The verb 'to be'

I'm Mandy and this is Alice. We are friends. Alice is from Mexico, but I am from Canada.

Are they at school? No, they aren't. They're at the park.

Long Form	
I **am**	we **are**
you **are**	you **are**
he **is**	
she **is**	they **are**
it **is**	

Short Form	
I'm	we're
you're	you're
he's	
she's	they're
it's	

Negative		Interrogative		Short Answers	
Long Form	Short Form				
I **am not**	I'm **not**	Am	I ...?	Yes, I **am**.	No, I'm **not**.
you **are not**	you **aren't**	Are	you ...?	Yes, you **are**.	No, you **aren't**.
he **is not**	he **isn't**		he ...?	Yes, he **is**.	No, he **isn't**.
she **is not**	she **isn't**	Is	she ...?.	Yes, she **is**.	No, she **isn't**.
it **is not**	it **isn't**		it ...?	Yes, it **is**.	No, it **isn't**.
we **are not**	we **aren't**		we ...?	Yes, we **are**.	No, we **aren't**.
you **are not**	you **aren't**	Are	you ...?	Yes, you **are**.	No, you **aren't**.
they **are not**	they **aren't**		they ...?	Yes, they **are**.	No, they **aren't**.

- We normally use the long form of the verb **to be** (*am, is, are*) when we write.
  Helena is from Sweden. She is seventeen years old.
- We normally use the short form of the verb **to be** (*'m, 's, 're*) when we speak.
  John! It's so nice to see you again!
- In short answers we do not repeat the whole question. We use **Yes** or **No**, the subject pronoun and the verb form **am/'m not, is/isn't, are/aren't**.
  Is she your friend? Yes, she is. (NOT: *Yes, ~~she is my friend~~.*)
- We use the long form of the verb **to be** in **positive short answers**.
  Are you tired? Yes, I am. (NOT: *Yes, ~~I'm~~.*)
- We use the short form of the verb to be in **negative short answers**.
  Is he your teacher? No, he isn't. (NOT: *No, ~~he is not~~.*)

1 The verb 'to be'

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb *to be*.

	Long form	Short form
1	He *is* clever.	He *'s* clever.
2	They ..... young.	They ..... young.
3	I ..... Clare.	I ..... Clare.
4	You ..... not a student.	You ..... a student.
5	We ..... from Paris.	We ..... from Paris.
6	I ..... not happy.	I ..... happy.
7	She ..... a teacher.	She ..... a teacher.
8	It ..... not a laptop.	It ..... a laptop.

2 Look at the table and answer the questions.

	Country	Age	Job
Carla	Brazil	20	university student
Alex	Russia	30	teacher
Guillermo	Spain	40	doctor
Miranda	the USA	40	teacher

1 Is Carla Russian?
No, she isn't. She's Brazilian.

2 Is Carla thirty years old?
.....

3 Are Alex and Miranda doctors?
.....

4 Is Guillermo a university student?
.....

5 Are Guillermo and Miranda twenty years old?
.....

6 Is Alex from Spain?
.....

7 Is Carla a teacher?
.....

3 Look at the pictures and fill in *is/isn't, are/aren't* and *he, she, it* or *they*.

1 A: Gary *is* a fireman.
B: *Is he* old?
A: No, *he isn't. He is* young.

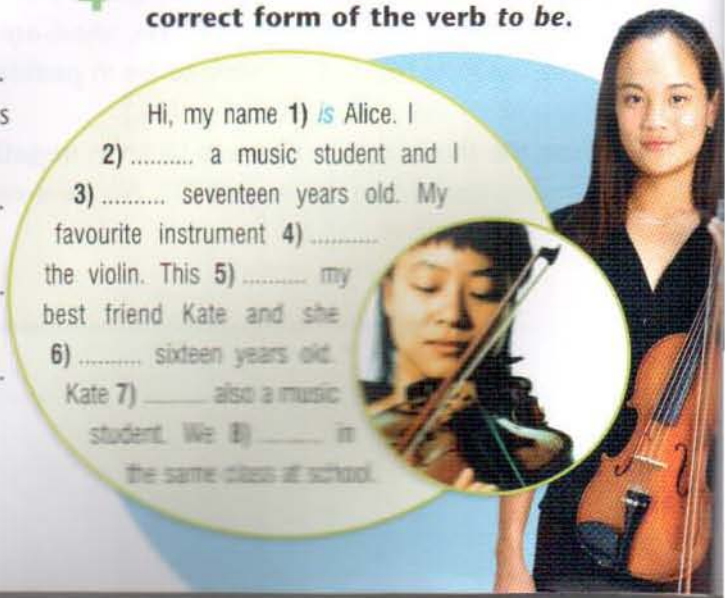
2 A: Lucy ..... a teacher.
B: ..... at school now?
A: Yes, ...

3 A: This ..... my cat!
B: ..... a boy?
A: No, ...
..... a girl.

4 A: Michael ..... a tennis player.
B: ..... tall?
A: Yes, ...

5 A: Sarah and Vicky ..... sisters.
B: ..... at school?
A: No, ...
..... at home.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.



Hi, my name 1) *is* Alice. I 2) ..... a music student and I 3) ..... seventeen years old. My favourite instrument 4) ..... the violin. This 5) ..... my best friend Kate and she 6) ..... sixteen years old. Kate 7) ..... also a music student. We 8) ..... in the same class at school.

5 **Fill in the gaps with** *am/'m/'m not, is/'s/isn't, are/'re/aren't.*

1 A: *Are* you a footballer?
B: No, I ..... . I ..... a basketball player.

2 A: ..... that a DVD player?
B: No, it ..... . It ..... a laptop.

3 A: ..... they sunglasses?
B: No, they ..... . They ..... goggles.

4 A: ..... that a mirror?
B: Yes, it ..... .

5 A: ..... Frank from Germany?
B: No, he ..... . He ..... from England.

6 A: ..... your skateboards new?
B: Yes, they ..... .

7 A: ..... she a doctor?
B: No, she ..... . She ..... a nurse.

8 A: ..... you from Portugal?
B: Yes, I ..... . I ..... Portuguese.

6 **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

Martin: Hi! I **1)** *'m* Martin and I **2)** ..... from France.
Louise: Hello! I **3)** ..... Louise and I **4)** ..... from England. Pleased to meet you. This **5)** ..... my friend, Fiona.
Martin: Hi, Fiona! **6)** ..... you from the USA?
Fiona: No, I **7)** ..... not. I **8)** ..... from England, too. We **9)** ..... both English.
Louise: **10)** ..... you from Paris, Martin?
Martin: Yes, I **11)** ..... . **12)** ..... you and Fiona from London?
Louise: No, we **13)** ..... . We **14)** ..... from Liverpool.

7 **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

email

Hi!
I **1)** *'m* Juan, your new pen-friend. I **2)** ..... eleven years old and I **3)** ..... from Spain. My brother Pedro **4)** ..... thirteen years old and he **5)** ..... really good at football! David Beckham **6)** ..... his favourite player. My parents **7)** ..... Carlos and Maria and they **8)** ..... both forty-five years old. They **9)** ..... primary school teachers. My best friend **10)** ..... Melinda. We **11)** ..... in the same school, but we **12)** ..... in the same class. What about you?
Write soon!
Juan

Speaking

8 **Look at the prompts. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.**

- What/your/name?
- How old/you?
- When/your/birthday?
- Where/you/from?
- What/your/favourite colour?

A: What's your name?
B: My name is George. What's your name? etc

Writing

9 **Write an email to your new e-pal talking about you and your family. Use Ex. 7 as a model.**

Hi,
I'm Mary and I'm fourteen years old ...

1 The verb 'have got'

The verb 'have got'

*A: **Have** they **got** a flat?*
*B: **No**, they **haven't**. They'**ve got** a house.*

*A: **Has** Meg **got** fair hair?*
*B: **Yes**, she **has**. She's **got** fair hair and blue eyes.*

*He's **got** two children.*

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

Affirmative		Negative	
Long Form	Short Form	Long Form	Short Form
I, You **have got**	I, You **'ve got**	I, You **have not got**	I, You **haven't got**
He, She, It **has got**	He, She, It **'s got**	He, She, It **has not got**	He, She, It **hasn't got**
We, You, They **have got**	We, You, They **'ve got**	We, You, They **have not got**	We, You, They **haven't got**

Interrogative	Short Answers
Have I/you/we/they **got**?	**Yes**, I/you/we/they **have**. **No**, I/you/we/they **haven't**.
Has he/she/it **got**?	**Yes**, he/she/it **has**. **No**, he/she/it **hasn't**.

Use

We use the verb **have got**:

- to show that something belongs to someone.
  *We've **got** two goldfish and a cat.*
- to describe people, animals or things.
  *Eagles **have got** big wings.*
- to talk about relationships.
  ***Have** you **got** a twin brother?*
- with the following expressions: *I've got a headache/stomachache/toothache, etc, I've got a temperature, I've got a cough, I've got a cold, I've got a problem.*

Notes:

- In short answers we do not use **got**.
  ***Have** you **got** a pet? Yes, I **have**.*
  (NOT: *Yes, I ~~have got~~.*)
- *He's a singer.* (He is)
  He's got a brother. (He has)
- We use **got** more in the present and not so often in the past tense.
  She had a bike when she was eight.
  (NOT: *She had ~~got~~ a ...* – it is less common)

10 **a) Fill in:** *'s, hasn't, 've, haven't.*

1 David 's got a laptop.
2 Emma ..... got a guitar.
3 They ..... got a DVD player.
4 David ..... got a mobile phone.
5 Emma ..... got an MP3 player.
6 They ..... got a TV.

b) In pairs, tell your partner what each person *has got*.

c) Which of these have you got? Which of these things haven't you got? Write sentences.

11 **Ask and answer, as in the example.**

1 Amy/blue eyes?
Has Amy got blue eyes?
No, she hasn't.

2 Jack and Paula/ bicycles?
.....
.....

3 Cindy/a camera ?
.....
.....

4 they/schoolbags?
.....
.....

5 Mr Kennedy/a beard?
.....
.....

12 **Fill in:** *have, haven't, has* **or** *hasn't.*

1 A: *Have* Barry and Vicky got a TV?
B: Yes, they ..... .

2 A: ..... you got a big garden?
B: No, I ..... .

3 A: ..... Sarah got an evening dress?
B: Yes, she ..... .

4 A: ..... your mum got a laptop?
B: No, she ..... .

5 A: ..... Mr and Mrs Little got children?
B: Yes, they ..... .

6 A: ..... you got a cold?
B: Yes, I ..... . I feel terrible.

7 A: ..... your sister got brown eyes?
B: No, she ..... .

8 A: ..... your dad got a red car?
B: No, he ..... . His car is blue.

9 A: ..... Andrew got a big bedroom?
B: Yes, he ..... .

10 A: ..... your brothers got mobile phones?
B: No, they ..... .

13 **a) Look at the table and write sentences, as in the example.**

	Joe	Kim & Andy	Liz & Lucy	Harry
DVD player	✗	✓	✗	✓
TV	✓	✓	✓	✓
guitar	✓	✗	✓	✗

1 *Joe has got a TV and a guitar. He hasn't got a DVD player.*

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....

b) Look at the table again. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A: Has Joe got a DVD player?
B: No, he hasn't. etc.

14 **Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs *be* or *have (got)*.**

Julia: Hi! I 1) *'m* Julia. What 2) ..... your name?
Ted: My name 3) ..... Ted.
Julia: Where 4) ..... you from?
Ted: I 5) ..... from Rome.
Julia: I 6) ..... from Paris. 7) ..... you ..... any brothers or sisters?
Ted: Yes, I 8) ..... . I 9) ..... two brothers. What about you?
Julia: No, I 10) ....., but I 11) ..... lots of pets!

15 **Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verbs *be* or *have got*.**

Hi! I 1) *'m* Melissa. I 2) ..... fifteen years old and I 3) ..... from Mexico. My mum 4) ..... Helen and she 5) ..... thirty-nine years old. She 6) ..... a secretary. My dad, Pablo, 7) ..... forty-five and he 8) ..... an English teacher. He 9) ..... lots of books! Tracy 10) ..... my sister and she 11) ..... ten years old. She 12) ..... tall and she 13) ..... very long blonde hair! We 14) ..... a cat, too! We call it Tina. Tina 15) ..... brown fur and she 16) ..... really cute!

16 **Write true sentences about you.**

1 I/from Italy

.....

2 I/two brothers

.....

3 My mum/a teacher

.....

4 My dad/a car

.....

5 We/a big house

.....

Speaking

17 **Ask each other about your personal belongings.**

A: Have you got a camera?
B: Yes, I have. etc.

Writing

18 **Use your partner's answers to write about what he/she *has/hasn't got*.**

Laura has got a camera. She hasn't got ...

Subject/Object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

*This is our dog Barry. Look at **him**! Isn't **he** cute? **He** is big, but **he** is only two. We love **him** and **he** loves **us** very much.*

We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs:

- instead of nouns.
  *This house is really big! **It** has got five bedrooms!* (It = the house)
- instead of names.
  *Beth is from Ireland. **She** is my best friend.* (She = Beth)

We use **object pronouns** after:

- verbs.
  *We've got four dogs. We take **them** for a walk every day.*
- prepositions.
  *Look at **me**!*

19 Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with the correct *subject* or *object pronouns*, as in the example.

1 Look at *him*.
He is a doctor.

2 Look at ..... .
..... is a hummingbird.

3 Look at ..... .
..... is a teacher.

4 Look at ..... .
..... are singers.

20 Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject/object pronouns*.

1 Look at *me*! I can ride a bike.
2 This is Jim. ..... is my cousin.
3 Jessica is beautiful today. Look at .....!
4 I've got a problem. Can ..... help .....?
5 Look at ..... . They can play tennis so well!
6 This is my skateboard. ..... is red.

21 Read the dialogue. Then write what the underlined *pronouns* mean.

Becky: Have **1)** <u>you</u> got a dress for the party?
Sandy: Yes, **2)** <u>I</u> have but **3)** <u>it</u>'s really old! What about **4)** <u>you</u>?
Becky: No, I haven't. Let's go shopping then!
Sandy: Great idea! Alice can join **5)** <u>us</u> too!
Becky: Perfect! **6)** <u>She</u>'s got good taste!
Sandy: Here's the phone. Call **7)** <u>her</u>!

1 *Sandy*	4	6 .....
2	5	7 .....
3	.....	

1 Plurals

Plurals

- Most nouns take **-s** to form the plural.

a kitten

two kittens

- Nouns ending in **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-o** take **-es** to form the plural.
  gas → gases, glass → glasses,
  brush → brushes, match → matches,
  fox → foxes, tomato → tomatoes

a torch

two torches

BUT Some nouns ending in **-o** take only **-s**.
photo → photos, video → videos,
hippo → hippos, rhino → rhinos,
radio → radios

- Nouns ending in **a vowel** + **y** take **-s** in the plural.

a boy

two boys

- Nouns ending in **a consonant** + **y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies** in the plural.

a butterfly

two butterflies

- Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or the **-fe** and take **-ves** in the plural.
  thief → thieves, wife → wives

a knife

three knives

BUT Some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** take only **-s**.
giraffe → giraffes, cliff → cliffs,
roof → roofs

Irregular Plurals	
Singular	Plural
deer	deer
fish	fish
sheep	sheep
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
man	men
woman	women
child	children
mouse	mice
ox	oxen
person	people

22 **Write the *plural*.**

Singular	Plural
1 window	*windows*
2 woman	
3 wife	
4 baby	
5 mouse	

Singular	Plural
6 tooth	
7 brush	
8 watch	
9 jacket	
10 boy	

23 Complete the table.

• sock • shelf • potato • foot • roof
• mouse • knife • city • tomato • man
• cherry • country • watch • sheep
• hat • pillow • cliff • grape • curtain
• child • strawberry • dress • photo • goose

-s	*socks,* .....
-es	.....
-ies	.....
-ves	.....
irregular	.....

24 Circle the correct item.

1 Jack's got two ..... and a cat.
A goldfishs (B) goldfish
C goldfishes

2 ..... have got really long necks.
A Giraffes B Giraves C Giraffe

3 My grandfather has got lots of ..... on his farm.
A gooses B goose C geese

4 The ..... in the photo are very cute!
A babys B babies C baby

5 Mary's got two ..... and a girl.
A boys B boy C boyes

6 Give me five ..... and four bananas, please.
A tomatos B tomato
C tomatoes

25 Rewrite the sentences in the *plural*.

1 It is a fox. *They are foxes.*

2 He is a man. .....

3 It is a chair. .....

4 It is a deer. .....

26 Circle the odd one out. Explain why.

1 city – baby – lady – (boy)
boys – we add -s to form its plural
2 cliff – thief – knife – wife
3 child – deer – cat – foot
4 class – radio – watch – box
5 sheep – deer – fish – mouse

Speaking

27 Use the plural form of the circled words from Ex.26 to make sentences.

The boys in my class are very tall.

1 There is/There are – Some/Any

There is/There are

Affirmative	Negative	
	Long Form	Short Form
There is	There is not	There isn't
There are	There are not	There aren't

Interrogative	Short Answers
Is there ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there ...?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

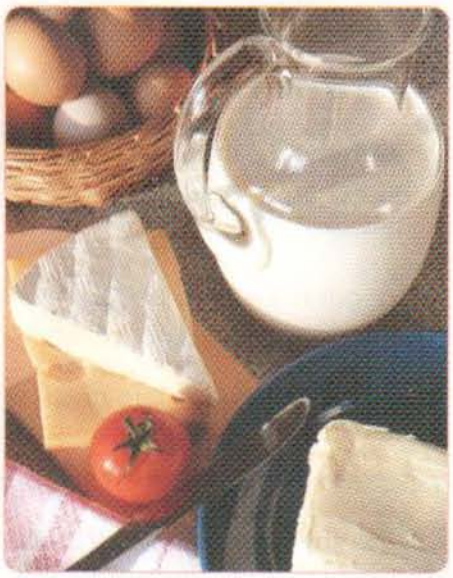
There is a piano in the living room. It's big. There's also a fireplace and a coffee table. Is there a TV? No, there isn't. There aren't any armchairs, but there are two sofas. There are some cushions on them. Are there any people in the room? No, there aren't.

- We use **there is** to list things in the singular.
  There's a book, a laptop and a pencil case on the desk. (NOT: ~~There are~~ *a book, a laptop and ...*)
- We use **there are** to list things in the plural. **There are** hasn't got a short form.
  There are ten desks, twenty chairs and two windows in the classroom.
- We use **there + be** to mention something for the first time or to say that something or someone exists. We use **it + be** to give more details about something or someone that has already been mentioned.
  There is some cake on the kitchen table. It is for you.

Some/Any

Determiners	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	some	some
Negative	not any/no	not any/no
Interrogative	any	any

- We use **some** in affirmative sentences with:
  a) **plural countable nouns.**
  *There are **some** strawberries in the fridge.*
  b) **uncountable nouns.**
  *There is **some** soup in the pot.*
- We use **any** in negative and interrogative sentences with:
  a) **plural countable nouns.**
  *Are there **any** biscuits in the jar?*
  b) **uncountable nouns.**
  *There isn't **any** sugar in the tea.*



*There are **some** eggs in the basket. Is there **any** orange juice in the jug? No, there isn't, but there is **some** milk. There is **no** bread but there's **some** cheese and **some** butter.*

Note: We can use **no** instead of **not any** in negative sentences.
*There is **no** milk in the bottle. (= There **isn't any** milk in the bottle.)*

28 **Look at the picture and fill in** *there is/isn't, there are/aren't* **and** *some/any*.

1 *There isn't* a washing machine in the kitchen, but ..... a fridge.
2 ..... a cooker in the kitchen, but ..... a microwave oven.
3 ..... chairs in the kitchen, but ..... cupboards.
4 ..... flowers in the kitchen, but ..... a plant.
5 ..... food on the table.
6 ..... people in the kitchen.

29 **Use the ideas to ask and answer questions, as in the example. Use *there is/are* in their correct form and *some* or *any*.**

1 flowers / in the vase? – No
A: *Are there any flowers in the vase?*
B: *No, there aren't any flowers in the vase.*

2 people / room? – Yes
A: .....
B: .....

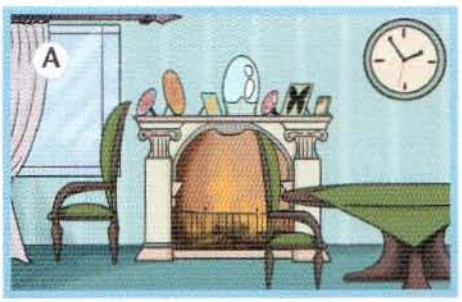
3 cheese / in the fridge? – No
A: .....
B: .....

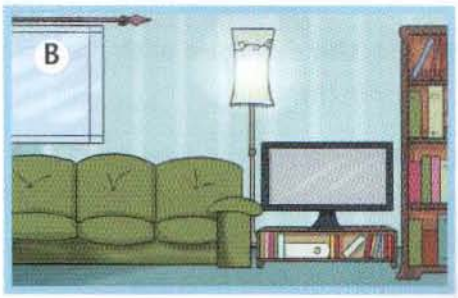
4 plates / in the cupboard? – No
A: .....
B: .....

5 milk / in the bottle? – Yes
A: .....
B: .....

30 **Look at the pictures and the nouns in the list. Write the differences, as in the example.**

• curtains • fireplace • sofa • clock • photos • chairs • lamp • books • television





There are some curtains on the window in picture A, but there aren't any curtains on the window in picture B.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

31 Underline the correct word, as in the example.

1 There is **any/some** juice in the fridge.
2 There aren't **any/some** clothes in the wardrobe.
3 Are there **any/some** chairs in the living room?
4 There are **any/some** cherries in the bowl.
5 Are there **any/some** glasses on the table?
6 There is **any/some** garlic in the salad.

32 Rewrite the sentences changing them from singular to plural or vice versa.

1 There is a flower in the vase.
There are some flowers in the vases.
2 There aren't any books on the tables.
There isn't a book on the table.
3 Is there a cushion on the sofa?
.....
4 There aren't any trees in the parks.
.....
5 Are there any plates in the cupboards?
.....
6 There is a pen on the desk.
.....

33 Complete the dialogue with *there is (n't)/are* **or** *is/are there.*

A: Hello, I wonder if you can help me. **1)** *Are there* any good sports clothes shops near here?
B: Yes, **2)** ..... . **3)** ..... a Nike store on Oxford Street. **4)** ..... also a Puma shop on the next street. They sell trainers, shorts and much more.
A: Thank you. One last question, **5)** ..... an Indian restaurant near here, too?
B: No, **6)** ....., but **7)** ..... an Italian restaurant that serves great spaghetti and salad.
A: Thank you.
B: You're welcome.

34 Fill in the gaps with *there* or *it*.

1 *There* is a letter for you. *It* is probably from your cousin.
2 Alice! Come here! ..... is someone here to see you. I think ..... is your friend, Darren.
3 A: Is ..... a park near here?
B: Yes, ... is. ..... is only five-minutes walk away.
4 ..... is a jacket on the sofa. ..... is Lisa's, isn't it?
5 Look! ..... is a rainbow in the sky. ..... is really beautiful.

35 Complete the email with the correct form of *there is* and *there are*.

email

Hi John,
How are you? We're in our new house now. It's great. I'm so happy!
In the garden, **1)** *there is* a swimming pool. The house has two floors. On the ground floor **2)** ..... a kitchen, a dining room, a study and a living room. In the living room, **3)** ..... a lovely old fireplace. **4)** ..... any bedrooms downstairs.
On the first floor, **5)** ..... three bedrooms and two bathrooms. In one of the bedrooms, **6)** ..... a computer, so I have a quiet place to play all my computer games. **7)** ..... a computer in your bedroom?
I hope you can visit me this summer and see the house for yourself.
Take care,
James

Speaking

36 In pairs, ask each other questions about what *there is/are* in your house.

Writing

37 Write a short email to your friend describing your house. Use Ex. 35 as a model.

This/These – That/Those

A: *This is a nice book!*
B: *Yes! These photos are fantastic!*

Look Amy! That's grandad's house and those are his cows.

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

We use **this/these**:

- for people, animals or things near us.
  This is a book. / These are books.
- to introduce people. *Mark, this is Julie Grant.*
- to introduce oneself on the phone.
  Hello? This is Amy Peterson speaking.

We use **that/those**:

- for people, animals or things far away from us.
  That is a helicopter! / Those are helicopters!

We can also use **this/these** and **that/those** in wh-questions. We answer these questions with **it** or **they**.
What's this/that? It's an insect. (NOT: ~~*This/That*~~ *is an insect.*)
What are these/those? They are insects. (NOT: ~~*These/Those*~~ *are insects.*)

38 Fill in the blanks with *this, these, that* **or** *those.*

1 *This* is a skateboard and *that* is a bike.

2 ..... are trainers and ..... are gloves.

3 ..... is a guitar and ..... is a camera.

39 Write the sentences in the plural.

1 This is a DVD player. *These are DVD players.*
2 That is a laptop. .....
3 This is a skirt. .....
4 That is a foot. .....
5 This is a TV. .....
6 That is a cupboard. .....

40 Complete with *this, that, these, those.*

1 Hello? *This* is Penny Elberton speaking.
2 Look at ..... colourful birds in the sky! Aren't they lovely?
3 Mum, ... is my new friend Monica.
4 My feet are killing me. ..... shoes are too small.
5 Mmm! ..... cake is delicious!
6 Who's ..... boy over there? Is he a new student?

1 Possessive adjectives, Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives – Possessive pronouns

- **Possessive adjectives** show:
  a) that something belongs to someone.
  *This is **his** new car.*
  b) the relationship between two or more people.
  *They are **our** grandparents.*
- We put **possessive adjectives before nouns.**
  *This is **your** suitcase.*
- **Possessive pronouns** show that something belongs to someone.
  Compare: *That is **our** car.* (possessive adjective)
  *That car is **ours**.* (possessive pronoun)
- **Possessive pronouns** are not followed by nouns.

Notes:

a) There is no possessive pronoun for the personal pronoun **it**.

b) We use the patterns *a friend **of mine/yours/his**,* etc to mean one of a number of friends.
*Julie is a friend **of mine**.* (NOT: *a friend ~~of me~~*)
*Are Paul and Louise friends **of yours**?* (NOT: *friends ~~of you~~*)
*Jason is out with a friend **of his**.* (NOT: *a friend ~~of him~~*)

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	—
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

its = possessive adjective
*Look at that cat! **Its** tail is very long.*

it's = *it is* or *it has*
*I love your new dress! **It's** (it is) fantastic!*
*Our new house is huge! **It's** (it has) got six bedrooms and a garden.*

41 **Choose the correct item, as in the example.**

1 This is Helen. She is **our/us** friend.
2 A: Whose is this camera?
B: It is **my/mine**.
3 Hi! I'm Jeff and this is Fred. **We/Our** are brothers.
4 This is Andrew and Sophie. Look at **them/their**.
5 Lucy and Steve are cousins. This is **their/theirs** dog.
6 Look at Emma. **Her/Hers** hair is so nice today.

42 **Complete the table with the correct *possessive adjectives* and *pronouns*.**

	adjective	pronoun
1 Lucy	*her*	*hers*
2 Phil		
3 David & Maria		
4 Tom and I		
5 the cat		
6 Sam and you		
7 I		

43 Fill in the appropriate *possessive adjectives/pronouns*, as in the example.

1 A: Wow! Look at *her* **(she)** new dress!
B: Yes, it's very pretty.

2 A: Where is Mary?
B: She's out with a friend of ..... **(she)**.

3 A: Is this ..... **(he)** laptop?
B: No, it's ..... **(I)**.

4 A: This is ..... **(we)** new house.
B: It's very nice. Where is ..... **(you)** bedroom?

5 A: Does your dad know Mr Clark?
B: Yes! He's a friend of ..... **(he)**.

6 A: Is this your mum? What's ..... **(she)** name?
B: Stephanie.

44 Underline the correct *possessive adjective* or *possessive pronoun*.

A: Hi, Emily! How are you?
B: Hi, Dean! I'm fine. I'm home alone today.
A: Where are **1) your/yours** parents?
B: Oh! They're staying at **2) our/ours** house by the sea.
A: That's nice! Do you want to hang out then?
B: Sure! We can listen to **3) my/mine** new CDs.
A: That's a great idea. I've got some CDs of **4) your/yours**, too.
B: OK. Bring them with you, please.
A: Is the Alicia Keys CD **5) my/mine** or **6) your/yours**?
B: It's **7) my/mine** dad's! Can you bring it as well, please?
A: OK. I'm eating **8) my/mine** breakfast now. I can be at **9) your/yours** place in an hour.
B: That's perfect! See you then.
A: Bye!

45 Fill in the gaps with *its* or *it's*.

1 Look at that dog! *Its* ears are very long!
2 This isn't her book. ..... his.
3 This is a great house! ..... huge.
4 Let's go outside. ..... a nice, sunny day.
5 I've got a Persian cat. ..... fur is thick and soft.
6 "Is that their house?" "No, ... ours."

46 Read the text, then use *subject/object pronouns*, or *possessive adjectives/pronouns* to fill in the gaps.

Hi, **1)** *my* name is Claire. **2)** ..... am fourteen years old. Here is a picture of me with two friends of **3)** ..... . **4)** ..... names are Beth and Erin. Beth is from London. Can you see **5)** ..... on the left? **6)** ..... looks so happy! Erin is from Ireland, but **7)** ..... lives in Manchester. **8)** ..... all go to school together and **9)** ..... favourite hobby is dancing! I love **10)** .....very much!

Speaking

47 In pairs, ask each other about your friends. Ask about:

- name • age • favourite food
- favourite subject

A: What's your friend's name?
B: Mario.
A: How old is he? etc

Writing

48 Write a short paragraph about your friend. Use Ex. 46 as a model.

Possessive Case

*This is **Roberta's** laptop.*

*Look at the **birds'** nest!*

*This is **Rick** and **Alan's** dog.*

*These are **Sandra's** and **Emma's** children.*

To show possession:

- we add an **'s after names** and **singular nouns.**
  Jack's car is new.
  The girl's bag is red.
- we add ' to **plural nouns** ending in **-s.**
  The students' library is on the second floor.
- with an **irregular plural noun** we add **'s.**
  These are the men's cars.
- when the **same thing belongs to two or more people**, we add **'s** to the last noun.
  That is Ted and Natasha's new house. (The house belongs to Ted and Natasha.)
- when **two or more things belong to two or more people** and we want to show that each person has his/her own thing, we add **'s** to each noun.
  Those are Christine's and Jenny's coats. (Christine has a coat and Jenny has a coat, too.)

Other Possessive Forms

1 We use **of** to talk about things or parts of things.
The door of the house is open.
(NOT: ~~the house's door~~ because 'house' is a thing)

2 To refer to a **place** (shop/business/house, etc) we add an **apostrophe + s.**
Mary is at Ann's. (= Ann's house)
Nick is at the butcher's. (= the shop)

3 We also use the possessive to refer to **time.**
Our hotel is five minutes' walk from the beach.
I need a year's work to finish this project.

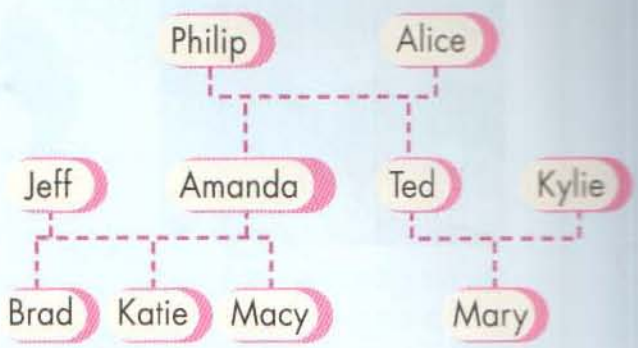
Note: We can use the possessive **without a noun** after it.
This mobile phone is not mine. It's Steve's. (Steve's mobile phone)

49 Underline the correct word(s).

1 My **brother's/brothers'** name is Martin.
2 **Toms'/Tom's** trainers are white.
3 Our **rabbit's/rabbits'** names are Shadow and Flopsy.
4 These are **Kate's and John's/Kate and John** sandals.
5 Those are the **men's/mens'** sweaters.
6 Is this the **childrens'/children's** room?
7 I can see **the tower of the castle/the castle's tower.**
8 That is **Tom's and Ted/Tom and Ted's** dog.
9 **Julias'/Julia's** mobile phone is pink.
10 My **mothers'/mother's** car is small.
11 **Bens'/Ben's** ball is red.
12 Their **dog's/dogs'** names are Max and Barry.
13 We can't visit Sue. She's at **Marys/Mary's.**

50 Look at the family tree below. Then, fill in the gaps, as in the example.

1 Alice is *Philip's* wife. She's *his* wife.
2 Philip is ..... and ..... father. He's ..... father.
3 Katie is ..... and ..... sister. She's ..... sister.
4 Kylie is ..... mother. She's ..... mother.
5 Jeff and Amanda are ....., ... and ..... parents. They're ..... parents.



51 Put the nouns in brackets into the correct *possessive* form.

A: Where is this photo from?
B: This one? It's from my 1) *cousin's* **(cousin)** birthday party.
A: Who are those boys?
B: They're my 2) ..... **(sister)** sons.
A: They're your nephews?
B: That's right! And that man is 3) .... **(Steve and Brian)** dad.
A: What's your 4) ..... **(sister)** name?
B: Kathleen. And her 5) ..... **(husband)** name is Roy.
A: Whose are those dogs?
B: They're my 6) ..... **(cousins)**.
A: Well, everyone looks happy.
B: They are. You can meet them all next time.

52 Rewrite the phrases, as in the example.

1 She needs **a rest for ten minutes.**
a ten minutes' rest
2 It's **a drive of three hours** from my house.
.....
3 **The sales this year** are really good.
.....
4 It's **a walk of five minutes** to the school.
.....
5 **The prize for this week** is a brand new car.
.....

53 Circle the correct word, as in the example.

1 These are the ..... pencils.
(A) boys' B boys C boy

2 Is there a ..... near here?
A butchers B butcher's
C butchers'

3 This is the ..... DVD player.
A mens B man's C man

4 "Is this your coat?" "No, it's ..... ."
A Jakes' B Jake's C Jake

5 These are ..... mobile phones.
A Zack and Jennifer's
B Zack's and Jennifer
C Zack's and Jennifer's

6 This is ..... kitchen.
A Tom and Clares
B Tom and Clares'
C Tom and Clare's

Writing

54 Draw your family tree and write sentences about it. Use Ex. 50 as a model.

1 Prepositions of time

Prepositions of Time

*We have breakfast **at** 9 o'clock every day.*

*They go ice-skating **in** winter.*

*He has piano lessons **on** Saturday mornings.*

We use **prepositions of time** (*on, in, at*) to say when something happened, happens or will happen.

AT

the time:	*at 2 o'clock*
holidays:	*at Christmas, at Easter*
in the expressions:	*at the moment, at present, at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight, at lunchtime, at the weekend*

IN

months:	*in May*
seasons:	*in (the) winter/spring/summer/autumn*
years:	*in 2008, in the 1990s,*
centuries:	*in the 20th century*
in the expressions:	*in the morning/afternoon/evening, in an hour, in a minute, in a week/few days/month/year, in the past, in the future*

ON

days:	*on Tuesday, on New Year's Eve*
dates:	*on 13th May (2009)*
specific part of a certain day:	*on Saturday morning*
adjective + day:	*on a cold day*

Notes:

- We use **from ... to, during** to show duration. **During** goes before a noun.
  *She has a French lesson **from** 6 **to** 8.*
  *We spend a lot of time at the beach **during** the day.*
- We do not use prepositions of time:
  a) with the words **today, tomorrow, tonight** and **yesterday**.
  *They have a German lesson **today**.*
  b) before the words **this, last, next, every, all, some, each, one** and **any**.
  *I get up at 9 o'clock **every day**.*
- **in time/on time**:
  a) **in time** = early enough
  *We must hurry if we want to arrive **in time** for the concert.*
  b) **on time** = at the right time
  *Don't worry! The bus is always **on time**.*

55 **Fill in:** *at, in, on, from, during.*

1 A: What time do you leave for school?
B: I usually leave *at* 8 o'clock.

2 A: When is your guitar lesson?
B: It's ..... Saturday afternoon.

3 A: What hours do you go to school?
B: I go to school in the morning ..... 8 to 2, then I go to school again in the afternoon ..... 6pm.

4 A: John's late. Where is he?
B: Don't worry. He'll be here ..... a minute.

5 A: What month is your sister's birthday?
B: It's ..... June.

6 A: When do you work?
B: I work ..... the evenings, but I don't work ..... the day.

7 A: What time is your French lesson?
B: ..... an hour.

8 A: Where's John? It's 9 o'clock.
B: Don't worry! He's always ..... time.

56 **Fill in the gaps with the correct *preposition*, then answer the questions.**

1 What are you doing *at* the moment?
I am listening to my MP3 player.
2 What time do you get up ..... the morning?
3 What time do you eat dinner ..... night?
4 Do you go swimming ..... a hot summer day?
5 What do you do ..... the weekends?
6 What do you usually do ..... Sundays?
7 Is your birthday ..... the spring?
8 What sports do you do ..... the summer?
9 Do you go to bed ..... midnight?
10 Do you get up ..... 7 every day?

57 **Circle the correct item.**

1 My birthday is ..... May.
A on (B) in C at

2 I have to leave ..... a minute.
A at B in C on

3 I've got a meeting ..... 20th June.
A on B during C from

4 Is John busy ..... present?
A on B in C at

5 I work at a summer camp ..... the holidays.
A during B all C last

58 **Underline the correct *preposition*.**

Andy: Hi, Claire! What time is your Science lesson?
Claire: Hi, Andy! It's **1) at/on** nine and after that I have PE **2) from/in** eleven **3) to/at** twelve. What about you?
Andy: Cool! I'm not that lucky. I've got a Maths lesson early **4) in/on** the morning and a French lesson after that.
Claire: It doesn't sound that bad.
Andy: The problem is I haven't got a break. We only stop **5) on/at** noon for lunch.
Claire: What time do you finish?
Andy: **6) At/In** four. And you?
Claire: I finish **7) at/in** half past four. See you after school!
Andy: OK! See you!

Speaking

59 **In pairs, ask each other about your school timetable.**

A: What time is your Maths lesson?
B: At eight in the morning. When is your English lesson? etc

Writing

60 **Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write a dialogue. Write about your school timetable. Use Ex. 58 as a model.**

Prepositions of Place

*Brad is **in** the tree.*

*Brad is **at** the tree.*

*Brad is **opposite** the tree.*

*Brad is **between** two trees.*

*Brad is **among** the trees.*

*Brad is **next to/ beside** the tree.*

*Brad is **on** the branch of the tree.*

*Brad is **behind** the tree.*

*Brad is **in front of** the tree.*

*Brad is **near** the forest.*

*Brad is **under** the branch.*

We use **prepositions of place** to say where somebody or something is. These include: **on, under, in front of, behind, beside/next to, near, at, in, between, among** and **opposite.**

Note: We use **between** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of two other things or people. We use **among** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of three or more things or people.

We use **at:**

- in the expressions: *at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of ..., at the bottom of ..., at the station, at the airport, at Mary's (house), at a party/concert/football match, at the bus stop, at the door, at one's desk*
- with addresses when we mention the house number.
  at 18, Broxton Street **BUT** *in Broxton Street*

We use **in:**

- in the expressions: *in the middle, in the air, in the sky, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/ magazine/book, in a street, in the world, in a photograph/picture, in a car, in a taxi*
- with the names of cities, countries and continents.
  in Rome, in France, in Asia

We use **on:**

- in the expressions: *on the left/right, on the first/second, etc floor, on a bus/train/plane/ship, on a horse/ bicycle/motorbike, on a chair* **BUT** *in an armchair*

61 Complete the sentences with: *in, in front of, opposite, among, behind* **or** *between.*

1 The fruit salad is *in* the bowl.

2 Karen is ..... Jack.

3 Eddie is ..... Jen and Claudia.

4 They are ..... each other.

5 Sandra is ..... Chris.

6 Sam is ..... his friends.

62 Underline the correct item.

1 Maths is my favourite subject **at/on** school.
2 The dog is sleeping **under/among** the table.
3 My dad's car is the one **beside/in** yours.
4 My new camera is **in/on** the table.
5 There is a party **at/on** Jake's house tonight.
6 John is standing **next to/between** his uncle.
7 The museum is in High Street, **opposite/under** the art gallery.
8 My bookcase is **between/under** the wardrobe and the bed.
9 Clare is hiding **in front of/behind** the tree.
10 My dad loves sitting **on/in** the armchair next to the fireplace.

63 Circle the correct answer.

1 We're spending the weekend ..... the beach house.
A in B on C at

2 Is that Adam standing ..... the newsagent's?
A under B between C in front of

3 Look at this photo! Mary is the one sitting ..... John and Liz.
A at B between C under

4 "Where is Sue?"
"She's ..... the back garden."
A on B next to C in

5 "Where are my shoes, Mum?"
"They're ..... the bed."
A under B at C in

6 Is that my MP3 player ..... your desk?
A in B among C on

7 Were there a lot of people ..... the party?
A at B on C in

8 "Is your house far from the school?"
"No, it's ..... it."
A between B near C in front

64 Underline the correct item. Then, describe your bedroom to your partner.

Hi Diane,
I want to tell you about my bedroom **1) in/on** our new house. It's really nice! The room is quite big. My bed is **2) next to/between** the window. There is a bookcase **3) opposite/under** my bed and a warm rug **4) on/at** the floor **5) between/behind** the bed and the bookcase. My desk is **6) near/under** the door. I've got a computer and a big TV **7) in/on** it. There is also a poster **8) on/at** the wall **9) above/on** my desk. I really like my new bedroom. The rest of the house is great, too!
I can't wait for you to come and see it!
Write soon.
Jim

65 Complete with *at, on, in*.

1 A: There is a photo of my home town *in* this magazine.
B: Wow! It's amazing!

2 A: Where's your mum?
B: She's ..... work.

3 A: Excuse me, where's the library?
B: It's ..... the seventh floor.

4 A: Do you want to go ..... your car?
B: I don't think so. It's still in the garage.

5 A: Is Georgia ..... the doctor's?
B: Yes. She's got a really bad cold.

6 A: Where's room 2C?
B: ..... the right, opposite the library.

66 Fill in the gaps with *at* or *in* and one of the words from the list.

- bed • the park • the cinema • home
- the airport • Sweden

1 There is a nice film on *at* the cinema.
2 Don't call Jack now. He isn't ..... .
3 The weather's great! We can go for a picnic ..... today.
4 My aunt's sick. She's ..... right now.
5 What time does your flight arrive? I can meet you ..... .
6 We are from Italy but we live ..... .

67 Complete with the right *preposition* and answer about yourself.

1 Do you live *in* the USA? *Yes, I do./No, I don't.*
2 Is there a table ..... the middle of your living room?
3 Are you ..... school right now?
4 Are your parents ..... home now?
5 Are you ..... your desk?

68 Look at the picture, read the text and find the correct *preposition*.

- between
- on (x2)
- opposite
- under
- next to

There is a coffee table in the living room. It is **1)** ..... the fireplace. There is also a small rug **2)** ..... it. **3)** ..... the two windows there is a lamp and a tall plant. The lamp is **4)** ..... a small table. **5)** ..... the lamp there is a big, pink armchair. The curtains **6)** ..... the windows are pink, too.

Speaking

69 Describe to each other your favourite room in your house. Use *prepositions of place*. Then, guess which room your partner has described.

In my favourite room there's a big bed with lots of pillows on it. There's a desk next to the bed. On the desk ...

Writing

70 Now, write the description of your favourite room. You can use Ex. 64 as a model.

Question Words

*A: **Who** are they?*
B: Betty and Chris.
*A: **How old** are they?*
B: They are twenty.
*A: **Where** are they?*
B: At a café.
*A: **How many** bags are there under the table?*
B: Two.
*A: **What** colour are the bags?*
B: Blue and brown.

We use **question words** to ask about someone or something.

- ***who/whose*** **(people)**
  *"**Who** is your best friend?" "Alice."*
  *"**Whose** dog is this?" or "**Whose** is this dog?"*
  "It's Pam's." (possession)

- ***which/what*** **(things)**
  Which is used to ask about a **limited choice** of things.
  *"**Which** singer do you like best – Shakira or Beyoncé?"* (You have to choose between these two singers, so the choice is limited.)

  What is more general. It is usually used to ask about an **unlimited choice** of things.
  *"**What** food do you like?"* (There are many kinds of food such as Chinese, Italian, Mexican, etc, so the choice is unlimited.)

- ***where*** **(place)**
  *"**Where** is my new T-shirt?" "On your bed."*

- ***when/how long (ago)/how often/what time*** **(time)**
  *"**When** is your party?" "Next Saturday."*
  *"**How long** is the film?" "3 hours."*
  *"**How often** do you go to the gym?" "Three times a week."*
  *"**What time** is it?" "It's 9 o'clock."*

- ***how long/how tall*** **(size)**
  *"**How long** is a blue whale?" "About 30 metres."*
  *"**How tall** is she?" "She's 1.65 m."*

- ***how much*** **(quantity)**
  *"**How much** are these boots?" "€65."*

- ***how many*** **(number)**
  *"**How many** bedrooms are there in your house?" "Three."*

- ***how*** **(manner)**
  *"**How** do you make a cake?"*

- ***why*** **(reason)**
  *"**Why** are you happy?"*
  "It's my birthday today!"
  (Answers sometimes begin with *because*.)
  "Because it's my birthday today."

- ***how old*** **(age)**
  *"**How old** is he?" "Nine."*

- ***how far*** **(distance)**
  *"**How far** is your house?" "About a ten-minute walk."*

71 **Fill in the gaps with** *whose, how far, how much, how tall, where* **or** *who*. **Then match the questions (1-6) to the answers (a-f).**

1	*a*	*Whose* is this belt?
2		..... milk is there?
3		..... is your sister?
4		..... is it to the bus stop?
5		..... is that man?
6		..... is your coat?

a It's Paul's.
b She's 1.65 metres.
c It's Mr Jackson, our English teacher.
d It's in my wardrobe at home.
e About ten minutes' walk.
f About one litre.

72 **Choose the correct word.**

1 A: **What/Which** is this under the bed?
B: It's a skateboard.

2 A: **Who/Whose** gloves are those?
B: They're Susan's.

3 A: **Where/What** is your bike?
B: It's in the garden.

4 A: **What/How** does this computer work?
B: You should turn it on first!

5 A: **Which/What** jacket is yours?
B: The green one.

6 A: **Who's/Whose** Peter Smith?
B: I think he's John's cousin.

7 A: **Why/How** is Bill so happy?
B: Because it's his birthday today.

8 A: **Who's/Whose** purse is this?
B: It's Katie's.

9 A: **When/Where** does your cat sleep?
B: In the living room.

10 A: **How/What** is the weather like in Spain?
B: It's really hot!

11 A: **When/Why** are you going on holiday?
B: Next weekend.

12 A: **Where/What** time is it?
B: It's quarter past two.

73 **Complete the sentences with** *many, much, far, tall, often, long* **or** *old*.

1 A: How *far* is it to the train station?
B: It's only ten minutes' walk.

2 A: How ..... is the blue dress?
B: It costs £35.

3 A: How ..... are you?
B: I'm 14.

4 A: How ..... do you go swimming?
B: Three or four times a week.

5 A: How ..... are you?
B: About 1.7 metres.

6 A: How ..... brothers have you got?
B: Two.

74 **Fill in the correct *question word*.**

George: Hello?
Jason: Hi, George. It's Jason.
George: Jason! 1) *How* are you?
Jason: I'm fine thanks.
George: 2) ..... is your new house?
Jason: It's great!
George: 3) ..... is your bedroom like?
Jason: It's really big!
George: 4) ..... are you now?
Jason: In our living room, watching TV.
George: 5) ..... is there with you?
Jason: Greg. Would you like to talk to him?
George: 6) ..... not? Thanks!

75 Matt and Vicky have just met. Complete the dialogue using the questions below.

- What's your teacher's name?
- How many students are in your class?
- How do you get to school?
- Who's your best friend there?
- When do your summer holidays begin?
- Where is your school?

Matt: 1) *Where is your school?*
Vicky: In Leeds.
Matt: 2) .....
Vicky: Twenty.
Matt: 3) .....
Vicky: Mr Johnson.
Matt: 4) .....
Vicky: Ashlea.
Matt: 5) .....
Vicky: I walk.
Matt: 6) .....
Vicky: 14th July.

76 Use the information on the card and the prompts to write questions and answers, as in the example.

1 Where/be/Café Venice?
Where is Café Venice? In the centre of Venice.
2 How many/types of/drinks/be/there?
.....
3 How much/be/a fresh coffee?
.....
4 How much/be/cakes?
.....
5 Who/be/the owner?
.....

77 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

This is **Susan Star**. She is from **Seattle, the USA**. She is **25 years old** and her birthday is on **15th December**. She's a **hairdresser** and she owns a hairdressing salon called *Cutting Edge*. **Three** other people work with Susan; Mary, Rita and Sally. Susan's favourite clothes are **skirts and dresses** and her favourite clothes designer is **Ralph Lauren**.

1 *Who is this?*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....

78 a) How well do you know your partner? Ask him/her the following questions and write down his/her answers.

1 *Where* are you from?
I'm from Madrid, Spain.
2 ..... old are you?
.....
3 ..... is your birthday?
.....
4 ..... is your favourite sport?
.....
5 ..... is your best friend?
.....
6 ..... are your hobbies?
.....

b) Now, tell the class about your partner.

Maria is from Madrid in Spain. She is ...

Writing

79 Write a short paragraph about your partner using the information from Ex.78.

Maria is from Madrid in Spain. She is ...

Exploring Grammar (Unit 1)

• Possessive Adjectives/ Pronouns & Possessive Case

1 **a) Read the text below and underline two *possessive adjectives*. Where do we use *possessive adjectives*: before or after nouns?**

A: Hi, I'm Martin. What's your name?
B: Hi! My name's Ruth. Are you new here?
A: Yes, I am.
B: Your dog is really beautiful.
A: Oh! He's not mine. He's my cousin's.
B: Oh, I see! So, how old are you, Martin?
A: I'm sixteen. And you?
B: I'm fifteen.
A: Where are you from?
B: I'm from Bristol. And you?
A: I'm from Manchester, but I'm in Bristol now with my family.
B: Has your family got a house here?
A: Yes, but it's not ours. It's my uncle's.
B: Why are you in Bristol?
A: My dad got a new job here.
B: That's great! Nice to meet you then, Martin.
A: Thanks! Nice to meet you, too!

b) Read the text again and circle two *possessive pronouns*. Where do we use *possessive pronouns*: before or after the verb?

c) Highlight the examples of the *possessive case* in the text. How do we form the *possessive* with singular and plural nouns?

• 'To be'/'Have got'

2 **a) Read the text. Find all forms of the verbs *to be* and *have got*. What are their equivalent negative forms?**

b) Fill in: *am/is/are* or *have/has*. Then answer the questions.

1 *Has* Ruth got a dog? *No, she hasn't.*
2 ..... Martin 16 years old? ..... .
3 ..... Martin's dad got a job? ..... .
4 ..... Martin and Ruth in Manchester? ..... .
5 ..... Martin from Bristol? ..... .

• Subject/Object Pronouns

3 **a) Read the dialogue again and highlight all the *subject pronouns*. What are their equivalent object pronouns?**

b) Look at the text again and fill in the table.

a We use ..... pronouns before verbs.
b We use ..... pronouns after a verb or preposition.

• Question Words

4 **a) Find all the question words in the text. Which question word is used to ask about:**

1 people? .....
2 age? .....
3 place? .....
4 reason? .....
5 things? .....

b) Complete with question words. Then, in pairs ask and answer the questions.

1 ..... is your best friend? ..... .
2 ..... is your favourite colour? ..... .
3 ..... rooms are there in your house? ..... .
4 ..... are you from? ..... .
5 ..... old are you? ..... .
6 ..... water do you drink every day? ..... .

Revision (Unit 1)

Circle the correct item.

1 My sister Judy and I ..... fifteen.
A is B am C are

2 ..... Peter got a big family?
A Has B Have C Is

3 Listen to ..... ! He can speak Chinese!
A her B he C him

4 There are a lot of ..... and two cows on my grandad's farm.
A sheeps B sheep C sheep's

5 "..... car is that?"
"It's Jane's."
A Whose B Who's C Which

6 My birthday is ..... May 29th.
A in B at C on

7 "What ..... your names?"
"We're Christine and Stacy."
A is B are C has

8 What's ..... in the sky? Is it a helicopter or a plane?
A this B that C these

9 I need ..... eggs for the cake.
A any B some C an

10 "What's this?"
"..... my new mobile phone."
A This is B Is C It's

11 Tracy is a friend of ..... .
A me B mine C I

12 My house is ..... from the gym.
A ten minutes' walk
B ten-minute walk
C ten minute's walk

13 Matt lives ..... 25, Apple Street.
A on B at C in

14 How ..... is your school?
A far B long C many

15 My friends and I love extreme sports. ..... favourite is skydiving.
A We B Our C Ours

16 ..... Steve and Allan cousins?
A Are they B Is C Are

17 Don't talk ..... the lesson!
A from B during C on

18 That's not my DVD. It's ..... .
A David B Davids' C David's

19 He ..... got a large TV in his bedroom.
A is B 's C have

20 I've got a new goldfish. ..... bowl is in my room.
A Its B It's C It

21 Vicky and her family are ..... Rome.
A at B on C in

22 "Has Pamela got a house by the sea?"
"Yes, she ..... ."
A has got B has C have

23 ..... name is Erin. She's sixteen years old.
A Hers B She C Her

24 "..... is he happy?"
"Because it's his birthday today."
A Why B Who C When

25 In this photo, Patrick is ..... Paul and Mark.
A among B between C at

(Points: ___ / 25)

2 Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Form

*Amy **brushes** her teeth after every meal. Actually, she's **brushing** her teeth right now.*

Present Simple

Affirmative	I **sing.**	He/She/It **sings.**	We/You/They **sing.**
Negative	I **don't sing.**	He/She/It **doesn't sing.**	We/You/They **don't sing.**
Interrogative	**Do** I **sing?**	**Does** he/she/it **sing?**	**Do** we/you/they **sing?**
Short Answers	**Yes,** I **do.**	**Yes,** he/she/it **does.**	**Yes,** we/you/they **do.**
	No, I **don't.**	**No,** he/she/it **doesn't.**	**No,** we/you/they **don't.**

Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take **-s** in the **third person singular.** *I read – he reads, I dance – she dances*
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o**, take **-es.** *I kiss – he kisses, I brush – he brushes, I teach – he teaches, I mix – he mixes, I go – he goes*
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ies.** *I study – he studies, I try – he tries*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s** only. *I say – he says*

Pronunciation

-s/-es in the **third person singular** is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds. *kick – kicks*
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds. *wish – wishes*
- /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds. *stay – stays*

Present Continuous

Affirmative	I'**m reading.**	He'**s**/She'**s**/It'**s reading.**	We'**re**/You'**re**/They'**re reading.**
Negative	I'**m not reading.**	He/She/It **isn't reading.**	We/You/They **aren't reading.**
Interrogative	**Am** I **reading?**	**Is** he/she/it **reading?**	**Are** we/you/they **reading?**
Short Answers	**Yes,** I **am.**	**Yes,** he/she/it **is.**	**Yes,** we/you/they **are.**
	No, I'**m not.**	**No,** he/she/it **isn't.**	**No,** we/you/they **aren't.**

Spelling

- Most verbs add **-ing** after the base form of the main verb. *listen – listening, look – looking, wash – washing*
- Verbs ending in **-e**, drop the **-e** and add **-ing.** *ride – riding, smile – smiling*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel and a consonant** double the consonant and add **-ing.** *swim – swimming, get – getting*
- Verbs ending in **-ie** change the **-ie** to **-y** and add **-ing.** *lie – lying*

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines, habits, repeated actions usually with adverbs of frequency** (usually, always, etc).
  *Sharon **goes** horse-riding every Sunday.* (habit)

- **permanent states.**

  *Monica **lives** in Berlin. She **teaches** History.*

- **timetables or programmes** (buses, trains, etc).

  *The plane **leaves** at 6 o'clock.*

- **general truths or laws of nature.**

  *The sun **sets** in the West.* (law of nature)

Time expressions used with the *present simple*: every hour/day/week/month/summer/year, etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at midday, at night, etc

We use the **present continuous** for:

- **actions happening at the time of speaking.**
  *He **is doing** an experiment at the moment.*

- **temporary actions happening around the time of speaking.**
  *David **is staying** on his grandfather's farm these days.*

- **fixed arrangements in the near future.**
  *Danny and Sue **are flying** to Hawaii next week.*

- with **always** to express our annoyance at actions happening too often.

Time expressions used with the *present continuous*: now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, etc

Stative Verbs

Some verbs don't have continuous forms because they describe a state not an action. Some of these are: **like, love, hate, want, know, need, believe, understand, remember, forget, sound, cost.**

*I **want** an ice cream.* (NOT: ~~*I'm wanting an*~~ ...)

*I **don't understand** the question.* (NOT: ~~*I'm not understanding*~~ ...)

*I **love** my dog very much.* (NOT: ~~*I'm loving*~~ *my dog* ...)

*Do **you remember** Samantha?* (NOT: ~~*Are you remembering*~~ ...)

2 Present Simple vs Present Continuous

1 **Write the third-person singular of the verbs in the correct box, as in the example. Then read the verbs aloud.**

• shout • match • read • say • trick
• wish • kiss • trip • catch • climb
• finish • try • sing • rush • save

/s/	*shouts,* .....
/ɪz/	*matches,* .....
/z/	*reads,* .....

2 **Add *-ing* to the verbs below and put them in the correct box:** *watch, have, tie chat, run, eat, lie, catch, put, do, hang, play, surf, get, go, celebrate, ride, cook, speak, sing, use, swim, draw, fly.*

+ -ing	*watching,* .....
~~-e~~ → + -ing	*having,* .....
~~-ie~~ → +y + -ing	*tying,* .....
double consonant + -ing	*chatting,* .....

3 **Underline the correct item.**

1 Does your dad **drive/drives** a car?
2 **Does/Do** Mary and Paul live in London?
3 Does your mum **makes/make** your bed?
4 Linda **has/have** a shower every day.
5 Jackie and Steve **goes/go** to the cinema at the weekends.
6 My sister and I **doesn't/don't** get up early on Sundays.

4 **Charlotte is at home with her family. Look at the picture and complete the questions. Then, answer them.**

1 *Does* Charlotte surf the Net?
Yes, she does.
2 ..... Charlotte have a dog?
..... .
3 ..... Charlotte's parents have grey hair?
..... .
4 ..... Charlotte's grandad wear glasses?
..... .
5 ..... Charlotte's mum chat on the phone?
.....
6 ..... Charlotte's dad read newspapers?
..... .

5 **Fill in with the *present continuous*.**

1 Look! They *are swimming* **(swim)** in the sea.
2 Danny and Mandy ..... **(fly)** a kite in the park.
3 I ..... **(not/ride)** my bike at the moment.
4 My mum ..... **(cook)** dinner in the kitchen now.
5 Melanie and I ..... **(play)** computer games. We ..... **(not/draw)** pictures.
6 My brother ..... **(not/use)** the computer right now.
7 ..... **(your dad/fix)** your bike in the garden?
8 ..... **(you/meet)** John and Mary tonight?

Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency show us **how often something happens**. They are the following:

always (100%)	sometimes (25%)
usually (75%)	rarely/seldom (10%)
often (50%)	never (0%)

*We **always** do experiments in the school science lab.*

We use **adverbs of frequency**:

a) **before** the **main verb**. *We **often** order pizza on Friday nights.*

b) **after** the verb **to be**. *She is **never** late for work.*

Note: The adverbs **rarely/seldom** and **never** have a negative meaning and they are never used with the word **not**. *They **rarely** go out on Sunday nights.*
*He **never** has eggs and bacon for breakfast.*

6 Use adverbs of frequency and the phrases below to write about yourself.

1 go to bed at 10 o'clock
I often go to bed at 10 o'clock.
2 have cereal for breakfast
.....
3 talk to friends on the phone
.....
4 visit my grandparents
.....
5 tidy my room
.....
6 go to the cinema with my friends
.....
7 walk to school
.....
8 eat at fast-food restaurants
.....
9 cook lunch
.....
10 get up early on weekdays
.....
11 have a shower in the evenings
.....
12 watch TV on Saturday mornings
.....

7 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 by bus/school/always/he/goes/to
He always goes to school by bus.
2 on/park/the/sometimes/he/goes/to/Sundays
.....
3 never/pool/goes/she/swimming/in/the
.....
4 always/eat/they/the/in/breakfast/morning
.....
5 watch/often/we/TV/dinner/after
.....
6 always/Tom/for work/is/late
.....

8 In pairs, ask each other how often you:

- surf the Net • chat on the phone
- play sports • hang out with friends
- watch TV • eat out

A: How often do you surf the Net?
B: I sometimes surf the Net.
A: How often do you ...? etc.

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

1 Stephanie *is playing* **(play)** computer games in her room right now.
2 Tessie ..... **(have)** dance classes on Tuesdays.
3 The children ..... **(walk)** to school today.
4 Lauren ..... **(go)** to bed early every night.
5 She ..... **(live)** in New York City.
6 Helen ..... **(not/talk)** on the phone at the moment.
7 Sally usually ..... **(watch)** TV in the evening.
8 Jim ..... **(surf)** the Net at the weekends.
9 The boys ..... **(not/eat)** breakfast every morning.
10 What time ..... **(you/leave)** for work on Fridays?
11 ..... **(they/study)** hard for the exams these days?
12 I ..... **(visit)** my grandmother tomorrow.

10 Complete the exchanges with the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

1 A: *Do you like* **(you/like)** your new job?
B: Yes, a lot. Actually, I *'m having* **(have)** my first big meeting tomorrow.

2 A: ..... **(you/believe)** in ghosts?
B: Well, I ..... **(not/know)** if they are real, but I ..... **(not/want)** to see any!

3 A: ..... **(Dave/cycle)** in the park right now?
B: Yes, he ..... . He ..... **(ride)** his bike every weekend.

4 A: Jason ..... **(be)** very busy.
B: I know. He ..... **(work)** very hard these days.

5 A: Where ..... **(be)** Tom and Luke now? I ..... **(need)** to talk to them.
B: They ..... **(watch)** a film in Tom's room.

11 Ann has got a daily routine, but she is changing it for today. Look at the pictures and the prompts to say what she usually does and what she is doing today.

A

in the morning
- go swimming
- go jogging

B

in the afternoon
- watch TV
- play computer games

C

in the evening
- talk on the phone
- go out with her friends

(A) *Ann usually goes swimming in the morning, but today she is going jogging.*

12 Look at the pictures and write sentences, as in the example.

play tennis every afternoon

play basketball now

1 *They play tennis every afternoon. They aren't playing tennis now. They're playing basketball.*

take the bus to school every morning

walk to school today

2 .....

.....

visit museums at weekends

visit the zoo today

3 .....

.....

play football on Tuesdays

swim now

4 .....

.....

13 Complete with *am/is/are* or *do/don't/does/doesn't*.

1 A: Where *do* John and Lisa live?
B: In London.

2 A: Is Peter a good football player?
B: Yes, but he ..... play very often.

3 A: Why ..... you crying?
B: I ..... watching a really sad film.

4 A: Where ..... Brenda going?
B: To the supermarket.

5 A: I ..... want to go out tonight.
B: Why? Is everything OK?

6 A: How much ..... this jacket cost?
B: It's not very expensive.

14 Complete the dialogue with the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Meg: Hi, Linda! **1)** *Are you doing* **(you/do)** anything this Saturday?
Linda: Not really, why?
Meg: **2)** ..... **(you/want)** to go shopping in the morning?
Linda: That **3)** ..... **(sound)** great! I **4)** ..... **(want)** to buy a new dress for Julie's wedding!
Meg: When **5)** ..... **(she/get)** married?
Linda: In July!
Meg: Wow! So soon? Well, then you **6)** ..... **(need)** to buy a dress before it's too late. What time **7)** ..... **(be)** good for you?
Linda: Let's meet at the bus stop at 10.
Meg: Great! See you on Saturday!

15 Underline the correct item.

1 Angela is sleeping now/often.
2 Tom gets up late at present/on Sundays.
3 I'm taking swimming lessons these days/every summer.
4 Does Karen now/usually wake up early?
5 George isn't playing volleyball now/every day.

16 Complete with the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Dear Maria,

I 1) *'m writing* **(write)** from the beautiful island of Sicily. The weather 2) ..... **(be)** hot and sunny so we 3) ..... **(spend)** most of the day relaxing on the beach.

My family and I 4) ..... **(stay)** in a hotel by the sea. Right now, I 5) ..... **(sit)** on the balcony and I 6) ..... **(drink)** fruit juice. My parents 7) ..... **(be)** at the market. They 8) ..... **(look)** for fresh fruit and vegetables.

On Tuesday, we 9) ..... **(leave)** for Sardinia, another beautiful Italian island. We 10) ..... **(plan)** to visit all its ancient sites and take lots of photos.

I just 11) ..... **(love)** it here and I 12) ..... **(not/want)** to leave.

See you soon,
Lisa

17 Write sentences about yourself. Use the following time expressions.

- usually • always • now
- these days • on Mondays

1 *I usually go to the beach in July.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

Speaking

18 Look at the pictures and the prompts. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- doctor
- work now?
- take a break

A: What does she do?
B: She's a doctor.
A: Is she working now?
B: No, she's taking a break.

- secretary
- type a letter now?
- talk on the phone

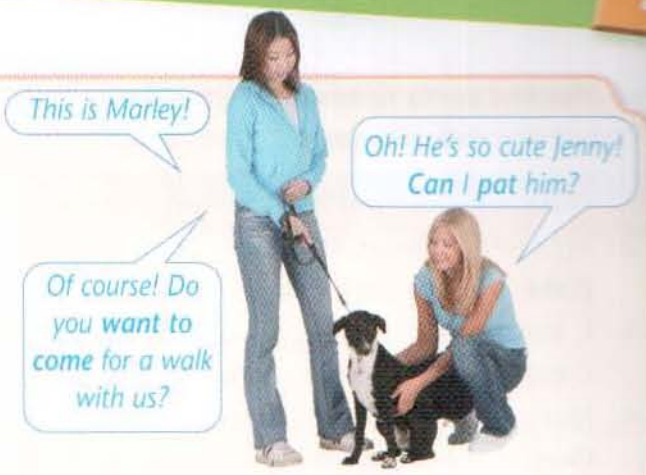
- teacher
- teach at the moment?
- correct students' homework

- farmer
- milk the cows now?
- feed the chickens

Writing

19 Choose one of the pictures from the Speaking activity and describe it. Say where the people are, what they are doing, what they are wearing, etc.

For Further Practice see p. 146



The infinitive

The **infinitive** is the basic form of all verbs.

There are two types of infinitives:
a) **to-infinitive** *to visit*
b) **bare infinitive (infinitive without to)** *visit*

To-infinitive

We use **to-infinitive:**

- after the following verbs: **advise, agree, ask, decide, expect, forget, hope, manage, need, offer, prefer, promise, refuse, seem, want**, etc.
  *She **seems to be** really happy.*
- after **be + adjective** (like: *happy, nice, sorry*, etc).
  *It's **nice to see** you again!*
- after verbs like **know, learn, remember, ask, want to know**, when they're followed by the question words *who, what, where* and *how*.
  *She **knows how to make** a cheesecake.*
- with the adverbs **too** and **enough**.
  *She's **too sad to go** to a party.*
  *You aren't old **enough to go** out alone.*
- to express purpose.
  *I'm going to the supermarket **to buy** some orange juice.*
- with **would love, would like, would prefer**.
  *I'd **love to go** to the cinema tonight.*

Bare infinitive (infinitive without to)

We use **infinitive without to:**

- after **modal verbs** (*can, may, should*, etc).
  *I **can play** the guitar.*
- after the verbs **let** and **make**.
  *My parents never **let** me **go** out after 9.*
  *My mum always **makes** me **tidy** my room.*

The subject of the infinitive

- When the subject of the main verb and the subject of the infinitive is the same, then the subject of the infinitive is omitted.
  *They **want to buy** a new house.* (The subject of the main verb (want) and the subject of the infinitive (to buy) is the same: 'They'.)
- When the subject of the infinitive is different from the subject of the main verb, then the subject of the infinitive is not omitted. The subject of the infinitive can be a name (Tony), a noun (the girls), or an object pronoun (me, you, them, etc) and goes before the infinitive.
  *I want **Susan** to help me with my homework.*
  Or *I want **her** to help me with my homework*
  (The subject of the verb (want) is 'I'. The subject of the infinitive (to help) is Susan/her.)

1 **Write what the following words/phrases are followed by: *to-infinitive* (TI) or *bare infinitive* (BI).**

1	can +	BI	4	want +	.....	7	let +	.....	10	I'm sorry +	.....
2	advise +	.....	5	seem +	.....	8	hope +	.....	11	make sb +	.....
3	should +	.....	6	may +	.....	9	promise +	.....	12	refuse +	.....

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form.

1 This book is too long *to read* **(read)** in a week.
2 My brother always makes me ..... **(take)** the dog for a walk.
3 I know where ..... **(find)** the cheapest CDs in town.
4 Mum is going to the bakery ..... **(buy)** some bread.
5 You should ..... **(tell)** your teacher about this problem.
6 We want ..... **(travel)** to Vienna in the spring.
7 I can ..... **(understand)** how happy she is from the look on her face.
8 Ella would like ..... **(become)** a famous singer.
9 My brother doesn't let me ..... **(use)** his laptop.
10 We don't have enough money ..... **(stay)** in an expensive hotel.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs below.

• make • buy • come • do • drive
• hear • go • run • speak • take

1 I promise *to come* home before 10 o'clock.
2 Do you know how ..... a chocolate cake?
3 It's too cold ..... for a walk outside.
4 She's not old enough ..... a car.
5 Matt and Amy can ..... German.
6 I'd like ..... a new pair of jeans.
7 He hopes ..... his first marathon this year.
8 Jack knows how ..... his Maths homework.
9 I'm happy ..... you're doing well at school.
10 You should ..... an umbrella with you today.

4 Use either the *bare* or the *to-infinitive* to form sentences. Make any other necessary changes.

1 it/be/too late/call/them/now
It's too late to call them now.
2 let/me/tell/you/what/this/be
.....
3 the children/seem/like/their/new teacher
.....
4 an artist/can/remember/people's faces/in detail
.....
5 you/be/old enough/go/on holiday/with/your friends
.....
6 it/be/nice/be/back/home
.....
7 I/not know/how/answer/this/question
.....
8 she/manage/finish/project/on time/the
.....

5 Rephrase the following, as in the example.

1 My mum says I must go home now.
My mum wants *me to go home now.*
2 You must do your homework now.
I want ..... .
3 You must leave now.
I want ..... .
4 You mustn't call me again.
I don't want ..... .
5 My uncle Pete says I must visit him tomorrow.
My uncle Pete wants ..... .
6 My mum says I mustn't go to bed late tonight.
Mum doesn't want ..... .
7 She must tidy her room.
I want ..... .
8 Dad says I must study more.
Dad wants ..... .

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form.

1 A: Do you want *to eat* **(eat)** lunch now?
B: Not just yet. I'd like *to go* **(go)** to the gym first.

2 A: Do you know how ..... **(use)** this computer?
B: Yes. Here, let me ..... **(show)** you how.

3 A: Can you ..... **(stop)** talking, please? Our teacher asked us ..... **(hand)** in the project tomorrow.
B: Sorry! I promise ..... **(be)** quiet.

4 A: Do you expect ..... **(find)** a job this summer?
B: Yes, I hope ..... **(work)** on my uncle's farm.

5 A: Did you ask Dave ..... **(come)** to the party?
B: Yes, but his mum says he's too young ..... **(go)** to parties.

6 A: How do you manage ..... **(exercise)** with such a busy schedule?
B: Well, it seems ..... **(be)** difficult, but it's easy if you organise your time well.

7 A: Can you ..... **(make)** pancakes?
B: No, I don't know how ..... **(cook)** yet.

8 A: Do you know what ..... **(study)** for the test tomorrow?
B: Yes, we must ..... **(learn)** all the new vocabulary.

9 A: John promised ..... **(visit)** us at the weekend.
B: I'm really happy ..... **(hear)** that.

7 Complete the email using the verbs in brackets in the correct *infinitive* form.

email

Hi Lindsey,

Thanks for your email. It's great 1) *to hear* **(hear)** from you again.

I hope I can 2) ..... **(come)** to your party next week. My parents don't let me 3) ..... **(go)** to parties often, so I need 4) ..... **(ask)** them first. However, they like you, so they should 5) ..... **(say)** 'yes'.

Do you expect 6) ..... **(have)** many guests at the party? I want 7) ..... **(buy)** you a present. Is there anything you need?

Another thing – I don't remember how 8) ..... **(find)** your house. Can you 9) ..... **(send)** me the directions? Don't forget 10) ..... **(tell)** me which bus 11) ..... **(take)** from my house.

I hope 12) ..... **(see)** you at your party!

Lots of love,
Tina

Speaking

8 In pairs, take turns to tell your partner what your teacher lets/doesn't let you do or makes/doesn't make you do. Use your own ideas as well as the ideas below to help you.

- play games • tidy the classroom • talk
- have parties • use a dictionary
- play music • eat • work in pairs
- listen to music • write on the board
- correct each other's homework
- use the school library

A: Our teacher doesn't let us play games in the classroom.
B: Our teacher makes us tidy the classroom every day, etc

3 The infinitive / *-ing* form

The ' -ing form'

The ***-ing*** **form** is the form of the verb that ends in **-ing**.

having, making, going

*Alex and Vicky love **playing** video games.*

Use

We use the ***-ing*** **form**:

- as a noun.
  Swimming *is good for your body.*
- with the following verbs: **like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer.**
  *Stacy **hates getting** up early.*
- after the verb **go** when we talk about activities.
  *We sometimes **go ice-skating** in winter.*
- after the verbs: **start, begin, finish, stop, continue.**
  *It **stopped raining** half an hour ago.*
- after phrases like **be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, there's no point (in), what's the use of ..., can't help, can't stand.**
  *I **can't stand listening** to rock music.*
- after prepositions.
  *I'm good **at building** model aeroplanes.*
- after the following verbs: **avoid, admit, confess, deny, look forward to, mind, regret, risk, spend, suggest**, etc.
  *I **suggest going** for a walk.*

Notes:

- We use the **to-infinitive** and not the ***-ing*** **form** after the expressions ***would love, would like, would prefer.***
  *I **would love to meet** your new friend.* **BUT** *I **love reading** books.*
- We can use the **bare infinitive** or the ***-ing*** **form** after the verbs **see, hear, feel** and **watch**. Notice the difference in meaning, however: *I **saw** Helen **park** her car.* (I saw the whole action – Helen finished parking the car.)
  *I **saw** Helen **parking** her car.* (I only saw part of the action – Helen was in the process of parking the car.)

9 **Match column A to column B to make correct sentences, as in the example.**

A

1	f	Steve enjoys
2		I decided
3		It's no use
4		The Simpsons are looking forward to
5		Swimming
6		The magician can
7		Bill and Vicky hope
8		Kelly avoids
9		Can you
10		Would you like

B

a trying to fix the TV. We need a new one.
b make rabbits disappear.
c is my favourite sport.
d to become doctors one day.
e going on their family holiday.
f playing computer games. It's his favourite pastime.
g help me with my Maths homework?
h to meet my parents?
i to buy a new laptop.
j eating fast food because she believes it's unhealthy.

10 Choose the correct item.

1 I saw Tom ..... the letter and read it.
A opening B to open C open

2 I don't like ..... tennis.
A play B to play C playing

3 She seems ..... really sad.
A being B to be C be

4 Max is tired of ..... late nights.
A working B to work C work

5 It stopped ..... an hour ago.
A snow B snowing C to snow

6 I would love ..... on a cruise next summer.
A to go B go C going

7 Are you looking forward to ..... to Rome?
A fly B to fly C flying

8 Let's go ..... in the afternoon.
A jogging B jog C to jog

9 The Smiths decided ..... their house.
A selling B to sell C sell

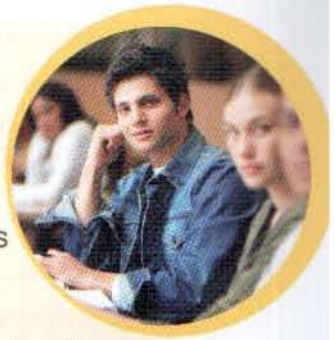
10 ..... is my favourite extreme sport!
A To skydive B Skydiving C Skydive

11 Complete the sentences about yourself. Use the *infinitive* or *-ing form*.

1 I like *helping my dad in the garden.*
2 I can't stand .....
3 I must .....
4 I don't mind .....
5 I love .....
6 I want .....
7 I hate .....
8 I know how .....
9 My parents make me .....
10 I would like .....

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* or *-ing form*.

A



Chris wants **1)** *to become* **(become)** an actor one day. He loves **2)** ..... **(act)** and he can **3)** ..... **(dance)** very well, too. He enjoys **4)** ..... **(watch)** films and he hopes **5)** ..... **(perform)** in action films when he's older.

B

Susan expects **1)** *to pass* **(pass)** her exams next week. She's also looking forward to **2)** ..... **(relax)** in the summer. Her parents want her **3)** ..... **(have)** a holiday in the mountains, but she prefers **4)** ..... **(spend)** the time on the beach. She wants to learn how **5)** ..... **(windsurf)**, too.

Speaking

13 Find out how your partner likes/doesn't like spending his/her summer holidays. Use the verbs and phrases below.

• love • hate • don't mind • like

go swimming | sunbathe | stay up late
read books | meet friends | eat ice cream

A: What do you like doing during your summer holidays?
B: I love ...

Writing

14 Write a short paragraph about how your partner likes/doesn't like spending his/her summer holidays.

Exploring Grammar (Units 2-3)

• Present Simple vs Present Continuous

1 **a) Read the text. Circle all the verbs in the *present simple* and underline all the verbs in the *present continuous*. Then, look at the highlighted verb forms and match them to their uses:**

- daily routines/habits/repeated actions
- permanent states
- actions happening at the time of speaking
- temporary actions happening around the time of speaking
- fixed arrangements in the near future

Pamela's Blog

A day at work!

My job is quite different. You see I'm a zookeeper. I work in the local zoo. It's hard, but I like looking after wild animals. Let me describe my typical day.

I get up early every day. I always help feed the animals in the morning. I sometimes forget to eat breakfast myself because I think about the animals first. I usually spend the rest of the day washing the animals and cleaning their enclosures, too.

We often have educational days at the zoo. Schools organise trips to see our wildlife and we teach children some facts about how the animals live and what they eat. This week is special because we're taking groups of students and scouts for evening walks around the zoo! It's a thrilling experience and I hope they like it! Right now I'm preparing the pandas' lunch. I'm feeding them at 2 o'clock this afternoon, as I have to prepare for the evening walk.

So what do you think? Isn't my job different?

b) How do we form the *negative* and the *interrogative* of the *present simple* and the *present continuous*? What are the spelling rules for each tense?

2 **What is a *stative verb*? Find an example in the text.**

3 **Underline all the *adverbs of frequency* in the text. Where do we use *adverbs of frequency* in a sentence?**

4 **Fill in with the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.**

1 A: What time ..... **(you/eat)** breakfast in the morning?
B: At 7:30.

2 A: ..... **(your sister/want)** to come with us?
B: I don't think so. She ..... **(do)** her homework right now.

3 A: ..... **(they/like)** hanging out with friends?
B: Yes, they do.

4 A: Please be quiet. Kylie ..... **(study)** for her Maths test.
B: Oh, I ..... **(be)** so sorry!

5 A: ..... **(Max/sleep)**?
B: No, he ..... **(watch)** TV in his bedroom.

• The Infinitive/-ing form

5 **When do we use the *-ing* form? the *to-infinitive*? and the *infinitive without to*? Find examples in the text.**

6 **Write *-ing* form, *to- infinitive* or *infinitive without to* next to each word/phrase. Make sentences using them.**

1 like *-ing form*
2 want .....
3 suggest .....
4 can .....
5 would like .....
6 seem .....

Revision (Units 1-3)

Circle the correct item.

1 She never ..... dinner after 9 o'clock.
A eat B have C has

2 My parents are sleeping ..... .
A never B at the moment
C always

3 "Does Melissa like travelling?"
"No, she ..... ."
A hasn't B isn't C doesn't

4 She can ..... five foreign languages!
A to speak B speaking C speak

5 ..... he remember Lisa?
A Does B Is C Has

6 My dad doesn't let me ..... TV at night.
A watching B watch C to watch

7 "Is John having lunch right now?"
"Yes, he ..... ."
A has B does C is

8 These are my notebooks. ..... are on the teacher's desk.
A Yours B Your C You

9 Kate is ..... sister.
A Stacy's B Stacy C Stacys'

10 Matt's party is ..... Saturday.
A on B at C in

11 "..... is the dog?"
"It's under the table."
A What B Where C Which

12 I'm too tired ..... a film right now.
A watching B to watch C watch

13 What time ..... your mum get up every morning?
A does B are C do

14 Do you ..... the question?
A understanding B understand
C understands

15 It's hot and sunny today. I suggest ..... for a swim.
A going B to go C go

16 He ..... in Leeds.
A live B living C lives

17 This is ..... and Jim's dog. They call it Rudy.
A Nicole B Nicole's C Nicoles'

18 Dean and Paul are out with some friends of ..... .
A theirs B their C them

19 Jane ..... to buy this book. It's really interesting!
A is wanting B wants C want

20 They must hurry if they want to arrive ..... time for the film.
A at B in C for

21 I love your new laptop! ..... fantastic!
A It's B Its C It

22 There isn't ..... apple juice in the fridge.
A not any B some C any

23 Jack ..... got two dogs and a cat.
A is B has C have

24 Tom! ..... is someone here to see you!
A There B It C Where

25 Hello. ..... is Rose Butler speaking.
A That B This C These

(Points: ___ / 25)

4 Past Simple (regular & irregular verbs)

Past Simple (regular & irregular verbs)

*It **was** a beautiful summer day. The kids **woke up** at 9 o'clock. They **felt** really excited about their trip to Florida.*

*Mr and Mrs Smith **made** breakfast and **put** their suitcases in the car.*

*Half an hour later, they **set off** on their journey.*

*Suddenly, Mrs Smith **froze**. "Oh, no!" she said. "We **left** the baby behind!"*

Form (Regular/Irregular verbs)

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **finished/ran.**
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **didn't finish/run.**
Interrogative	**Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **finish/run?**
Short Answers	**Yes,** I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **did.**
	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **didn't.**

Spelling Rules (regular & irregular verbs)

- Verbs ending in **-e** take only **-d**. *like – liked*
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ied**. *fry – fried*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y**, take **-ed**. *play – played*
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel between two consonants**, double the last consonant before the **-ed**. *plan – planned*
  BUT *open – opened, fix – fixed*
- Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **l** before they take **-ed**.
  travel – travelled, quarrel – quarrelled

- Irregular verbs do not form the **past simple** by adding **-ed**.
  come – came, see – saw, break – broke
  (See list of irregular verbs at the back of the book.)

Pronunciation

The suffix **-ed** is pronounced:

- **/ɪd/** when the verbs end in **/t/** or **/d/** sound. *posted, needed*
- **/t/** when the verbs end in a **/k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /f/** or **/p/** sound.
  booked, missed, matched, brushed, coughed, stopped
- **/d/** when the verb ends in any other sound.
  bowed, arrived, scrubbed, opened

Use

We use the **past simple** to talk about:

- **actions which happened at a particular time in the past. The time is either mentioned or implied.**
  *They **went** camping last summer.* (When? Last summer. The time is mentioned).
  *They **did** lots of things.* (When? Last summer. The time is implied.)

- **actions that happened immediately one after the other in the past.**

*First she **read** the book and then she **showed** it to her friends.*

- **past habits.** In this case we use adverbs of frequency (*always, often, usually, every day/month*, etc).
  *My family and I always **went** camping every summer when I was young.* (But we don't go any more.)

- **people who are no longer alive.**

*Princess Diana **helped** people in need.*
(Princess Diana is dead.)

Time expressions used with the *past simple*: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/month/year, two hours/days/weeks/months/years ago, when, then, in 2008, etc

1 Complete the table with the following verbs.

• act • chat • close • fry • enjoy • tidy • like • look • open • play • quarrel • race • stop • study • surf • travel • try • use • watch • plan • happen • learn • miss

need – needed	*act – acted,*
joke – joked	
cry – cried	
stay – stayed	
drop – dropped	
cancel – cancelled	

2 **Write the *past simple* form of the verbs below. Then put them into the correct category in the table.**

1 paint – *painted*
2 watch – .....
3 open – .....
4 arrive – .....
5 dance – .....
6 visit – .....
7 climb – .....
8 finish – .....
9 cook – .....
10 need – .....
11 drop – .....
12 laugh – .....
13 play – .....
14 race – .....

/id/	/t/	/d/
painted	*watched*	*opened*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

3 **a) Complete the tables with the *past simple* of the following verbs.**

• swim • dance • ride • fly • cook
• draw • do • walk • see • wear
• arrive • tidy • celebrate • leave
• come • break • talk • lie • go

regular	irregular
.....	*swam*
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

b) Now complete the sentences with verbs from Ex. 3a in the *past simple*.

1 I *swam* in the sea every day last summer.
2 Sarah ..... dinner for her family last Sunday.
3 Mark's room was a mess, so he ..... it last night.
4 Nell usually takes the bus to school, but she ..... there yesterday.
5 Sue ..... to her best friend on the phone an hour ago.
6 David ..... a picture of his house at school today.
7 The girls ..... their bicycles around the park yesterday morning.
8 His parents ..... to Rome last Friday evening. The flight lasted one hour.
9 Alex ..... his homework and ..... for a walk.
10 I ..... a very good comedy at the cinema.
11 Jane ..... at the party at 8 o'clock.
12 Mary ..... a funny costume at yesterday's street parade.

4 **Write what you did ...**

• yesterday afternoon • three days ago
• last week • last year • in 2007
• last summer

1 *I read a comic yesterday afternoon.*
2 .....
.....
3 .....
.....
4 .....
.....
5 .....
.....
6 .....
.....

5 **Look at what Sandra *did/didn't do* last Sunday and make sentences.**

- get up early ✗
- eat breakfast ✓
- go to school ✗
- do her homework ✓
- meet her friends ✓
- check her emails ✗

Last Sunday ...

1 *Sandra didn't get up early.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

6 **a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.**

Amelia Earhart, the legendary woman pilot, 1) *was* (be) born in Kansas, USA in 1897. After her first plane journey in 1920, she 2) ..... (take) flying lessons and then in 1921 she 3) ..... (buy) her own plane. Her big moment 4) ..... (come) in 1932 when she was the first woman pilot to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a single flight. But Amelia 5) ..... (not/stop) there. Next, she 6) ..... (decide) to fly around the world! She 7) ..... (set) off in March 1937 but never 8) ..... (reach) her destination. Her plane mysteriously 9) ..... (disappear) over the Pacific Ocean. Rescue teams 10) ..... (spend) weeks searching but 11) ..... (find) nothing. What 12) ..... (happen) to Amelia on her last flight? Nobody knows for sure.

b) Write questions about Amelia Earhart. Then write short answers.

1 Amelia Earhart/buy/her own plane/in 1921?
Did Amelia Earhart buy her own plane in 1921?
Yes, she did.

2 she/cross/the Atlantic/in 1932?
.....
.....

3 she/decide/to/fly/around the world?
.....
.....

4 she/set off/in March 1937?
.....
.....

5 she/reach/her destination?
.....
.....

6 rescue teams/find/her?
.....
.....

7 **Put the verbs into the *past simple*. Then match the questions to the answers.**

[1 c] What film *did you watch* **(you/watch)** yesterday evening?

[2] What time .... **(you/go)** to bed last night?

[3] What time .... **(you/wake up)** this morning?

[4] What ..... **(you/eat)** for breakfast?

[5] Who ..... **(you/meet)** this afternoon?

[6] Where ..... **(you/go)** last weekend?

a	8:00 am.	d	To the cinema.
b	Fred.	e	At midnight.
c	*Spiderman 3.*	f	An egg on toast.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.

1 A: What *did you cook* **(you/cook)** for dinner?
B: I *made* **(make)** a pizza.

2 A: ..... **(you/see)** any films last weekend?
B: No, but I ..... **(read)** a nice book.

3 A: ..... **(they/go)** to the gym last night?
B: No, they ..... **(stay)** at home and ..... **(surf)** the Net.

4 A: ..... **(Matt/meet)** his cousin yesterday?
B: Yes, they ..... **(go)** to the football match together.

5 A: How ..... **(be)** the party?
B: Fantastic! Everyone ..... **(dance)** to the music and ..... **(sing)** along to their favourite songs.

6 A: When ..... **(you/fly)** to the Bahamas?
B: Last summer. We ..... **(have)** a wonderful time!

9 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 didn't/to/Emma/go/school/today
Emma didn't go to school today.

2 James/did/dishes/the/wash/yesterday?
.....

3 play/last/the boys/didn't/night/football
.....

4 Caroline/a/pair/wore/of/boots/red/last Sunday
.....

5 holiday/last/went/we/on/year/Spain/to
.....

6 you/the/did/news/listen/the/to/radio/on?
.....

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.

A: What 1) *did you do* **(you/do)** last summer?
B: I 2) ..... **(go)** to an island and I 3) ..... **(work)** in a restaurant.
A: What kind of work 4) ..... **(you/do)**?
B: I 5) ..... **(be)** a waiter.
A: 6) ..... **(you/work)** long hours?
B: Yes, but I 7) ..... **(sleep)** a lot, too. I also 8) ..... **(save)** some money.
A: How long 9) ..... **(you/stay)** there?
B: I 10) ..... **(arrive)** in June and 11) ..... **(leave)** in August. I 12) ..... **(be)** there for two months.
A: 13) ..... **(you/have)** a nice time?
B: Yes, I 14) ..... **(enjoy)** it a lot!

Speaking

11 a) In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example. Use the phrases below and your own ideas.

- eat breakfast this morning
- do your homework last night
- hang out with friends last weekend
- go swimming last Friday
- buy new clothes last week

A: Did you eat breakfast this morning?
B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. etc

b) Now tell the class what your partner did/didn't do.

Mark ate breakfast at ...

Writing

12 Write a short paragraph about things you did/didn't do yesterday morning. Use the Speaking activity to help you.

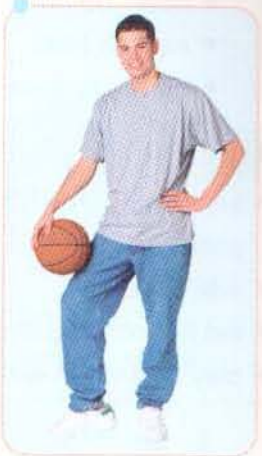
For Further Practice see p. 147

Used to

Form

Used to is a past form. We cannot use it in the present tense.
It has the same form in all persons singular and plural.
*He **used to** play tennis. He **didn't use to** play tennis. **Did** he **use to** play tennis?*

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **used to speak** Italian.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **didn't use to speak** Italian.
Interrogative	**Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **use to speak** Italian?
Short Answers	**Yes,** I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **did.**
	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they **didn't.**



*Did Adam **use to play** football when he was eight? **Yes**, he **did**. He **used to play** football, but now he plays basketball.*

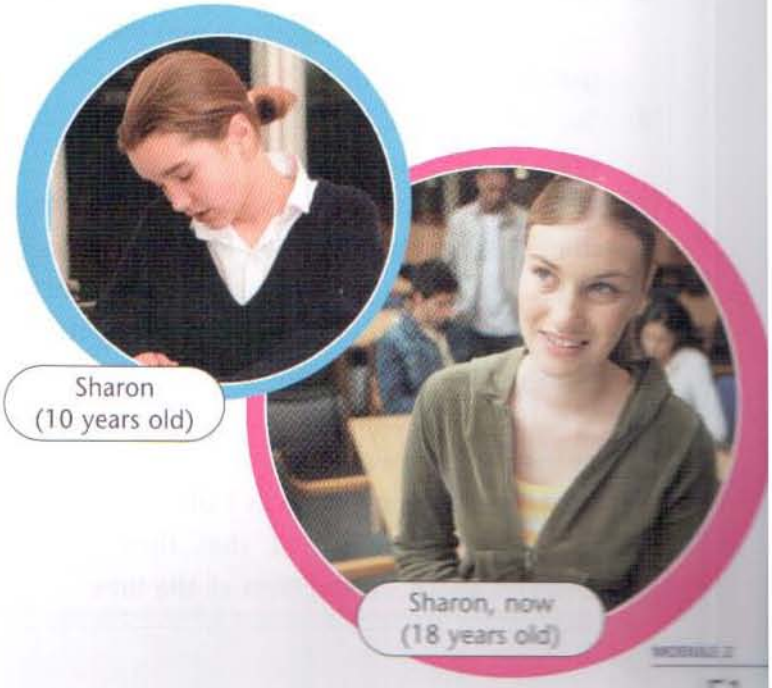
Use

- **Used to** is used to talk about **past habits** or things that happened regularly in the past but no longer happen.
  *He **used to read** a lot of books when he was a child.* (He doesn't do that any more.)
- We also use **used to** for things that were true but are not true any more.
  *Maggie **used to have** brown hair when she was young.* (Now she has blonde hair.)
- We can use the ***past simple*** instead of **used to** with no difference in meaning when we talk about past habits.
  *He **used to live** in Paris./He **lived** in Paris.*
  BUT *She **bought** a new dress yesterday.* (NOT: ~~*used to buy*~~ – single past action)

1 Match the verbs 1-6 with the words/phrases a-f. Then write sentences about what Sharon *used to/didn't use to* do when she was younger.

1 d	play	a	books
2	not eat	b	a lot of television
3	draw	c	pictures with crayons
4	walk	d	computer games
5	not read	e	vegetables
6	watch	f	to school

1 *Sharon used to play computer games.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....



Prepositions of movement

Brad is walking ***across*** *the road.*

Brad is running ***along*** *the road.*

Brad is going ***up*** *the tree.*

Brad is coming ***down*** *the tree.*

Brad is diving ***into*** *the pool.*

Brad is coming ***out of*** *the tunnel.*

Brad is jumping ***over*** *the tree.*

Brad is running ***around/round*** *the tree.*

Brad is running ***from*** *one tree* ***to*** *the other.*

Brad is jumping ***onto*** *the tree.*

Brad is going ***through*** *the tunnel.*

Brad is running ***past*** *the tree.*

Brad is running ***towards*** *the tree.*

Brad is falling ***off*** *the tree.*

We use **prepositions of movement** to show the direction in which someone or something is moving. These include: **along, across, up, down, into, out of, over, from ... to, around/round, onto, through, past, towards, off.**

Note: **by + car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat BUT on foot**

When there is an article *(a/an, the)*, a possessive adjective *(my, your, etc)* or the possessive case before the means of transport, we don't use **by**.

on the train (NOT: ~~*by the train*~~) *in my car* (NOT: ~~*by my car*~~)

on the 5 o'clock bus, ***in*** *Bill's car,* ***in*** *a taxi,* ***on*** *the bus,* ***on*** *the plane*

6 Prepositions of movement

1 Fill in the correct *preposition of movement*.

1 He is skiing *down* the slope.

2 They are walking ..... the beach.

3 She is going .... the stairs.

4 The train is going ..... the bridge.

5 He's getting .... the taxi.

6 They are walking ..... the road.

2 Underline the correct *preposition of movement*.

1 A: What's that helicopter for?
B: It flies **over/up** the city to see the traffic.

2 A: Look! The leaves are falling **off/out of** the trees!
B: Autumn is here at last!

3 A: Why did you hang up the phone?
B: I didn't. I lost the signal when I passed **through/towards** a tunnel.

4 A: Where does this train go?
B: It goes **from/off** Paris **to/in** Lyon.

5 A: We missed the bus. How can we get to the airport now?
B: We can go **by/in** my car.

6 A: Does your dad drive you to school?
B: No, I go **by/on** foot.

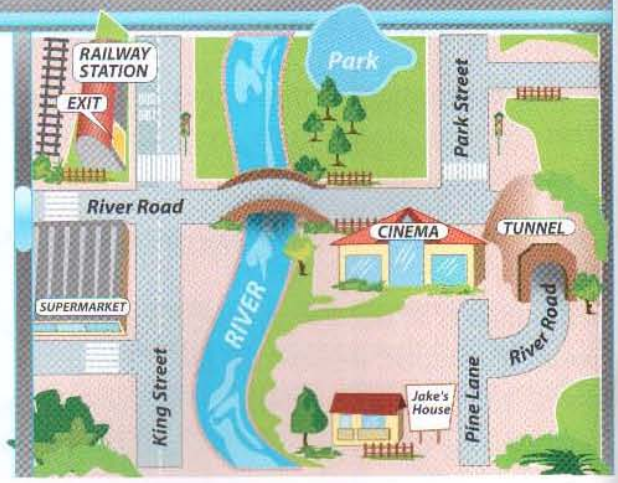
7 A: I saw you get **past/out of** a taxi last night. Where did you go?
B: I went to the cinema.

8 A: I can't climb **onto/over** the boat! It's too high!
B: Of course you can! Give me your hand!

3 Jake moved to a new house and he invited his friend Sam to see it. Here's part of Jake's email to his friend. Read it, look at the map and complete with: *along, across, past, over, through, round, out of.*

When you come **1)** *out of* the train station, turn right. Walk **2)** ..... King Street until you see River Road. Turn left on River Road and go **3)** ..... the bridge. Keep walking and go **4)** ..... the cinema. Then walk **5)** ..... the tunnel and go **6)** ..... the corner. Walk **7)** ..... to the other side of Pine Lane and my house is just on the left. You can't miss it.

See you soon,
Jake



4 Underline the correct item.

1 Your shoes are **under/between** the table.
2 The girl is cycling **across/through** the tunnel.
3 Our house is **next to/in** the hospital.
4 The train leaves **in/at** ten minutes.
5 I go to school **on/by** bus every day.
6 I like walking **in/at** the park on warm summer days.
7 David is my best friend **on/at** school.
8 You should be careful when you walk **across/past** the street.
9 I am very tired **on/at** the moment.
10 We can go to the cinema **in/on** Friday night.

5 Underline the correct *preposition*.

1 A: Excuse me! How can I get to the supermarket?
B: You have to go **up/across** the bridge to get there.

2 A: Where is David?
B: Over there! He's getting **onto/out of** a taxi.

3 A: I can't find my glasses.
B: I saw them **in/on** the kitchen table this morning.

4 A: Where do you live?
B: In Clark Street, **near/between** the hospital.

5 A: Do you know where my CDs are?
B: Yes, I put them **in/at** a box, **through/under** your bed.

6 A: Do you walk to work?
B: No, I go **by/on** bus.

6 Underline the correct *prepositions*.

Alison is sitting **1) in/at** her desk **2) at/on** the moment. She is **3) across/next** to her best friend, Meg. They're taking notes for their history project now. They have to give it to their teacher **4) on/at** Friday. **5) In/On** the afternoon, the girls are meeting their friend, Alex. They usually take a walk **6) over/through** the park **7) from/during** the afternoon, but today they're going **8) at/to** the library together so they can finish the history project.

Speaking

7 Look at the map in Ex. 3. In pairs, ask and give directions from and to the following places:

- railway station – supermarket
- park – cinema
- Jake's house – park
- cinema – railway station
- railway station – park
- supermarket – Jake's house

A: How can I go from the railway station to the supermarket?
B: When you come out of the railway station, turn right. Walk along King Street. When you reach River Road, go across the street and the supermarket is on your right. etc.

Writing

8 You are organising a party at your new house. Write a paragraph giving directions from the nearest train or bus station to your house. Draw a simple map. Use Ex. 3 as a model.

Exploring Grammar (Units 4-6)

• Past Simple

1 **a) Read the text below. Circle all the verbs in the *past simple*. Which are regular? Which are irregular? List them under the headings.**

Regular	Irregular
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

b) Look at the highlighted verb forms in the text and match them to their uses.

- actions which happened at a specific time in the past
- actions which took place one after the other in the past

Did you always believe that Walt Disney created the story of Cinderella? Well, then, you are wrong. Do you know who really wrote some of the most famous fairy tales like *Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty* and *Little Red Riding Hood*? It was a french writer called Charles Perrault who lived during the 17th century.

Charles was born in Paris. He was the son of a wealthy family. He went to the best schools and studied law at university. He spent most of his life in jobs with the government in France. His life as a writer began later on, though, as he used to write children's stories in his free time and only published his first collection when he was 55 under the name of one of his sons. Charles lost his job when he was 67 and then decided to only write fairy tales for his children.

After he died, Charles became famous as the writer who made fairy tales the way we know them today.

2 **a) How do we form the interrogative/negative forms of the *past simple*? Find examples in the text.**

b) How do we form short answers in the *past simple*?

3 **Write the *past simple* of the following verbs. What are the spelling rules? Which of these can you find in the text?**

1 live .....
2 travel .....
3 walk .....
4 study .....
5 play .....
6 create .....

• Used to

4 **Look through the text and find a past habit of Charles Perrault's. What is the *negative* and *inerrogative* form of this structure?**

• Prepositions of Movement

5 **Read the text and circle all the *prepositions of movement*. Why do we use them? What other *prepositions of movement* do you know?**

Little Red Riding Hood is about a little girl who walks from her own house to her grandma's. She skips through the woods to get there.

A bad wolf sees her as she comes along the forest path. He runs quickly towards her grandma's house. The wolf goes into the house, eats grandma, and then waits for the girl to arrive to eat her as well. To their luck, a hunter is near the house and comes to their rescue. He cuts the wolf open and pulls out *Little Red Riding Hood* and her grandma. Isn't this a happy ending?

Revision (Units 1-6)

Circle the correct item.

1 Did you ..... to wear glasses when you were twelve?
A used B use C using

2 Amelia Earhart ..... born in Kansas, USA in 1897.
A was B is C were

3 I always go to work ..... car.
A on B in C by

4 I finished my homework two hours ..... .
A then B ago C now

5 He seems to ..... really sad.
A is B being C be

6 Natalie ..... a new motorbike last week.
A used to buy B bought
C is buying

7 Slow down! There's a dog walking ..... the road!
A through B across C round

8 ..... Andrew go to the cinema yesterday afternoon?
A Does B Is C Did

9 He ..... €200 for his new bike.
A pay B paid C payed

10 My grandma always gets up ..... dawn.
A at B from C in

11 The train ..... in half an hour. Let's go!
A arrived B arrives C arrive

12 We ..... sightseeing tomorrow. Would you like to join us?
A go B went
C are going

13 What time ..... your dad leave the office yesterday?
A is B did C does

14 Do you mind ..... down please?
A sitting B to sit C sit

15 "Are you from India?"
"Yes, ..."
A I'm B I am C am

16 Max is diving ..... the pool.
A into B past C towards

17 I used ..... jogging every morning, but now I go to the gym.
A go B going C to go

18 ..... is Mary speaking. Is Jane there please?
A This B That C Those

19 Look at those colourful .....!
A butterflys B butterfly
C butterflies

20 This is Becky's house. It ..... got six bedrooms!
A is B was C has

21 This car isn't mine. It's ..... .
A they B theirs C them

22 "Whose room is this?"
"It's ..... room."
A Max and Tom's B Max's and Tom's
C Max's and Tom

23 "How ..... is the film?"
"2 hours."
A often B much C long

24 Peter is a teacher. He ..... English at a primary school.
A taught B is teaching C teaches

25 I ..... a French test at school the day before yesterday.
A sat B sit
C am sitting

(Points: ___ / 25)

Past Continuous

Form | **was/were + verb -ing**

Affirmative	I/He/She/It **was sleeping.**	We/You/They **were sleeping.**
Negative	I/He/She/It **wasn't sleeping.**	We/You/They **weren't sleeping.**
Interrogative	**Was** I/he/she/it **sleeping?**	**Were** we/you/they **sleeping?**
Short Answers	**Yes,** I/he/she/it **was.**	**Yes,** we/you/they **were.**
	No, I/he/she/it **wasn't.**	**No,** we/you/they **weren't.**

Use

We use the **past continuous**:

- **for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.**
  *Kelly **was shopping** at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.*
  (We do not know when she started or when she finished.)

- **for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).**
  *They **were talking** when his mobile **rang**.*

- **for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past. (simultaneous actions).**
  *Linda **was drawing** while her mum **was cooking** at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.*

- **to give the background information in a story.**
  *The sun **was shining** and the wind **was blowing**. It was a perfect day for windsurfing.*

Time expressions used with the *past continuous*: while, as, when, all day/night/morning, etc

When/While/As + past continuous (longer action in progress) *When/While/As she **was cooking** dinner, the phone rang.* (**was cooking** is a longer action than ***rang***)	**When + past simple** (shorter action which interrupts the action in progress) *The children were playing **when** their mother **called** them.* (**called** is a shorter action than **were** ***playing***)

1 **Debbie is a student who works in a clothes shop on Saturdays. This is a page from Debbie's diary with a list of the things she did last Saturday. Complete the sentences about what Debbie was doing at the stated times, as in the example.**

1 Debbie *was eating breakfast* at 7:20.
2 Debbie ..... at 7:35.
3 Debbie ..... at 8:10.
4 Debbie ..... at 8:55.
5 Debbie ..... at 11:15.
6 Debbie ..... at 1:40.
7 Debbie ..... at 3:15.
8 Debbie ..... at 6:35.
9 Debbie ..... at 7:10.
10 Debbie ..... at 8:45.

7:00 – 7:30	*eat breakfast*
7:30 – 7:45	*have a shower*
8:00 – 8:30	*walk to work*
8:45 – 9:00	*prepare the shop*
9:00 – 1:00	*help customers*
1:10 – 1:50	*have lunch with Julie*
2:00 – 6:00	*work*
6:15 – 6:45	*go home*
7:00 – 7:20	*make dinner*
7:45 – 9:30	*watch a film*

2 **Use the *past continuous* to say what you were doing ...**

1 at 9 o'clock last night.
I was doing my homework at 9 o'clock last night.
2 at 8:30 yesterday morning.
.....
3 three hours ago.
.....
4 last Saturday afternoon.
.....
5 last summer.
.....
6 this time last year.
.....
7 at noon last Sunday.
.....
8 at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
.....
9 at midnight yesterday.
.....
10 in July two years ago.
.....

3 **What were they doing at 5 o'clock yesterday? Write sentences in the *past continuous*.**

1 David / jog
David was jogging at 5 o'clock yesterday.

2 Bill and Susan / shop
.....
.....
.....

3 Mary and Brian / wash their car
.....
.....
.....

4 Vicky / talk on the phone
.....
.....
.....

4 **Look at a picture of the Browns' house last Sunday evening. What was each person doing? Look at the picture and use the phrases below to correct the sentences.**

• sleep on the sofa • play computer games • read a book • iron the clothes
• watch TV • talk on the phone

1 Mr Brown was writing an email.
Mr Brown wasn't writing an email. He was reading a book.

2 Mrs Brown was washing the clothes.
.....
.....

3 Sam and Peter were doing their homework.
.....
.....

4 Amy was sending a text message.
.....
.....

5 Grandma was surfing the Net.
.....
.....

6 Grandad was listening to music.
.....
.....

5 **Form questions and then answer them using the *past continuous*.**

1 you/study/London/last year? – No/Paris
A: *Were you studying in London last year?*
B: *No, I wasn't. I was studying in Paris.*

2 your mum/cook/dinner/six o'clock/yesterday evening? – Yes
A: .....
B: .....

3 you/have/dinner/seven o'clock/last night? – No/study
A: .....
B: .....

4 it/rain/all day/last Sunday? – Yes
A: .....
B: .....

6 **Join the sentences using *as, while* or *when*, as in the example.**

1 Neil was listening to the radio. The doorbell rang.
Neil was listening to the radio when the doorbell rang.
or *As/While/When Neil was listening to the radio, the doorbell rang.*

2 Tom was chopping carrots. He cut his finger.
.....
.....

3 I was cycling to school. It started to rain.
.....
.....

4 She was watching a film. She fell asleep.
.....
.....

7 **Fill in with the *past continuous*.**

A

When I came home from school yesterday my whole family was there. Mum 1) *was cooking* (cook) lunch as she 2) ..... (talk) on the phone. Dad was in the garden and he 3) ..... (water) the plants while our dog Max 4) ..... (splash) his paws in the water. My brothers, Pete and Bill, 5) ..... (surf) the Net and my sister, Brenda, 6) ..... (have) a shower. Everyone was very busy!

B

Yesterday afternoon, Judy and Meg went for a walk along the beach. There were other people there, too. Some children 1) ..... (swim) in the sea while a group of teenagers 2) ..... (dive) off some cliffs. An elderly couple 3) ..... (sit) on the sand. They 4) ..... (eat) ice cream while their grandson 5) ..... (build) sandcastles. In the distance, a family 6) ..... (try) to fly a kite. It was a lovely June afternoon!

8 **Complete with the *past simple* or the *past continuous*. Then underline.**

1 Dad *was sleeping* (sleep) when/while I *was doing* (do) my homework.
2 My brother and I ..... (play) in the park as/when it ..... (start) to rain.
3 While/When Mum ..... (wash) the dishes, she ..... (break) a glass.
4 As/When Kathy ..... (go) to school, she ..... (bump into) her old friend Sam.
5 We ..... (sit) a test, as/when our teacher ..... (correct) our homework.

9 **Complete with the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

A: What 1) *were you doing* (you/do) when the fireworks display 2) ..... (begin)? I 3) ..... (look) for you everywhere!
B: I 4) ..... (buy) some hot dogs from a street vendor. When I 5) ..... (come back) to find you, you were gone.
A: That's because I 6) ..... (try) to find you.
B: I'm sorry! I 7) ..... (get) you a hot dog, too. Here you go!
A: That's OK! Thanks for the hot dog.
B: 8) ..... (you/see) the fireworks display in the end?
A: Yes, I did. When it 9) ..... (start), I just 10) ..... (stand) and 11) ..... (stare) up at the sky.
B: That's great! I 12) ..... (eat) my hot dog during the fireworks, so I 13) ..... (not/see) much at all!
A: Ha! You're so silly!

Speaking

10 **In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you were doing yesterday at:**

- 7:45 am • 10:30 am • 12:00 pm
- 3:30 pm • 6:00 pm • 9:30 pm

A: What were you doing at ...
B: I was ...

Writing

11 **Write what your family was doing yesterday at:**

- 8:00 am • 5:00 pm • 9:00 pm

For Further Practice see p. 147

Past Simple vs Past Continuous

We use the **past simple** for:

- **an action which was completed at a stated time in the past.**
  *They **bought** souvenirs yesterday afternoon.*
  (When? Yesterday afternoon.)

We use the **past continuous** for:

- **an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.**
  *They **were having** coffee at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.*
  (We do not know when they started or when they finished.)

- **actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.**

- **two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past. (simultaneous actions)**

  *She **was talking** while her teacher **was writing** on the board.*

- **a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.**

writing on the board.

- **a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.**

writing on the board.

- **a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.**

writing on the board.

1 Put the verbs in the brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

1 Cathy *was listening* **(listen)** to music when the doorbell *rang* **(ring)**.
2 We ..... **(eat)** lunch when my brother ..... **(come)** home.
3 Greg ..... **(go)** home, ... **(have)** a shower and then ..... **(watch)** TV.
4 Mary ..... **(sing)** while Peter ..... **(play)** the piano.
5 Paul ..... **(read)** a book when his friend ..... **(call)** him.
6 Mark ..... **(feel)** disappointed when he ..... **(hear)** his football team lost the match.

2 Make sentences, as in the example. Use the *past simple* and the *past continuous*.

1 Aaron/write/an email – computer/crash
Aaron was writing an email when his computer crashed.
2 Mum/cook – burn herself
.....
.....
3 we/watch/the news – lights/go out
.....
.....
4 Jerry/run – sprain/his ankle
.....
.....
5 they/have/a picnic – it/start/rain
.....
.....
6 Alex/drive – get/a flat tyre
.....
.....
7 Josh/sleep – his phone/ring
.....
.....

3 Complete the dialogues with the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

A A: What 1) *happened* **(happen)** to Philip?
B: He 2) ..... **(ski)** when he 3) ..... **(fall)** and 4) ..... **(break)** his leg.
A: 5) ..... **(you/take)** him to hospital?
B: Yes! Straight away!

B A: When 1) ..... **(you/meet)** Luke?
B: Last year, while we 2) .... **(take)** music lessons.

C A: I 1) ..... **(call)** you last night, but you 2) ..... **(not/answer)**. What were you doing?
B: I 3) ..... **(have)** a bath.

D A: 1) ..... **(you/work)** at 8 o'clock last night?
B: No. We 2) ..... **(have)** dinner at a French restaurant.
A: Really? 3) ..... **(the food/taste)** good?
B: Yes! It 4) ..... **(be)** delicious!

4 Underline the correct item.

1 Sophie **was wrapping/wrapped** a birthday present when the doorbell **was ringing/rang**.
2 Last year, we **travelled/was travelling** to Italy to see some friends.
3 The plane **landed/was landing** at the airport at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
4 Steve **was trying/tried** traditional Greek food on holiday in Greece last year.
5 Justin **carried/was carrying** some boxes when he **tripped/was tripping** over a cable.

5 Circle the mistake (*A* or *B*) then correct it.

1 Gregory was sleeping (A) when the alarm was starting (B) ringing. *started*

2 Bill and Sarah played (A) in the garden when Sarah's mum called (B) them in to have dinner.
.....

3 Claire was (A) at her friend's house when the earthquake was striking (B). .....

4 Wanda was watching (A) a street parade when a man was grabbing (B) her bag and ran off.
.....

5 While we were getting (A) ready for the party, we were hearing (B) a knock at the door.
.....

6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 We were watching a fireworks display when *it started to rain*.

2 My sister was listening to music when .....
..... .

3 I was talking on the phone while .....
..... .

4 As my dad was watching the news, ...
..... .

5 I was sleeping when .....
..... .

6 While Mum was cooking dinner, ...
..... .

7 Fill in: *did/didn't, was/wasn't, were/weren't.*

1 A: What *did* Ann and Mary do at the weekend? ..... they go swimming?
B: No, they ..... . Ann ..... feeling very well.

2 A: ..... your parents working all day yesterday?
B: No, they ..... .

3 A: What ..... you doing at 10 o'clock yesterday evening?
B: I ..... watching a film on TV.

4 A: ..... you remember to pay the rent?
B: No, I ..... . I was so busy I ..... have time to go to the bank.

5 A: ..... you visit Helen yesterday?
B: No, I ..... . She ..... out of town. Maybe next week.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*.

Dear Gary,

You won't believe what 1) *happened* **(happen)** to me yesterday morning while I 2) .... **(shop)** at the supermarket. I 3) ..... **(buy)** some cheese when two tall men suddenly 4) ..... **(appear)** at the door. They 5) ..... **(threaten)** to hurt the cashier if she didn't give them the money they 6) ..... **(want)**. Everyone 7) ..... **(start)** screaming! An old lady who 8) .... **(stand)** in the queue 9) ..... **(faint)**. I 10) ..... **(not/know)** what to do. A few minutes later, the cashier 11) ..... **(give)** them the money and they 12) ..... **(run away)**. Luckily, nobody 13) ..... **(get)** hurt! What a day! I don't think I'll go shopping for a while. Well, what about you?

Write soon

Terry

9 **a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

1 My uncle Bob **1)** *decided* **(decide)** to go on holiday to Rome last month and he **2)** ..... **(ask)** me to look after his dog, Rex, while he was away. One day, while I **3)** ..... **(walk)** Rex, the strangest thing **4)** ..... **(happen)**.

2 It was a beautiful summer morning. The sun **5)** ..... **(shine)** and the birds **6)** ..... **(sing)**. The Park **7)** ..... **(be)** almost empty as it was still very early. Rex and I **8)** ..... **(walk)** beside the pond when, suddenly, I **9)** ..... **(slip)** and **10)** ..... **(fall)** into the water. I can't swim, so I got really scared. Rex **11)** ..... **(bark)** loudly while I **12)** ..... **(shout)** for help.

3 I don't remember much after that. When I **13)** ..... **(open)** my eyes, I **14)** ..... **(lie)** on the ground next to the pond and a man **15)** ..... **(stand)** over me. I said, "Thank you for saving me, sir!" But, he replied, "I **16)** ..... **(not/save)** you. I **17)** ..... **(arrive)** just as your dog **18)** ..... **(pull)** you out of the water." So, I **19)** ..... **(turn)** to Rex and **20)** ..... **(give)** him a big hug.

b) Ask and answer questions, using the prompts, as in the example.

1 Where/Uncle Bob/go/last month?
A: Where did Uncle Bob go last month?
B: He went on holiday to Rome.
2 What/be/the weather/like?
3 What/the writer/do/when/he/slip?
4 What/Rex/do/while/the writer/shout?
5 How/the writer/get out of/the water?
6 What/the writer/give/Rex/at the end?

Speaking

10 **Look at the pictures. In pairs, prepare a short story using the prompts. Use the *past simple* or the *past continuous*. Tell the class.**

- Saturday night/Sally and Rachel/be at fancy dress party
- they/dance to the music/have a great time
- while/dance/Rachel/meet woman/be dressed as a ghost
- Rachel/talk to woman/all night
- end of party/Rachel tell Sally/about interesting woman
- Sally/say to Rachel/not see/woman/dressed as ghost
- Rachel/be surprised/shocked
- At that time/both/realise that/woman/be/real ghost

A: Last Saturday night, Sally and Rachel were at a fancy dress party.
B: They were dancing to the music ... etc

Writing

11 **Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write the story. Give the story a different ending.**

For Further Practice see pp. 147-149

Exploring Grammar (Units 7-8)

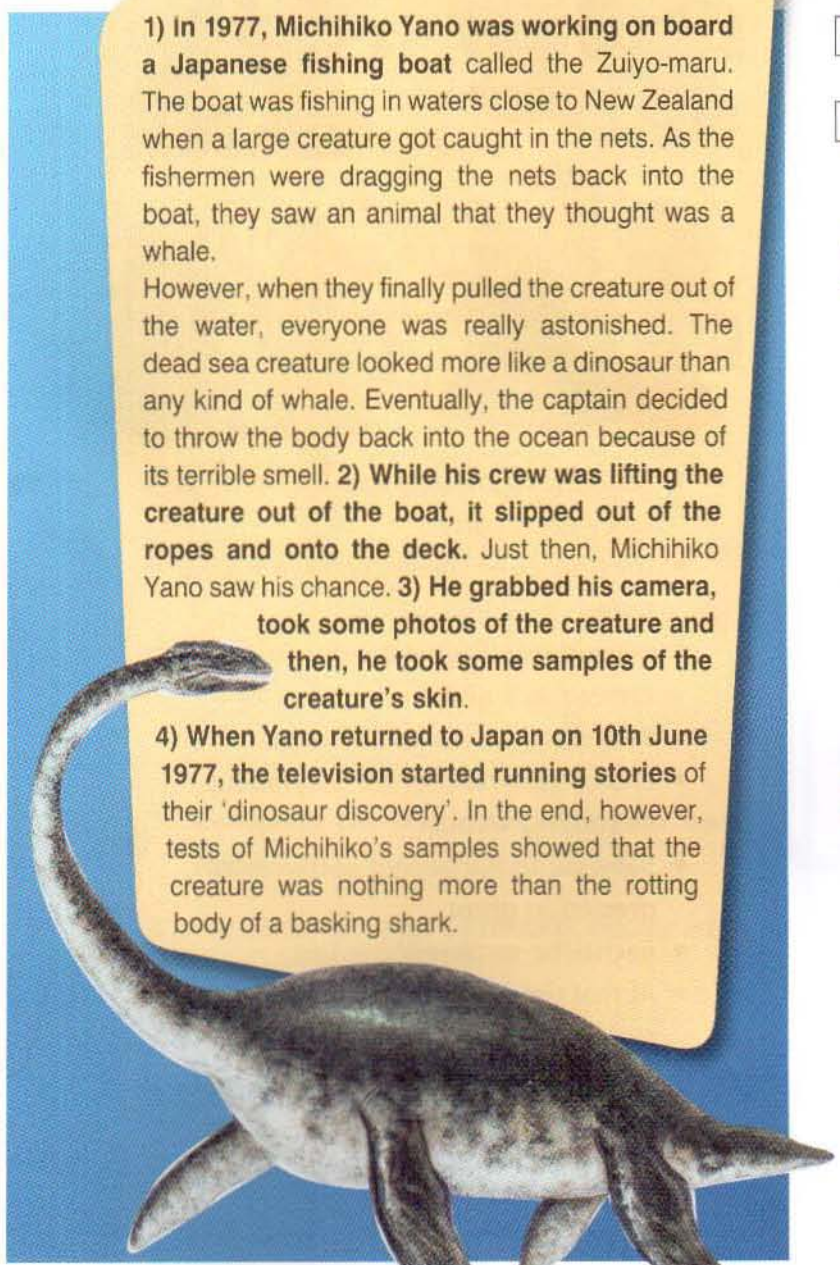
• Past Simple & Past Continuous

1 **a) Read the text below. Underline the verbs in the *past simple* and circle the verbs in the *past continuous*. Which *past simple* verbs are regular? Which are irregular?**

1) In 1977, Michihiko Yano was working on board a Japanese fishing boat called the Zuiyo-maru. The boat was fishing in waters close to New Zealand when a large creature got caught in the nets. As the fishermen were dragging the nets back into the boat, they saw an animal that they thought was a whale.

However, when they finally pulled the creature out of the water, everyone was really astonished. The dead sea creature looked more like a dinosaur than any kind of whale. Eventually, the captain decided to throw the body back into the ocean because of its terrible smell. **2) While his crew was lifting the creature out of the boat, it slipped out of the ropes and onto the deck.** Just then, Michihiko Yano saw his chance. **3) He grabbed his camera, took some photos of the creature and then, he took some samples of the creature's skin.**

4) When Yano returned to Japan on 10th June 1977, the television started running stories of their 'dinosaur discovery'. In the end, however, tests of Michihiko's samples showed that the creature was nothing more than the rotting body of a basking shark.



b) How do we form the negative and interrogative of the *past simple* and the *past continuous*?

c) Read the text again. Match the phrases in bold (1-4) with their uses below (A-D). Which other uses of the past simple and past continuous do you know?

A	an action which was completed at a stated time in the past
B	actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past
C	an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past
D	a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it

2 **Fill in the gaps with *when, while/as*.**

1 I was fishing by the lake ..... it started to rain.
2 My brother was reading a book ..... I was watching television.
3 I was driving to work ..... I had a flat tyre.
4 He was sailing his boat ..... he saw a dolphin in the sea.
5 They were eating ice cream ..... they were walking along the beach.

3 **Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.**

1 Who ..... **(you/talk)** to when I ..... **(see)** you on the bus this afternoon?
2 Mum ..... **(iron)** the clothes while my dad ..... **(wash)** the dishes.
3 The children ..... **(watch)** TV when the power ..... **(go)** out.
4 The sun ..... **(shine)** through my window when I ..... **(wake up)** this morning.
5 She ..... **(pull)** the camera out of her bag, then she ..... **(take)** photos of the animals.

Revision (Units 1-8)

Circle the correct item.

1 What ..... your friend doing yesterday afternoon?
A were B is C was

2 ..... bag do you like? The green or the black one?
A What B Which C How

3 Bill was walking to work when he ..... .
A fell B falls
C was falling

4 Look at that man! He is skiing ..... the slope very fast!
A through B past C down

5 I didn't ..... watch cartoons when I was your age.
A used to B use to C used

6 What time did she ..... to work yesterday?
A went B go C goes

7 I am tired of ..... early every day.
A getting up B get up C to get up

8 Does she ..... some apple pie and ice cream?
A want B wants C wanted

9 My friends and I ..... travelling to Berlin next month.
A are B am C we are

10 Sam and Paul ..... late for work.
A always are B is always
C are always

11 "Do Ann and Steve live in New York?"
"No, ..."
A he doesn't B they do
C they don't

12 "..... are these jeans?"
"€ 100."
A How many B How much
C How tall

13 Joan had an accident and is ..... hospital now.
A at B on C in

14 This is ..... house. We bought it a year ago.
A our B ours C us

15 "What are ..... in the sky?"
"They're helicopters."
A these B this C those

16 Are there ..... armchairs in the living room?
A some B any C no any

17 Did you take many ..... on your holiday?
A photoes B photos C photo

18 John is from Sweden. ..... my best friend.
A He's B His C He

19 ..... your grandparents got a house in the country?
A Has B Did C Have

20 Let's meet ..... 5 o'clock outside the shopping centre.
A at B on C in

21 "..... is the girl on the left?"
"That's Shelley."
A Whose B Which C Who

22 Why is she .....?
A laugh B laughing C laughs

23 Your brother isn't old enough ..... out on his own.
A going B to go C go

24 Marsha got up and ..... a shower.
A had B was having C has

25 While my sisters ..... I was listening to music.
A was playing B played
C were playing

(Points: ___ / 25)