any supermarkets on Station Road?

Yes, there are.

5 Is there a school near your house?

No, there isn't.

6 Are there any dogs in the hotel?

No, there aren't.



22 CHECKLIST

Definite and indefinite articles

Places in town

Using articles



22.14 LOOK AT THE MAP AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

Is there a library?

Yes, there is.



1 Are there any hotels?

Yes, there are.



2 Is there a church?

No, there isn't.



3 Are there two cafés?

No, there aren't.



4 Is there a supermarket?

Yes, there is.



23 Orders and directions

Use imperatives to tell someone to do something. They are also useful to give a warning, or to give directions to someone.

 **New language** Imperatives

 **Aa Vocabulary** Directions

 **New skill** Finding your way

23.1 KEY LANGUAGE IMPERATIVES

To make the imperative, use the base form of the verb (the infinitive without "to").

Stop!

The base form of the verb "to stop."



23.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES IMPERATIVES



Get up.



Eat your breakfast.



Give that to me.



Be careful!



Help!



Read this book.



23.3 REWRITE THE INFINITIVES AS IMPERATIVES

to go = Go

④ to have = have

① to wake up = wake up

⑤ to wait = wait

② to do = do

⑥ to stop = stop

③ to start = start

⑦ to work = work



23.4 KEY LANGUAGE GIVING DIRECTIONS

давать инструкции



go straight ahead

иди прямо вперед



turn left



turn right



go past

пройти мимо

take the = возьми



take the first right

Поверни направо

на первом повороте



take the second right

второй поворот направо



23.5 MARK THE DIRECTIONS THAT LEAD YOU TO THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE MAP



23.5 MARK THE DIRECTIONS THAT LEAD YOU TO THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE MAP



For the Bridge Café:

Take the first right. The café is on the left.

Take the first left. The café is on the right.

1 For the train station:

Take the second left. The station is on the right.

Take the second right. The station is on the left.

2 For the Elm Tree Restaurant:

Take the first left, then turn right. The restaurant is on the right.

Take the second left, then turn right. The restaurant is on the left.

3 For the hospital:

Take the second right, and the hospital is on the left.

Take the second left, and the hospital is on the right.

supreme = верховный

4 For the Supreme Hotel:

Take the first left, then go straight ahead. The hotel is on the right.

Take the first right, then go straight ahead. The hotel is on the left.

5 For the castle:

Take the first left, then turn right. The castle is on the left.

Take the first left, then turn left. The castle is on the right.

23.6 VOCABULARY DIRECTIONS



next to
рядом с



opposite
противоположный



between
между



on the corner
в углу



behind
позади



in front of
перед



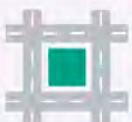
on the right
справа



on the left
слева



intersection (US)
crossroads (UK)
перекресток



block



Aa

23.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING DIRECTIONS



The Rathbone Theater is
opposite the park.



1 The supermarket is
next to the post office.



2 The museum is
behind the café.



3 The station is
in front of the church.



4 The cinema is on the
on the corner of the intersection.



5 The post office is between
the café and the supermarket.



23.8 KEY LANGUAGE NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

Add "don't" or "do not" before the verb to make an imperative negative.

Do not }
Don't } turn right. 



23.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

 Don't eat that cake.

 Don't sit there. 



23.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES

Take the first left.

Don't take the first left.

① Read that book.

Don't read that book.

② Go past the hotel.

Don't go past the hotel.

③ Give that to the cat.

Don't give that to the cat.

④ Have a shower.

Don't have a shower.

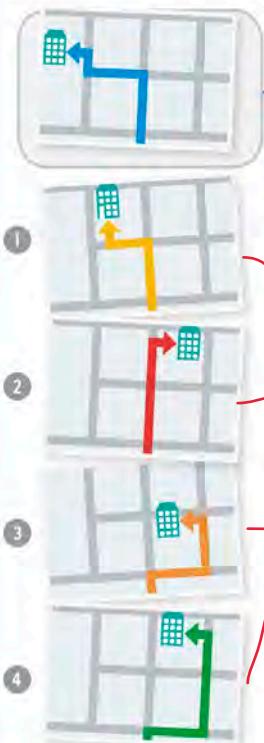
⑤ Drive to the mall.

Don't drive to the mall.

mall = торговый центр 



23.11 LISTEN AND MATCH THE DIRECTIONS TO THE PLACES



Movie theater

Hotel Bel Air

Swimming pool

Science museum

Library

23 CHECKLIST

 Imperatives

 Directions

 Finding your way

24 Joining sentences

conjunctions = союзы

link = связь

"And" and "but" are conjunctions: words that join statements together. "And" adds things to a sentence or links sentences together. "But" introduces a contrast to a sentence.

заявления

 **New language** Using "and" and "but"

Aa Vocabulary Town, jobs, and family

 **New skill** Joining sentences

24.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING "AND" TO JOIN SENTENCES

Use "and" to join two sentences together.

"There's" is the same as "There is."

There's a library. There's a restaurant.

drop = уронить

There's a library **and a restaurant.**



You can drop the second "there's" when you join sentences using "and."



24.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING "AND" TO JOIN SENTENCES



Jazmin's sister lives **and** works in Paris.
оба

My father **and** brother are both engineers.

Simon plays video games **and** watches TV every night.



высказывание



24.3 REWRITE THESE STATEMENTS AS SINGLE SENTENCES USING "AND"

I get up. I have a shower.

I get up **and** have a shower.

1 There are two hotels. There are three shops.

There are two hotels **and** three shops.

2 Hilda works in a school. She works in a theater.

Hilda works in a school **and** in a theater.

3 My uncle is a scientist. My aunt is a doctor.

My uncle is a scientist **and** my aunt is a doctor.

4 Sue watches TV. She reads books.

Sue **watches** TV **and** she reads books.

5 The store opens at night. Jan starts work.

The store opens at night **and** Jan starts work.



match = соответствовать

mention = упомянуть

упомянул



24.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PLACES MENTIONED IN EACH "AND" STATEMENT



24.5 KEY LANGUAGE USING A COMMA INSTEAD OF "AND"

For lists of more than two items, you can use commas instead of "and."

You can use a comma to replace "and" in a list.

There's a library, a store, and a café.

Use another comma before the "and."



Keep the "and" between the final two nouns.

существительное



24.6 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT USE COMMAS AND "AND" CORRECTLY

I am a wife, a mother, and a daughter.



I am a wife, and a mother, a daughter.



1 There are hotels and bars and stores.



There are hotels, bars, and stores.



2 Sam eats, breakfast lunch and dinner.



Sam eats breakfast, lunch, and dinner.



3 I play tennis, soccer, and chess.



I play tennis, and soccer, and chess.



4 Teo plays with his car and his train and his bus.



Teo plays with his car, train, and bus.



5 There is a pencil, a bag and, a cell phone.



There is a pencil, a bag, and a cell phone.



6 My friends, girlfriend, and aunt are here.



My friends, and, girlfriend and aunt are here.



7 Ling works on Monday, Thursday, and Friday.



Ling works on Monday, and Thursday, Friday.



24.7 KEY LANGUAGE USING "BUT" TO JOIN SENTENCES

to join
присоединиться



Use "but" to join a positive and a negative statement.

There's a hotel. There isn't a store.

There's a hotel, **but** there isn't a store.

You can use "but" to add something negative to a positive sentence.

There isn't a store here, **but** there is a hotel.

You can use "but" to add something positive to a negative sentence.



24.8 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

мечеть

There is a mosque, but

these aren't my car keys.

ванна

1 This is my car, but

it doesn't have a bathtub.

2 We eat a small breakfast, but

not on the weekend.

3 I work from Monday to Friday, but

there isn't a church.

4 The bathroom has a shower, but

we eat a big lunch.



пара

высказывание

24.9 REWRITE EACH PAIR OF STATEMENTS AS A SINGLE SENTENCE



There is a post office. There isn't a bank.

There is a post office, but there isn't a bank.

3 This bag is Maya's. That laptop isn't hers.

This bag is Maya's but that laptop isn't hers.

1 There isn't a bathtub. There is a shower.

There isn't a bathtub but there is a shower.

4 Si doesn't have any dogs. He has two cats.

Si doesn't have any dogs but he has two cats.

2 There isn't a bar. There is a café.

There isn't a bar but there is a cafe.

5 Sally reads books. She never watches TV.

Sally reads book but she never wathes TV.





24.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

I am a father **and** / **but** a son.

1 Lu reads books **and** / **but** magazines.

2 I work every weekday, **and** / **but** not on weekends.

3 Jim is a husband **and** / **but** a father.

4 There is a cinema, **and** / **but** no theater.

5 There isn't a gym, **and** / **but** there is a pool.



24.11 LOOK AT THE TABLE, THEN SAY "AND" AND "BUT" SENTENCES OUT LOUD

	✓	✓	✗
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

мечеть
There is a mosque and a church,
but there isn't a factory.

1 There is a cat and a hare but there isn't
a snake.

2 There is a doctor and construction worker
but there is not a cook.

3 There is a laptop and book but there isn't
cell phone.

4 There is a movie theater and restaraund
but not a theater.

24 CHECKLIST

Using "and" and "but"

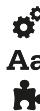
Aa Town, jobs, and family

Joining sentences

25 Describing places

прилагательные

Use adjectives to give more information about nouns, for example to describe a person, building, or place.



Имя прилагательное – это часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета и отвечает на вопросы: какой? , чей? Имена прилагательные по своему значению делятся на качественные, относительные и притяжательные.

25.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are usually placed before the noun they describe.

существительное

She is a **busy woman.**



He is a **busy man.**



Adjectives are the same for male and female nouns.

It is a **busy town.**



These are **busy streets.**

Adjectives are the same for singular and plural nouns.

25.2 VOCABULARY ADJECTIVES



old



new



beautiful



horrible

ужасный



busy

quiet
тихий

small



big

25.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

a This is town. beautiful

This is a beautiful town.

1 horrible is He man. a

He is a horrible man.

2 are They small children.

They are small children.

3 uncle My man. is a quiet

My uncle is a quite man.

4 large is There a cake.

There is a large cake.

5 my shoes. are old These

There are my old shoes.

6 supermarket. a new is There

There is a new supermarket.

7 in work You museum. an old

You work in an old museum.



25.4 OTHER WAYS TO USE ADJECTIVES

Sometimes, adjectives can be put in different places in a sentence.

The town is busy.

You can put the adjective at the end of the sentence after the verb "to be."

Southbay is a busy town.

The adjective usually comes before the noun.

It is busy.

You can replace the noun with a pronoun.



Aa 25.5 READ THE PASSAGE AND CIRCLE SEVEN ADJECTIVES

Hi! I'm Paolo.

I live and work in a **small** town. There are some **beautiful** **old** buildings there and lots of hotels, too. I work in a **large** restaurant near the river. I'm a waiter and my friend is the chef. The restaurant is **busy** every evening and my job is **horrible**, but the food is **beautiful**. I eat there every day.



25.6 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

Rome is an **old** city.

The city is old.

It is old.

1 She is a **busy** nurse.

The nurse is busy.

She is busy

2 He is a **quiet** dog.

The dog is quiet

It's quiet

3 They are **new** patients.

Patients is new

They are new

4 It is a **horrible** town.

The town is horrible

It's horrible

5 It is a **beautiful** car.

The car is beautiful

It's is beautiful

25.7 VOCABULARY PLACES AND SCENERY



beach



sea



sand



grass



countryside

сельская местность



tree



hill

ХОЛМ



river



mountain



lake

озеро



sky



cloud



Aa**25.8 READ THE POSTCARD AND CORRECT THE INCORRECTLY SPELLED WORDS**

Hi Veronica,
 We're in the countrysedi
 this week on vacation. It's really
 baueiful. The leke near the hotel
 is lerge but the water is cold. We
 walk in the mountins every day
 and eat at the restartant every
 night. Hope the beech is fun.
 Is it bisy or quiet?

See you soon,
 Tamara



countryside

1 beautiful

2 lake

3 large

4 mountains

5 restaurant

6 beach

7 busy

8 quiet

25.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

The lakes are beautiful and the mountain is large.



1 The countryside is quiet and trees are beautiful.



2 The city is horrible and people are busy.



3 The hotel is new and the swimming pool is large.



4 The beach is big and cafés are busy.



5 The city is old and buildings are beautiful.



25.10 KEY LANGUAGE USING QUANTITY PHRASES

English has many different phrases for quantities when the exact number is not known.

exact = точный

Use "some" when there is more than one, but you don't know exactly how many.

There are some buildings.



Use "a few" for a small number.

There are a few buildings.



Use "lots of" for a large number.

There are lots of buildings.



25.11 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING QUANTITY PHRASES



There are some trees.



There are lots of people.



There are lots of mountains.



There are a few cars.



25.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED





25.13 WRITE SENTENCES ABOUT THE IMAGE USING "A FEW," "SOME," OR "LOTS OF"

There are some trees.

1 *There are lots of* people.

2 *There are a few* buildings.

3 *There are a few* cars.

4 *There are some* parks.



25.14 LOOK AT THE TABLE, THEN SAY SENTENCES OUT LOUD USING "A FEW," "SOME," AND "LOTS OF"

	A FEW	SOME	LOTS OF
In Greenpoint,			
1 In the tree,			
2 In the sea,			
3 In the countryside,			

In Greenpoint, there are a few buildings and lots of people.



In the tree there are a few birds and some apples



In the sea there are a few people and lots of fish



In the countryside there are some people and lots of trees



25 CHECKLIST

Adjectives

Place adjectives and nouns

Describing places

26 Giving reasons

соединение

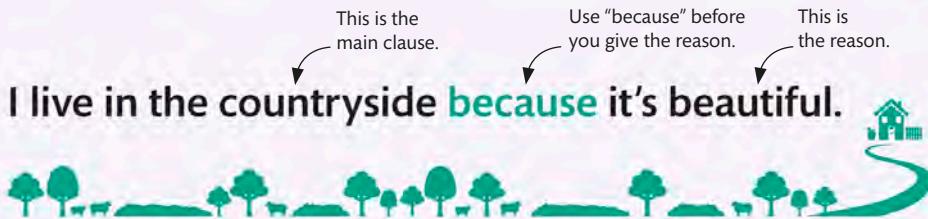
Use the conjunction "because" to give a reason for something. You can also use "because" to answer the question "Why?"

 Key language "Because"

 Aa Vocabulary Places and jobs

 New skill Giving reasons

26.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING "BECAUSE"



26.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES

шумный

It's a noisy town **because** there are lots of cars.



My village is quiet **because** there are only a few families here.



The nurse is busy **because** there are lots of patients.



26.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Ben goes to the restaurant because...

it is near home. his friend is the chef.

1 Jacob lives in Newport because his family...
lives there. lives far away.

2 Marina works outside because...
she's a farmer. she's a gardener.

3 Lin gets up at 6am because she...
goes running. goes swimming.

4 Ho uses his laptop because...

it's new. it's old.

5 Pablo is a doctor because he is good...
with people. with children.

6 Annie goes to Boston because...
her aunt lives there. she's a chef.

7 The countryside is quiet because there aren't...
lots of people. lots of animals.



26.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

I work in a theater because I'm an actor.

1 She lives on a farm because she's a farmer.

2 She works in a hotel because she's a receptionist.

3 They get up late because they're students.

4 We work with children because we're teachers.

5 You don't eat lunch because you're busy.

6 I work outside because I'm a gardener.

7 My parents go to the countryside because it's quiet.

I'm a gardener

we're teachers

I'm an actor

you're busy

she's a farmer

they're students

it's quiet

she's a receptionist



26 ✓ CHECKLIST

"Because"

Places and jobs

Giving reasons

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 21-26

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
USING "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE"	There is a hospital. There are three hospitals. There isn't a school. There aren't any schools.	<input type="checkbox"/>	21.1, 21.6
ARTICLES	I work in a library. I work in the library on Main Street.	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.1
USING "ANY" AND "SOME"	Are there any hotels? There are some hotels.	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.8
IMPERATIVES	Stop! Be careful!	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.1
JOINING SENTENCES	There's a library and a restaurant. There's a hotel, but there isn't a store.	<input type="checkbox"/>	24.1, 24.7
USING ADJECTIVES	She is a busy woman. It is a busy town. The town is busy . It is busy .	<input type="checkbox"/>	25.1, 25.4
USING "BECAUSE"	I live in the countryside because it's beautiful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	26.1

27 Vocabulary

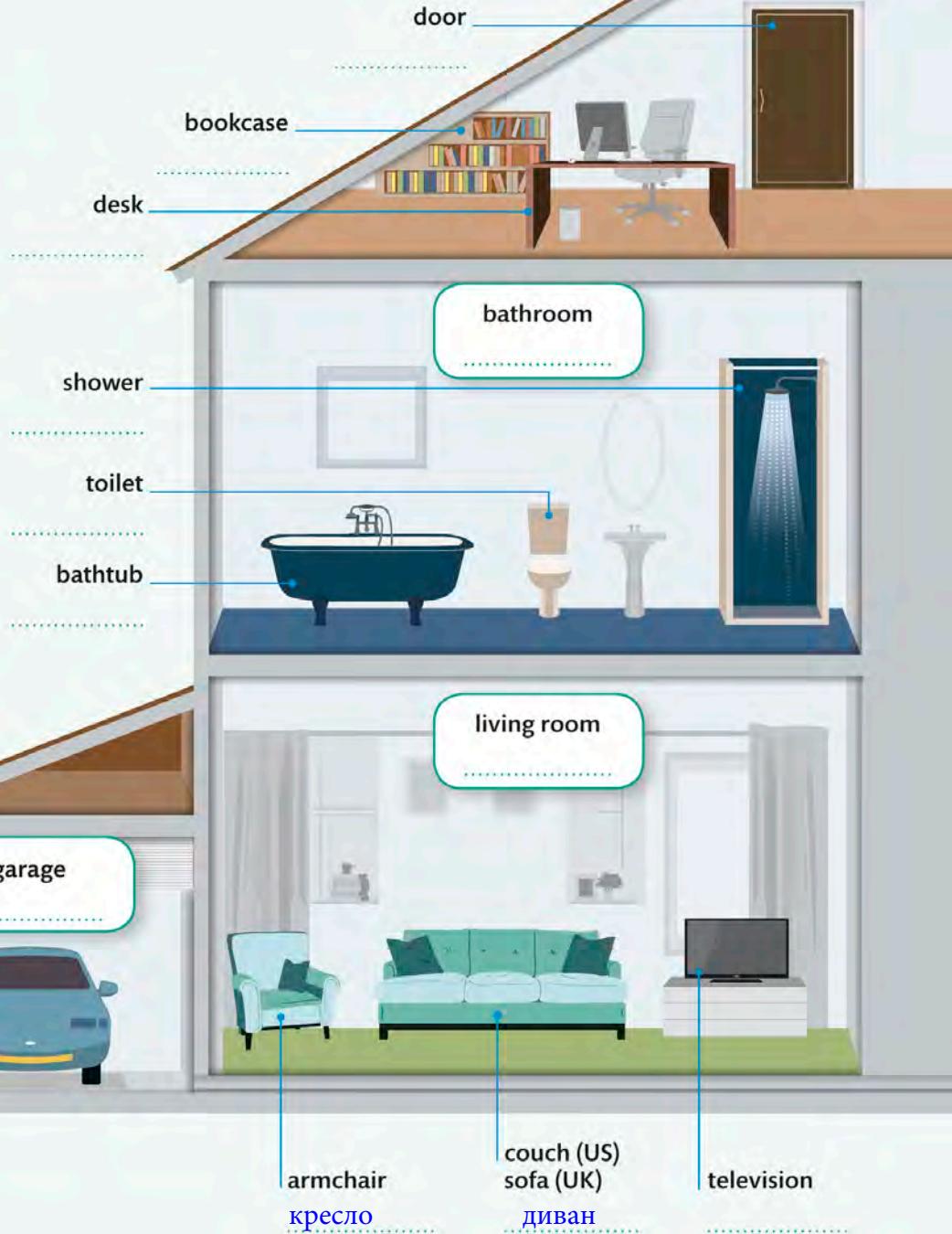
27.1 AROUND THE HOUSE

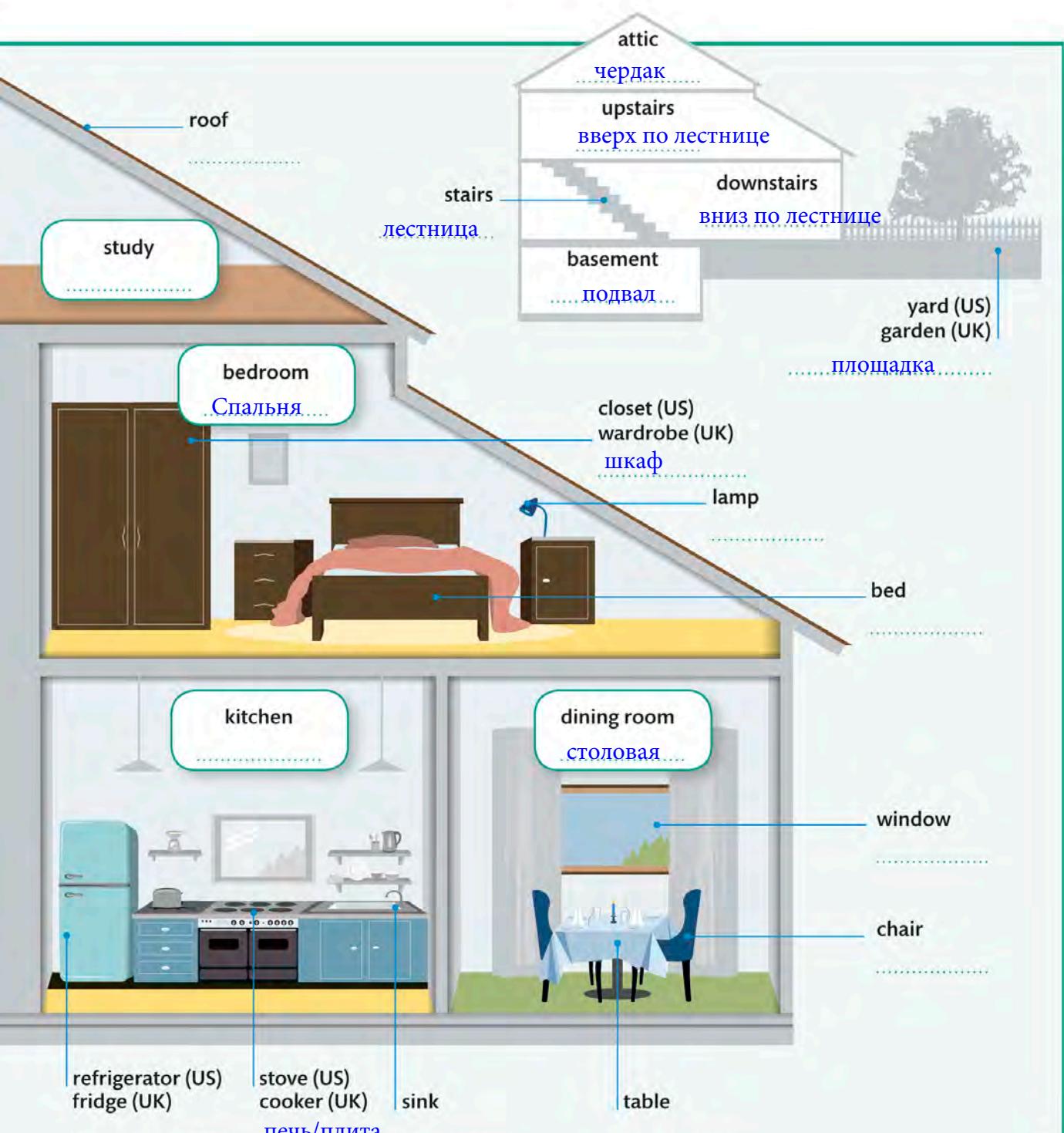


apartment block (US)
block of flats (UK)



house





28 The things I have

own = **собственный** such as furniture or pets,

you can use the verb "have." You can also use it to talk about your qualifications and the appliances and rooms in your home.
приборы

New language Using "have"

Aa Vocabulary Household objects

New skill Talking about possessions

28.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING "HAVE"

"Have" is an irregular verb. The third person singular form is "has," not "haves."

I **have** a garage.



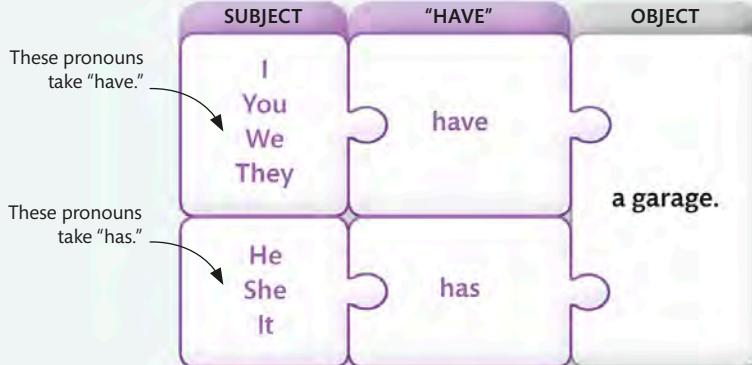
She **has** a yard.



Use "has" for the third person singular (he, she, or it).

как сформировать высказывания

28.2 HOW TO FORM STATEMENTS USING "HAVE"



28.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "HAVE" OR "HAS"



I have a house.



They have a car.



You have a chair.



③ He has a dog.



④ We have a daughter.



⑤ It has a door.



28.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHO OWNS WHICH OBJECT



Maya Ben



1 Maya Ben



2 Maya Ben



3 Maya Ben



4 Maya Ben

рекламные объявления



28.5 READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Riverside Apartment has four bedrooms.

True False

1 Riverside Apartment has one bathroom.

True False

2 Lake View has a yard.

True False

3 Lake View has a garage.

True False

4 Stone Hill has five bedrooms.

True False

5 Stone Hill has a shower.

True False

6 Stone Hill has a kitchen.

True False

34

ACCOMMODATION

PROPERTIES TO RENT недвижимость



Riverside Apartment \$800/month

This old apartment is on the first floor of Riverside House. It has three bedrooms and two bathrooms. There's a beautiful park next door.

озеро



Lake View \$900/month

This house is on a quiet street next to a lake. It has two bedrooms and a big kitchen in the basement. It also has a beautiful yard, but there is no garage.

каменный холм



Stone Hill \$1,500/month

This house is in the old part of Bridgewater. It has four bedrooms and a bathroom with a bathtub and a shower. It also has a big kitchen. All the furniture is new and stylish.

28.6 KEY LANGUAGE "HAVE" NEGATIVES

Although "have" is irregular, its negative is formed in the usual way. The negative form can also be contracted as with other verbs.



I have a bathtub.

I { do not
don't } have a bathtub.

"Do not" can be shortened to "don't."

Jim has a bathtub.

Use "does not" instead of "do not" for she, he, and it.

Jim { does not
doesn't }

"Does not" can be shortened to "doesn't."

Существительное — самостоятельная часть речи, обозначающая предмет, лицо или явление и отвечающая на вопросы «кто?» или «что?»



28.7 WRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS OTHER NEGATIVE FORM

I do not have a car.

I don't have a car.

① Kahle **doesn't** have a dog.
Kalen does not have a dog.

② You **do not** have a microwave.
You don't have a microwave.

③ Greendale **doesn't** have a church.
Greendale does not have a church.

④ Alyssa and Logan **do not** have a garage.
Alyssa and Logan don't have a garage.

⑤ We **don't** have a yard.
We do not have a yard.

Местоимение (лат. pronomen) — самостоятельная часть речи, объединяющая слова, которые не содержат конкретного лексического значения, не называют предметы, признаки или количество, а лишь указывают на них: ты, он, они, наш, каждый, некоторый, ничей, сколько и т.



28.8 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 11 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I have a couch.
диван

I
We
She

have
has
doesn't have

a
some

couch.
chairs.
dining room.

Start with a pronoun.
местоимение

Choose the correct form of the verb.

Choose an article or determiner.

Finish with a noun.
существительное

especially = особенно

instead = вместо

28.9 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY "HAVE" some = некоторый

ораторы

Some English speakers,
especially in the UK, use
"have got" instead of "have."
It means the same thing.

ЭТО ОЗНАЧАЕТ ТО ЖЕ САМОЕ

The only difference is the word "got."

We { have
have got } a dog.



28.10 HOW TO FORM "HAVE GOT"

POSITIVE

I have got a dog.



I've got a dog.

Only use this form when using "have" with
"got." Don't shorten "I have" to "I've a dog."

NEGATIVE

He has not got a dog.



He hasn't got a dog.

"Has not got" can be
shortened to "hasn't got."



28.11 WRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS OTHER TWO FORMS

She has a computer.

She has got a computer.

She's got a computer.

1 They don't have a couch.

They have not got a couch

They haven't got a couch

2 He has three sisters.

He has got three sister

He's got three sister

3 You don't have a bike.

You have not got a bike

You haven't got a bike

4 We have a microwave.

We have got a microwave

We've got a microwave

5 It has a bathtub.

It has got a bathtub

It's got a bathtub

6 They have a cat.

They have got a cat

They've got a cat

28 CHECKLIST

Using "have"

Aa Household objects

Talking about possessions

предметы домашнего обихода

владение

29 What do you have?

Use questions with "have" to ask someone about the things they own. "Do" or "does" are used to form the question.

New language "Have" questions

Aa Vocabulary House and furniture

New skill Asking about household objects

29.1 KEY LANGUAGE ASKING "HAVE" QUESTIONS

Form "have" questions by adding "do" or "does."

You have a TV.

Do you have a TV?

Add "do" to turn "I," "you," "we," and "they" statements into questions.

She has a TV.

Does she have a TV?

Add "does" to form questions for "he," "she," and "it."

"Has" changes to "have" in questions.

29.2 VOCABULARY HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS



toaster



microwave



washing machine



dishwasher



kettle



plate



bowl
владение



cup



silverware (US)
cutlery (UK)

столовые приборы



knife



fork



spoon



29.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS QUESTIONS

She has an oven.

Does she have an oven?

① They have a toaster.

Do they have a toaster ?

② You have a new couch.

Do you have a new couch?

③ Ben has a washing machine.

Does Ben has a washing machine?

④ We have an old armchair.

Do we have an old armchair?

⑤ Karen has a large TV.

Does Karen has a large TV ?

⑥ The kitchen has a sink.

Does the kitchen has a sink ?

⑦ The house has a yard.

Does the house has a yard ?



график



29.5 USE THE CHART TO CREATE NINE CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

Do you have any chairs?



kettle = чайник

Start the question with "do" or "does."

Do
Does

Choose a pronoun.

you
they
he

Use "have."

have

any chairs?
a kettle?
any plates?

Finish with a noun.



29.4 LISTEN AND MARK WHO OWNS WHICH OBJECTS



Tim

Lucy



Tim

Lucy



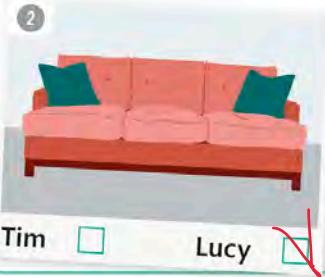
Tim

Lucy



Tim

Lucy



Tim

Lucy



Tim

Lucy



29.6 KEY LANGUAGE SHORT ANSWERS TO "HAVE" QUESTIONS

давать
You can give short answers to "have" questions using "do" and "don't."

Add "do" to form a question.



Do you have a microwave?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Use "do" in the positive answer.

Use "do not" or "don't" in the negative answer.



29.7 LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS



Do you have a kettle?

Yes, I do.

① Do you have a fork?

No, I don't.

② Do you have a spoon?

Yes, I do.

③ Do you have a toaster?

Yes, I do.

④ Do you have a microwave?

No, I don't



29.8 LOOK AT THE PICTURE, THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS OUT LOUD



Does Noah have a dog?

Yes, he does.



① Does he have a TV?

No, he doesn't



② Does he have a bookcase?

No, he doesn't.



③ Does he have a couch?

Yes, he does



29.9 KEY LANGUAGE "HAVE GOT" QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

сформированный по-разному

Questions and answers using "have got" are formed differently.

Remember, you mostly hear this in British English.

В ОСНОВНОМ

"Have" or "has" moves to the start of the question.

Have you got a microwave?



"Got" does not move.

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Use "have" in the positive answer.

Use "have not" or "haven't" in the negative answer.



29.10 REWRITE EACH "HAVE" QUESTION USING "HAVE GOT"

Do you have a cat?

Have you got a cat?

① Does this town have a theater?

Has this town got a theater?

② Does your house have an attic?

Has your house got an attic ?

③ Do they have laptops?

Have they got laptops?

④ Does this coffee shop have a bathroom?

Has this coffee shop got a bathroom?

⑤ Do you have a cell phone?

Have you got a cell phone?

⑥ Does the teacher have my book?

Has the teacher got my book ?



29.11 SAY THE ANSWERS OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Has Milo got a washing machine?

No, he hasn't.



Has she got a toaster?

Yes, she has.



Has the house got a dining room?

Yes, it has.



Have they got a new refrigerator?

No, they haven't.



Has it got a large kitchen?

No, it hasn't.



29 CHECKLIST

"Have" questions

House and furniture

Asking about household objects

30 Vocabulary

30.1 FOOD AND DRINK



food



drinks



breakfast



lunch



dinner



meat



fish



seafood

морепродукты



fruit

фрукты



vegetables

овощи



bread



pasta

макаронные изделия



rice



noodles

лапша



potatoes

картофель



milk



cheese



butter



yogurt



eggs



sugar



cookie (US)
biscuit (UK)
печенье



chocolate



cake



cereal

злак

зерновой
хлебный злак



orange
апельсин



apple



banana



strawberry
клубника



mango



sandwich



burger



fries (US)
chips (UK)
картофель фри



spaghetti



salad



coffee



tea



juice



water



lemonade



Counting

существительные счетный

In English, nouns can be countable or uncountable.

Countable nouns can be individually counted. Objects that can't be separated and counted are uncountable.

разделенный

исчисляемый и неисчисляемый

31.1 KEY LANGUAGE COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Use "a," "an," or a number to talk about countable nouns.

"Some" can be used for both countable and uncountable nouns.

оба

COUNTABLE NOUNS

There is an egg. 

There are four eggs. 

There are some eggs. 

Use "some" when there are more countable things than you can easily count.

легко

 **New language** Uncountable nouns

 **Aa Vocabulary** Food containers

 **New skill** Talking about food

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns are always paired with verbs in the singular.

парный

There is some rice. 

Always use "some" with uncountable nouns, not "a," "an," or a number.

31.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

 **a sandwich**

 **an apple**

 **four bananas**

 **two burgers**

 **some milk**

 **some water**

 **some spaghetti**

 **some sugar**



31.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Michael has **two / some** milk.



① Jake has **an / some** apple.



② There is **no / some** coffee.



③ Reena eats **a / some** spaghetti.



④ There are **two / some** eggs.



⑤ I've got **no / some** bananas.



31.4 KEY LANGUAGE NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

For both countable and uncountable nouns, use "any" in negative sentences and questions.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

There are some eggs.

Use "are" for positive countable statements.

There aren't any eggs.

Use "aren't" for negative countable statements.

Are there any eggs?

Use "are there" for countable questions.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

There is some rice.

Use "is" for positive uncountable statements.

There isn't any rice.

Use "isn't" for negative uncountable statements.

Is there any rice?

Use "is there" for uncountable questions.



31.5 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS

Are there any bananas?

There are some bananas.

There aren't any bananas.

1 Is there any milk?

There is some milk

There isn't any milk

2 Is there any chocolate?

There is some chocolate.

There isn't any chocolate.

3 Are there any apples?

There are some apples.

There aren't any apples.



31.6 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BY FILLING IN THE GAPS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

Is there any cheese?

No, there isn't.

Are there any burgers?

No, there aren't.

1 Is there any milk?

Yes, there is.

Is there any spaghetti?

No, there isn't.

31.7 VOCABULARY FOOD CONTAINERS



box



bottle



bag



bar

плитка



tube



glass



carton



jar

банка

31.8 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING UNCOUNTABLE THINGS COUNTABLE

Uncountable nouns can be made countable if they are placed in containers.

placed = размещен



some sugar



a bag of sugar



some water



three bottles of water



some cereal



a bowl of cereal

тарелка хлопьев



31.9 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

There is a jar of coffee.



3 There is a carton of juice.



1 There is a bag of flour.



4 There are two bowls spaghetti.



2 There is a cup of coffee.



5 There are two glasses milk.



31.10 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS ABOUT QUANTITIES

You use "many" to ask questions about quantities of countable nouns, and "much" to ask questions about quantities of uncountable nouns.

How many eggs are there?

Use "many" for countable questions.

How much rice is there?

Use "much" for uncountable questions.

31.11 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS ABOUT QUANTITIES

How many **кефсы** cupcakes are there?

How many apples are there?

How much pasta is there?

How much chocolate is there?



31.12 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "HOW MUCH" AND "HOW MANY"

How much _____ pizza is there?

① How many _____ glasses of juice are there?

How much _____ water is there?

③ How much _____ potatoes are there?

④ How many _____ bars of chocolate are there?

⑤ How much _____ pasta is there?

⑥ How many _____ cartons of juice are there?

⑦ How much _____ milk is there?



31.13 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Listen as Mila and Jon plan a shopping trip.

How many pizzas are there?

one two three

① How much flour do they need?

two bags one bag three bags

② How many cartons of juice are there?

one three five

③ How much coffee is there?

none some

④ They need some...

sausages cheese burgers

31 CHECKLIST

Uncountable nouns

Aa Food containers

Talking about food

32 Measuring

Use "enough" when you have the correct number or amount of something. Use "too many" or "too much" if you have more than enough.

- ⚙️ New language Measurements
- Aa Vocabulary Ingredients and quantities
- 💡 New skill Talking about amounts

32.1 KEY LANGUAGE "ENOUGH / TOO MANY"

Use "enough," "not enough," and "too many" to talk about quantities of countable nouns.



Eggs are countable.

We need four eggs.
Do we have **enough**?

Use "enough" for questions.



We have two eggs. That's **not enough**.

You need four eggs. Two is not enough.



We have four eggs. That's **enough**.

Four eggs is the correct amount: enough.



We have five eggs. That's **too many**.

Five eggs is more than enough: too many.

32.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "ENOUGH / TOO MANY"

There are **enough** eggs.

There **aren't enough** eggs.

There are **too many** eggs.

You have **enough** eggs.

You **don't have enough** eggs.

You have **too many** eggs.



32.3 READ THE RECIPE AND CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

There ~~aren't enough~~ / **are too many** mangoes.

1 There ~~aren't enough~~ / **are enough** oranges.

2 You have **enough** / ~~too many~~ pineapples.

3 There ~~aren't enough~~ / **are too many** apples.

4 You don't have **enough** / ~~too many~~ bananas.

FRUIT SALAD RECIPE

2 apples	3 bananas
4 oranges	1 mango
1 pineapple	



32.4 KEY LANGUAGE "ENOUGH / TOO MUCH"

Use "enough," "not enough," and "too much" to talk about quantities of uncountable nouns.

We need eight ounces of flour. Do we have enough?



not enough flour



enough flour



too much flour

You need eight ounces of flour. Four is not enough.

Eight ounces is the correct amount: enough.

Twelve ounces is more than enough: too much.

32.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES "ENOUGH / TOO MUCH"

There is **enough** flour.

There **isn't** enough flour.

There is **too much** flour.

They have **enough** flour.

They **don't** have **enough** flour.

They have **too much** flour.



сочетать
соответствовать

32.6 LISTEN AND MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE AMOUNTS

Sheila and Vikram are preparing to bake a cake.



Too much.



Not enough.



Too much.



Enough.



Too many.



32.7 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

They have **too many** / **too much** apples.

- 1 There is **too much** / **too many** sugar.
- 2 They **don't have** / **haven't** enough butter.
- 3 She has **too much** / **too many** mangoes.
- 4 John has too many **egg** / **eggs**.
- 5 There **isn't** / **aren't** enough oranges.
- 6 That is **too many** / **too much** flour.
- 7 There **is** / **isn't** too much sugar in the cake.

32 CHECKLIST

Measurements

Aa Ingredients and quantities

Talking about amounts

33 Vocabulary

33.1 CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES



t-shirt



blouse



shirt



dress



skirt



pants (US)
trousers (UK)
брюки



jeans



jacket



coat



raincoat

непромокаемое пальто
непромокаемый плащ

плащ



socks
носки



boots
сапоги
шибеты



shoes
обувь



sandals
сандалии



sneakers (US)
trainers (UK)
кроссовки
кросовки



scarf
шарф



hat



gloves
перчатки



belt
пояс



purse (US)
handbag (UK)
кошелек
сумочка
портмоне

33.2 CLOTHING SIZES

малый



extra small

очень маленький



small

маленький



medium

средний

широкий



large

большой



extra large

очень большой



33.3 DESCRIBING CLOTHES



smart
элегантный



casual
повседневный



suit
костюм



uniform
форма
униформа



short sleeves

короткие рукава



long sleeves

длинные рукава



cheap

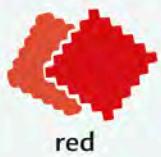
дешевый



expensive
дорогой



33.4 COLORS (US) / COLOURS (UK)



red



orange



yellow



green



blue



purple



pink



white



gray (US)
grey (UK)



black



34 At the shops

fit you = подходит тебе

You can use many different verbs to talk about what happens when you are shopping. Use "too" and "enough" to describe how well clothes fit you.

>New language Using "too" and "fit"

Aa Vocabulary Shopping and clothes

• New skill Describing clothes

34.1 VOCABULARY SHOPPING VERBS fit = соответствовать, приспосабливать, подходить



Ana **owns** a red hat.



Choose a new shirt!



Luc **sells** old clothes.



They **want** new shoes.



The hat **fits** Jane.



Let's **buy** some hats!



34.2 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE



Tsuru **want** / **wants** a green jumper.

- 1 Hannah **choose** / **chooses** a yellow skirt.
- 2 Elliot and Ruby **buy** / **buys** a new couch.
- 3 Sue **own** / **owns** an old winter coat.
- 4 Jess's dad **try** / **buys** her a new bike.

5 Chris and Lisa **own** / **sells** a black sports car.

- 6 Gayle and Mike **sell** / **sells** shoes at the market.
- 7 Mia **choose** / **chooses** her red shoes.
- 8 The shoes **fit** / **fit** me.
- 9 We **want** / **wants** new white shirts.





34.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

She a green long dress buys

She buys a long green dress.

③ sells This shop short red pants.

This shop sells short red pants.

① They expensive sweaters blue choose

They choose expensive blue sweaters.

④ owns Tina black cheap shoes.

Tina owns cheap black shoes.

② some brown old hats has Judith

Judith has some old brown hats.

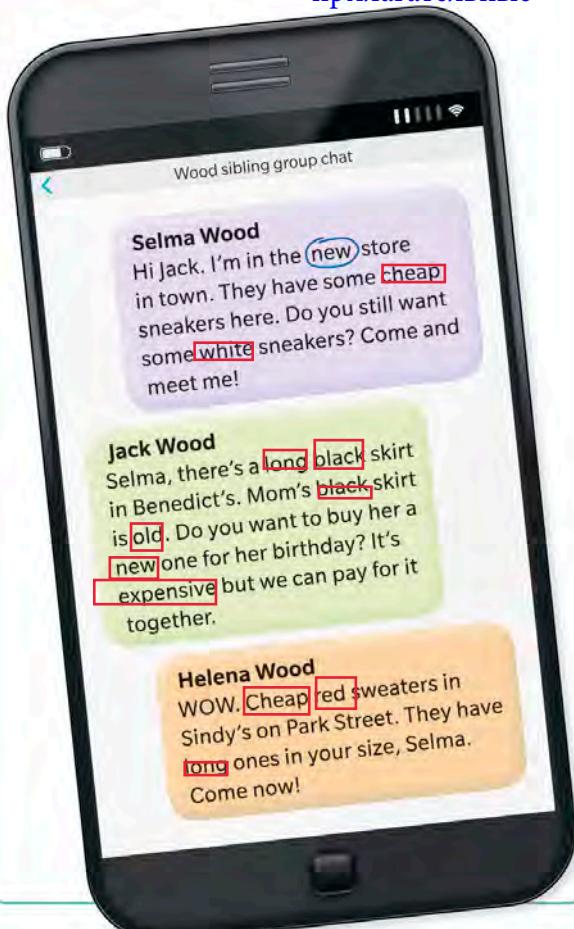
⑤ Jim buys black new a coat

Jim buys a new black coat.



Aa

34.4 READ THE MESSAGES AND CIRCLE 12 ADJECTIVES прилагательные



34.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Five groups of friends are talking about the things they want to buy.

What type of dress does Marie buy?

short

long

1 Which hat do the friends choose for Shala?

a red hat

a blue hat

2 What does Ben want?

black shoes

a new t-shirt

3 What does Gemma want?

a cheap shirt

a cheap skirt

4 Which coat does Joe buy?

a blue coat

a black coat

: Имя прилагательное — самостоятельная часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета, его качество: добрый, маленький, железный — и отвечает на вопросы: «Какой?», «Чей?»

34.6 KEY LANGUAGE ANSWERING "DOES IT FIT?"

piece = кусок, часть, деталь

In English, you use "enough" and "too" with adjectives to describe how well a piece of clothing fits you.

подходит

The noun comes first when asking if something is the correct size.

Does the sweater fit?



No, it is **not big enough**.

Is the sweater too small?



No, it is **big enough**.

Does the sweater fit?



No, it is **too big**.

сочетать

соответствовать

Aa

34.7 MATCH THE PHRASES THAT MEAN THE SAME

имею в виду то же самое

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| not big enough | too old |
| 1 not expensive enough | too small |
| 2 not cheap enough | too cheap |
| 3 not short enough | too short |
| 4 not long enough | too expensive |
| 5 not new enough | too long |
| 6 not old enough | too big |
| 7 not small enough | too new |

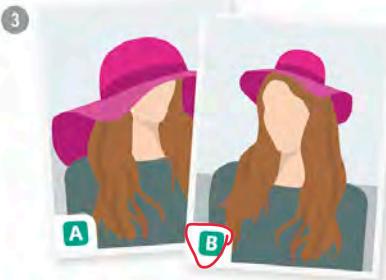
34.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Lucy's blue coat is <u>too big</u> . |
| | Jim's pants are <u>too short</u> . |
| | Sam's dress is <u>too long</u> . |
| | Molly's sweater is <u>too small</u> . |
| | Helen's red hat is <u>too big</u> . |
| | Lili's shoes are <u>too big</u> . |

too big too long too short
too small too big too big

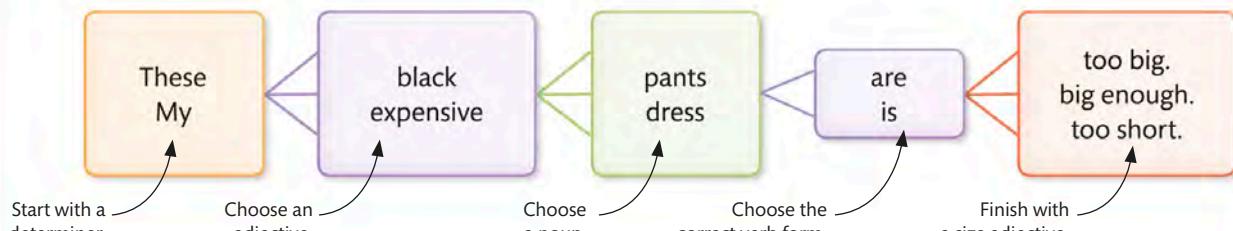


34.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHICH PIECE OF CLOTHING EACH PERSON DESCRIBES



34.10 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

These black pants are too big.



определяющее слово



34 CHECKLIST

Using "too" and "fit"

Aa Shopping and clothes

Puzzles Describing clothes

35 Describing things

factual = фактический

opinion = мнение

прилагательное мнение
You can use adjectives to give your opinion
about things as well as to give factual information.
You can use more than one adjective before a noun.

- ✿ **New language** Opinion adjectives
- ✿ **Aa Vocabulary** Shopping and materials
- ✿ **New skill** Giving opinions

35.1 KEY LANGUAGE OPINION ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives give opinions, not facts.



35.2 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVE ORDER

Adjectives usually follow a set order in English.
Opinion adjectives come before fact adjectives.



35.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES ADJECTIVE ORDER



It is a **lovely big** house.



We have a **horrible old** car.



This is a **great new** book.



Natalie has a **beautiful old** cat.



They are **ugly purple** shoes.



блестящий
He is a **brilliant young** actor.

Aa**35.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT ADJECTIVE IN EACH SENTENCE**It is a **good** / **bad** young dog.① This is a **terrible** / **horrible** old t-shirt.② This is a **boring** / **great** movie.③ I have a **lovely** / **large** long dress.④ This is a **beautiful** / **ugly** bird.⑤ This is a **fun** / **boring** party.**35.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES,
PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE
CORRECT ORDER**
порядок

It is bag. beautiful red a

It is a beautiful red bag.

① a horrible That is blue car.

Their is a horrible blue car

② This is fun story. short a

This is a fun short story

③ have a I black cat. lovely

I have a lovely black cat

④ ugly He has red an house.

He has an ugly red house

⑤ They own a great laptop. new

They own a great new laptop**35.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND
MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS**

What does Rachel have?

A B

① Which book is good?

A B

② What class is boring?

A B

③ What does Ben have?

A B

④ Which piece of clothing is fun?

A B

35.7 VOCABULARY MATERIALS

оба

Some words can be used both as nouns to name materials, and as adjectives to say what things are made of. Two of the nouns below change when they become adjectives: "wood" to "wooden", and "wool" to "woolen".

made of = сделано из

wool = шерсть

below = ниже



plastic



wood



glass



paper



wool
шерсть



leather
кожа



metal



fabric
ткань



Aa

35.8 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT DESCRIPTIONS

соответствовать



Oh, no, the blue glass vase!



That's an expensive leather couch.



This is a beautiful wooden table.



What an interesting metal box!



We have two plastic chairs.



35.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, CORRECTING THE WORD ORDER

We have lovely two purple couches.

We have two lovely purple couches.

① She owns some wooden beautiful chairs.

She owns some beautiful wooden chairs

② We own don't those plastic plates horrible.

We don't own those horrible plastic plates

③ They have yellow an ugly car.

They have an ugly yellow car

④ He wears a blue boring sweater.

He wears a borring blue sweter

⑤ She wants a metal lamp new.

She wants a new metal laptm

⑥ He owns a fabric large bag.

He owns a large fabric bag

⑦ Norah new a leather wants jacket.

Norah wants a new leather jacket

35.10 CHECKLIST

Opinion adjectives

Aa Shopping and materials

Giving opinions

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 28–35

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
USING "HAVE"	I have a garage. She has a yard. I do not have a bathtub.	<input type="checkbox"/>	28.1, 28.6
ASKING "HAVE" QUESTIONS	Do you have a TV?	<input type="checkbox"/>	29.1
COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	There are four eggs. There is some rice. Are there any eggs? Is there any rice?	<input type="checkbox"/>	31.1, 31.4
USING "ENOUGH" AND "MANY"	We have enough eggs. We have too many eggs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	32.1
SHOPPING VERBS	Ana owns a red hat. Luc sells old clothes. They want new shoes. The hat fits Jane.	<input type="checkbox"/>	34.1
ADJECTIVE ORDER	This is a lovely green hat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	35.1

36 Vocabulary

36.1 SPORTS



swimming



sailing



skateboarding



running



skiing



snowboarding



roller-skating



surfing



tennis



golf



badminton



baseball



basketball



soccer (US)
football (UK)



football (US)
American
football (UK)



rugby



volleyball



cycling



ice hockey



horse riding



36.2 EQUIPMENT



baseball bat



tennis racket



golf club



ball



skateboard



skis



surfboard



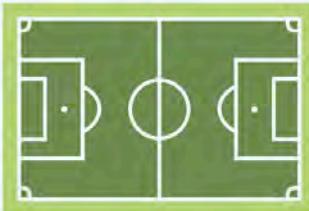
snowboard



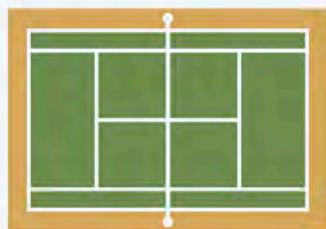
36.3 VENUES



stadium



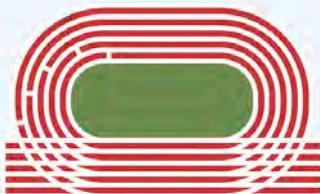
field (US)
pitch (UK)



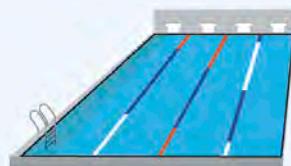
tennis court



golf course



running track



swimming pool



37 Talking about sports

gerund = герундий

To describe taking part in some sports, you use the verb "go" plus the gerund. For other sports, you use "play" plus the noun.

Герундий — особая форма глагола с суффиксом **-ing**, которая соединяет в себе черты существительного и глагола. А отличает его от обычного существительного легкий оттенок значения какого-либо процесса.

37.1 KEY LANGUAGE "GO" WITH A GERUND

You can make some verbs into nouns by adding "-ing" to their base forms. These are called gerunds.

"Go" changes with the subject.
She goes surfing on the weekend.

Add "-ing" to the base form of the verb.



37.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "GO" WITH A GERUND



I go swimming once a week.



We don't go fishing at the lake.



He goes skateboarding twice a month.



He doesn't go cycling with his brothers.



Do they go dancing on Saturday nights?



Does she go sailing in the summer?



37.3 FILL IN THE GAPS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Tamara goes swimming in the sea.

1 He gose fishing on the river.

2 We don't go surfing in the winter.

5 Sharon goes dancing with her friend.

3 Do you go sailing on the weekend?

6 Do they go running every morning?

4 Tipto goes cycling five times a week.

7 He doesn't go horse riding.





37.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE DAYS TO SAM'S SPORTS



consonant = согласный

37.5 KEY LANGUAGE SPELLING GERUNDS

All gerunds end in “-ing” and are formed following these simple rules.

fish

go fishing

For most verbs add “-ing.”

For verbs that end in “e” delete the “e.”

skate

go skating

Then add “-ing.”

For single syllable verbs ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant...

swim

go swimming

...double the final consonant and add “-ing.”



Aa 37.6 FIND NINE HIDDEN WORDS AND WRITE THEM IN THE CORRECT GROUP



REGULAR
GERUNDS:

- ① sailing
- ② snowboarding
- ③ skateboarding

GERUNDS WITH
DOUBLE CONSONANTS:

- ① running
- ② swimming
- ③ shopping

GERUNDS WITH
DROPPED “E”:

- ① skating
- ② cycling
- ③ horseriding



37.7 KEY LANGUAGE "PLAY" WITH A NOUN

For some sports, especially ball games and competitions, you use "play" with the noun.

especially = особенно

competitions = соревнования



"Play" changes, depending
on the subject.

They play tennis on Sundays.



The noun is placed
after the verb.

37.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES "PLAY" WITH A NOUN



I don't **play tennis** in winter.



He **plays baseball** for the town.



Does Dani **play hockey** on Mondays?



Sala **plays golf** on Tuesday mornings.



Do Ben and Si **play chess** together?



We don't **play badminton** any more.



37.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

I ~~plays~~ / **play** football in the park.

1 Shala ~~don't~~ / **doesn't** play tennis.

2 Mina **plays** / ~~play~~ golf at the club.

3 We ~~say~~ / **play** squash on Mondays.

4 The dog **plays** / ~~play~~ with its ball.

5 Maria ~~can't~~ / **doesn't** play tennis.

6 The kids ~~don't~~ / **doesn't** play games at school.

7 They **play** / ~~play~~ soccer at the park.



37.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

He **don't play** hockey in the summer.

He doesn't play hockey in the summer.

1 We **plays** tennis every Tuesday night.

We play tennis every Tuesday nigth.

2 They **doesn't play** golf during the week.

They don't play golf durring the week.

3 You **doesn't play** volleyball at the beach.

You don't play volleyball at the beach.

4 Do they **plays** together every Saturday?

Do they play together every Suturday.





37.11 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Who plays squash on Mondays and Fridays?

James Sara Chas Cassie

1 Who plays golf?

James Sara Chas Cassie

2 Who goes running in the park?

James Sara Chas Cassie

3 Who goes swimming on Thursdays?

James Sara Chas Cassie

4 Who plays badminton?

James Sara Chas Cassie

YOUR SPORTS

Littleton's Sports Scene

сцена

Some local residents tell us about their sports routines

I go to Belgrade Sports. It's a great place to exercise.
JAMES

I love Highfields Sports. I go swimming five days a week, from Monday to Friday. I play golf on Saturdays and I play tennis on Sundays. I really like it there!
SARA

Lots of my friends go to the park and some of them play football there. I go running there. It's great.
CHAS

I like badminton and skating. I can do both at Littleton Sports. I go swimming there on Tuesdays and Fridays because there's a nice pool, and I play football on Wednesdays.
CASSIE

skating = катание на коньках



37.12 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, USING "GO" OR "PLAY" AND THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS

in brackets = в скобках

1 I go dancing (dance) with my friends on Mondays.



Imelda goes horse riding (horse ride) once a month.



2 Milo and I go cycling (cycle) in the park on Saturdays.



Luther goes fishing (fish) during his vacation time.



3 The team plays football (football) from 6pm to 7pm on Wednesdays.



Hannah plays tennis (tennis) with her cousin on Monday evenings.



37 CHECKLIST

"Go" and "play"

Sports

Talking about sports

38 Vocabulary

38.1 HOBBIES AND PASTIMES



do puzzles

собирать пазлы



play cards



play chess



play board games

играть в настольные игры



play computer games /
play video games



read



draw
рисовать



write



paint



take photos



play a musical
instrument



walk / hike

путешествие пешком
поход



cook



bake

выпекать



sew

шить



knit

вязать



watch television



watch a movie (US)
watch a film (UK)



see a play



play sport /
do exercise



go to the gym



do yoga



listen to music



go camping



go bird watching

пойти понаблюдать за птицами



go out for a meal

пойти поесть



do the gardening



visit a museum /
art gallery



meet friends



go on vacation (US)
go on holiday (UK)



go sightseeing



go shopping

осматривать достопримечательности



39 Free time

Adverbs of frequency show how often you do something, from something you do very frequently ("always") to something you don't do at all ("never").

Наречие — самостоятельная часть речи, которая обозначает признаки действия (косить быстро, говорить внятно), предмета (платье наизнанку, яйцо всмятку) или другого признака (очень выгодно, очень умный, совсем рано, совсем ранний). В первом случае наречие зависит от глагола, а во втором — от наречия или прилагательного.

39.1 VOCABULARY ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do something. You normally put the adverb between the subject and the verb.



I **always** watch TV at night.

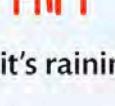


unless = пока не

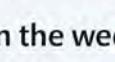
I **usually** eat dinner at 7pm.



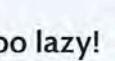
I **often** walk to work unless it's raining.



I **sometimes** go shopping on the weekend.



I **never** go to the gym. I'm too lazy!



39.2 KEY LANGUAGE ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Time phrases often go at the ends of sentences using adverbs of frequency.

SUBJECT

I

ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

always

ACTIVITY

watch TV

TIME PHRASE

at night.



39.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

in the plays morning. tennis He always

He always plays tennis in the morning.

② usually cycle work. Sally and Ken to

Sally and Ken usually cycle to work

① go never to the mall. We

We never go to the mall

③ sister My often works outside.

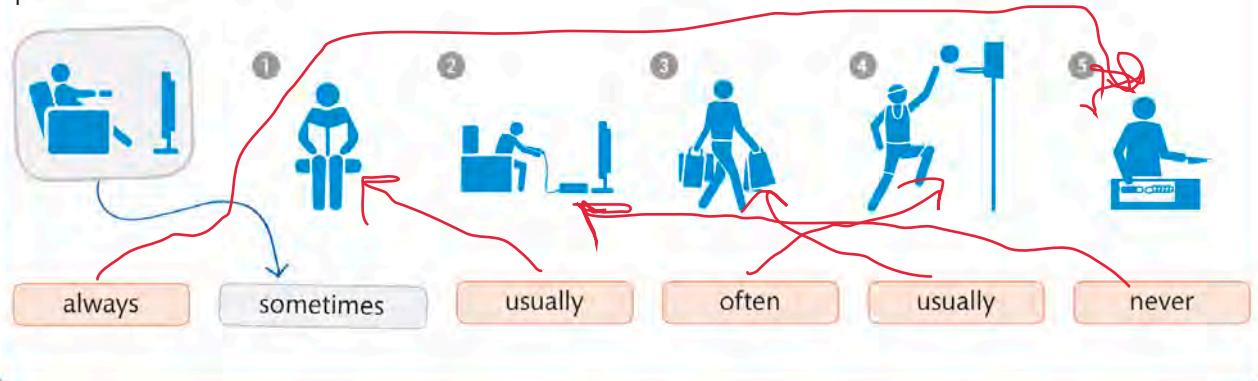
My sister often works outside.





39.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PASTIME TO ITS FREQUENCY

Ben is taking part in a survey about how he spends his free time. Listen to his answers.



39.5 LOOK AT THE TABLE AND SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

skiing = горнолыжный спорт

	ALWAYS	USUALLY	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
SIMON					
NICO					
MEG					
ALMA					
CARRIE					

Simon always plays tennis on Fridays.

He sometimes goes skiing in the winter.

1 Nico usually swims after work.

He never watches TV on the weekend.

2 Meg often goes surfing in Hawaii.

She sometime dances all night.

3 Alma always reads on vacation.

She sometime plays golf on Sundays.

4 Carrie usually goes to bed late and

she never eats breakfast.

39.6 HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS ABOUT FREE TIME

Use different phrases to ask about the frequency with which someone does an activity and the specific time that they do something.

someone = кто-то

Use "how often" to ask about frequency.

How often do you go on vacation?



I usually go on vacation once a year.

Use "when" to ask about the day or time.

When do you go running?

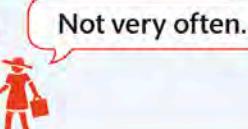


I go on Thursday nights.



39.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS ABOUT FREE TIME

How often do you go to the beach?



Not very often.

When do you go to the gym?



On Tuesdays and Fridays.



39.8 MARK THE CORRECT QUESTION FOR EACH ANSWER

How often does Jack go running?



About twice a week.

When does Jack go running?

About twice a year.

How often do they go to work?



Five times a week.

When do they go to work?



About twice a year.

1

How often do you go on vacation?



About twice a year.

When do you go on vacation?

2

How often do they go shopping?

How often do they go shopping?



At 7pm.

When do they go shopping?



3

Once a month.

How often do you visit Mischa?



Once a month.

When do you visit Mischa?

39.9 WRITE A QUESTION BASED ON EACH STATEMENT USING "HOW OFTEN" OR "WHEN"

She goes dancing twice a week.

How often does she go dancing?

1 They visit their grandparents on Saturdays.

When do they visit their grandparents ?

2 We go skating during the winter.

When do we go skating ?

3 He usually plays hockey three times a month.

How often does he play hockey ?

4 You go shopping on Fridays.

When do you go shopping ?

5 They see their parents every weekend.

How often do they see their parents?

6 He never walks the dog.

How often does he walk the dog ?

7 We sometimes go skating on the lake.

How often do we go skating on the lake?



39.10 SAY QUESTIONS OUT LOUD BASED ON THE STATEMENTS

How often do you listen to music?

I listen to music every night.



How often do you go skateboarding ?

I go skateboarding three times a month.



When do you do yoga ?

I do yoga on Monday nights.



When do you arrive at work ?

I arrive at work at 8am.



How often do you go to the movies?

I sometimes go to the movies.



How often do you go surfing ?

I usually go surfing once a week.



39 CHECKLIST

Adverbs of frequency

Pastimes

Talking about your free time

40 Likes and dislikes

такой**выражать**

Verbs such as "love," "like," and "hate" express your feelings about things. You can use these verbs with nouns or gerunds.

 **New language** "Love," "like," and "hate"

 **Aa Vocabulary** Food, sports, and pastimes

 **New skill** Talking about what you like

40.1 KEY LANGUAGE LIKES AND DISLIKES WITH NOUNS

You can use these verbs to talk about nouns.

She likes tennis.



I love chocolate.



This means you really like it.

Max doesn't like pizza.



They hate coffee.



Use "do not" or "don't" and "does not" or "doesn't" to make negative statements.

This is stronger than "don't like."

TIP

"Don't like" means "dislike," but people use "don't like" more often in spoken English.

40.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES LIKES AND DISLIKES WITH NOUNS

I love fries.



You don't like baseball.



The cat doesn't like its food.



Oliver hates board games.



соответствовать, совпадать

40.3 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



Shania hates mice.



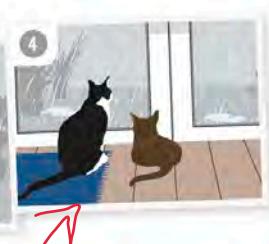
Sam doesn't like TV.



Ava and Elsa love the mountains.



Cats don't like the rain.



Manuel likes his book.



40.4 WRITE THE NEGATIVE OF EACH SENTENCE USING "DOESN'T" OR "DON'T"

Jack likes London.

Jack doesn't like London.

1 Imelda hates pasta.

Imelda doesn't like pasta.

2 My dog loves steak.

My dog doesn't like steak.

3 Our grandfather likes coffee.

Our grandfather doesn't like coffee.

4 I love the sea.

I don't love the sea.

5 Sam and Jen hate hockey.

Sam and Jen don't like hockey.

6 You like the countryside.

You don't like the countryside.

7 We like our new cell phones.

We don't like new cell phones.



40.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS



Anna talks on Radio
Chat about what she
likes and dislikes.

Anna likes Matt's...

hat glasses.

1 She doesn't like...

hockey golf.

2 Anna likes...

some actors all actors.

3 She loves...

pizza pasta.

4 She doesn't like...

spiders snakes.

диаграмма

40.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE NINE CORRECT SENTENCES
AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I love cats.

I
You
Millylove
hatescats.
curry.
this house.Start with a
pronoun or name.Choose
a verbFinish with
a noun.

40.7 KEY LANGUAGE LIKES AND DISLIKES WITH GERUNDS

You can use verbs such as "like" and "hate" with gerunds to talk about activities.

They like playing chess.



Ed doesn't like cycling.



I love swimming.



She hates shopping.



40.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES LIKES AND DISLIKES WITH GERUNDS

Vi and Lu love playing golf.



I don't like working late.



Elliot loves watching birds.



You like drinking coffee.



40.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE LIKES AND DISLIKES WITH THE CORRECT ACTIVITIES

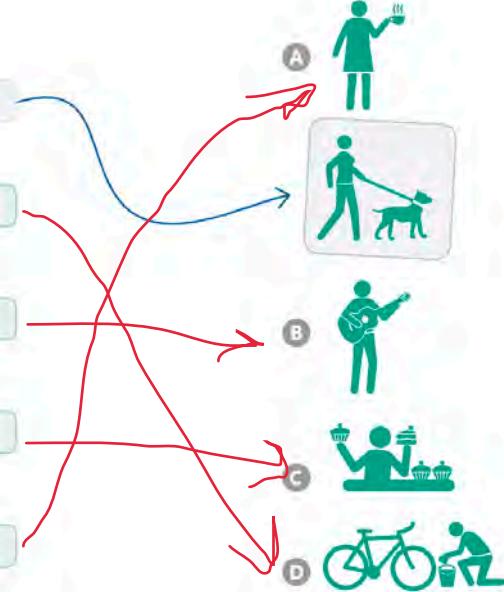
Jill loves...

1 Samuel hates...

2 Josh loves...

3 Davina doesn't like...

4 Daniella likes...





40.10 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

48

OLDTON NEWS

общественность
общество

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

An Oldton student tells us about some local clubs

I am Mark Watson and I'm at Oldton University. This is the first week of classes and students are trying lots of activities. This is what I think of them...

Chocolate Club: Do you like chocolate? Well, the people in this club love it! I don't like chocolate, so this club is not for me. They make chocolate cakes and chocolate drinks.

Dancing Club: My girlfriend loves this club. She goes twice a week. It is great exercise, but I hate it because I am very clumsy.

Computer Gaming Club: I love

playing computer games at home. I really like playing with other people, too, so I like this club. There are lots of players there every week.

Chess Club: I love playing chess. I go to this club because it's a lot of fun. The players are very good, so I don't win very often. It makes me a better player.

Skateboarding Club: This is a fantastic club where you can learn from great skateboarders. This club meets three times a week and it's a great place to make new friends. I love it!



Clumsy = Неуклюжий

Mark loves chocolate.

True False

1 People make cakes at Chocolate Club.

True False

2 Mark's girlfriend hates dancing.

True False

3 Mark likes dancing.

True False

4 He loves computer games.

True False

5 He doesn't like the chess club.

True False

6 The players are very good.

True False

7 Skateboarding Club is horrible.

True False

8 Skateboarding Club meets three times a week.

True False

9 Mark loves three of the clubs.

True False

40.11 VOCABULARY REASONS FOR LIKES AND DISLIKES

You can use these adjectives to talk about why you like something.



exciting

захватывающий



interesting

интересный



tiring

утомительный



fun

веселье



delicious

Вкусный.



disgusting

Отвратительный.



boring

Скучный.

40.12 KEY LANGUAGE "DO" QUESTIONS ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES

Use "do" or "does" to ask if someone likes something.

Use "do" to ask a question.



You can use "it" to avoid repeating the subject.

повторяющийся



40.13 KEY LANGUAGE "WHY" QUESTIONS ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES

You can use "why" to find out the reasons why someone likes or dislikes something.

Find out. = Выяснить.

Use "why" to ask the reason.



You can use "because" to link the two parts of your answer.





40.14 WRITE QUESTIONS BASED ON THE STATEMENTS

They hate football because it's boring.

Why do they hate football?

① Una loves skiing because it's exciting.

Why does Una love skiing ?

② They like this book because it's interesting.

Why do they like this book ?

③ Debbie doesn't like her job because it's boring.

Why doesn't Debbie like her job ?

④ We don't like cooking.

Do we like cooking ?

⑤ She loves surfing.

Does she love surfing ?

⑥ I hate working late.

Do you hate working late ?

⑦ Aziz loves Ontario.

Does Aziz love Ontario ?



40.15 ANSWER THE QUESTIONS OUT LOUD, USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Why do they like pasta?

They like pasta because it's delicious



① Why do you like English class?

I like English class because it's interesting.



② Why do you love skating?

We love skating because it's exciting.



③ Why does Luca hate cleaning?

He hates cleaning because it's boring.



it's exciting

~~it's delicious~~

it's boring

it's interesting



40 CHECKLIST

"Love," "like," and "hate"

Food, sports, and pastimes

Talking about what you like

41 Vocabulary

41.1 MUSIC



classical music



hip-hop



jazz



country



opera



soul
душа



rap



rock



pop



Latin



orchestra



band /group
группа



play the trumpet

играть на трубе



guitar player



concert



festival



sing a song

петь песню



singer



headphones
наушники



album



dance



microphone



conductor
дирижер



audience
аудитория

41.2 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



guitar



electric guitar



piano



keyboard



violin
скрипка



saxophone



harmonica



trumpet
труба



drum
барабан



flute
флейта



Expressing preference

You use "like" and "love" to show how much you enjoy something. "Favorite" is used to identify the thing you love most in a group.

New language Using "favorite"

Aa Vocabulary Food and music

New skill Talking about your favorite things

42.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING "FAVORITE"

"Like" and "love" are verbs, so they need subjects and objects. "Favorite" is an adjective, so it is always paired with a noun or gerund.

This shows you like this thing the most.

I like jazz and I love soul, but my **favorite type of music** is rock.



Remember, this verb is stronger than "like."

"Favorite" can be followed by a noun or the phrase "type of" and a noun.



subject = подлежащее

paired = парный

adjective = имя прилагательное

42.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING "FAVORITE"



She **likes** salsa dancing.



Abdul **loves** sailing.



Her **favorite type of food** is Italian.



Basketball is his **favourite** sport.

"Italian" is not a particular food, but a "type of" food.



The UK spelling is "favourite".



42.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Martin's favorite type of music is...

soul jazz rock.

1 His favorite type of sport is...

baseball basketball squash.

2 His favorite food is...

fish chicken beef.

3 His favorite city is...

Rome Sydney New York.

4 His favorite job is being a...

gardener hairdresser waiter.

5 His favorite type of food is...

Mexican Italian French.

6 His favorite type of exercise is...

running cycling yoga.

7 Martin and his girlfriend's favorite pastime is...

gardening cooking dancing.

Aa**42.4 MARK THE PICTURE THAT MATCHES EACH STATEMENT**

1 Jack's favorite music is jazz.



2 Aman's favorite sport is hockey.



3 Ava's favorite thing is her new dress.



4 Mo and Jamie's favorite food is chocolate.



5 Deborah's favorite pet is her dog.



6 Atif's favorite city is New York.

**Aa****42.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL**

pastime = времяпрепровождение

Dana's favorite type of music is opera.5 Ling's favorite pastime is knitting.1 Grace's favorite food is pizza.6 Abdul's favorite color is purple.7 Poppy's favorite sport is surfing.7 Mira's favorite number is 10.8 Dylan's favorite animal is his horse.8 Jacob's favorite sweater is woolen.4 Justin's favorite country is Australia.9 Tori's favorite relative is her родственник cousin.

surfing

opera

cousin

horse

pizza

10

Australia

knitting

purple

woolen



42.6 LOOK AT THESE ONLINE PROFILES, THEN FILL IN THE GAPS AND SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

The tablet screen shows a website with the title "Meet your workmates" and a subtitle "коллеги по работе". The navigation menu includes "HOME", "ENTRIES", "ABOUT", "CONTACT", and "записи". Three profiles are displayed:

- Joni**: 31, Manager. Favorite band: Big Sound. Favorite restaurant: Midnight Pizza. Loves the play: Big Blue Sea.
- Sam**: 29, Designer. Favorite band: Big Bang. Favorite restaurant: The Salad Bar. Loves the movie: Red Music.
- Joe**: 42, Finance. Favorite band: Fun Sounds. Favorite restaurant: Burger Heaven. Loves the movie: Blue Soul.

1 Joni's favorite band is Big Sound.

4 Sam's favorite restaurant is the salad bar.

2 Sam's favorite band is Big Bang.

5 Joe's favorite restaurant is Burger Heaven.

3 Joni's favorite restaurant is Midnight Pizza.

6 Joni loves the play called Big Blue Sea.

7 Joni's favorite restaurant is Midnight Pizza.

7 Joe loves the movie called Blue Soul.



42.7 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What is the favorite time to exercise?

morning afternoon evening

1 What type of exercise is their favorite?

yoga running swimming

2 What is Stanton people's favorite type of food?

pizza burgers ice cream

3 What is their favorite sport?

golf football surfing

4 Their favorite night out is going to...

the movies the theater a restaurant

Town favorites

What's your favorite time to exercise?

The morning, the afternoon, or the evening?

In Stanton, people say it's the morning because there are too many other things to do in the evening. The favorite exercise is yoga: 20 classes take place each week.

Stanton townspeople like food. They eat lots of it: 4,000,000 burgers, 2,000,000 pizzas, and 3,000,000 ice cream cones every year.

And how about sports? In Stanton, there are hundreds of golfers and football players, but the favorite sport is surfing.

People like going out in the evening. Many love movies and the theater, but that's not their favorite night out. It's dinner in a restaurant. Food again. That's not a surprise!



townspeople = горожане

42 ✓ CHECKLIST

Using "favorite"

Aa Food and music

Talking about your favorite things

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 37–42

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
"GO" WITH GERUNDS, "PLAY" WITH NOUNS	I go swimming on Mondays and I play tennis with my brother on Fridays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	37.1, 37.7
ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	I always watch TV at night, and I sometimes go to the movies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	39.1
QUESTIONS ABOUT FREE TIME	How often do you go on vacation? When does she go running?	<input type="checkbox"/>	39.6
LIKES AND DISLIKES	She likes tennis. Max doesn't like pizza. I love swimming. She hates shopping.	<input type="checkbox"/>	40.1, 40.7
QUESTIONS ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES	Do you like chocolate? Why do you like basketball?	<input type="checkbox"/>	40.12, 40.13
USING "FAVORITE"	My favorite type of music is rock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	42.1

43 Vocabulary

43.1 ABILITIES



jump



climb



fly



ride



drive

водить машину

драйв
ехать



hit

ударять

хит бить

удар



whisper

шепот
прострептать
шептать



play



kick

пинать

удар



catch

ловить
поймать



talk

разговаривать
говорить



see

видеть

смотреть



speak

говорить
выступать



throw

бросать
кинуть
забросить



listen



shout

кричать
крик



carry
нести
перенос



make (a snowman)
делать
производить

заниматься



do (homework)
делать
выполнять



think
думать
мыслить



act
действовать
действие



remember
помнить
запомнить



understand
понимать
понять



spell
читать по складам



sit



stand up



walk



move
двигаться
движение



lift
поднимать



work



add
добавлять

перемещать
передвигаться

вычитать
subtract
вычесть
отнимать



44 What you can and can't do

able = способный

Use "can" to talk about the things you are able to do, such as ride a bicycle or play the guitar. Use "cannot" or "can't" for things you are not able to do.

⚙️ New language "Can," "can't," and "cannot"

Aa Vocabulary Talents and abilities

人格 New skill Saying what you can and can't do

44.1 KEY LANGUAGE "CAN / CANNOT / CAN'T"

"Can" goes between the subject and the verb. The verb after "can" changes to its base form (the infinitive without "to").

совет TIP

The long negative form "cannot" is always spelled as one word, not two words.

I **can** ride a bicycle.



Base form of verb.

He **can** play the guitar.



"Can" is always the same.
It doesn't change with the subject.

I **{cannot}** sing jazz songs.



петь звуки
Short form of "cannot."

44.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "CAN / CANNOT / CAN'T"



Janet **can** play tennis.



He **cannot** climb the tree.



Bob **can** swim well.



They **can't** lift the box.



44.3 HOW TO FORM "CAN / CANNOT / CAN'T"

SUBJECT

She

"CAN / CANNOT / CAN'T"

can
cannot
can't

BASE FORM

ride

OBJECT

a bicycle.



44.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

carry chair. can Sylvia the

Sylvia can carry the chair.

tonight. in the They tent can sleep

They can sleep in the tent tonight.

1 ride Paul a bicycle. cannot

Paul cannot ride a bicycle.

the hill. cannot up I walk

I cannot walk up the hill

2 come cannot Manuel party. to the

Manuel cannot come to the party.

can carry I this car. to the box

I can carry this box to the car

carry = нести

hill = холм гора высота горка возвышенность



проводить



44.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

проводить

перевозить

drive you

My son is sick. He ~~car~~ / can't go to school today.

4 I have the car today, so I can / ~~can~~'t drive you.

1 Jo's pen doesn't work. She ~~can~~ / can't write her letter.

5 It's cold outside, so we ~~can~~ / can't have a picnic.

2 I understand the homework, so I can / ~~can~~'t do it.

6 Tony needs to work late, so he ~~can~~ / can't come.

3 The museum is closed. We ~~can~~ / can't get in.

7 We ~~can~~ / can't play tennis. It's too dark.



44.6 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

I can read Russian.

I cannot read Russian.

I can't read Russian.

1 Shirley can drive a car

Shirley cannot drive a car.

Shirley can't drive a car

2 Ben and Julie can carry boxes.

Ben and Julie cannot carry boxes

Ben and Julie can't carry boxes

3 Ilaria can spell English words

Ilaria cannot spell English words

Ilaria can't spell English words

4 He can go to work

He cannot go to work.

He can't go to work

44.7 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

To make a question using "can," put "can" before the subject.

When you answer "can" questions, you don't need to repeat all the words from the question.

Can you ride a bicycle?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

44.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

Can she speak Japanese?

Yes, she can.

Can we climb that mountain?

No, we can't.

Can they swim?

No, they can't.

Can you move that chair?

Yes, I can.

сказать

44.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Can you lift that heavy box?

Yes, I can.

① Can he play the piano?

No, He can't

② Can they catch that big fish?

Yes, they can

③ Can you hit that ball over there?

No, I can't

④ Can you spell "excited?"

Yes, I can

⑤ Can we lift this big table?

No, We can't

воздушный змей

⑥ Can she fly a kite in this weather?

Yes, she can

⑦ Can they cycle into town?

No, they can't



44.10 WRITE QUESTIONS TO MATCH THE STATEMENTS

соответствовать

Paul and Mary can speak Chinese.

Can Paul and Mary speak Chinese?

① The dog can jump over the wall.

Can dog jump over the wall ?

② Denise can touch her toes.

Can Denies touch her toes ?

③ I can lift my son onto my shoulders.

Can I lift my son onto my shoulders ?

④ Grandma can see the TV.

Can grandma see the TV ?

⑤ I can hit the tennis ball over the net.

Can I hit the tennis ball over the net.

onto =на



44.11 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Sheila and Mark talk about the things they can and can't cook.

Sheila can make a salad.

True False

① Sheila doesn't eat meat.

True False

② Mark can't cook a roast chicken.

True False

③ Sheila and Mark can both cook vegetables.

True False

④ Sheila can make an apple pie.

True False

roast = жарить, жареный

pie = пирог



44.12 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "CAN" OR "CANNOT"



Janet is a chef. She can cook very well.



Paul and Jerry don't like the ocean because they cannot swim.



I ride my bike to work because I cannot drive.



Jim cannot climb over the wall, but he can walk around it.



My mother cannot lift that bag because it's too heavy.

вокруг



My sister Penny loves music and can dance to any song.



44 CHECKLIST

"Can," "can't," and "cannot"

Talents and abilities

Saying what you can and can't do

45 Describing actions

тихо

громко

Words such as "quietly" and "loudly" are called adverbs. They give more information about verbs, so you can use them to describe how you do something.

 **New language** Regular and irregular adverbs

 **Aa Vocabulary** Hobbies and activities

 **New skill** Describing activities

45.1 KEY LANGUAGE USING ADVERBS

Adverbs often come after the verb they describe.

"Quietly" describes how I speak.

I speak **quietly**.
He speaks **loudly**.

"Loudly" describes how he speaks.



45.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES USING ADVERBS



черепаха
A tortoise moves **slowly**.



Horses can run **quickly**.



She sings **beautifully**.



плохо
I can play the piano **badly**.



45.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



Tommy plays the guitar badly.



The old man walks slowly.



Mary can speak French loudly.



He talks very excellently.



Roger can run very quickly.



She won the race easily.

на отлично

excellently

badly

loudly

quickly

easily

slowly

45.4 KEY LANGUAGE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADVERBS

REGULAR ADVERBS

To make most adverbs, just add “-ly” to the adjective. If the adjective ends in “y,” leave out the “y” and add “-ily” to make the adverb.

bad

badly

careful

carefully

easy

easily

totally = полностью

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

Some adverbs are totally different to the adjective. Others are the same. These are called irregular adverbs.

good

well

hard

hard

early

early

The adverb is totally different to the adjective.

The adverb is the same as the adjective.

Adjectives ending “-ly” don’t change to become adverbs.

Aa 45.5 FIND 8 ADVERBS AND WRITE THEM IN THE CORRECT COLUMN

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

REGULAR

1 Loudly

2 badly

3 quickly

4 easily

IRREGULAR

5 Fast

6 hard

7 early

8 well



45.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

My friend John walks very **quick**.

My friend John walks very quickly.

1 You speak English very **good**.

You speak English very well

2 Damian cooks burgers **bad**.

Damian cooks burger badly

3 I can get to your house **easy**.

I can get to your hous easily

4 Benjy always listens **careful**.

Benjy always listen carefully

5 My brother always works **hardly**.

My brother always works hard

6 Sammy always plays his guitar **loud**.

Sammy always plays his guitar loudly



45.7 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY I DO SOMETHING WELL

ХОРОШИЙ

If you're "good at" doing something, you do it well. Use a gerund or nouns after the phrase to say what you're "good at."

She can run well.

She's good at running.

You can use the gerund after "good at."



45.8 HOW TO FORM "GOOD AT / BAD AT"

The negative form of "good at" is "bad at."

SUBJECT + VERB

"GOOD AT / BAD AT"

GERUND / NOUN

She's

good at
bad at

skiing.
English.

45.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES "GOOD AT / BAD AT"



Aziz is good at climbing trees.



I am bad at making cakes.



Kate is good at soccer.



Harris is bad at chess.



45.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

the guitar. good at playing Pablo is

Pablo is good at playing the guitar.

③ writing Mary is bad at German.

Mary is bad at writing German.

① is at good My horse jumping.

My horse is good at jumping.

④ good swimming. at are Jo and Bob

Jo and Bob are good at swimming

② bad at early. getting up I am

I am bad at getting up early.

⑤ cleaning. is Millie bad at

Millie is bad at cleaning.





45.11 REWRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS OTHER FORM

She can play the piano well.

She's good at playing the piano.

① Conchita can play basketball well.

Conchita is good at playing basketball

② You're good at driving a van.

You're can drive a van well

③ Shania and Dave can surf well.

Shania and Dave are good at surfing

④ My father is bad at speaking English.

My father can't speak English well

⑤ Manu can't write stories well.

Manu is bad at writing stories



45.12 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHO IS GOOD AT OR BAD AT EACH ACTIVITY



диаграмма



45.13 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



45 CHECKLIST

Regular and irregular adverbs

Hobbies and activities

Describing activities

46 Describing ability

ВПОЛНЕ
ДОВОЛЬНО

Words such as "quite" and "very" are modifying adverbs. You can use them before other adverbs to give more information about how you do something.

⚙ New language Modifying adverbs

Aa Vocabulary Skills and abilities

人格 New skill Saying how well you do things

46.1 KEY LANGUAGE MODIFYING ADVERBS

If you do something "quite" well, you're OK but not excellent at it. If you do it "very" or "really" well, you're excellent.

"Quite" modifies the main adverb, "well," and goes before it.

I can ski quite well.

лыжа
ходить на лыжах

She can ski { very
лыж
really } well.



TIP

In US English, "quite" is used to add emphasis to an adverb.



46.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES MODIFYING ADVERBS



Ben can climb really high.



My dad dances quite well.



Jenny can swim very well.



I speak Spanish quite well.



Aa 46.3 MATCH THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS



A cheetah can run

really well.



A tortoise walks

very noisily.



A chicken flies

really fast.



Pigs eat

quite badly.



Monkeys climb trees

very slowly.



46.4 KEY LANGUAGE MODIFYING ADVERBS WITH "GOOD AT"

You can also use modifying adverbs with the phrases "good at" and "bad at."

She can play golf quite well.



"Quite" modifies "good at."

She's quite good at playing golf.

Remember that "good at" and "bad at" are followed by a gerund.

You can play golf { very } well.



You're { very } good at playing golf.

"Very / really" goes before "good at."



46.5 READ THE REPORT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

How good is Juan at learning vocabulary?

Quite good

Really good

① How good is he at speaking English?

Quite good

Really good

② How good is Juan at reading?

Quite good

Really good

③ How good is he at listening to English?

Quite good

Really good

④ How good is Juan at writing English?

Quite good

Really good

English report: Juan Ramirez

Writing

99%

Excellent.

Vocabulary

65%

Ok, but you need to study more.

Speaking

95%

Well done.

Listening

66%

Better. Try watching more English movies to improve.

Reading

63%

Ok. You need to read more English texts to improve.

46 CHECKLIST

Modifying adverbs

Skills and abilities

Saying how well you do things

47 Wishes and desires

You can use "I want" and "I would like" to talk about things you want to do. You can also use their negative form to say what you would not like to do.

 **New language** "Would" and "want"

Aa Vocabulary Leisure activities

 **New skill** Talking about ambitions

47.1 KEY LANGUAGE "I WOULD LIKE / I WANT"

"I would like" is similar to "I want," but "I want" is stronger.

He wants to write a book.

He has a strong desire to do a thing.



I would like to climb a mountain.



I'd like to go scuba diving.

The contracted form of "I would."

сокращенный



47.2 HOW TO FORM "I WOULD LIKE / I'D LIKE"

"Would" is a modal verb, so its form doesn't change.



47.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES "I'D LIKE / I WANT"

She'd like to go to Bali.



He wants to go surfing in Hawaii.



We'd like to cook dinner.



We want to go on a boat.



I'd like to drive a sports car.



The dog wants to jump in the river.





47.4 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

I want to buy a house.

I would like to buy a house.

I'd like to buy a house.

① He wants to get a dog

He would like to get a dog

He'd like to get a dog.

② You want to work in Turkey

You would like to work in Turkey.

You'd like to work in Turkey

③ We want to learn Chinese.

We would like to learn Chinese

We'd like to learn Chinese

④ They want to start a rock band

They'd like to start a rock band.

They would like to start a rock band

СООТВЕТСТВУЙТЕ КАРТИНКИ К ОПИСАНИЯМ

Aa

47.5 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE DESCRIPTIONS



He'd like to travel around Asia.

He'd like to act in a musical.

He wants to be in the Olympics.

She wants to work with lions in Africa.

She'd like to sail a boat.

ПЛЫТЬ



47.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

I'd like to climb this tree.



I'd like
I want
She wants

to climb
to read

this tree.
that mountain.
a newspaper.
another book.



47.7 KEY LANGUAGE "I WOULD LIKE / I WANT" NEGATIVES

Use "not" after "would" to make the negative.
"Don't" and "doesn't" go before "want."

I would not like to go snowboarding.



I wouldn't like to go shopping.

The contracted form of "would not."
сокращенный



They don't want to go fishing.

"Don't" goes before "want."



47.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES "I WOULD LIKE / I WANT" NEGATIVES

They wouldn't like to go swimming.



We don't want to eat dinner.



She wouldn't like to be a hairdresser.



He doesn't want to go shopping.



47.9 FILL IN THE GAPS TO WRITE EACH SENTENCE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS

I would not like to go skiing.

I wouldn't like to go skiing.

I don't want to go skiing.

① He would not like to play tennis

He wouldn't like to play tennis

He doesn't want to play tennis.

② She would not like to study science

She wouldn't like to study science.

She doesn't want to study science

③ They would not like to go to work

They wouldn't like to go to work

They don't want to go to work

④ You would not like to sing.

You wouldn't like to sing

You don't want to sing

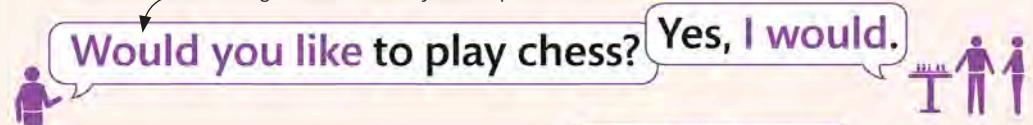
⑤ We would not like to go diving

We wouldn't like to go diving.

We don't want to go diving

47.10 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

"Would" goes before the subject in a question.



Does he want to go to the movies? Yes, he does.

"Does" goes before the subject in questions with "want."

**47.11 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

Does Mark want to play tennis later?

Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

① Would Sarah like to go to a restaurant today?

Yes, she would. No, she wouldn't.

② Does Vangelis want to make the dinner?

Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

③ Would Lee like to work on Saturday?

Yes, he would. No, he wouldn't.

④ Does Mary want to skateboard tonight?

Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

⑤ Would Anoushka like to go bowling?

Yes, she would. No, she wouldn't.

**47.12 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS**

Would you **want** to go home?

Would you like to go home?

① He **don't** want to climb that hill.

He **doesn't** want to climb that hill.

② I wouldn't **likes** to be a judge.

I wouldn't **like** to be a judge.

③ They **doesn't** want to go to work today.

They don't want to go to work today.

④ She would **want** to play tennis tonight.

She would like to play tennis tonight.

⑤ I **wants** to climb that tree.

I want to climb that tree.

**47 CHECKLIST**

"Would" and "want"

Leisure activities

Talking about ambitions

48 Studying

When talking about your studies you can use "I would" and "I want" to say which subjects you would like to learn. Use adverbs to say how much you want to do them.

adverbs наречия = неизменяемая самостоятельная часть речи, обозначающая признак действия, качества, другого признака или предмета. Слова этого класса отвечают на вопросы «где?», «когда?», «куда?», «откуда?», «почему?», «зачем?», «как?» и чаще всего относятся к глаголам и обозначают признак действия.

Aa Vocabulary Academic subjects

New skill Talking about your studies

48.1 VOCABULARY ACADEMIC SUBJECTS



art and design



drama



physical education



Hello English



music



math (US)
maths (UK)

арт, живопись и дизайн



science



chemistry



biology



physics



geography



history

48.2 KEY LANGUAGE "REALLY / QUITE"

The adverb "really" means you want to do something a lot. "Quite" is less strong.

I love music. I'd **really** like to study it next term.

You have a strong desire to do it.



I like biology. I'd **quite** like to study it next year.

Your desire is not as strong.



48.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES "REALLY / QUITE"

Bella is good at science, and she'd **really** like to study it at college.



Richard loves jazz, so he'd **really** like to go to that music festival.



This band is OK. I'd **quite** like to listen to their new CD.



48.4 VOCABULARY STUDYING



learn



practice (US)
practise (UK)



take an exam
Сдать экзамен



pass an exam
Сдать экзамен.



get a degree
Получите степень.



48.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

to do

quite

an English degree.

like

Sheila

would

Sheila would quite like to do an English degree.

1 his driving test.

Jerry

really

would

to pass

like

Jerry would really like to pass his driving test

2 would

an IELTS test.

like

Ben and Sam

to take

really

Ben and Sam would really like to take an IELTS test

3 like

Helen

her English.

would

to practice

quite

Helen would quite like to practice her English

4 the piano

like

quite

to play

tonight.

I'd

I'd quite like to play the piano tonight



48.6 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 12 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

*I'd really like
to practice my
spelling.*

I'd
Laila would

really
quite

like

to practice my spelling.
to pass her history exam.
to do a biology degree.
to learn English.



48.7 KEY LANGUAGE THE ZERO ARTICLE

You don't use an article ("a" or "the") with some places and institutions when you are talking about what they are used for.

She goes there to study, which is the purpose of schools, so don't use the article.
назначение

Liz is seven. She goes **to school** now.



Larry works at **the school** in Park Street.



Use the article to talk about the specific building where he works.
конкретный

48.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE ZERO ARTICLE

ZERO ARTICLE

I am **at university** in Chicago.



Pierre is **in hospital**.



Liz goes **to church** on Sundays.



Go **to bed**, Tom!



Sue is **in town** this afternoon.



Sarah studies **at home**.



ARTICLE

The **University of Chicago** is good.



The **hospital** is far away.



St. Mary's is **an old church**.



Your shirt is on **the bed**.



Hancock is **a nice town**.



This dog hasn't got **a home**.



48.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

Sheila works at **school** / **the school** near here.

④ Jim went to **bed** / **the bed** hours ago.

① Emily has **lovely** **home** / **a lovely home**.

⑤ Can you drive me into **town** / **a town** later?

② Sue always takes her lunch to **office** / **the office**.

⑥ I live next to **university** / **the university**.

③ Can you see where **church** / **the church** is?

⑦ I leave **home** / **a home** at 8am every weekday.



48.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE NAMES

Maureen talks about what her family are doing and where they are.

Match the names to the pictures:

- Charlie (points to picture 1)
- Sophie (points to picture 2)
- Frank (points to picture 3)
- Tom (points to picture 4)
- Sarah (points to picture 5)

48 CHECKLIST

- Adverbs and articles Academic subjects Talking about your studies

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 44-48

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
"CAN," "CANNOT," AND "CAN'T"	I can ride a bicycle. He can play guitar. I cannot / can't sing jazz songs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	44.1, 44.3, 44.7
USING ADVERBS	I speak quietly . He speaks loudly .	<input type="checkbox"/>	45.1, 45.4
"GOOD AT" AND "BAD AT"	She's good at running. I am bad at making cakes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	45.7, 45.8
MODIFYING ADVERBS	I can ski quite well. She can ski very well. She can ski really well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	46.1, 46.4
"I WOULD LIKE" AND "I WANT"	He wants to write a book. I would like to climb a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	47.1, 47.7
"REALLY" AND "QUITE"	I love music. I'd really like to study it this term. I like biology. I'd quite like to study it next year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	48.2, 48.3
THE ZERO ARTICLE	My daughter goes to school now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	48.7, 48.8

Answers

01

1.4

- 1 I'm Charlotte.
- 2 My name's Una.
- 3 My name's Simone.
- 4 I'm Carlos.
- 5 I'm Juan.
- 6 My name's Miriam.
- 7 I'm Sarah.

1.5

- A 5
- B 1
- C 2
- D 3
- E 6
- F 4

1.6

- 1 Hi! My name is Linda.
- 2 Hi! My name is Abdul.
- 3 Hi! My name is Paolo.
- 4 Hello! My name is Linda.
- 5 Hello! My name is Abdul.
- 6 Hello! My name is Paolo.
- 7 Hi! I am Linda.
- 8 Hi! I am Abdul.
- 9 Hi! I am Paolo.
- 10 Hello! I am Linda.
- 11 Hello! I am Abdul.
- 12 Hello! I am Paolo.

1.9

- 1 B-E-L-I-N-D-A
- 2 L-E-W-I-S
- 3 A-D-A-M-S
- 4 B-O-B
- 5 S-P-E-N-C-E-R
- 6 K-A-T-E W-A-L-L-A-C-E
- 7 S-A-U-L J-A-C-K-S-O-N
- 8 N-A-T-A-L-I-E L-A-U
- 9 C-H-R-I-S B-O-Y-L-E

1.10

- 1 B-A-S-H-I-R
- 2 B-E-N J-A-M-E-S
- 3 M-O-L-L-Y
- 4 L-O-P-E-Z
- 5 N-A-D-I-Y-A L-A-T-I-F

03

3.5

- 1 eleven
- 2 seventeen
- 3 thirty-four
- 4 fifty-nine
- 5 eighty-five

3.6

- 1 Theo **is** 45 years old.
- 2 Madison **is** 27 years old.
- 3 Jeremy and Tanya **are** 90 years old.
- 4 We **are** 29 years old.
- 5 I **am** 34 years old.

3.8

- 1 40
- 2 30
- 3 19
- 4 60
- 5 80
- 6 17
- 7 13

3.12

- 1 Japan
- 2 US
- 3 France

3.13

- 1 Spanish
- 2 German
- 3 Canadian
- 4 American
- 5 Australian
- 6 Chinese

3.14

- 1 I am Australian.
- 2 I am English.
- 3 I am from Italy.
- 4 I am from France.
- 5 You are Australian.
- 6 You are English.
- 7 You are from Italy.
- 8 You are from France.
- 9 They are Australian.
- 10 They are English.
- 11 They are from Italy.
- 12 They are from France.

05

5.3

- 1 your horse
- 2 their sheep
- 3 our fish

- 1 its bone
- 2 his dog

5.4

- 1 Bingo is **my** dog.
- 2 **Her** aunt is called Goldie.
- 3 **My** cat eats fish.
- 4 **Their** rabbit lives in the backyard.
- 5 **Our** parrot is from Colombia.
- 6 **His** wife is called Henrietta.
- 7 **Their** dog is 10 years old.
- 8 **Our** aunt lives on a farm in Ohio.
- 9 Here is **its** ball.

5.5

- 1 Farida **is** their sister.
- 2 Duke **is** our dog.
- 3 Daisy **is** her mother.
- 4 They **are** his grandparents.
- 5 It **is** our horse.
- 6 John **is** our cousin.
- 7 I **am** Daisy's daughter.
- 8 You **are** my friend.

5.8

- 1 **This** is her horse.
- 2 **That** is our rabbit.
- 3 **That** is their pig.
- 4 **This** is his cow.
- 5 **This** is your fish.

5.9

- 1 Lily is their sister.
- 2 Our son is 12 years old.
- 3 That is their cow.
- 4 This is your ball.
- 5 Her father is called Caspar.

5.10

- A 2
- B 1
- C 5
- D 3
- E 4

5.11

- 1 This is my cat.
- 2 This is my parrot.
- 3 This is her cat.
- 4 This is her parrot.
- 5 This is their cat.
- 6 This is their parrot.
- 7 That is my cat.
- 8 That is my parrot.
- 9 That is her cat.
- 10 That is her parrot.
- 11 That is their cat.
- 12 That is their parrot.

6.3

- 1 Ben's son
- 2 Sam and Ayshah's cat
- 3 Debbie's house
- 4 Marco and Kate's car
- 5 Elsa's grandchild
- 6 Beth's parrot

6.4

- 1 Lucas is Ben's father.
- 2 Lily is Ben's mother.
- 3 Noah is Ben's son.
- 4 Grace is Ben's sister.
- 5 Alex is Ben's brother.

6.7

- 1 Angela is Skanda's wife.
- 2 That is my cousins' snake.
- 3 Sue is Ella and Mark's aunt.
- 4 Ginger is John's cat.

6.8

- 1 Kathy is **Dave's** aunt.
- 2 Rex is **Noah and Pat's** dog.
- 3 This is **her** cousins' house.
- 4 Felix is **the children's** cat.

8.2

- 1 **These** are Diego's keys.
- 2 **This** is Olivia's purse.
- 3 **Those** are my books.
- 4 **These** are my pencils.
- 5 **That** is Anna's sandwich.
- 6 **That** is Malik's phone.

8.3

- 1 That is his apple.
- 2 Those are her pens.
- 3 That is my ring.
- 4 These are our keys.
- 5 That is his brother.
- 6 These are my pencils.

8.5

- "s" PLURALS:
 1. apples 2. bottles 3. necklaces
 "es" PLURALS:
 4. sandwiches 5. brushes 6. watches
 "ies" PLURALS:
 7. dictionaries 8. diaries

8.6

- 1 watches
- 2 books
- 3 sandwiches
- 4 toothbrushes
- 5 necklaces
- 6 apples
- 7 keys
- 8 cell phones

8.9

- 1 This is her laptop. This laptop is hers.
- 2 Those are their keys. Those keys are theirs.
- 3 These are our passports. These passports are ours.
- 4 That is his brush. That brush is his.

8.10

- TOM'S BAG:
sandwiches, cell phone, ID card, chocolate bar.
 SARAH'S BAG:
purse, books, brush, notebook.

8.11

- 1 Those are my books.
- 2 Those are my dogs.
- 3 That is my brother.
- 4 These are my books.
- 5 These are my dogs.
- 6 This is my brother.
- 7 Those are Bruno's books.
- 8 Those are Bruno's dogs.
- 9 That is Bruno's brother.
- 10 These are Bruno's books.
- 11 These are Bruno's dogs.
- 12 This is Bruno's brother.

10.2

- 1 You **are** a doctor.
- 2 She **is** a farmer.
- 3 They **are** teachers.
- 4 We **are** nurses.
- 5 I **am** an actor.
- 6 She **is** a chef.

10.3

- 1 You **are** a driver.
- 2 I **am** a mechanic.
- 3 He **is** a vet.
- 4 We **are** sales assistants.
- 5 They **are** businesswomen.
- 6 She **is** a waitress.
- 7 We **are** receptionists.
- 8 She **is** a gardener.

10.5

- 1 hospital
- 2 farm
- 3 laboratory
- 4 restaurant
- 5 school
- 6 construction site
- 7 hospital
- 8 theater
- 9 restaurant

10.7

- 1 False
- 2 False
- 3 True
- 4 True

10.9

- A 3
- B 4
- C 1
- D 6
- E 5
- F 2

10.10

- 1 She **is** a builder. **She works on** a construction site.
- 2 We **are** scientists. **We work in** a laboratory.
- 3 You **are** an actor. **You work in** a theater.
- 4 He **is** a waiter. **He works in** a restaurant.
- 5 Chloe **is** a nurse. **She works in** a hospital.

10.13

- 1 Noah's mother
- 2 Noah's sister
- 3 Noah's father
- 4 Noah's brother

10.14

- 1 Selma **is** a chef. **She works with** food.
- 2 Max **is** a nurse. **He works with** patients.
- 3 Mat **is** a mechanic. **He works with** cars.
- 4 Ana **is** a vet. **She works with** animals.
- 5 Jazmin **is** a judge. **She works with** people.

11.3

- 1 It's midnight.
- 2 It's half past three.
- 3 It's quarter to twelve.
- 4 It's two thirty.
- 5 It's a quarter past nine.
- 6 It's ten thirty.

11.4

- 1 11:30
- 2 7:00
- 3 4:15
- 4 9:30
- 5 2:15

11.5

- ① 9:00
- ② 1:15
- ③ 3:25
- ④ 2:30
- ⑤ 12:15

11.6

- ① It's half past five. / It's five thirty.
- ② It's a quarter to seven. / It's six forty-five.
- ③ It's twenty-five to twelve. / It's eleven thirty-five.
- ④ It's a quarter past eight. / It's eight fifteen.
- ⑤ It's twenty-two past ten. / It's ten twenty-two.

13

13.4

- ① He **wakes** up at 7 o'clock.
- ② You **leave** home at 8:30am.
- ③ I **start** work at 10am.
- ④ Ellen **gets** up at 5 o'clock.
- ⑤ My wife **takes** a shower in the evening.
- ⑥ I **take** a shower in the morning.
- ⑦ My parents **eat** lunch at 2pm.
- ⑧ We **leave** work at 4pm.
- ⑨ My brother **works** with animals.

13.5

- ① I **leave** work at 5:30pm.
- ② Phil **eats** lunch at 12:30pm.
- ③ We **get** up at 8am.
- ④ His son **starts** work at 5am.
- ⑤ My sister **leaves** work at 7pm.
- ⑥ They **eat** dinner at 10pm.

13.6

- ① My son **wakes** up at 5am.
- ② I **leave** work at 6:30pm.
- ③ We **eat** breakfast at 8am.
- ④ Paula **works** outside.
- ⑤ My wife **starts** work at 7am.
- ⑥ He **eats** lunch at noon.

13.9

- ① washes
- ② watches
- ③ wakes
- ④ goes
- ⑤ finishes
- ⑥ leaves

13.10

- ① Lucia **wakes** up at 7am.
- ② I **get** up at 7:30am.
- ③ Ethan **goes** to work at 5am.
- ④ You **leave** work at 5pm.
- ⑤ Shona **watches** TV in the evening.

13.11

- ① My mother **watches** TV in the morning.
- ② We **go** to bed at midnight.
- ③ My husband **finishes** work at 6:30pm.
- ④ Rob **goes** to work at 8:30am.
- ⑤ I **take** a shower in the morning.
- ⑥ I **leave** work at 6 o'clock in the evening.

13.12

- ① True
- ② True
- ③ False
- ④ False
- ⑤ True
- ⑥ True

13.13

- 1. I start work at noon.
- 2. I finish work at noon.
- 3. My brother starts work at noon.
- 4. My brother finishes work at noon.
- 5. They start work at noon.
- 6. They finish work at noon.
- 7. I start work at 2:30pm.
- 8. I finish work at 2:30pm.
- 9. My brother starts work at 2:30pm.
- 10. My brother finishes work at 2:30pm.
- 11. They start work at 2:30pm.
- 12. They finish work at 2:30pm.

14

14.3

- ① We eat lunch at 3pm **on** the weekend / **at** the weekend.
- ② She goes to bed at 1am **on** the weekend / **at** the weekend.
- ③ I go to work **from** Monday **to** Wednesday.
- ④ They eat dinner at 9pm **on** the weekend / **at** the weekend.
- ⑤ We finish work at 3pm **on** Fridays.
- ⑥ I eat breakfast at work **on** Mondays.

14.5

- ① He **goes** to the **gym** on Tuesdays and Fridays.
- ② They **go** **swimming** on Thursdays.
- ③ He **plays** **soccer** on Wednesdays.
- ④ I **take** a **bath** on the weekend.
- ⑤ You **read** the **newspaper** on Saturdays.

14.6

- ① I watch TV **on** Sundays.
- ② I take a bath **at** 7pm every day.
- ③ I go to bed **at** 10 o'clock **on** Sundays.
- ④ I get up **at** 8am **from** Monday to Friday.

14.10

- ① True ② True ③ False ④ True
⑤ False

14.11

- ① I get up **at** 6am five days a week.
- ② They go to bed at 11pm every day.
- ③ Sarah plays soccer twice a week.
- ④ Jamie washes his clothes once a week.

14.12

- ① We get up **at** 7am five times a week.
- ② They go to work **from** Monday to Friday.
- ③ Linda washes her face **every** day.
- ④ Colin sleeps **from** 11pm **to** 6am.

15

15.4

- ① She is **not** my sister.
- ② That is not her car.
- ③ I am not 35 years old.
- ④ We are not Spanish.
- ⑤ Chad is not a vet.

15.5

- ① He **is not** in the office.
- ② She **is not** a businesswoman.
- ③ I **am not** 18 years old.
- ④ This **is not** a snake.
- ⑤ We **are not** artists.
- ⑥ You **are not** at work.
- ⑦ Dexter **is not** a cat.

15.6

- A 3
- B 1
- C 5
- D 2
- E 4

15.9

- ① It **is not** 10 o'clock in the morning.
- ② You **aren't** 35 years old.
- ③ I **am not** Australian.
- ④ My brother **isn't** married.
- ⑤ Tom and Angela **aren't** construction workers.

15.10

- ① True
- ② True
- ③ False
- ④ True
- ⑤ False
- ⑥ True
- ⑦ False

15.11

- 1. I am not at work.
- 2. I am not tired.
- 3. I am not 24 years old.
- 4. You aren't at work.
- 5. You aren't tired.
- 6. You aren't 24 years old.

- He isn't at work.
- He isn't tired.
- He isn't 24 years old.
- They aren't at work.
- They aren't tired.
- They aren't 24 years old.

16

16.4

- I **do not** read the papers on Saturday.
- The dog **does not** eat fish.
- They **do not** go to the theater often.
- Ben and I **do not** live on a farm now.
- Theo **does not** cycle to work.
- You **do not** work at Fabio's café.
- Claire **does not** watch TV in the evening.
- We **do not** play football at home.
- Pierre **does not** wake up before noon.

16.5

- False
- True
- False
- False

16.8

- We go to work every day. We do not go to work every day.
- He watches TV in the evening. He doesn't watch TV in the evening.
- You do not work in an office. You don't work in an office.
- They play tennis. They do not play tennis.
- She works with children. She doesn't work with children.

16.9

- We don't work with animals.
- I don't eat chocolate.
- Sandy doesn't work in a hairdresser's.
- Melanie and Cris don't have a car.
- They don't live in Park Road now.
- We don't watch Hollywood movies.
- She doesn't drive a taxi.

16.10

- I don't work outside.
- I don't have a bicycle.
- I don't play tennis.
- You don't work outside.
- You don't have a bicycle.
- You don't play tennis.
- We don't work outside.
- We don't have a bicycle.
- We don't play tennis.
- Meg doesn't work outside.
- Meg doesn't have a bicycle.
- Meg doesn't play tennis.

16.11

- Kim
- Selma
- Chiyo
- Maria
- Selma

17

17.4

- Is Brad a nurse?
- Are these my keys?
- Are Ruby and Farid actors?
- Is this his laptop?
- Is Valeria his sister?

17.5

- A
- B
- B
- A
- A
- B

17.7

- Is Holly your mother?
- Are they from Argentina?
- Are you a teacher?
- Is this your dog?
- Is there a post office?

17.11

- Do you get up at 7am?
- Do they live at number 59?
- Do we finish work at 6pm today?
- Does the parrot talk all day?
- Do you work in a lab?

17.12

- Do you live in New York?
- Does she work on a farm?
- Does he get up at 5am every day?
- Do they come from Peru?
- Does Brad work in the post office?

17.13

- Do they live in New York City?
- Does he work in a restaurant?
- Does Lewis go swimming on Fridays?
- Does Marisha work with animals?

17.14

- Does she go swimming on Tuesdays?
- Do you read the paper on Sundays?
- Does she work with animals?
- Do they work on a construction site?

18

18.3

- True
- False
- False
- True
- True

18.4

- No, it isn't.
- Yes, it is.
- Yes, she does.
- No, I don't.
- No, it isn't.

18.5

- No, I'm not
- Yes, they do.
- No, it isn't.
- Yes, she does.
- No, she isn't.
- Yes, they do.
- No, he isn't.

19

19.3

- What **are** their names?
- What **is** the time?
- What **are** my favorite colors?
- What **is** the hotel next to?
- What **are** they?
- What **is** your uncle's name?
- What **is** my name?

19.6

- What is the time? It's 5 o'clock.
- When is your birthday? July 23.
- Which is your car? The red Ferrari.
- Why are you here? For a meeting.
- How old are you? I'm 25.
- Who is there? It's me, Marcus.

19.7

- Where **are** your parents from?
- How **old** are you?
- When **is** breakfast?
- Who **is** your friend talking to?
- Why **is** it cold in here?
- Which person **is** your teacher?

19.11

- When **does** she eat lunch?
- Where **do** they live?
- Which bag **do** you want?
- Where **does** he come from?
- When **does** the movie end?

19.12

- 1 Where does he play football?
- 2 When do you clean the car?
- 3 What time does the party start?
- 4 Which days do you play tennis?

19.13

- 1 When do you eat breakfast?
- 2 What do you study?
- 3 Where do you work?
- 4 Who is she?

19.14

- 1 **Where** do you work in the city?
- 2 **When** do you start work?
- 3 **What** time does it open?
- 4 **How** many people do you work with?
- 5 **Who** do you work with?

19.15

- 1 Her brother
- 2 Two
- 3 At 7am
- 4 Goes swimming
- 5 By the pool
- 6 Tomorrow

19.16

- 1 Where does Kate play golf?
- 2 Where do they play golf?
- 3 Where do you play golf?
- 4 Where does Kate go to the gym?
- 5 Where do they go to the gym?
- 6 Where do you go to the gym?
- 7 When does Kate play golf?
- 8 When do they play golf?
- 9 When do you play golf?
- 10 When does Kate go to the gym?
- 11 When do they go to the gym?
- 12 When do you go to the gym?

19.17

- 1 How often **do** they play tennis?
- 2 Which office **does** he work in?
- 3 Where **is** the party?
- 4 What **do** you do?

19.18

- 1 What **is** her cat called?
- 2 Who **is** your English teacher?
- 3 Where **does** Ben work?
- 4 How **is** your grandmother?

21

21.3

- 1 **There are** two churches.
- 2 **There is** a swimming pool.
- 3 **There is** a library.
- 4 **There are** two castles.

21.4

- 1 airports
- 2 theaters
- 3 schools
- 4 hospitals
- 5 bars
- 6 churches
- 7 factories
- 8 offices

21.5

- 1 There are two schools.
- 2 There are two cafés.
- 3 There is a hospital.
- 4 There is a restaurant.
- 5 There are three stores.

21.7

- 1 There **isn't** a theater.
- 2 There **aren't** any factories.
- 3 There **isn't** a bus station.
- 4 There **aren't** any airports.
- 5 There **aren't** any churches.

21.10

- 1 There **are** no castles.
- 2 There **aren't** any factories.
- 3 There **are** no hospitals.
- 4 There **aren't** any churches.
- 5 There **are** no swimming pools.
- 6 There **are** no airports.

21.11

- A 3
- B 1
- C 2
- D 4

21.12

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 False
- 4 True

21.13

- 1 **There isn't** a park.
- 2 **There is** a hotel.
- 3 **There are** no cafés.
- 4 **There isn't** an airport.
- 5 **There are** two stores.
- 6 **There isn't** a train station.
- 7 **There are** two theaters.

22

22.3

- 1 **The** new teacher is called Miss Jones.
- 2 There is **a** good café in the park.
- 3 I work at **the** hotel next to the library.
- 4 There is **a** swimming pool near my office.
- 5 It is **the** dog's favorite toy.

6 Janie is **an** artist at the gallery.

7 See you at **the** café at the bus station.

22.6

- 1 There **are** **some** stores on Broad Street.
- 2 There is **a** café next to the castle.
- 3 There **are** **some** cakes on the table.
- 4 There is **a** phone here.
- 5 There are **some** factories downtown.

22.7

- 1 There **are** **some** supermarkets in town.
- 2 There **is** an office near the river.
- 3 There **are** **some** chocolate bars in my bag.
- 4 There **is** a hospital near the bus station.

22.10

- 1 Are there **any** stores on your street?
- 2 Is there **an** airport near Littleton?
- 3 Are there **any** mosques in the city?
- 4 Is there **a** swimming pool downtown?
- 5 Are there **any** offices in that building?

22.11

- 1 Is there a supermarket near here?
- 2 Are there any cafés on Elm Road?
- 3 Are there any hotels near your house?
- 4 Is there a café near your office?
- 5 Is there a bar next to the bank?

22.13

- 1 Yes, **there is**.
- 2 Yes, **there are**.
- 3 No, **there isn't**.
- 4 Yes, **there are**.
- 5 No, **there isn't**.
- 6 No, **there aren't**.

22.14

- 1 Yes, there **are**.
- 2 No, there **isn't**.
- 3 No, there **aren't**.
- 4 Yes, there **is**.

23

23.3

- 1 Wake up
- 2 Do
- 3 Start
- 4 Have
- 5 Wait
- 6 Stop
- 7 Work

23.5

- 1 Take the second right. The station is on the left.
- 2 Take the first left, then turn right. The restaurant is on the right.
- 3 Take the second left, and the hospital is on the right.

- ① Take the first left, then go straight ahead. The hotel is on the right.
② Take the first left, then turn left. The castle is on the right.

23.7

- ① The supermarket is **next to** the post office.
② The museum is **behind** the café.
③ The station is **in front of** the church.
④ The cinema is on the **corner** of the intersection.
⑤ The post office is **between** the café and the supermarket.

23.10

- ① Don't read that book.
② Don't go past the hotel.
③ Don't give that to the cat.
④ Don't have a shower.
⑤ Don't drive to the mall.

23.11

- ① Library
② Swimming pool
③ Movie theater
④ Science museum

24

24.3

- ① There are two hotels and three shops.
② Hilda works in a school and a theater.
③ My uncle is a scientist and my aunt is a doctor.
④ Sue watches TV and she reads books.
⑤ The store opens at night and Jan starts work.

24.4

- Ⓐ 3
Ⓑ 1
Ⓒ 4
Ⓓ 2

24.6

- ① There are hotels, bars, and stores.
② Sam eats breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
③ I play tennis, soccer, and chess.
④ Teo plays with his car, train, and bus.
⑤ There is a pencil, a bag, and a cell phone.
⑥ My friends, girlfriend, and aunt are here.
⑦ Ling works on Monday, Thursday, and Friday.

24.8

- ① This is my car, but these aren't my car keys.
② We eat a small breakfast, but we eat a big lunch.
③ I work from Monday to Friday, but not on the weekend.
④ The bathroom has a shower, but it doesn't have a bathtub.

24.9

- ① There isn't a bathtub, but there is a shower.
② There isn't a bar, but there is a café.
③ The bag is Maya's, but that laptop isn't hers.
Ⓐ Si doesn't have any dogs, but he has two cats.
⑤ Sally reads books, but she never watches TV.

24.10

- ① Lu reads books **and** magazines.
② I work every weekday, **but** not on weekends.
③ Jim is a husband **and** a father.
④ There is a cinema, **but** no theater.
⑤ There isn't a gym, **but** there is a pool.

24.11

- ① There is a cat and a rabbit, but there isn't a snake.
② There is a doctor and a builder, but not a chef.
③ There is a laptop and a newspaper, but there isn't a cell phone.
Ⓐ There is a movie theater and a restaurant, but not a theater.

25

25.3

- ① He is a horrible man.
② They are small children.
③ My uncle is a quiet man.
④ There is a large cake.
⑤ These are my old shoes.
Ⓐ There is a new supermarket.
⑦ You work in an old museum.

25.5

1. **small** 2. **beautiful** 3. **old** 4. **large** 5. **busy**
6. **horrible** 7. **beautiful**

25.6

- ① The nurse is busy. She is busy.
② The dog is quiet. He is quiet.
③ The patients are new. They are new.
④ The town is horrible. It is horrible.
⑤ The car is beautiful. It is beautiful.

25.8

- ① **beautiful**
② **lake**
③ **large**
Ⓐ **mountains**
③ **restaurant**
④ **beach**
⑦ **busy**
⑧ **quiet**

25.9

- ① **The countryside is quiet and the trees are** beautiful.
② **The city is horrible and the people are** busy.
③ **The hotel is new and the** swimming pool is large.

- ④ **The beach is big and the cafés are** busy.
⑤ **The city is old and the buildings are** beautiful.

25.12

- Ⓐ 2
Ⓑ 5
Ⓒ 1
Ⓓ 4
Ⓔ 3
Ⓕ 6

25.13

- ① There are **lots of** people.
② There are **some** buildings.
③ There are **a few** cars.
④ There are **a few** parks.

25.14

- ① In the tree, there are a few birds and some apples.
② In the sea, there are a few people and lots of fish.
③ In the countryside, there are some people and lots of trees.

26

26.3

- ① **lives** there.
② **she's** a farmer.
③ **goes** swimming.
Ⓐ **it's** new.
⑤ **with** people.
⑥ **her** aunt lives there.
⑦ **lots** of people.

26.4

- ① She lives on a farm because **she's a** farmer.
② She works in a hotel because **she's a** receptionist.
③ They get up late because **they're** students.
④ We work with children because **we're** teachers.
⑤ You don't eat lunch because **you're** busy.
⑥ I work outside because **I'm a** gardener.
⑦ My parents go to the country because **it's** quiet.

28

28.3

- ① They **have** a car.
② You **have** a chair.
③ He **has** a dog.
Ⓐ We **have** a daughter.
⑤ It **has** a door.

28.4

- ① Maya ② Ben ③ Ben ④ Ben

28.5

- ① False
② True
③ False
④ False
⑤ True
⑥ True

28.7

1. Kahle does not have a dog.
2. You don't have a microwave.
3. Greendale does not have a church.
4. Alyssa and Logan don't have a garage.
5. We do not have a yard.

28.8

1. I have a couch.
2. I have some chairs.
3. I have a dining room.
4. We have a couch.
5. We have some chairs.
6. We have a dining room.
7. She has a couch.
8. She has some chairs.
9. She has a dining room.
10. She doesn't have a couch.
11. She doesn't have a dining room.

28.11

1. They have not got a couch. They haven't got a couch.
2. He has got three sisters. He's got three sisters.
3. You have not got a bike. You haven't got a bike.
4. We have got a microwave. We've got a microwave.
5. It has got a bathtub. It's got a bathtub.
6. They have got a cat. They've got a cat.

29

29.3

1. Do they have a toaster?
2. Do you have a new couch?
3. Does Ben have a washing machine?
4. Do we have an old armchair?
5. Does Karen have a large TV?
6. Does the kitchen have a sink?
7. Does the house have a yard?

29.4

- ① Lucy
② Lucy
③ Lucy
④ Tim
⑤ Tim

29.5

1. Do you have any chairs?
2. Do you have a kettle?
3. Do you have any plates?
4. Do they have any chairs?

5. Do they have a kettle?

6. Do they have any plates?
7. Does he have any chairs?
8. Does he have a kettle?
9. Does he have any plates?

29.7

- ① No, I don't.
② Yes, I do.
③ Yes, I do.
④ No, I don't.

29.8

- ① No, he doesn't.
② No, he doesn't.
③ Yes, he does.

29.10

- ① Has this town got a theater?
② Has your house got an attic?
③ Have they got laptops?
④ Has this coffee shop got a bathroom?
⑤ Have you got a cell phone?
⑥ Has the teacher got my book?

29.11

- ① Yes, **she has**.
② Yes, **it has**.
③ No, **they haven't**.
④ No, **it hasn't**.

31

31.3

- ① Jake has **an apple**.
② There is **some coffee**.
③ Reena eats **some spaghetti**.
④ There are **some eggs**.
⑤ I've got **some bananas**.

31.5

- ① There is some milk. There isn't any milk.
② Is there any chocolate? There isn't any chocolate.
③ Are there any apples? There are some apples.

31.6

- ① Yes, **there is**.
② No, **there aren't**.
③ No, **there isn't**.

31.9

- ① There is **a bag of flour**.
② There is **a cup of coffee**.
③ There is **a carton of juice**.
④ There are **two bowls of spaghetti**.
⑤ There are **two glasses of milk**.

31.12

- ① **How many** glasses of juice are there?
② **How much** water is there?
③ **How many** potatoes are there?
④ **How many** bars of chocolate are there?
⑤ **How much** pasta is there?
⑥ **How many** cartons of juice are there?
⑦ **How much** milk is there?

31.13

- ① one bag
② three
③ some
④ cheese

32

32.3

- ① There **are enough** oranges.
② You have **enough** pineapples.
③ There **are too many** apples.
④ You don't have **enough** bananas.

32.6

- ① Too many
② Not enough
③ Enough
④ Too much

32.7

- ① There is **too much sugar**.
② They **don't have** enough butter.
③ She has **too many** mangoes.
④ John has too many **eggs**.
⑤ There **aren't** enough oranges.
⑥ That is **too much** flour.
⑦ There **is** too much sugar in the cake.

34

34.2

- ① Hannah **chooses** a yellow skirt.
② Elliot and Ruby **buy** a new couch.
③ Sue **owns** an old winter coat.
④ Jess's dad **buys** her a new bike.
⑤ Chris and Lisa **own** a black sports car.
⑥ Gayle and Mike **sell** shoes at the market.
⑦ Mia **chooses** her red shoes.
⑧ The shoes **fit** me.
⑨ We **want** new white shirts.

34.3

- ① They choose expensive blue sweaters.
② Judith has some old brown hats.
③ This shop sells short red pants.
④ Tina owns cheap black shoes.
⑤ Jim buys a new black coat.

34.4

1. new 2. cheap 3. white 4. long 5. black
 6. black 7. old 8. new 9. expensive 10. cheap
 11. red 12. long

34.5

- 1 a blue hat
 2 a new t-shirt
 3 a cheap skirt
 4 a black coat

34.7

- 1 too cheap
 2 too expensive
 3 too long
 4 too short
 5 too old
 6 too new
 7 too big

34.8

- 1 Jim's pants are **too short**.
 2 Sam's dress is **too long**.
 3 Molly's sweater is **too small**.
 4 Helen's red hat is **too big**.
 5 Lili's shoes are **too big**.

34.9

- 1 B
 2 A
 3 B
 4 A
 5 A

34.10

1. These black pants are too big.
 2. These black pants are big enough.
 3. These black pants are too short.
 4. My expensive pants are too big.
 5. My expensive pants are big enough.
 6. My expensive pants are too short.
 7. My black dress is too big.
 8. My black dress is big enough.
 9. My black dress is too short.
 10. My expensive dress is too big.
 11. My expensive dress is big enough.
 12. My expensive dress is too short.

35

35.4

- 1 This is a **horrible** old t-shirt.
 2 This is a **boring** movie.
 3 I have a **lovely** long dress.
 4 This is a **beautiful** bird.
 5 This is a **fun** party.

35.5

- 1 That is a horrible blue car.
 2 This is a fun short story.
 3 I have a lovely black cat.

- 4 He has an ugly red house.
 5 They own a great new laptop.

35.6

- 1 A
 2 B
 3 A
 4 A

35.8

- 1 Oh, no, the blue glass vase!
 2 We have two plastic chairs.
 3 What an interesting metal box!
 4 That's an expensive leather couch.

35.9

- 1 She owns some beautiful wooden chairs.
 2 We don't own those horrible plastic plates.
 3 They have an ugly yellow car.
 4 He wears a boring blue sweater.
 5 She wants a new metal lamp.
 6 He owns a large fabric bag.
 7 Norah wants a new leather jacket.

37

37.3

- 1 We don't **go surfing** in the winter.
 2 Do you **go sailing** on the weekend?
 3 Tito **goes cycling** five times a week.
 4 He **goes fishing** on the river.
 5 Sharon **goes dancing** with her friend.
 6 Do they **go running** every morning?
 7 He doesn't **go horse riding**.

37.4

- 1 Wednesday
 2 Friday
 3 Tuesday
 4 Thursday

37.6

- REGULAR GERUNDS:**
sailing, snowboarding, skateboarding
GERUNDS WITH DOUBLE CONSONANTS:
swimming, running, shopping
GERUNDS WITH A DROPPED "E":
skating, horse riding, cycling

37.9

- 1 Shala **doesn't play** tennis.
 2 Mina **plays** golf at the club.
 3 We **play** squash on Mondays.
 4 The dog **plays** with its ball.
 5 Maria **doesn't play** tennis.
 6 The kids **don't play** games at school.
 7 They **play** soccer at the park.

37.10

- 1 We **play** tennis every Tuesday night.
 2 They **don't play** golf during the week.
 3 You **don't play** volleyball at the beach.
 4 Do they **play** together every Saturday?

37.11

- 1 Sara
 2 Chas
 3 Sara
 4 Cassie

37.12

- 1 Milo and I **go cycling** in the park on Saturdays.
 2 The team **plays /play football** from 6pm to 7pm on Wednesdays.
 3 Imelda **goes horse riding** once a month.
 4 Luther **goes fishing** during his vacation time.
 5 Hannah **plays tennis** with her cousin on Monday evenings.

39

39.3

- 1 We never go to the mall.
 2 Sally and Ken usually cycle to work.
 3 My sister often works outside.

39.4

- 1 usually
 2 never
 3 usually
 4 often
 5 always

39.5

- 1 Nico **usually** swims after work. He **never** watches TV on the weekend.
 2 Meg **often** goes surfing in Hawaii. She **sometimes** dances all night.
 3 Alma **always** reads on vacation. She **sometimes** plays golf on Sundays.
 4 Carrie **usually** goes to bed late and she **never** eats breakfast.

39.8

- 1 How often do they go to work?
 2 When do you get up?
 3 How often do you go on vacation?
 4 When do they go shopping?
 5 How often do you visit Mischa?

39.9

- 1 When do they visit their grandparents?
 2 When do we go skating?
 3 How often does he play hockey?
 4 When do you go shopping?
 5 How often do they see their parents?
 6 How often does he walk the dog?
 7 How often do we go skating on the lake?

39.10

- 1 When do you do yoga?
- 2 How often do you go to the movies?
- 3 How often do you go skateboarding?
- 4 When do you arrive at work?
- 5 How often do you go surfing?

40**40.3**

- 1 Ava and Elsa love the mountains.
- 2 Shania hates mice.
- 3 Manuel likes his book.
- 4 Cats don't like the rain.

40.4

- 1 Imelda doesn't hate pasta.
- 2 My dog doesn't love steak.
- 3 Our grandfather doesn't like coffee.
- 4 I don't love the sea.
- 5 Sam and Jen don't hate hockey.
- 6 You don't like the countryside.
- 7 We don't like our new cell phones.

40.5

- 1 hockey
- 2 some actors
- 3 pizza
- 4 spiders

40.6

- 1 I love cats.
- 2 I love curry.
- 3 I love this house.
- 4 You love cats.
- 5 You love curry.
- 6 You love this house.
- 7 Milly hates cats.
- 8 Milly hates curry.
- 9 Milly hates this house.

40.9

- 1 D
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 A

40.10

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 False
- 4 True
- 5 False
- 6 True
- 7 False
- 8 True
- 9 True

40.14

- 1 Why does Una love skiing?
- 2 Why do they like this book?
- 3 Why doesn't Debbie like her job?
- 4 Do we like cooking?
- 5 Does she love surfing?
- 6 Do I hate working late?
- 7 Does Aziz love Ontario?

40.15

- 1 I like English class because it's interesting.
- 2 We love skating because it's exciting.
- 3 He hates cleaning because it's boring.

42**42.3**

- 1 basketball
- 2 fish
- 3 Rome
- 4 gardener
- 5 Italian
- 6 running
- 7 cooking

42.4

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 C
- 5 A

42.5

- 1 Grace's favorite food is pizza.
- 2 Poppy's favorite sport is surfing.
- 3 Dylan's favorite animal is his horse.
- 4 Justin's favorite country is Australia.
- 5 Ling's favorite pastime is knitting.
- 6 Abdul's favorite color is purple.
- 7 Mira's favorite number is 10.
- 8 Jacob's favorite sweater is woolen.
- 9 Tori's favorite relative is her cousin.

42.6

- 1 Sam's **favorite band** is Big Bang.
- 2 Joe's favorite band is **Fun Sounds**.
- 3 Joni's **favorite restaurant** is Midnight Pizza.
- 4 Sam's favorite restaurant is **The Salad Bar**.
- 5 Joe's **favorite restaurant** is Burger Heaven.
- 6 Joni **loves the play** called Big Blue Sea.
- 7 Joe loves the movie called **Blue Soul**.

42.7

- 1 yoga
- 2 burgers
- 3 surfing
- 4 a restaurant

44**44.4**

- 1 Paul cannot ride a bicycle.
- 2 Manuel cannot come to the party.
- 3 They can sleep in the tent tonight.
- 4 I cannot walk up the hill.
- 5 I can carry this box to the car.

44.5

- 1 Jo's pen doesn't work. She **can't** write her letter.
- 2 I understand the homework, so I **can** do it.
- 3 The museum is closed. We **can't** get in.
- 4 I have the car today, so I **can** drive you.
- 5 It's cold outside, so we **can't** have a picnic.
- 6 Tony needs to work late, so he **can't** come.
- 7 We **can't** play tennis. It's too dark.

44.6

- 1 Shirley can drive a car. Shirley **can't** drive a car.
- 2 Ben and Julie cannot carry boxes. Ben and Julie **can't** carry boxes.
- 3 Ilaria can spell English words. Ilaria **cannot** spell English words.
- 4 He can go to work. He **can't** go to work.

44.9

- 1 No, **he can't**.
- 2 Yes, **they can**.
- 3 No, **I can't**.
- 4 Yes, **I can**.
- 5 No, **we can't**.
- 6 Yes, **she can**.
- 7 No, **they can't**.

44.10

- 1 Can the dog jump over the wall?
- 2 Can Denise touch her toes?
- 3 Can I lift my son onto my shoulders?
- 4 Can Grandma see the TV?
- 5 Can I hit the tennis ball over the net?

44.11

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 True
- 4 True

44.12

- 1 Paul and Jerry don't like the ocean because they **cannot** swim.
- 2 I ride my bike to work because I **cannot** drive.
- 3 Jim cannot climb over the wall, but he **can** walk around it.
- 4 My mother **cannot** lift that bag because it's too heavy.
- 5 My sister Penny loves music and **can** dance to any song.

45

45.3

- 1 Mary can speak French **excellently**.
 2 Roger can run very **quickly**.
 3 The old man walks **slowly**.
 4 He talks very **loudly**.
 5 She won the race **easily**.

45.5

REGULAR

loudly, quickly, badly, easily

IRREGULAR

fast, well, hard, early

45.6

- 1 You speak English very **well**.
 2 Damian cooks burgers **badly**.
 3 I can get to your house **easily**.
 4 Benjy always listens **carefully**.
 5 My brother always works **hard**.
 6 Sammy always plays his guitar **loudly**.

45.10

- 1 My horse is good at jumping.
 2 I am bad at getting up early.
 3 Mary is bad at writing German.
 4 Jo and Bob are good at swimming.
 5 Millie is bad at cleaning.

45.11

- 1 Conchita is good at playing basketball.
 2 You can drive a van well.
 3 Shania and Dave are good at surfing.
 4 My father can't speak English well.
 5 Manu is bad at writing stories.

45.12

- 1 Bad at
 2 Bad at
 3 Bad at
 4 Good at

45.13

- 1 I am good at cooking.
 2 I am bad at cooking.
 3 I am good at playing soccer.
 4 I am bad at playing soccer.
 5 I am good at history.
 6 I am bad at history.
 7 He is good at cooking.
 8 He is bad at cooking.
 9 He is good at playing soccer.
 10 He is bad at playing soccer.
 11 He is good at history.
 12 He is bad at history.

46

46.3

- 1 A tortoise walks very slowly.
 2 A chicken flies quite badly.
 3 Pigs eat very noisily.
 4 Monkeys climb trees really well.

46.5

- 1 Really good
 2 Quite good
 3 Quite good
 4 Really good

47

47.4

- 1 He wants to get a dog.
 He would like to get a dog.
 2 You want to work in Turkey.
 You'd like to work in Turkey.
 3 We would like to learn Chinese.
 We'd like to learn Chinese.
 4 They want to start a rock band.
 They would like to start a rock band.

47.5

- 1 He'd like to act in a musical.
 2 He wants to be in the Olympics.
 3 He'd like to travel around Asia.
 4 She'd like to sail a boat.
 5 She wants to work with lions in Africa.

47.6

- 1 I'd like to climb this tree.
 2 I'd like to climb that mountain.
 3 I'd like to read a newspaper.
 4 I'd like to read another book.
 5 I want to climb this tree.
 6 I want to climb that mountain.
 7 I want to read a newspaper.
 8 I want to read another book.
 9 She wants to climb this tree.
 10 She wants to climb that mountain.
 11 She wants to read a newspaper.
 12 She wants to read another book.

47.9

- 1 He would not like to play tennis.
 He wouldn't like to play tennis.
 2 She would not like to study science.
 She doesn't want to study science.
 3 They would not like to go to work.
 They wouldn't like to go to work.
 4 You wouldn't like to sing.
 You don't want to sing.

3 We would not like to go diving.
 We don't want to go diving.

47.11

- 1 No, she wouldn't.
 2 Yes, he does.
 3 Yes, he would.
 4 No, she doesn't.
 5 Yes, she would.

47.12

- 1 He doesn't want to climb that hill.
 2 I wouldn't like to be a judge.
 3 They don't want to go to work today.
 4 She would like to play tennis tonight.
 5 I want to climb that tree.

48

48.5

- 1 Jerry would really like to pass his driving test.
 2 Ben and Sam would really like to take an IELTS test.
 3 Helen would quite like to practice her English.
 4 I'd quite like to play the piano tonight.

48.6

- 1 I'd really like to practice my spelling.
 2 I'd really like to do a biology degree.
 3 I'd really like to learn English.
 4 I'd quite like to practice my spelling.
 5 I'd quite like to do a biology degree.
 6 I'd quite like to learn English.
 7 Laila would really like to pass her history exam.
 8 Laila would really like to do a biology degree.
 9 Laila would really like to learn English.
 10 Laila would quite like to pass her history exam.
 11 Laila would quite like to do a biology degree.
 12 Laila would quite like to learn English.

48.9

- 1 Emily has a **lovely home**.
 2 Sue always takes her lunch to **the office**.
 3 Can you see where **the church** is?
 4 Jim went to **bed** hours ago.
 5 Can you drive me into **town** later?
 6 I live next to **the university**.
 7 I leave **home** at 8am every weekday.

48.10

- 1 Tom
 2 Frank
 3 Sophie
 4 Charlie
 5 Sarah

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