

## GRAMMAR

## 1.1 Present simple: be

Positive		
I	am 'm	fine, thanks.
+ You/We/They	are 're	students.
He/She/It	is 's	in class 3A.

Use contractions in speaking, e.g. *I'm* ... NOT *I am* ... = a missing letter, e.g. *You aren't* ... NOT *You are not*

You is singular (1 person) or plural (2+ people). Don't use contractions in positive short answers, e.g. *Yes, she is*. NOT *Yes, she's*.

Negative		
I	'm not	very well.
- You/We/They	aren't	students.
He/She/It	isn't	here.

When speaking, it is also possible to use *You/We/They're not* and *He/She/It's not*.

## 1.2 this/that, these/those

	near	far
singular	this bag	that bag
plural	these bags	those bags



## possessives; mine/yours

It's	Akira's	bag
They're	Chris's	magazines.
These are	the student's	books.

Use *Akira's bag* NOT *the bag of Akira*.

It is also possible to say *Akira's* without repeating the noun: *Is this John's bag? No, it's Akira's*.

Use *my/your + noun*: *my/your magazine*

We use *mine/yours + no noun* in short answers: *Is this Ben's mobile? No, it isn't Ben's. It's mine*.

## 1.3 making requests

Can	I	have	a sandwich, please?
		one of those batteries, please?	
Could	I	send	a package, please?
		change	these dollars for yen, please?

Use *Can/Could + I + infinitive* to make requests.

Note: *could* is often more formal than *can*.

When speaking, reply: *Yes, of course. / Here you are.*

## PRACTICE

## 1.1

A Complete the sentences with positive forms of *be*. Use contractions.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ Sonia D'Angelo.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ at university.
- 3 It \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday today.
- 4 Julio \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ from the BBC.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ in my class, Yasmin.

B Complete the conversation. Use the correct forms of *be*.

- Farah: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you Cindy?  
Jenny: No, I 2 \_\_\_\_\_.  
I 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer.  
Farah: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you a student?  
Jenny: No, I 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher! 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you a student?  
Farah: Yes, I 7 \_\_\_\_\_.  
Jenny: OK, please sit down.

## C Put the words in the correct order. Start with the underlined word.

- 1 in / Debra / the / café / isn't.
- 2 name / your / Is / Khan?
- 3 at / Mrs / aren't / Mr / airport / and / Cabrera / the.
- 4 friend / is / Paolo / This / my.
- 5 their / What / names / are?
- 6 centre / 's / Where / health / the?

## 1.2

A Complete the conversations. Use *this, that, these or those*.

## Conversation 1

- A: Brigitte, \_\_\_\_\_ is Phil.  
B: Hello, Phil. Nice to meet you.  
A: And \_\_\_\_\_ are my children.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is Tom and \_\_\_\_\_ is Chris.  
B: Hi!



## Conversation 2

- A: Is \_\_\_\_\_ your car over there?  
B: Yes, it is. It's great! And very fast!

## Conversation 3

- A: One of \_\_\_\_\_ cakes, please.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ one here?  
A: No, \_\_\_\_\_ one there.

## C Change the conversations so they don't repeat the nouns.

## Conversation 1

- A: Hey! That's my pen!  
mine  
B: No, it isn't. It's my pen. Your pen is over there.

## Conversation 2

- A: I think these are Stefan's books.  
B: No, they aren't Stefan's books.  
Maybe they're Daniela's books.

## Conversation 3

- A: Is this your mobile?  
B: No, it's Jason's mobile. My mobile is black.

## Conversation 4

- A: Thanks for a lovely evening!  
B: Thank you for coming. Is this your coat?  
A: No, it isn't my coat. It's Sam's coat.  
This is my coat.

## 1.3

## A Complete the conversation with words in the box.

exchange That's please could For change Can euros

- A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?  
B: Yes, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I change these dollars for 3 \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
A: Yes, of course.  
B: What's the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ rate today?

A: It's 1 dollar to 0.651 euros. So that's 65.1 euros.

B: Oh. Could I 5 \_\_\_\_\_ these pounds too, please?

A: 6 \_\_\_\_\_ euros?

B: Yes, 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

A: 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 euros.

B: Thank you.

## GRAMMAR

2.1

## present simple: I/you/we/they questions and short answers

?	Do	I/you/we/they	drink	coffee? tennis?	+ Yes, - No,	I/you/we/they	do. don't.
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Use Do + subject + verb for a question. **Do you have lunch at home?**

In short answers, use Yes, I do and No, I don't. NOT Yes, I like or No, I don't like.

## present simple: I/you/we/they positive and negative statements

+	I	love	films.
+	You	go	running every day.
+	We	take	a lot of photos.
-	They	don't read	books.

Use the present simple to talk about:

- things which are always true: **I come from Spain. I like cats.**
- habits and routines: **We take a lot of photos.**

In the negative, use don't + verb: **I don't like working at the weekend.**

When speaking, use the contraction don't (= do not).

2.2

## present simple: he/she/it positive and negative statements

+	He	comes	from Japan.	verb + -s
+	She	watches	TV.	verb ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x + -es
+	It	does	everything.	do and go + -es
		flies	to the USA.	verb ending in a consonant + -y, change -y to -ies
		has	lunch	have change to has

-	He/She/It	doesn't like	cats.
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In the negative, use doesn't + verb:  
**He doesn't want to come.**

When speaking, use the contraction doesn't (= does not).

## present simple: he/she/it questions and short answers

?	Does	he/she/it	come	from Italy?	+ Yes, - No,	he/she/it	does. doesn't.
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Use Does + subject + verb to make a question: **Does she get home late?**

In short answers, use Yes, it does and No, it doesn't NOT Yes, it comes or No it doesn't come

2.3

## asking for information

What time When	does	it the tour	start? finish?
Where			leave from?
How much			cost?
Do	you	take	credit cards?

The answers to what time/when questions are times/time phrases. Use in, at and on with these time phrases:

in	at	on
the morning	9 o'clock, 7.30	Saturday
the afternoon	midnight	Sunday
the evening	night	
	the weekend	

## PRACTICE

2.1

## A Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 you / Do / classes / like / English / your ?  
**Do you like your English classes?**

2 running / every day / go / they / Do ?

3 chat / you / friends / Do / with / a lot ?

4 junk / like / you / Do / food ?

5 TV / on / watch / they / football / Do ?

6 cinema / the / to / go / you / Do / a lot ?

## C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

go eat read watch listen to drink work

1 I don't go running because I'm not very active!2 We   sport on TV a lot because we really like it.3 I   junk food because I don't like it.4 They   on Sundays – just relax all day!5 I   books in English because it's good practice.6 We   coffee late at night. We have milk or tea.7 You   music a lot. What's your favourite band?

2.2

## A Write the he/she/it form of the verbs.

1 eat eats 3 understand 5 wash 7 write 9 play

2 study 4 take 6 chat 8 have 10 do

## B Complete the texts with the verbs in the box. Use the present simple in the correct form.

go listen to watch study get up drink read  
meet work start have finish relax talkSimona is a student. She 1 late, at 10a.m.,  
2 some black coffee and then 3  
to classes at the university. In the afternoon, she  
4 in the library. In the evening, she 5  
TV or 6 music.Beatrice is a businesswoman. She 7  
breakfast at 6 a.m. and 8 work at 8. In the  
morning, she 9 her emails and  
10 to people on the phone. Beatrice's  
husband 11 near her office, so they  
12 and have lunch together. She  
13 work at 6p.m. and in the evening she  
just 14 at home.

## C Correct the mistakes.

1 Dan likes dogs, but he no like cats.

2 Tariq drinks coffee, but he don't drink tea.

3 Sophia reads magazines, but she reads not books.

4 Lara works at the weekend, but she does work on Monday.

5 The hotel room has a television and a telephone, but it no have an internet connection.

## D Complete the conversation.

A: 1 you work?B: No, I 2, but my wife 3.A: Oh, what 4 she do?B: She 5 English at a school.A: Oh. And 6 she like it?B: Yes, she 7. Well, she 8 like working in the evening, but she 9 her students.A: And what 10 you do all day?B: I 11 TV and 12 with my friend Bob on the phone.A: Oh, and what 13 Bob do?B: He's a film reviewer. He 14 about films on TV.

2.3

## A Look at the table. Use the information to write questions for answers 1–8.

train	leaves	8.30	\$30
museum	opens	10.00	\$15

1 8.30 2 10.15 3 \$30 4 10.00 5 6.00 6 \$15

What time/When does the train leave?

## B Read the text and correct the mistakes. Add in, on or at in ten places.

The weekend we do a lot Saturday, but Sunday we have a relaxing day. We get up 10 o'clock the morning and have a late breakfast. We have lunch about 2 o'clock and then the afternoon we relax at home. The evening we watch a DVD or something on TV and then we go to bed about 11.30 night.

## GRAMMAR

## 3.1 adverbs of frequency

never	hardly ever	sometimes	often	usually	always
0%	10%	40%	60%	80%	100%

Use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do something: *I usually have breakfast at home. She's never late.*

The adverbs go before most verbs: *He never listens to me* but after the verb be: *Sarah is always friendly.*

Usually and sometimes can also go at the beginning of a sentence: *Sometimes Ahmed phones me after midnight.*

## modifiers

I'm	very really quite not very	talkative. good. happy. boring. interesting.
Yuki's		
My friend's		
He's/She's/It's		
We're		

*I'm quite happy.* NOT *I'm happy quite.*

## 3.2 have/has got

+	I/You/ We/They	've (have)	got	three sisters.
	He/She/It	's (has)		
-	I/You/ We/They	haven't	got	a phone.
	He/She/It	hasn't		

?	Have	I/you/ we/they	got	an aunt?	Yes, No,	I/you/ we/they	have. haven't.
	Has	he/she/ it		an iPod?	Yes, No,	he/she/ it	has. hasn't.

In questions, use *any* before plural nouns, and *a* before singular nouns: *Have you got any children? Have you got a car?*

Use *have/has got* to talk about family and possessions.

Use contractions when speaking, e.g. *I've got, she's got.*

In the negative, use *any* before plural nouns: *I haven't got any brothers.*

## 3.3 making arrangements

What	do you want	to do?
What time		to go?
What	's	good for you?
Are		you free tonight?



## making suggestions

How about	going	to the cinema?
	meeting	at half past five?

Use *How about + infinitive + -ing.*

## responding to suggestions

+	Sounds good. That's a good idea. OK.
-	Mmm. That's a problem. Sorry, I'm busy.

## PRACTICE

## 3.1 A Put the words in the correct order to make six sentences.

- 1 late / students / The / never / are
- 2 homework / their / always / They / do
- 3 hardly / ever / rains / here / It
- 4 TV / the morning / in / usually / We / watch / don't
- 5 quiet / I / am / very / sometimes
- 6 lesson / funny / is / The / often

## B Add an adverb of frequency to each sentence. Use the information in brackets to help.

- 1 I get up early. (0%) *I never get up early.*
- 2 I have breakfast with my family. (100%)
- 3 My father reads the paper. (80%)
- 4 We're tired in the morning. (60%)
- 5 I get up before 7a.m. (10%)
- 6 I drink coffee. (0%)
- 7 He's late. (40%)

C Complete the sentences with *not very, quite, very or really* and an adjective from the box.

quiet intelligent funny talkative good (x2) easy

- 1 Sue never talks. She's *very quiet.*
- 2 People like Juan because he's \_\_\_\_\_ and we laugh a lot.
- 3 This classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ – not too big, not too small.
- 4 The other students in this group are \_\_\_\_\_. They always get good marks in exams.
- 5 English is \_\_\_\_\_, but I like it.
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_. I like to talk to people a lot to practice my English.
- 7 Mmm! This chocolate is \_\_\_\_\_!

3.2 A Complete the conversation with *have/has got.*

- A: <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?  
 B: Yes, I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ one sister, but I <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any brothers.  
 A: <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any children?  
 B: Yes, I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ three sons and a daughter, Annie. She <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a son and a daughter. And two of my sons <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ two children each. Charlie <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ two sons, and Andy <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ two daughters.  
 A: And your sister? <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ she <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any children?  
 B: Yes, Maggie <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a son and a daughter, too.

B Complete the questions. Use the correct form of *be* or *have got.*

- 1 *Are* (you) married?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (you) a mobile?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (your classroom) a TV?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (your best friend) very talkative?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (you) usually early or late for class?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (you) a diary with you?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (you) cold?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (your brother) twenty or twenty-one?

## 3.3 A Complete the conversation.

- Paolo: Hi, Carl. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on Thursday evening?  
 Carl: No, but <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ about Friday or Saturday?  
 Paolo: What's <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you?  
 Carl: Saturday's good. <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to do?  
 Paolo: <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre?  
 Carl: Great. What's on?  
 Paolo: It's the Royal Shakespeare Company doing *Macbeth*.  
 Carl: Sounds good. What <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to meet?  
 Paolo: <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock? At the theatre?  
 Carl: OK. See you there.

## GRAMMAR

## 4.1 there is/are

+	There	's	a balcony.
	are	three bedrooms.	
-	There	isn't	a garden.
	aren't	any chairs.	

Is	there	a TV in the bedroom?	Yes,	there	is.
			No,		isn't.
Are	there	two bedrooms? any shelves?	Yes,	there	are.
			No,		aren't.

Use **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists.

Use **there is** and **there are** to talk about places and things and people in places: **There's** a health centre five minutes from here. **There's** a spider in the bathroom! **There are** only five students in class today.

In negatives and questions, with plurals, use **there aren't/are there + any + noun**: **There aren't any tables**. **Are there any chairs?**

## 4.2 can for possibility

+	I/You/ He/She/It/ We/They	can	come with me.
-		can't	

?	Can	I/you/ he/she/it/ we/they	buy English food?	Yes,	I/you/ he/she/it/ we/they	can.
				No,		can't

Use **can** to say something is possible and **can't** (**cannot**) to say something is impossible.

## 4.3 buying in shops

It's	too	big. small.	
They're	very	expensive. long.	



Use **very + adjective** with positive and negative ideas: **It's very good.** **It's very expensive.**

Use **too + adjective** with negative ideas: **It's too small.** = It's a problem for me.

Don't use **too** with positive ideas: **It's very nice.** NOT **It's too nice.**

It's	not	big small long	enough.
They're			

Use **not + adjective** to explain what is wrong with an object: **I'm sorry, it's not big enough. Have you got it in a large?**

Have you got it in	extra large/large/medium/small? green/blue?
How much	is it? are they?

## PRACTICE

## 4.1

A Write sentences with the prompts below. Use **there is/are** or **there isn't/aren't**.

- 1 2 / table / kitchen **There are two tables in the kitchen.**
- 2 4 / chair / living room
- 3 2 / bedroom / my flat
- 4 0 / sofa / my living room
- 5 a bathroom / upstairs
- 6 0 / any shelves / the bedroom

B Complete the questions with **is/are there**.

- 1 How many chairs \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a desk in your bedroom?
- 3 How many bedrooms \_\_\_\_\_ in your flat?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a study?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a separate dining room?
- 6 How many bathrooms \_\_\_\_\_ in your flat?

## 4.2

A Write questions about a hotel/apartment for pictures 1–5. Use **Can you ... there?**

- 1 *Can you cook there?*
- 
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 

B Look at the table. Complete the sentences below with **can** or **can't**.

	seaside hotel	beach apartment
	no	yes
	yes	no
	no	no
	no	yes
	no	yes

At the seaside hotel ...

- 1 *you can't cook.* 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

At the beach apartment ...

## 4.3

A Complete the conversation.

Customer: Excuse me. I \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ large?

Assistant: Hold on. I'll check ... Yes, here you are.

Customer: Oh, blue. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ green?

Assistant: Large in green? No. Here's a medium. Is that OK?

Customer: Oh, no! That's 3 \_\_\_\_\_ big \_\_\_\_\_.

Assistant: Ah, here's a large in purple!

Customer: Great. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is it?

Assistant: £59.99.

Customer: Oh ... that's too 5 \_\_\_\_\_, sorry. Thanks anyway.



## GRAMMAR

## 5.1 Countable and uncountable nouns

There are two kinds of noun in English: countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

- Countable nouns are things you can count. They are singular or plural: *a banana, an apple, potatoes*
- Uncountable nouns are things you can't count in English: *water, rice, bread*. They are never plural. NOT *one water, two rices, three breads*
- Drinks are usually uncountable: *coffee, tea, juice* but you can say *a juice* (= a glass of juice) or *three coffees* (= three cups of coffee).
- It is also possible to use containers with the noun to show quantity: *a glass of water, two packets of rice*

Nouns with *a/an, some, any*

- Use *a/an* + singular countable noun: *I've got an apple.*
- Use *some* + plural countable noun or uncountable noun in positive sentences: *We've got some vegetables.*
- Use *any* + plural countable noun or uncountable noun in questions and negative sentences to ask about things: *Have you got any sweets? We haven't got any coffee.*
- Usually use *some* (NOT *any*) + in plural countable noun or uncountable noun in questions to ask for things or to offer something to a person: *Can I have some coffee? Do you want some tea?*

## 5.2 How much/many

Use *how much/many* to find out what amount of something someone has or there is.

- Ask questions with *how many* + plural countable nouns: *How many tomatoes are there in that bag? How many vegetables do you eat in a week?*
- Ask questions with *how much* + uncountable nouns: *How much sugar have we got? How much milk is there in the fridge?*

## Quantifiers

Uncountable	
How much water do you drink every day?	A lot. / Lots. Quite a lot. Not much. None.
How many apples do you eat?	A lot. / Lots. Quite a lot. Not many. None.
Countable	

Use these quantifiers for short answers to *How much/many ...? How much cheese have we got? None.*

Use *a lot/lots (of), quite a lot (of), not much/many + noun*: *I eat lots of fruit. I don't drink much water.*

We use *no + noun*. *There's no milk.* NOT *There's none milk.*

## 5.3 Ordering in a restaurant

Could I	have	a glass of water	please?	+	Yes, of course.
Can I		some vegetable soup			
I'd	like		please.	-	I'm sorry, we haven't got any soup.

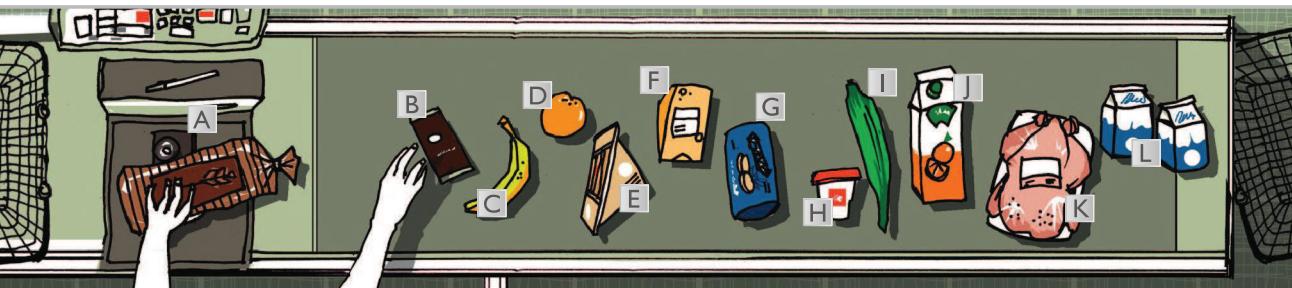
## PRACTICE

## 5.1 A Look at the sentences and correct the mistakes.

- Do you often eat chickens?
- Sylvie doesn't like fruits.
- No, thanks. I don't eat sardine.
- My parents hardly ever drink wines.
- Does she eat meats?
- I usually put butters on my bread, not margarines.
- He doesn't like sugars in his tea.

B What does the customer buy? Write *a/an* or *some* and the types of food you see in the picture.

A = *some bread*



## 5.2

A Complete the questions with *How much/many*.

- tea or coffee do you drink in the evening?
- people are there in this room?
- homework do you do every day?
- eggs are there in an omelette?
- hours do you sleep every night?
- children have you got?

B Complete the sentences about the picture. Use *a lot of, quite a lot of, not much/many, none or no*.

- There are a lot of women.
- There    men or children.
- There    water.
- There    empty glasses.
- There    food.
- There    fruit juice.



## 5.3

## A Complete the conversation in a restaurant.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Customer: Yes, I    I have some tomato soup,   ?

Waiter: And for the main course?

Customer: I    like roast beef.

Waiter: What sort of vegetables    you   ?

Customer:    I have potatoes and green peas?

Waiter:    you    a salad with that?

Customer: No, thank you.

Waiter: And something to drink?

Customer:    like a mineral water, please.

Waiter: Yes, of course.

## GRAMMAR

## 6.1 past simple: was/were

+ I/He/She/It	was	happy. born in 2004.	Was Were	I/he/ she/it you/we/ they	at home? Yes, No, Yes, No,	I/he/ she/it you/we/ they	was. wasn't. were. weren't.
You/We/They	were						
- I/He/She/It	wasn't						
You/We/They	weren't						

The past simple of *be* is *was/were*. Use *was/were* to talk about the past.

When speaking, use contractions: *wasn't* = *was not*, *weren't* = *were not*.

## 6.2 past simple

regular verbs			
+ I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	started	a new school.	most verbs + -ed
	lived	in Spain.	verb ending in -e + -d
	studied	English.	verb ending in a consonant + -y, change to -ied
	travelled	a lot.	verb ending in a consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant + -ed

Use the past simple to talk about things which started and finished in the past: *I travelled to Egypt last year*. (I'm not in Egypt now.)

irregular verbs		
+ I/You/He/She/It We/They	went	home.

Many common verbs have an irregular past simple form. Look at the list on page 127.

negatives with regular and irregular verbs				
- I/You/He/She/It We/They	didn't	like	the food.	

The negative is the same for regular and irregular verbs.

Use *didn't + verb*: *I didn't work last week*. (regular) NOT *I didn't worked*. *They didn't get married*. (irregular) NOT *I didn't got married*.

## Questions and short answers

Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	stop? come? go? see? travel?	Yes,	I/you/he/she/ it/we/they	did.
Where/When/Why			No,		didn't.
What/Who				We went to the park. We played tennis.	
How				I saw Jane.	
				We took the bus to the park.	

In questions, use (question word +) *did* + subject + infinitive: *Did you go?* NOT *Did you went?*

## 6.3 making conversation

Asking about the weekend	Answering	Showing interest
How was your weekend?	It was great/terrible!	
What did you do at the weekend?	Not bad/OK. Nothing special.	Really? That sounds nice/great/lovely/ good/interesting/terrible.
Where did you go?	I went to the park.	
What did you do?	I played tennis with my friends.	
Who did you go with?	John, Steve and Amy.	That's a shame.

In spoken English, when you show interest, it's possible to leave out *That*, e.g. *Sounds great/terrible!*

## PRACTICE

## 6.1

## A Put the words in the correct order. Add capital letters.

- 1 child / were / a / you / happy?
- 2 was / holiday / your / how?
- 3 yesterday / concert / at / Jack / was / the?
- 4 were / last / night / the / open / windows?
- 5 people / the / many / at / there / how / were / party?

## B Complete the answers to the questions in Exercise A.

- 1 Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 It \_\_\_\_\_ great, thanks.
- 3 No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 There \_\_\_\_\_ about fifty.

## 6.2

## A Complete the sentences with verbs in the box. Use the past simple.

dance play (x2) love study (x2)  
listen to work

- 1 Mick Jagger \_\_\_\_\_ economics in London in 1961.
- 2 Madonna \_\_\_\_\_ the drums in a band called *The Breakfast Club*.
- 3 When she was four, Shakira \_\_\_\_\_ on the table to some Arabic music.
- 4 Brad Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ as a driver before he was a film star.
- 5 Cate Blanchett \_\_\_\_\_ the piano every day when she was young.
- 6 Jean-Claude Van Damme \_\_\_\_\_ ballet for five years.
- 7 Shizuka Arakawa \_\_\_\_\_ swimming and ballet when she was young.
- 8 Ronaldinho \_\_\_\_\_ samba music when he was young.

## B Read the text. Then complete the story about yesterday with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Tom usually gets up at six, does some exercise and walks to work. He eats lunch alone, leaves work at five, meets his girlfriend for dinner. Then he reads a book in the evening, drinks a cup of tea and goes to bed early. But yesterday was different. he <sup>1</sup> *didn't get up* (not get up) at six, he <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at eight. He <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) any exercise and he <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work. He <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) lunch alone – he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) his friend Sally at a restaurant. She <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him about her problems, but he <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen). He <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not meet) his girlfriend for dinner – he <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) alone, then <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a DVD. Two things <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not change): he <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) a cup of tea and <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early as usual.

## C Complete the questions using the answers to help. Who is the famous person?

- 1 Born? In 1963. He was born in Kentucky, USA.  
When was he born?
- 2 Lived when young? In a lot of different places. His family moved twenty times.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 Began film work? He began acting in films in 1984. His first film was *A Nightmare on Elm Street*.  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 What role had most fun playing? Captain Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean*.  
What \_\_\_\_\_?

## 6.3

## A Complete the conversation.

A: Hi, Chris. How <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ weekend?

B: Not bad.

A: What <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do?

B: I stayed at home on Saturday and did my homework. On Sunday we went swimming.

A: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ good. Who did <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with?

B: With my sister and her family. They've got three kids.

A: Really? Where <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ go?

B: Oh, just to the swimming pool. And you? What did you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?

A: Liz and I went clubbing on Friday night. Then I stayed in bed all weekend.

B: <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ great!

A: It wasn't great – I was ill.

B: Oh, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a shame!

## GRAMMAR

## 7.1 comparatives

adjective	comparative	rule
one-syllable adjectives	cold quiet	colder quieter + -er
some two-syllable adjectives		
adjectives: ending in -e ending in -y ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant	large noisy hot	larger noisier hotter + -r γ + -ier double the final consonant
many two-syllable adjectives all longer adjectives	boring expensive	more boring more expensive more + adjective
irregular adjectives	good bad	better worse

Use comparatives (+ than) to compare things and people.

Use than not that with comparatives: *A restaurant is quieter than a disco.* NOT *A restaurant is quieter than that a disco.*

## 7.2 superlatives

adjective	comparative	superlative	rule
cold	colder	the coldest	the + -est
nice	nicer	the nicest	the + -st
friendly	friendlier	the friendliest	the γ + -iest
big	bigger	the biggest	double the final consonant
boring	more boring	the most boring	
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting	the most + adjective
good	better	the best	
bad	worse	the worst	

Use superlatives to talk about the number one thing in a group: *Maria's spelling is the best in the class.*

Note: The spelling rules for superlatives are the same as for comparatives.

## 7.3 asking for/giving directions

Go	straight on. /ahead.
	down/past
Turn	left/right
Take	the first/second/third
It's	on the left/right.

Use imperatives (e.g. turn, take, go) to give directions.

In speaking, it is also possible to add You: *You go past the cinema and turn left.*

To ask for directions, use *Can you tell me the way to + place:* *Can you tell me the way to the sports centre?*

When speaking, check information by repeating what you hear: *The third right? So, I take the next left?*

Correct information by stressing the correction: *No, the first right. No, the next right.*

## PRACTICE

## 7.1 A Write the comparative of the adjectives.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 fast      | <i>faster</i> |
| 2 close     | _____         |
| 3 big       | _____         |
| 4 beautiful | _____         |
| 5 easy      | _____         |
| 6 cheap     | _____         |
| 7 important | _____         |
| 8 happy     | _____         |

## B Complete the sentences with comparatives. Use the adjectives in brackets to help.

- 1 A café is quieter than a nightclub. (quiet)
- 2 Travelling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ flying. (slow)
- 3 A nightclub is \_\_\_\_\_ a café. (noisy)
- 4 It's \_\_\_\_\_ in India \_\_\_\_\_ in England. (hot)
- 5 Eating at a café is \_\_\_\_\_ eating in a restaurant. (cheap)
- 6 The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in autumn \_\_\_\_\_ in summer. (bad)

## 7.2 A Write the superlative of the adjectives.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 great       | <i>the greatest</i> |
| 2 quiet       | _____               |
| 3 comfortable | _____               |
| 4 close       | _____               |
| 5 noisy       | _____               |
| 6 cheap       | _____               |
| 7 interesting | _____               |
| 8 hot         | _____               |
| 9 fast        | _____               |
| 10 crowded    | _____               |

## B Complete the sentences. Use the superlative of the adjectives in the box.

long busy big high good old deep popular

- 1 *The longest* bridge in the world is the Pearl Bridge in Japan. It's 1,991 metres.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ tourist destination in Europe is Disneyland Paris. Over twelve million people visit it in a year.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ lake in the world is Lake Baikal, in southern Siberia, Russia. It's 1,600 meters deep and over twenty-five million years old.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ jungle (rainforest) in the world is the Amazon. It's four million square kilometres.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the USA is Mount McKinley. It's 6,194 metres. \_\_\_\_\_ view is at the top.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ train station in the world is the Shinjuku Station in Tokyo. Over three million people use it every day and it has over 200 exits.

## 7.3 A Read the conversation. Add six more missing words.

*me*  
A: Excuse me. Can you tell me way to the beach?

B: Yes, you right at the cinema. Then go straight for about five minutes.

A: Five minutes?

B: Yes, and then turn left Menier Avenue and then take second street on right. I think it's Grand Avenue. You can see the beach straight ahead.

A: Thank you very much.



## GRAMMAR

## 8.1 Present continuous

I	'm			
He/She/It	's			
You/We/They	're	having sitting waiting	a great time. on the balcony. for a train.	
I	'm not			
He/She/It	isn't			
You/We/They	aren't	enjoying working doing	this food. at the moment. anything.	

Use the present continuous to speak about something happening now/at this moment.

In speaking, usually use the contracted form: **I am not = I'm not**. NOT **I am not**.

In the negative, also use: **He's not working. They're not doing anything.**

Am	I			I	am.
		leaving?		you/we/they	are.
Are	you/ we/ they		No,	I	'm not.
				you/we/they	aren't.
Is	he/ she/ it	working?	Yes,	he/she/it	is.
			No,		isn't.

## Spelling -ing

Most verbs + -ing	wait do	waiting doing
Verbs ending in -e, e + -ing	write take	writing taking
Most verbs ending in a consonant–vowel–consonant, double the final consonant	swim run	swimming running

## 8.2 Present simple and present continuous

Mario often	wears	a jacket and tie.
Now he	's wearing	jeans and a T-shirt.

What	do	you	do?	I'm a police officer.
	are		doing?	I'm writing down your number!

Use the present simple to talk about habits or routines: **We often watch DVDs on Friday evenings.**

Also use it to talk about things which are always true or true for a long time: **Elinor works in the city centre.**

Use the present continuous to speak about something happening at this moment: **Sorry, I can't chat now. I'm watching a new DVD.**



## 8.3 Asking for a recommendation

What do you recommend?	
Do you think I'd like it?	this DVD?

## Giving a recommendation

What kind of	films	do you like?
I think	you'd like	Gold River.
I don't think		it.
There's a good	film	called Impact.

## PRACTICE

## 8.1 A Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- 1 live \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 go \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 come \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 put \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 feel \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 make \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 get \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 stand \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 drive \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 meet \_\_\_\_\_

## B Write a phone conversation using the prompts below.

- Bruno: Hi, Gerald. It's me. You / sleep? **Are you sleeping?**  
 Gerald: No, I'm at work. I / read.  
 Bruno: What / you / read?  
 Gerald: I / read some reports. What / you / do?  
 Bruno: Karl and I / play cards and listen / to music.  
 Gerald: Hey, why / you / not / work?  
 Bruno: I / take a break.  
 Gerald: Uh-oh. I / talk on the speaker phone. The boss / listen.  
 Bruno: You / joke?  
 Boss: No, he / not / joke!

## 8.2 A Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

wear (x2) listen to (x2) write have (x2)  
 phone stay (x2) watch (x2)

- 1 I    wear    glasses but I 'm not wearing them now.  
 2 I don't normally    TV, but I    it now.  
 3 We usually    salad for lunch, but today we    sandwiches.  
 4 I    my mother an email at the moment – usually I    her.  
 5 We often    classical music in the office, but today we    pop.  
 6 He usually    in a five-star hotel, but now he    in a self-catering apartment.

## B Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Do    you study English every day? (study)  
 2    you    English now? (study)  
 3    your best friend    every day? (work)  
 4    your best friend    at the moment? (work)  
 5    your teacher    blue today? (wear)  
 6    your teacher often    blue? (wear)  
 7    you usually    grammar exercises alone? (do)  
 8    you    this exercise alone? (do)  
 9    you    to English shows/music a lot? (listen to)  
 10    you    to English shows/music at the moment? (listen to)

## 8.3 A Read the conversation and correct the mistakes.

- Ines: I'd like to watch a good DVD. What recommend?  
 Pedro: What films you like?  
 Ines: Action films, mostly. Yes, and comedies.  
 Pedro: It's a good film called *Rush Hour*.  
 Ines: Who in it?  
 Pedro: Jackie Chan and Chris Tucker.  
 Ines: What's about?  
 Pedro: Jackie Chan is a detective and he comes to New York to help a friend.  
 Ines: You think I like?  
 Pedro: Yeah, I think so. I'll bring it tomorrow and you can borrow it.



## GRAMMAR

## 9.1 articles

## no article

usually use no article	before plural nouns when we speak in general	I like cats, but I don't like dogs. Sweets are bad for you.
	before cities and countries	Shanghai is in China. I went to Russia last year.
	in some phrases	go by car/train/bus/taxi go on foot go home, go to work/school be at home/work/school have breakfast/dinner/lunch

## a/an

usually use a/an	before singular nouns	It's a Ferarri. I've got a younger brother.
	before jobs	My sister's a teacher.

## the

usually use the	before nouns when there's only one	The president visited us last year. Can you close the door, please?
	in some phrases	In the morning/afternoon/evening at the weekend in the town/city centre on the right/left

With countries, use *the* with groups: *the United States, the United Arab Emirates*.

With times, use *in the morning/afternoon/evening* but use *at night* (no article).

## 9.2 can/can't, have to/don't have to

I/You/He/ She/We/They	can	use	the bikes for free.
	can't	park	in the city centre.
I/You/We/ They	have to		
		pay	ten euros.
He/She/It	has to		
I/You/We/ They	don't have to	pay	anything – it's free.
He/She/It	doesn't have to		

Use *can* when something is OK/permitted.

Use *can't* when something is not OK/not permitted.

Use *have to* when something is necessary/obligatory.

Use *don't have to* when something is not necessary/obligatory.

Compare:

*You can't come to the party.* (You didn't get an invitation.)

*You don't have to come to the party.* (You got an invitation, but it's OK to stay at home.)

## 9.3 apologising

Apologising		Responding
Sorry I'm late. I'm really/very sorry. I'm terribly/so sorry. I feel bad/terrible about this.	+ That's OK. No problem. Don't worry about it. No, really. It's fine.	
I'm afraid Sorry, but (+ reason) I missed the bus. I didn't hear my alarm clock. I lost my keys.	- I don't believe you. Don't let it happen again.	

When speaking:

- to emphasise how sorry you are, use an adverb + *so + sorry*: *I'm terribly/so sorry*.
- to show how it makes you feel, use *feel + adjective*: *I feel terrible about the mess!*
- reply with *No, really. It's fine* when someone apologises again: **A: I'm so sorry.** **B: Don't worry about it.** **A: But I feel terrible ... B: No, really. It's fine.**
- Use *Don't let it happen again* only when you're really angry.

## PRACTICE

## 9.1

A Complete the text with *a/an, the* or no article (-).

Lucio is from <sup>1</sup> Italy and he's <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ doctor. He was born and grew up in <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Venice but now he lives just outside <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ small town in the south. Every day, early in <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ morning, he leaves <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home and drives to his clinic in <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ town centre. He usually has <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ colleagues and sometimes teaches in <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon. At <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ weekend, he often visits his brother's family. They live in the countryside, about two hours away by <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ car.

B Complete the sentences with *a/an, the* or no article (-).

- I think — cars are safer than motorbikes.
- I'd like — scooter for my birthday.
- It's the best airline in — world.
- I rode — bike to school when I was younger.
- I hate — boats. I'm always sick!
- I live in a small village and walk to — train station every day.

C Read the conversation. Find and correct six mistakes with *the*. (Two are correct.)

Pedro: Mrs Thorpe. Where can I buy the dictionary?

Mrs T: There's the bookshop in South Street. I think they sell the dictionaries. What kind do you want?

Pedro: I need the English-Spanish dictionary for my English class. The teacher said we have to get one. The only problem is that the books are very expensive here.

Mrs T: Maybe you can borrow one. Does your school have the library?

Pedro: Yes, it does. Good idea. I can ask there.

## 9.2

## A Look at signs A–F. What do they mean? Underline the correct alternative.

- Motorbikes *don't have to/can't* go here. They *have to/don't have to* go on another road.
- You *can/have to* park here for free. You *can't/don't have to* pay for fifteen minutes parking.
- Bikes *have to/can* keep left. People on foot *don't have to/can't* walk on the left.
- You *can/can't* catch the bus here. You *have to/don't have to* wait more than ten minutes.
- You *can't/don't have to* ride your bike. You *can/have to* get off and walk.
- You *can/can't* take a taxi here. You *can/can't* park here.

B Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of *can/can't, have to/don't have to* and the verb in bold.

## Conversation 1

A: You <sup>1</sup>have to wear (wear) a jacket and tie to this dinner. It's a very formal party.

B: But it's so hot!

A: Well, you <sup>2</sup>wear (wear) your light jacket.

## Conversation 2

A: You <sup>3</sup>come (come) to the meeting. It's not very important.

B: That's good because I <sup>4</sup>come (come) – I'm too busy.

## Conversation 3

A: I <sup>5</sup>get (get) a birthday present for Sandra. I completely forgot yesterday.

B: It's OK. You <sup>6</sup>get (get) anything. I bought her a present from both of us.

A: Thanks! What did you buy?

## 9.3

## A Read the conversation and correct the six mistakes.

Teacher: Can I have your homework?

Student: Oh, I really sorry. I'm afraid of left it at home.

Teacher: Don't worry it. Did you do it?

Student: Yes, of course.

Teacher: Which part did you think was difficult?

Student: Sorry, both I don't remember.

Teacher: Did you *really* do it?

Student: Er ... I afraid I forgot to do it.

Teacher: Don't left it happen again!

## GRAMMAR

## 10.1 be going to

	I	'm	going to	be there eat practise	soon. tonight. tomorrow.
+	He/She/It	's			
	You/We/They	're			
-	I	'm not			
	He/She/It	isn't			
	You/We/They	aren't			

Use **be going to + verb** to talk about plans and intentions: **I'm going to do my homework tonight.**

In the negative, also use **is/are not going to**: **We aren't going to go to the concert.**

With **be going to + go**, you don't need to repeat **go**: **She's going (to go) to the post office.**

It is possible to use **be going to** with future time phrases, e.g. **tomorrow, soon, this weekend, next week, next month, next year, in two years.** **In two weeks (time)** **I'm going to be on holiday!**

?	Am	I	going to	speak to Eva today?	+ Yes,	I	am.
	Is	he/she				he/she/it	is.
	Are	you/we/they				we/you/they	are.
-					- No,	I	'm not.
						he/she/it	isn't.
						we/you/they	aren't.

## would like to

+	I/You/ He/She/It/ We/They	would	like to	go.	?	Would	I you he she it we they	+ Yes, - No,	I you he she it we they	would.
		'd								

Use **I'd like to + infinitive** to talk about what you want to do: **It's hot. I'd like to go for a swim.**

You can also use **want to + infinitive** for the same idea: **I want to go to the gym.**

Note: **I'd like to** is more polite than **I want**.

## 10.2 will/might (not)/won't

+	I/You/He/ She/It/ We/They	I'll (will)	go shopping. visit some friends.
		might	
-		might not	
		won't (will not)	

Use **might + infinitive** to predict the future if you are not certain: **I might see Yuki tonight** (= it's possible, but I'm not sure).

It is also possible to use **will, might, might not, and won't** with **there**: **I think there will be a lot of people at the party.**

?	Will	I/you/he/she/ it/we/they	win?	+ Yes, - No,	I/you/he/she/ it/we/they	will. won't.

Use **will + infinitive** and **won't + infinitive** to predict the future when you are certain about it.

## 10.3 making suggestions

How about	going	to the zoo?
What about		
Why don't I/you/we	go	internet shopping?
Let's	cook	something.

Use **How/What about + verb + -ing** in questions: **What about having lunch now?**

Use **Why don't + subject + verb** in questions: **Why don't we watch a film?**

Use **Let's + verb** in positive sentences: **Let's go to the beach.**

## responding to suggestions

+	Great/Brilliant! (That's a) good idea. Sounds interesting. OK.	
-	I don't really feel like going. That/It doesn't sound very good. That might be a problem.	

Use **How/What about + verb + -ing** in questions: **What about having lunch now?**

Use **Why don't + subject + verb** in questions: **Why don't we watch a film?**

Use **Let's + verb** in positive sentences: **Let's go to the beach.**

## PRACTICE

10.1 A Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be going to**. Use the verbs in brackets.

- I **I** \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema tonight. (**go**)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a flat next weekend. (**look at**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ ready in time? (**you / be**)
- We \_\_\_\_\_. (**not wait**)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. (**buy**)
- When \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome? (**Steve / go**)

## B Underline the correct alternative.

- I **I'd like to go/**'m going to the theatre, but there are no more tickets.
- I **I'd like to go/**'m going to a concert tonight. I've got the tickets here.
- We **'d like to/**'re going to buy a bigger flat, but we don't have enough money.
- I **'d like to/**'m going to take a trip to Zurich tomorrow. My train leaves at 7a.m.

## C Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

like (x2) don't 'd (x2) would (x2) want

- A: Would you **I** \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the party?  
 B: Yes, I **2** \_\_\_\_\_, but I've got too much work.  
 A: Would you **3** \_\_\_\_\_ to dance?  
 B: No, thanks. I **4** \_\_\_\_\_ like to sit down for a minute!  
 A: What **5** \_\_\_\_\_ you like to do on your birthday tomorrow?  
 B: I don't know, I **6** \_\_\_\_\_ want to think about it. I feel quite old!  
 A: Do you **7** \_\_\_\_\_ to have dinner with me tonight?  
 B: I **8** \_\_\_\_\_ love to!

10.2 A Complete the conversation with **'ll, will, won't or might**.

- A: Oh, no. The dog ran away again!  
 B: Don't worry – he **I** \_\_\_\_\_ come back.  
 A: Are you sure he **2** \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: OK, he **3** \_\_\_\_\_ not come back today – that's possible. But I'm sure he **4** \_\_\_\_\_ come back tomorrow.  
 A: I don't believe you! He **5** \_\_\_\_\_ come back. We **6** \_\_\_\_\_ never see him again – I'm sure.  
 B: Oh, look ... Here he is now!

## B Circle the two correct alternatives.

- 1 He **will/won't** might eat it – I'm sure!  
 2 It **might /'ll / won't** rain, so bring an umbrella.  
 3 There **might not / won't / might** be enough time to finish the whole film, so let's not start.  
 4 I **might not /'ll / won't** go by train. It's quicker by car.  
 5 She **might / won't /'ll** phone tomorrow so please take a message.  
 6 We **might /'ll / won't** be late, so don't wait for us.

## 10.3 A Put the words from the box in the correct places in the conversation.

about problem idea don't like how have

**about**

Sam: I'm tired. How **having** a break now?

Jim: I don't feel **stopping**.

Sam: Oh, come on! Let's a coffee.

Jim: Why **you** make some coffee? I'll go on working.

Sam: That's a good. **about** a sandwich?

Jim: No thanks – I want to finish this.

Sam: Mmm. That might be a. You work, I'll have lunch.

Jim: It's not a problem for **me**!



## GRAMMAR

## 11.1 should/shouldn't

+	I/you/ he/she/it/ we/they	should	go to bed. drink lots of water.
-		shouldn't	take antibiotics. work.

?	Should	I/you/ he/she/it/ we/they	go	to the doctor?	Yes, I/you/ he/she/it/ we/they	should.
			No,			shouldn't.

Use **should + infinitive** to give advice: *You **should take** an aspirin*  
and to recommend: *You **should see** that film*.

Note: *You **should try** this soup.* NOT *You **should to try** this soup.*

## 11.2 adverbs

	adjective	adverb
Most adjectives, add <i>-ly</i>	bad loud careful	badly loudly carefully
Adjectives ending in <i>-y, -y + -ily</i>	easy angry	easily angrily
Adjectives ending in <i>-le</i> , change to <i>-ly</i>	terrible	terribly
Irregular adverbs	good fast hard (= difficult) early late	well fast NOT fastly hard NOT hardly early late

Use adverbs of manner to say how you do something: *I can swim **well**. She spoke **quietly***.

Use adverbs of time to say when you did something: *I **went to bed early**. She had lunch **late***.

Use adverbs with verbs: *He **drives badly***.

Use adjectives with nouns: *He's a **bad driver***.

BUT with *be* and *feel*, use adjectives: *The film **was terrible**. I **feel terrible***.

Adverbs often go after the verb: *I **arrived early**. She **drove quickly** to the shops*.

or after the verb phrase: *I **started work early**. She **drove her car quickly***.

or at the end: *I **arrived at work early**. She **drove to the shops quickly***.

## 11.3 offering to help

Problems	Offers	Thanking	Responses
I can't lift this case It's hot in here	I'll Let me Shall I do it. try? try?	Thanks a lot. That's kind of you. Thanks. I'm very grateful.	You're welcome. No problem. That's OK.

Use *I'll* (NOT *I will*), *Let me* and *Shall I + infinitive* to offer help.

## PRACTICE

## 11.1 A Complete questions 1–6. Then match them with replies a)–g).

- 1 I don't have much time. Should I send Kirsten an email? d)
  - 2 Ben doesn't like the colour of his mobile. \_\_\_\_\_ get a new one?
  - 3 Look at my hair – it's a mess! \_\_\_\_\_ get a haircut?
  - 4 Some students never say anything in class. \_\_\_\_\_ speak more?
  - 5 My daughter wants to travel in South America. \_\_\_\_\_ learn Spanish?
  - 6 There are so many words we don't know. \_\_\_\_\_ buy an electronic dictionary?
- a) Yes, you should. It's too long.  
b) Yes, they should. It's important to practise.  
c) No, he shouldn't. The old one is fine.  
d) No, you shouldn't. Phone her – it's quicker.  
e) Yes, she should if she has enough time.  
f) Yes, you should get an English–English one.

B Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and a verb from the box.

get go have stay try wear change

- 1 My camera's very old. I **should get** a new one.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ this drink. It's delicious!
- 3 Do you think I \_\_\_\_\_ my money here or at the airport?
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ black. I think it doesn't look good on you – sorry!
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ by taxi. It's too expensive.
- 6 She looks tired. She \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ out in the sun too long. We'll get sunburn.

## 11.2 A Complete the sentences. Use the adjective or adverb form of the word in brackets.

- 1 The teacher was very \_\_\_\_\_. She spoke to the students \_\_\_\_\_. (angry)
- 2 She dances \_\_\_\_\_. She's such a \_\_\_\_\_ dancer. (beautiful)
- 3 I passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)
- 4 Shhh – be \_\_\_\_\_. The baby's sleeping. We have to talk \_\_\_\_\_. (quiet)
- 5 She's a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. She teaches \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
- 6 I sing \_\_\_\_\_. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ singer. (terrible)

## B Complete the story. Use the adverb forms of the adjectives in the box.

early late easy quick angry slow

The other morning, I woke up **1 early** because the neighbours were shouting **2**. I didn't want to stay at home, so I made some breakfast **3** and ran out of the door to work. I forgot to take an umbrella and it started raining so I got very wet. I got to the station at 7.50 and caught the eight o'clock train **4**. I was surprised when I looked round because the train was empty. Because of the rain, the train went very **5** so I arrived at the office **6**. There was no one there. Then I realised that it was Sunday, and I didn't have to work!

## 11.3 A Complete the five conversations below. Use the verbs in brackets to help.

## Conversation 3

A: My hands are full. I can't carry all these things.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ something for you? (carry)

## Conversation 4

A: The radio is too loud.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ it down? (turn)

## Conversation 5

A: The top on this bottle is too tight.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ me try to \_\_\_\_\_ it. (open)

## GRAMMAR

## 12.1 present perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences in your life. Usually you don't know or say when exactly these things happened.

+	I/You/We/They	've	climbed	a volcano.
	He/She/It	's	travelled	around the world.
-	I/You/We/They	haven't	worked	in different countries.
	He/She/It	hasn't	studied	lots of languages.

Ever = 'in your life'. In the negative you can use never: *I've never played golf.*

?	Have	I/you/we/they	(ever) worked	in Australia?	Yes, No,	I/we/you/they	have/haven't.
	Has	he/she/it			Yes, No,	he/she/it	has/hasn't.

Make the present perfect with *have/has + past participle*.

## 12.2 present perfect or past simple

Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences in your life. You don't say exactly when: *I've travelled in South America.*

*I've travelled in South America.*  
in South America

The past NOW

Use the past simple if you say when something happened: *I travelled in Poland in May 2008.*

*I travelled in Poland in May 2008.*

went to Poland  
The past May 2008 NOW

When speaking, it is possible to start a conversation by asking a question in the present perfect and then asking about more details in the past simple:

A: Have you ever been to the USA?

B: Yes, I have. I went there two years ago.

A: Did you like it?

B: Yes, it was great!

## 12.3 telephoning

Calling a friend	Hi, Philippe. It's Debbie. Is Lise there?
Calling a business	Hello. This is Carla Rimini. Could I speak to Alan Jones, please?
Calling back	Could you ring back? Just ask him/her to call me. I'll call you back.
Leaving/taking a message	Could I leave a message for him/her? Could you give me the number? Let me check that.

Use *It's + name* (informal) or *This is + name* (formal) NOT *I am*: *Hello, this is Ali Hassan.*



## PRACTICE

## 12.1 A Write sentences in the present perfect.

- 1 you / ever / eat / Japanese food?
- 2 I / eat / Japanese food two or three times
- 3 we / never / sleep / in a hotel before
- 4 they / drive / across Europe many times
- 5 he / ever / go / to England?
- 6 she / have / three husbands
- 7 I / spend / too much money
- 8 She / learn / Arabic, Spanish and Chinese
- 9 you / ever / climb / a mountain?
- 10 My parents / never / use / an iPod

## B Correct ten mistakes in the conversation.

- A: You have ever been to Australia?  
B: No, I have. And you?  
A: Yes, I've.  
B: And have you gone to China, too?  
A: No, but I been to Korea.  
B: You've travel in many countries in your life ...  
A: Yes, I has. I've meted a lot of people and I've try a lot of interesting food.  
B: But you haven't learn to speak English perfectly!  
A: Not yet ...

## 12.2 A Read the email and underline the correct alternatives.

To: |

Hi Renata,

Thanks for the email. Lucky you ... going to Italy next month! You asked me about Venice. Yes, <sup>1</sup>I've been/went there. <sup>2</sup>I've been/went there for a long weekend last year. <sup>3</sup>It has been/was beautiful. <sup>4</sup>I've loved / loved all the bridges and old squares. <sup>5</sup>I've also visited/also visited Rome. <sup>6</sup>We have been/were there in 2006. It's busier than Venice, but I know you like old buildings and churches, so maybe you'd like Rome better. <sup>7</sup>I've never travelled/never travelled in the Italian countryside but my friend Emily <sup>8</sup>has driven/drove around the south and she says it's lovely, but very hot at that time of year. Anyway, I'm sure you'll have a great time! Send me some photos.

Simone

## 12.3 A Complete Judy's sentences. Then write the correct response from Dan.

Judy

1 Hi, Dan. \_\_\_\_\_ Judy.

Dan

b

2 Is Megan \_\_\_\_\_?

b

3 Could I leave a \_\_\_\_\_ for her?

c

4 Dan, it's important!

d

5 Could you ask her to \_\_\_\_\_ me?

e

6 No. It's 3355739.

f

a) 3355739. OK, got it. I'll tell her.

b) Oh, hi Judy.

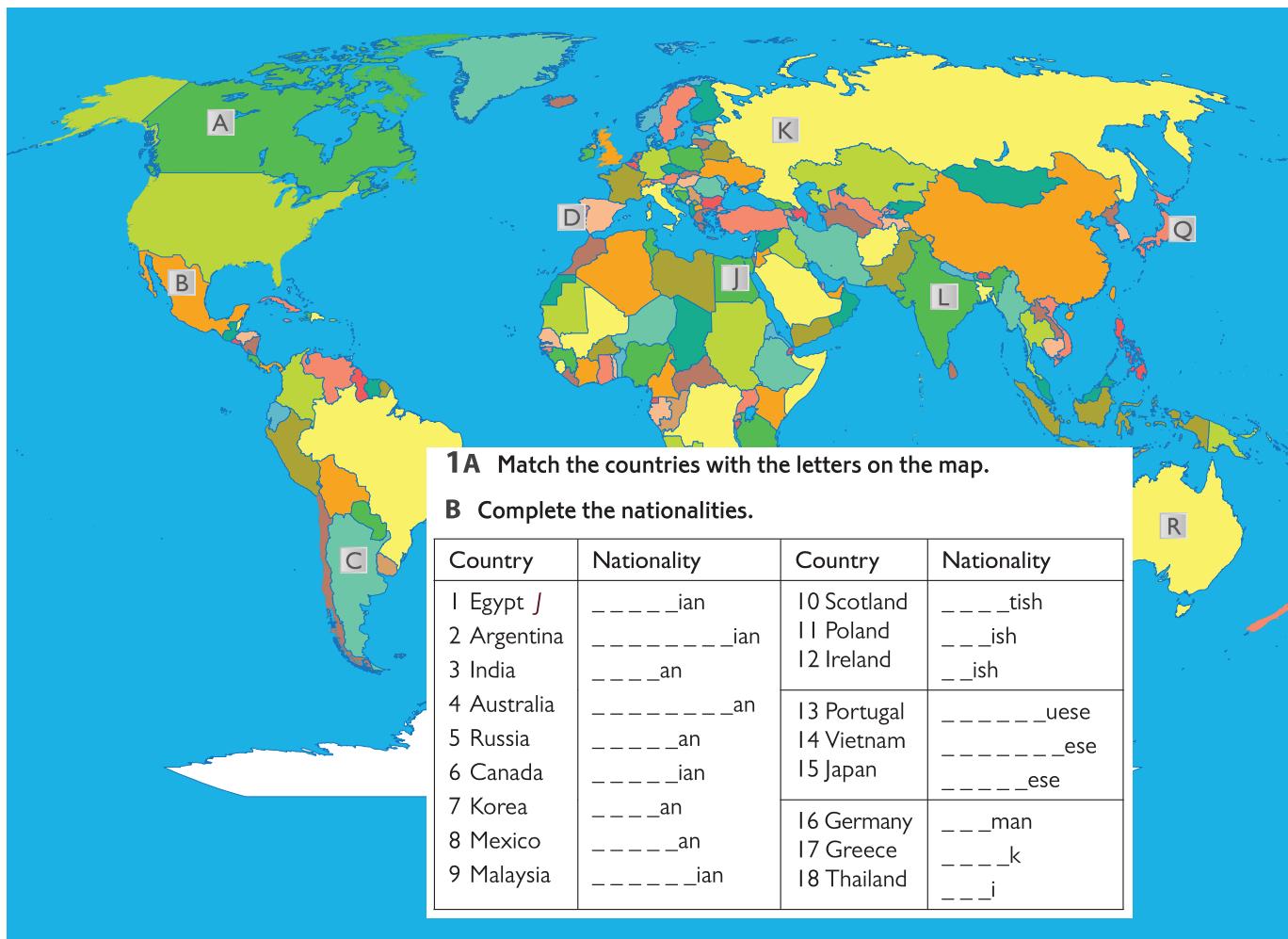
c) No, she's gone out somewhere.

d) Has she got your number?

e) Let me just look ... OK, I've got one.

f) A message ... ? Oh, I can't find a pen. Could you ring me back?

## COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES



## EVERYDAY OBJECTS



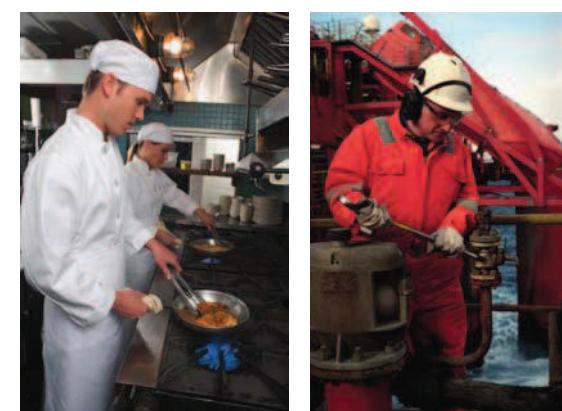
## JOBS

**1A** Match the jobs with the pictures.

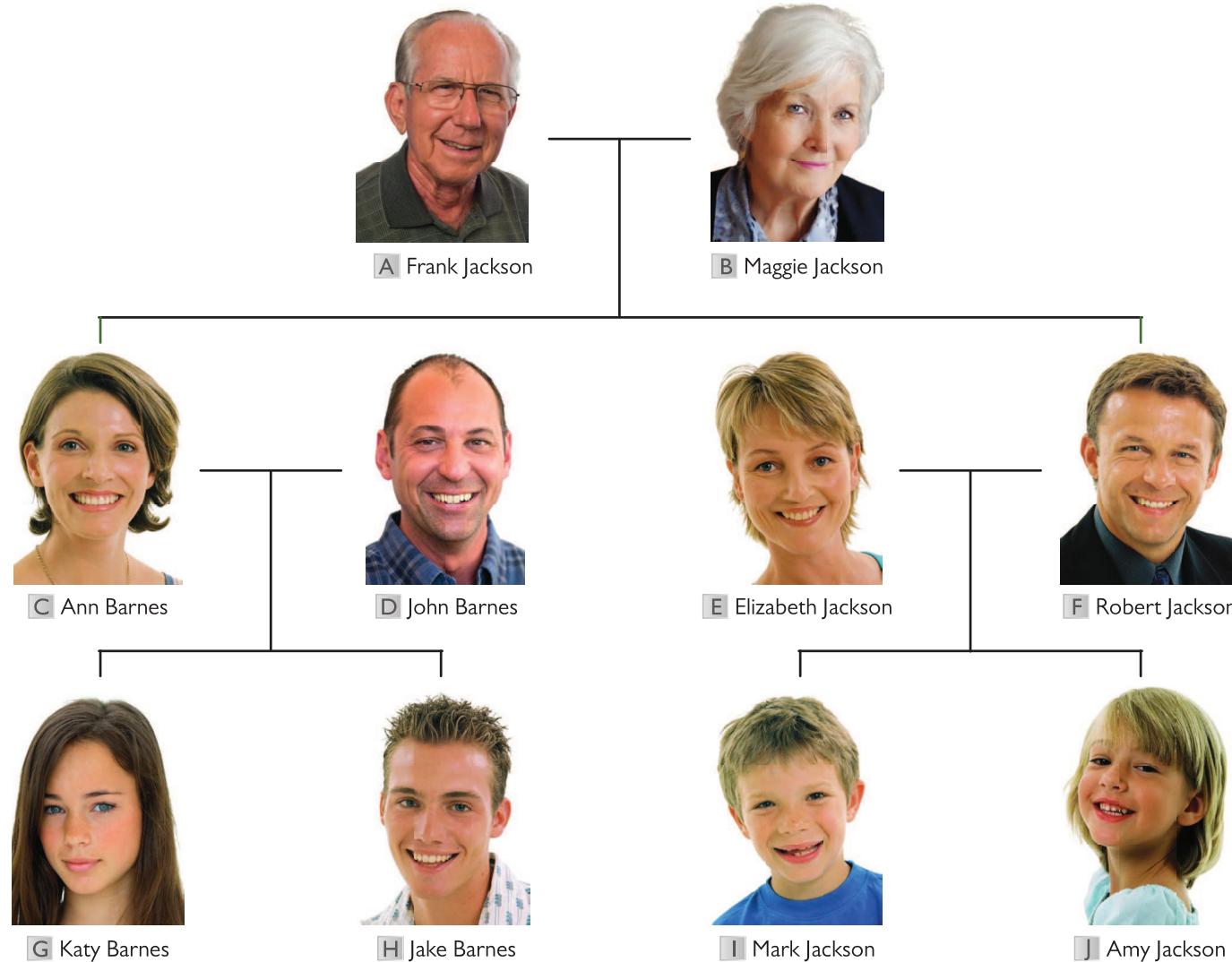


**B** Complete the gaps with *a* or *an*.

- 1    lawyer
- 2    teacher
- 3    accountant
- 4    police officer
- 5    engineer
- 6    politician
- 7    hairdresser
- 8    shop assistant
- 9    chef
- 10    doctor
- 11    receptionist
- 12    nurse
- 13    personal assistant (PA)
- 14    waiter/waitress
- 15    sportsman/sportswoman
- 16    actor/actress
- 17    businessman/businesswoman



## FAMILY



**1A** Look at the family tree and write the people in the correct space below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ are Jake's grandfather and grandmother.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are Jake's father and mother (parents).
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is Elizabeth's husband.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is John's wife.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ are Elizabeth and Roberts' son and daughter.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is Jake's sister.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is Amy's brother.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ are Katy's aunt and uncle.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ are Mark's cousins.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ are Ann's nephew and niece.

**B** Choose one person from the family tree. Then use the words in the box to write how he/she is related to the other people.

father mother wife husband parents grandfather  
grandmother son daughter brother sister uncle  
aunt cousin niece nephew

*Robert is Maggie's son. He's Elizabeth's ...*

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## ROOMS AND FURNITURE

**1A** Match the names of the rooms and places with the photos.

- 1 garage
- 2 balcony
- 3 hall
- 4 kitchen
- 5 dining room
- 6 living room
- 7 stairs
- 8 home office
- 9 bedroom
- 10 bathroom
- 11 upstairs
- 12 downstairs



**B** Now label the items of the furniture using the words in the box below.

armchair bath bed cupboard  
desk lamp plant rug shower sink  
sofa table wardrobe washbasin

**2** Look at the pictures for thirty seconds. Then close your book and make a list of the furniture in each room.



## SHOPS

**1** Match the names of the shops with the photos.

- 1 baker's
- 2 bookshop
- 3 butcher's
- 4 clothes shop
- 5 dry-cleaner's
- 6 electronics shop
- 7 greengrocer's
- 8 hairdresser's
- 9 internet café
- 10 pharmacy/chemist's
- 11 newsagent's
- 12 shoe shop
- 13 sports shop
- 14 supermarket



## FOOD

**1A** Write countable (C) or uncountable (U) next to each word.

- 1 tomatoes
- 2 potatoes
- 3 onions
- 4 beans
- 5 peas
- 6 a cabbage
- 7 a lettuce
- 8 corn on the cob
- 9 a pepper
- 10 an orange
- 11 a pear
- 12 cake
- 13 crisps
- 14 biscuits
- 15 rolls
- 16 sugar
- 17 rice
- 18 pasta
- 19 cereal
- 20 herbs
- 21 spices
- 22 oil
- 23 yoghurt
- 24 beef
- 25 lamb
- 26 prawns



## APPEARANCE AND CLOTHES

### 1A Label the photos using the words in the box.

tall short slim\* overweight\*\*  
bald straight hair curly hair  
long hair short hair

\* also use *thin*, but *slim* is more positive

\*\* *fat* is also possible, but is very negative

### B Match the names of the clothes with the photos.

- 1 socks
- 2 jeans
- 3 suit
- 4 jacket
- 5 trousers
- 6 shirt
- 7 tie
- 8 top
- 9 skirt
- 10 sweater
- 11 shorts
- 12 dress
- 13 T-shirt
- 14 coat

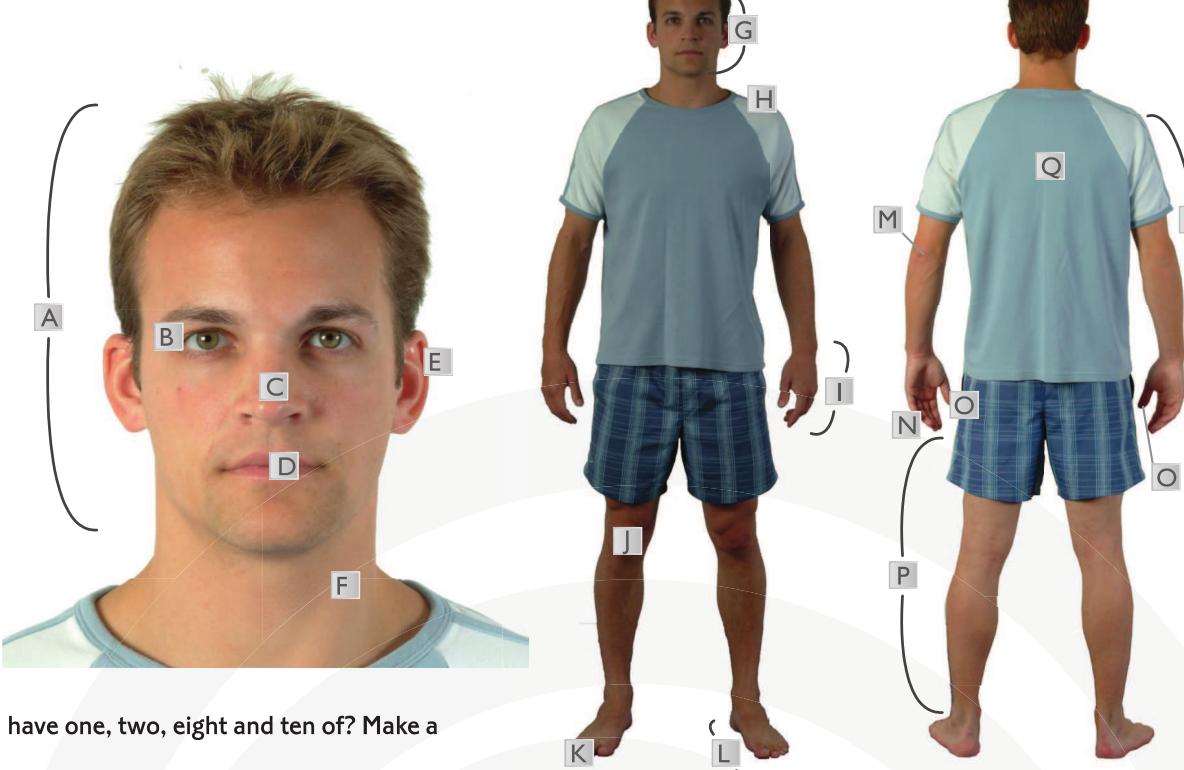


### 2 Write which words are adjectives (adj), uncountable nouns (U), countable singular nouns (C sing), countable plural nouns (C pl).

## BODY PARTS

### 1 Match the names of the body parts with the photos.

- 1 arm
- 2 back
- 3 ear
- 4 eye
- 5 face
- 6 finger
- 7 foot
- 8 hand
- 9 head
- 10 knee
- 11 leg
- 12 elbow
- 13 neck
- 14 nose
- 15 shoulder
- 16 mouth
- 17 thumb
- 18 toe



### 2 What do you have one, two, eight and ten of? Make a list.

*I = head, face, nose ...*

## TRANSPORT

### 1 Match the types of the transport with the photos.

- 1 a bike
- 2 a boat
- 3 a bus
- 4 a car
- 5 a ferry
- 6 a helicopter
- 7 a lorry/a truck
- 8 a motorbike
- 9 a plane
- 10 a scooter
- 11 a ship
- 12 a taxi
- 13 a train
- 14 a tram
- 15 an underground/ a subway train
- 16 a van

