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# Grammar Spectrum 1

*English rules and practice*



Elementary

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# 1 Be: Present Simple (1) (I am, I'm not)

C

1 Here are some examples of **be** in the Present Simple:

*This is my brother. He's ten years old.  
I'm a student. These are my books.  
They aren't at home. They're at the theatre.*

2 We form the Present Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE		
	Full form	Short form
Singular	I am	I'm
	You are	You're
	He/she/it is	He's/she's/it's
Plural	We are	We're
	You are	You're
	They are	They're

NEGATIVE		
	Full form	Short form
Singular	I am not	I'm not
	You are not	You aren't
	He/she/it is not	He/she/it isn't
Plural	We are not	We aren't
	You are not	You aren't
	They are not	They aren't

3 In speech, we usually use the short forms:

*She's my sister. He's my brother.  
I'm from Italy. They're German.*

4 We use **be**:

- to say who we are:  
*I'm Steve and this is my friend Bill. We're from Scotland.  
I'm Janet and these are my sisters. This is Sandra and this is Patricia. Sandra and Patricia are doctors.*
- to talk about the weather:  
*It's cold today.  
It's a beautiful day.  
It's usually hot here!  
It isn't very warm today.*
- to talk about the time:  
*It's ten o'clock.  
It's half past four.  
You're late!*
- to talk about places:  
*Milan is in the north of Italy.  
John and Mary are in Yorkshire.*
- to talk about people's ages:  
*My sister is six years old.*

## Practice

A Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of **be** in the gaps.

0 I am a student from Brazil.  
0 My parents are not (not) rich.  
1 My father is a teacher.  
2 My mother is not (not) Brazilian.  
3 She is from America.

4 I am twenty years old.  
5 My little brother is two.  
6 My older brothers are not (not) students.  
7 They are in the army.  
8 It is often very hot in Brazil.

B Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of **be**, as in the examples.

0 I'm a doctor.  
0 I'm not (not) a bank manager.  
1 She is not (not) a teacher.  
2 He is a student.  
3 They are at home.  
4 They are not (not) in the park.

5 It is not (not) cold today.  
6 It is very hot.  
7 We are from Paris.  
8 We are not (not) from Bordeaux.  
9 You are (not) twenty-one.  
10 I am twenty-four.

D

C Look at these pictures. These people are saying who they are. Write sentences, choosing the correct jobs from the box, as in the example.

a pop star	a farmer	a bank manager	a footballer	a dentist	a doctor
-a policeman	-an artist	-a teacher	-a film star	-a scientist	-a photographer



names: I'm Paolo and this is Federico.  
 nationality: We're from Italy.  
 jobs: I'm a policeman and Federico is a footballer.



names: \_\_\_\_\_  
 nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 jobs: \_\_\_\_\_



names: \_\_\_\_\_  
 nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 jobs: \_\_\_\_\_



names: \_\_\_\_\_  
 nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 jobs: \_\_\_\_\_



names: \_\_\_\_\_  
 nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 jobs: \_\_\_\_\_



names: \_\_\_\_\_  
 nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

D Choose words from the box to put in the gaps.

He's	She's	They're	It's (x3)
are	is	We	isn't

- 0 My parents live in Scotland. They're teachers.
- 1 New York \_\_\_\_\_ in England. \_\_\_\_\_ in America.
- 2 Paul \_\_\_\_\_ from Germany. \_\_\_\_\_ German.
- 3 My sister is a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_ thirty years old.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock! \_\_\_\_\_ are late.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ very cold today. Let's stay at home.
- 6 Look at the time! Chris and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ late.

## 2 Be: Present Simple (2) (Am I...? Are you...?)

### 1 We use **be**:

- to talk about how we feel:

<i>I'm happy.</i>	<i>They're sad.</i>
<i>They're bored.</i>	<i>She's tired.</i>
<i>We're hungry.</i>	<i>I'm thirsty.</i>
<i>He isn't afraid.</i>	<i>They're cold.</i>

- to say hello:

Bill: *Hello. How are you?*  
Jane: *I'm fine thanks. How are you?*

- to apologize:

Mary: *I'm sorry I'm late.*  
Chris: *It doesn't matter.*

- to describe things:

*It isn't expensive. It's cheap.*  
*It's an old film. It isn't very good.*  
*These photos are bad!*

(For other uses of **be**, see unit 1.)

### 2 We often use **there + be** (e.g. **there is**, **there are**) to talk about where things are:

**SINGULAR:** *There's a supermarket in this street.*

*There is a telephone in the flat.*

**PLURAL:** *There are some good cafés in the centre of the town.*

We also use **there + be** to talk about when things happen:

*There is a bus to London at 6 o'clock.*

*There are taxis, but there aren't any buses on Sunday.*

*There isn't another train to Manchester today.*

### 3 We form questions with **be** in the Present Simple like this:

#### QUESTIONS

Singular	Am	I	late?
	Are	you	
	Is	he/she/it	
Plural	Are	we	late?
	Are	you	
	Are	they	

Here are questions with all the forms of **be**:

*Am I late for the film?*

*Are you twenty years old?*

*Is he at home now?*

*Is she French or Italian?*

*Is it time to go home?*

*Are we ready to leave?*

*Are you both at university?*

*Are they in London today?*

### Practice

#### A Make sentences about the pictures using the words in the box. Use **He/She/They** and the Present Simple of **be**.

tired	sad	thirsty	happy
hungry	bored	afraid	cold



0 She's thirsty.

1 He \_\_\_\_\_

2 They \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

**B Use *there* + *be* to say what we can and cannot find in the town of Smallwood.**

0 (a cinema: ✓) There's a cinema. 4 (banks: 6) \_\_\_\_\_ six banks.  
0 (-a river) There isn't a river. 5 (a luxury hotel: ✓) \_\_\_\_\_ a luxury hotel.  
0 (restaurants: 10) There are ten restaurants. 6 (a theatre) \_\_\_\_\_ a theatre.  
0 (-any museums) There aren't any museums. 7 (newsagents: 6) \_\_\_\_\_ six newsagents.  
1 (-a castle) \_\_\_\_\_ a castle. 8 (-many tourists) \_\_\_\_\_ many tourists.  
2 (baker's shops: 2) \_\_\_\_\_ two baker's shops.  
3 (a zoo: ✓) \_\_\_\_\_ a zoo.

**C Write questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the correct order.**

0 (thirsty – you – are) Are you thirsty? \_\_\_\_\_  
1 (a teacher – you – are) \_\_\_\_\_  
2 (they – bored – are) \_\_\_\_\_  
3 (is – afraid – he) \_\_\_\_\_  
4 (she – tired – is) \_\_\_\_\_  
5 (are – you – how) \_\_\_\_\_  
6 (cold today – it – is) \_\_\_\_\_  
7 (she – Spanish – is) \_\_\_\_\_  
8 (they – from London – are) \_\_\_\_\_

**D Write questions using the words in brackets ( ) and a form of *be*.**

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

0 (you/Spanish) Are you Spanish \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, I'm French.  
1 (you/hungry) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, I'm thirsty.  
2 (she/your sister) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, she's my mother.  
3 (I/late) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, you're on time.  
4 (they/from America) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, they're from Canada.  
5 (he/a tennis player) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, he's a footballer.  
6 (you/happy) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, I'm sad.  
7 (she/at home) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, she's at work.  
8 (he/twenty) \_\_\_\_\_? ~ No, he's eighteen years old.

**E Put forms of *be* in these conversations.**

Steve: This <sup>0</sup> is Joan, my sister.

Tom: Hello, Joan. <sup>1</sup> Are you a student?

Joan: No, I <sup>2</sup> am a dentist. I work in Brighton.

Mike: How are you, Sally?

Sally: I <sup>3</sup> am fine, thanks.

Mike: <sup>4</sup> Are you hungry?

Sally: Yes, <sup>5</sup> Is there a good restaurant near here?

Mike: Yes. There <sup>6</sup> is a restaurant in Wellington Street.

The food is good and it <sup>7</sup> is very cheap.

### 3 Present Simple (1) (I know, I don't know)

1 We form the Present Simple like this:

#### POSITIVE

<b>Singular</b>	I <b>know</b> .
	You <b>know</b> .
	He/she/it <b>knows</b> .
<b>Plural</b>	We <b>know</b> .
	You <b>know</b> .
	They <b>know</b> .

*I know the answer.*

*She starts work at 9.30.*

We add -s after he/she/it:

**I start → he starts      I live → she lives**

If a verb ends in -ch, -o, -sh, or -ss, we add -es after he/she/it:

**I watch → he watches      you do → he does  
they go → it goes      we wash → she washes**

If a verb ends in a consonant (b, c, d etc.) + y (e.g. study), we use -ies after he/she/it:

**I study → he studies      I fly → it flies**

(For more examples, see Table B, page 94.)

2 Now look at these examples of the negative:

*I don't like that music.*

*He doesn't listen to his teacher.*

#### NEGATIVE

<b>Full form</b>	<b>Short form</b>
<b>I do not know.</b>	<b>I don't know.</b>
<b>You do not know.</b>	<b>You don't know.</b>
<b>He/she/it does not know.</b>	<b>He doesn't know.</b>
<b>We do not know.</b>	<b>We don't know.</b>
<b>You do not know.</b>	<b>You don't know.</b>
<b>They do not know.</b>	<b>They don't know.</b>

Note that we say:

*He does not know.* (Not *He doesn't know.*)

3 We use the Present Simple:

► to talk about things that happen regularly:



*He plays golf every day.*

► to talk about facts:

*She comes from France.* (= She is French.)

*Greengrocers sell vegetables.*

*I don't speak Chinese.*

### Practice

A Add -s or -es to the verbs in the sentences if it is necessary. If it is not necessary, put a tick (✓) in the gap.

0 He work s in a bank.  
0 They live ✓ in France.  
1 I watch    TV every day.  
2 She go    to work by car.  
3 The film finish    at ten o'clock.

4 We play    tennis every weekend.  
5 They go    on holiday in August.  
6 He speak    Italian and French.  
7 She do    her homework every night.  
8 We start    work at 8.30.

B Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once. Remember to add -s or -es if necessary.

fly      study      finish      eat  
sell      smoke      drink      live

0 He eats toast for breakfast.  
1 I    coffee three times a day.  
2 My father    a new language every year.

3 She    to New York once a month.  
4 He    ten cigarettes a day.  
5 They    in Ireland.  
6 He    work at six o'clock.  
7 I    fruit in a shop.

**C** Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Simple.

0 (He /not/live/ in Mexico) He doesn't live in Mexico.

1 (She /not/work/ in a bank) She doesn't work in a bank.

2 (I /not/play/ golf) I don't play golf.

3 (Paul /not/listen/ to the radio) Paul doesn't listen to the radio.

4 (We /not/speak/ French) We don't speak French.

5 (You /not/listen/ to me!) You don't listen to me!

6 (My car /not/work) My car doesn't work.

7 (I /not/drink / tea) I don't drink tea.

8 (Sheila /not/eat/ meat) Sheila doesn't eat meat.

9 (I /not/understand/ you) I don't understand you.

**D** Put in the verbs from the box, in the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

leave	start	arrive	get	watch	work	brush
eat	have	like	drink	go	stop	

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: Well, I <sup>0</sup> get up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I <sup>1</sup> have breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast, I <sup>2</sup> brush my teeth. I <sup>3</sup> go to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually <sup>4</sup> arrive at my office at about half past eight. First, I <sup>5</sup> have a cup of coffee, and then I <sup>6</sup> start work at 8.45 am.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I <sup>7</sup> work in a bank. I am a computer operator. I <sup>8</sup> like my job. It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

Jim: I <sup>9</sup> stop work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I <sup>10</sup> have a cup of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I <sup>11</sup> leave the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I <sup>12</sup> watch TV for an hour or two.

**E** Use the table to write facts about Joan. A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (✗) means that something is not true. Use the verbs in brackets.

0	1	2	3	4
from Scotland ✓	in a bank ✗	in a flat ✓	French ✓	new films ✗
from England ✗	in a shop ✓	in a house ✗	Italian ✗	old films ✓

0 (come) She comes from Scotland. She doesn't come from England.

1 (work) She works in a bank. She works in a shop.

2 (live) She lives in a flat. She lives in a house.

3 (speak) She speaks French. She speaks Italian.

4 (like) She likes new films. She likes old films.

# 4 Present Simple (2) (Do you drive?)

1 We use the Present Simple:

► to talk about feelings:



*I like pop music. I don't like classical music.*

*She loves football!*

*Philip wants a new car.*

*I don't want a cup of tea, thanks.*

*He feels sick.*

► to talk about thoughts:



*I don't think she likes her new job.*

*I don't know the answer.*

*He doesn't understand me.*

2 For other uses of the Present Simple, see unit 3.

3 We form Present Simple questions like this:

## QUESTIONS

Singular	Do	I/you	{	know?
	Does	he/she/it		
Plural	Do	we	{	know?
	Do	you		
	Do	they		

Note that we put **do** before I/you/we/they:

*Do you speak Spanish?*

*Do you work in the town centre?*

*Do they know the answer?*

We put **does** before he/she/it:

*Does he walk to work?*

*Does Steve enjoy his job?*

*Does she play the piano?*

Note that we say:

*Does he walk? (Not Does he walks?)*

## Practice

A Write sentences about Peter. (✓ = like, ✓✓ = love, ✗ = not like, ✗✗ = hate)

0 (tennis ✗) He doesn't like tennis.

0 (music ✓✓) He loves music.

1 (coffee ✓) He \_\_\_\_\_

2 (films ✗) He \_\_\_\_\_

3 (his job ✓✓) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (fish ✗✗) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (holidays ✓✓) \_\_\_\_\_

6 (golf ✗) \_\_\_\_\_

B Put the words from the box in the correct form in the gaps. Use the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

like	not know	love	feel
think	not like	want	not understand

0 She thinks that films are fantastic! She loves \_\_\_\_\_ films.

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ sick. Can I have a glass of water please?

2 I don't know the answer because I \_\_\_\_\_ the question.

3 I \_\_\_\_\_ he's tired. He works too hard.

4 We \_\_\_\_\_ that new painting. We think it's terrible!

5 I want to telephone Jane, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her phone number.

6 They're thirsty. They \_\_\_\_\_ something to drink.

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive?

C This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John.  
Write the questions, using the ideas from the box.

like films	read books	listen to the radio
play golf	watch TV	play a musical instrument
smoke	go to the theatre	drive a car
like pop music	drink coffee	live in London
like dogs	speak any foreign languages	

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

0 Do you live in London ? ~ Yes, I live in north London.  
 0 Does John play golf ? ~ No, but he plays tennis.  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, I speak French.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, I like all the programmes on TV.  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, he listens to the radio in the morning.  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ No, but he loves cats.  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ No, I don't like films.  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, he has two cups in the morning.  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ No, but I have a bicycle.  
 8 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, he plays the piano.  
 9 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ No, I prefer classical music.  
 10 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, I love musicals.  
 11 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ Yes, I read one book every week.  
 12 \_\_\_\_\_ ? ~ No, he doesn't like cigarettes.

D You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

A	B	C
Do	you	stop at the railway station?
Does	the sports centre	finish before eleven p.m.?
	all the banks	start here?
	the number 38 bus	sell maps of the city?
	the restaurants	change tourists' money into pounds?
	the concert	sell souvenirs?
	the sightseeing tour	have a swimming pool?
	the museum	serve typical English food?

0 Do you sell maps of the city?  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the sports centre  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Present Continuous (1) (I'm eating)

## 1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

## be + -ing FORM

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I am eating.	I'm eating.
You are eating.	You're eating.
He/she/it is eating.	He's eating.
We are eating.	We're eating.
You are eating.	You're eating.
They are eating.	They're eating.
NEGATIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I am not eating.	I'm not eating.
You are not eating.	You aren't eating.
He/she/it is not eating.	He isn't eating.
We are not eating.	We aren't eating.
You are not eating.	You aren't eating.
They are not eating.	They aren't eating.

2 To make the **-ing** form, we add **-ing** to the verb:

listen → listening      play → playing  
work → working      read → reading

### 3 But notice these irregular spellings:

win → winning	get → getting
shop → shopping	sit → sitting
swim → swimming	travel → travelling
dance → dancing	write → writing
shine → shining	

(For more details on the spelling of the -ing form, see Table C, page 95.)

4 We use the Present Continuous:  
► to talk about things that are happening now:



- ▶ to talk about things that are happening around now, but not exactly at the moment we speak:



## Practice

**A** Write out the sentences below. Put the verbs in the positive or negative forms of the Present Continuous. Use short forms (e.g. *I'm*, *I'm not*).

0 I (not/work) at the bank now. I (study) French at university.

I'm not working at the bank now. I'm studying French at university.

1 Look! He (not/work). He (listen) to music.

2 We (win) the match, but we (not/play) well.

3 She (not/read) a newspaper. She (write) a letter.

4 You (watch) the TV. You (not/listen) to me!

5 They (not/get) ready. They (play) music.

6 I (study) Chinese, but I (not/learn) very fast.

**B** Look at these pictures.



Decide what is happening (✓) and what isn't happening (✗) in each picture, and then write positive or negative sentences.

0 (George/eat/breakfast)

✗

George isn't eating breakfast.

(George/sleep)

✓

George is sleeping.

1 (They/work)

\_\_\_\_\_

(They/ sit/ in the garden)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 (I/study/music)

\_\_\_\_\_

(I/learn/Japanese)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 (He/play/tennis)

\_\_\_\_\_

(She/win)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 (We/spend/a day at the seaside)

\_\_\_\_\_

(The sun/shine)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Finish the postcard using the words in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous.

Use full forms (e.g. *is sitting*).

Dear Peter,

Jenny and I <sup>0</sup> are staying (stay) here for a week.

The sun <sup>1</sup> is shining (shine) and it's very hot.

We <sup>2</sup> are sitting (sit) on the beach and I

<sup>3</sup> am drinking (drink) an orange juice.

We <sup>4</sup> aren't swimming (not swim) because we're  
both tired. We <sup>5</sup> are watching (watch) the boats on

the sea at the moment. They <sup>6</sup> are travelling (travel) fast,

but I can see fifteen or sixteen. Jenny <sup>7</sup> is reading (read)  
her book, and I <sup>8</sup> am writing (write) all the postcards!

Jim and Jenny



# 6 Present Continuous (2) (Am I winning?)

## 1 Look at these questions:

*Are you enjoying that drink, Ann?*  
*Is he watching TV at the moment?*  
*Are they working hard?*

## 2 We form Present Continuous questions like this:

### QUESTIONS

Singular	Am	I	
	Are	you	} winning?
	Is	she/he/it	
Plural	Are	we	
	Are	you	} winning?
	Are	they	

## 3 Here are three common Present Continuous questions. They all mean 'How are you?':

*How's it going?*  
*How are you getting on?*  
*How are you doing?*



## 4 In English, we cannot say:

*I'm liking tennis.*  
*I'm knowing your sister.*

We say:

*I like tennis.*  
*I know your sister.*

We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

like know hate love understand  
believe mean remember want

## 5 think and have

We cannot say:

*I'm thinking it's good.*

We say:

*I think it's good.*  
(= In my opinion, it's good.)

But we can say:

*She's thinking about the film we saw.*  
(= The film is in her mind now.)

We cannot say:

*I'm having a ticket.*

We say:

*I have a ticket.* (= I possess a ticket.)  
But we can say:  
*I'm having breakfast.*  
(= I'm eating breakfast.)

## Practice

### A Make questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the right order.

0 (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?)

*Are you enjoying your work?* \_\_\_\_\_

1 (she – having lunch – is – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 (you – are – feeling sick – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 (playing football – are – they – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 (the cat – sleeping – is – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 (relaxing – are – you – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

6 (the sun – is – shining – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

7 (he – is – coming – to the cinema – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

8 (listening – are – they – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

9 (eating – at the moment – she – is – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

10 (it – raining hard – is – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

11 (I – getting better – at tennis – am – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

12 (are – winning the match – we – ?)

\_\_\_\_\_



## 7 Present Simple (I **work**) or Present Continuous (I'm **working**)

## 1 Compare the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:

## Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about 'regular' or 'usual' things:

*She works in a school. She's a teacher.  
Jane speaks French and Spanish.  
I go to the cinema every week.*



*It rains a lot in March.*



Usually, I *play* tennis....

Joe: *What does Tom do?*

Sue: He's a doctor,

## Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now ('temporary' things):

*My brother is working in Paris this month.  
Tom is speaking on the phone at the moment.  
Pete: Where are you going?  
Mary: I'm going to the supermarket.*



*It's raining now.*



*but today I'm playing golf.*

Bill: *What's Tom doing this week?*

Sara: *He's skiing in Switzerland.*

## 2 We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

like      hate      love      want      think (=believe)  
know      mean      remember      understand

Tom: *Do you like this book?* (Not *Are you liking this book?*)

Pam: Yes, *I think* it's good. (Not ~~Yes, I'm thinking it's good.~~)

## Practice

### A Put the words in brackets in the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

**B** This is Anna's first letter in English to David. There are some mistakes. Rewrite wrong **verb forms**. Put a tick (✓) if the verb form is correct.

Dear David,

I **live** <sup>0</sup> ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ in a large flat in Rome. I'm **having** \_\_\_\_\_  
0 **have** \_\_\_\_\_ two sisters. They are called Rosa and Maria. We  
**are getting up** <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock every morning,  
and we **have** <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and a small breakfast. I **leave**  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ the flat at eight and walk to the university. I **am**  
**finishing** <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ classes at five every day, and I **arrive**  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ home at six. This month I **work**  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ very hard for my first exams.  
At the moment, I **eat** <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in the kitchen of  
our flat, my mother **drinks** <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, and my sisters  
**are reading** <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ magazines.  
On Saturday afternoons I **am playing** <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tennis  
with my friends, or I **go** <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema. Today, I'm  
going to see a new English film. Sometimes I **am watching**  
12 \_\_\_\_\_ American films on TV, but I'm not  
**understanding** <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the words! **Are you liking**  
14 \_\_\_\_\_ films?

Please write to me soon.

With best wishes,

Anna



**C** Write sentences. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

0 (Usually she/work/at the office, but this week she/work/at home)

Usually she works at the office, but this week she's working at home.

1 (You/not/eat/very much at the moment. Are you ill?)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 (She/know/three words in Italian!)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 (I/take/the bus to work this week, but usually I/walk)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 (I/study/Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 (you/watch/the television at the moment?)

\_\_\_\_\_

6 (I/not/remember/the name of the hotel)

\_\_\_\_\_

7 (She/speak/three languages)

\_\_\_\_\_

8 (The sun/shine/. It's a beautiful day!)

# 8 Imperative (Go, Don't go)

1 These are imperatives:

Go. Help. Come. Wait.

We use the imperative like this:

Come in! Have a cup of tea.

Turn left at the post office.

Don't touch! It's hot.

Note that sometimes the imperative is one word, but often we give more information:

Help!

Help me!

Help me with my suitcase.

We can say **please** after an imperative to be more polite:

Help me with my suitcase, please.

Hurry up, please. We're late.

Come here, please.

Listen to me, please.

2 We use **Do not** or **Don't** like this:

Don't be late.

Don't forget your books!

Don't wait for me.

We normally use the short form **Don't**.

3 We use the imperative:

► to give instructions:

Turn right at the corner.

Don't forget your passport.

► to give warnings:

Look out! There's a car coming.

Be careful! That box is very heavy.

► to give advice:

Have a rest. You look tired.

Take a coat. It's cold today.

Don't see that film. It's terrible!

► to ask people to do things:

Come in please, and sit down.

Listen to this song. It's wonderful.

Pass the butter, please.

► to make offers:

Have another orange juice.

Make yourself a cup of coffee.

► to 'wish' things:

Have a good trip!

Have a nice holiday!

## Practice

A Make complete sentences by filling the gaps with phrases from the box.

Use each phrase once.

Turn left	Come in	Don't wait	Don't forget	Stop the car!
Help me!	Have	Don't listen	Pass	Don't be late!
Open	Come	Catch	Take	

0 Don't wait for me. I'm not coming tonight.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella with you. It's raining.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ a rest. You look tired.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the road.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ I can't swim!

5 \_\_\_\_\_ to take your passport.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ There's a cat in the road.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ to my party, please.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ your books at page 84.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ the salt, please.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ to that record. It's terrible.

11 \_\_\_\_\_ The bus leaves at 9 o'clock.

12 \_\_\_\_\_ and have a glass of lemonade.

13 \_\_\_\_\_ the first train in the morning.

**B Steven is writing a letter to a friend. Put the verbs in the box into the gaps.**

open	forget	come	be	bring
have	turn	wait	make	

20, Sea Parade  
Brighton

Dear Paul,

0 Come and see me next weekend. I'm staying in a house by the sea. Don't 1 forget to bring your swimming costume with you! It isn't difficult to find the house. When you get to the crossroads in the town, 2 turn right and drive to the end of the road. 3 be careful because it is a dangerous road! 4 bring some warm clothes with you because it is cold in the evenings here. If I am not at home when you arrive, don't 5 open for me. The key to the house is under the big white stone in the garden. 6 knock the front door and 7 make yourself a cup of tea in the kitchen! 8 have a good journey!

Best Wishes,  
Steven

**C What are these people saying? Look at the pictures and match the words in the box to make imperatives.**



Come	right.
Have	out!
Pass	me!
Turn	an orange juice.
Help	your umbrella.
Don't	in.
Don't forget	to me!
Listen	the milk, please.
Look	touch it!

0 Help me! \_\_\_\_\_

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

# 9 Be: Past Simple (I was, they were)

1 We form the Past Simple of **be** like this:

## POSITIVE

<b>Singular</b>	I <b>was</b>
	You <b>were</b>
	He/she/it <b>was</b>
<b>Plural</b>	We/you/they <b>were</b>

## NEGATIVE

	<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
<b>Singular</b>	I <b>was not</b>	<b>wasn't</b>
	You <b>were not</b>	<b>weren't</b>
	He/she/ it <b>was not</b>	<b>wasn't</b>
<b>Plural</b>	We/you/ they <b>were not</b>	<b>weren't</b>

## QUESTIONS

<b>Singular</b>	Was	I	right?
	Were	you	
	Was	he/she/it	
<b>Plural</b>	Were	we/you/they	right?

Here are some examples with **was** and **were**:

*I was in New York last week.*

*We were at home yesterday evening.*

*They weren't late this morning.*

*Was it a good film?*

2 We use **was/were** when we are talking about the past. Look at these examples:

► **was/were** + facts about the past:

*John F. Kennedy **was** an American president.*

*Our first house **was** in the centre of town.*

**A:** *Were your answers correct?*

**B:** *No, they **were** all wrong!*

*Paula **wasn't** the first person at the party.*

► **was/were** + place and time:

	+ PLACE	+ TIME
<b>We were</b>	<b>in Spain</b>	<b>in June.</b>
<b>She wasn't</b>	<b>at home</b>	<b>last night.</b>

*George and Joanna **weren't** in London at the weekend. They **were** in Brighton.*

*Steve and Mary **were** here at six o'clock.*

► **was/were** + adjective (e.g. **cold**, **tired**):

*It **was cold** yesterday.*

*They **were tired** after the journey.*

*The train **was late** again this morning.*

**A:** *Were your exams **easy**?*

**B:** *The first exam **was easy**, but the second one **wasn't**.*

## Practice

A Put these sentences into the past. Use the Past Simple.

### TODAY

0 I'm at home.

### YESTERDAY

I **was** at home.

1 Jane and Michael are tired.

Jane and Michael **were** tired.

2 She's in the park.

She **was** in the park.

3 It's a sunny day.

It **was** a sunny day.

4 You're late.

You **were** late.

5 They aren't hungry.

They **weren't** hungry.

6 We aren't at work.

We **weren't** at work.

7 I'm thirsty.

I **was** thirsty.

8 You aren't at school!

You **weren't** at school!

9 We're at the cinema.

We **were** at the cinema.

10 Paula isn't happy.

Paula **wasn't** happy.

11 Everyone is excited.

Everyone **was excited**.

12 I'm not afraid.

I **wasn't** afraid.

**B** Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using **was** or **were**.

0 (your hotel/good?) Was your hotel good? \_\_\_\_\_

1 (your room/comfortable?) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (the weather/nice?) \_\_\_\_\_

3 (the streets/full of people?) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (the shops/expensive?) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (the city/exciting at night?) \_\_\_\_\_

6 (the museums/interesting?) \_\_\_\_\_

7 (the people/friendly?) \_\_\_\_\_

8 (your flight/OK?) \_\_\_\_\_

**C** George and Sally have been married for 50 years. They are talking about their first house. Use **was** or **were** and a word from the box to complete their conversation.

new	Italian	big	green
cheap	cold	bad	

0 George: The house was warm.  
Sally: No, it was cold. \_\_\_\_\_

1 George: The garden was small.  
Sally: No, it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_

2 Sally: The neighbours were French.  
George: No, they were \_\_\_\_\_

3 George: The living-room was red.  
Sally: No, it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_

4 Sally: Our first chairs were expensive.  
George: No, they were \_\_\_\_\_

5 George: The kitchen was old.  
Sally: No, it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_

6 George: The local shops were good.  
Sally: No, they were \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Put **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, or **weren't** in the gaps in these conversations.

Peter: <sup>0</sup> Was \_\_\_\_\_ Paul at work today?

Julie: No, he <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the office. I think he's sick.

Henry: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you in South America last year?

Steve: Yes. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil for a holiday.

Paula: Philip and I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at home in London last week. We <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?

Jane: Yes, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer.  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you there?

Paula: No, we weren't there. Philip and I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Portugal in the summer.

# 10 Past Simple (I played, I didn't play)

1 All the verbs in this conversation are in the Past Simple:

Tom: *We visited New York last year. We stayed in a wonderful hotel. But we spent all our money in two weeks.*

Ann: *Did you see Jane there?*

Tom: *No, we didn't see her, but we saw Mike.*

2 We form the Past Simple like this:

POSITIVE

I/you  
He/she/it  
We/you/they

walked.

NEGATIVE

I/you  
He/she/it  
We/you/they

Full form      Short form  
did not walk.      didn't walk.

QUESTIONS

Did      I/you  
            he/she/it  
            we/you/they

walk?

3 Many Past Simple verbs end in **-ed** (they are regular verbs):

walk → walked  
work → worked

play → played  
cook → cooked

Some change their spelling before **-ed**:

cry → cried

stop → stopped

(For more information, see Table D, page 95.)

4 The Past Simple of some verbs is irregular:

come → came  
eat → ate  
have → had  
take → took

do → did  
go → went  
make → made  
write → wrote

(For more irregular verbs, see Table E, page 96.)

5 We use the Past Simple to talk about things which happened in the past, often with expressions like **two years ago**, **last month**, **yesterday**, to give particular dates or times:

*I went to Spain two years ago.*

*She left her job last year.*

## Practice

A Tick (✓) the correct Past Simple forms, and cross out all the wrong Past Simple forms. You can look at Table E on page 96 before you do this exercise.

walked ✓	dranked	went	played	writed	swam
taked-	wrote	cooked	gived	spent	finded
drank	asked	flew	made	sended	buyed
gave	meeted	took	left	found	winned
met	passed	stoped	followed	sent	eated
won	cryed	comed	drove	bought	brought
leaved	swimmed	cried	stopped	ate	crossed
saw	worked	beginned	came	did	forgot

B Choose a verb from the box and complete each sentence. Put the verb in the Past Simple. Use each verb once.

visit      work      play      drive  
send      take      arrive      win

0 I played tennis at the club yesterday evening.

1 She                    very hard for her exams.

2 Paul                    me a postcard from Morocco.

3 She                      her new car from London to Southampton.

4 I                      my brother in Madrid last month.

5 The train                      at the station at ten o'clock yesterday evening.

6 The French team                      the match.

7 We                      a lot of photographs on holiday last year.

C Paul always goes to Italy for his holidays. But last year he was ill when he arrived. He stayed in bed. Write sentences about the things he didn't do, as in the example. Use the phrases in the box and the verbs in brackets ( ).

in the mountains	swimming	any new friends	his Italian
the museums in Florence	football on the beach	in the local restaurants	

0 (go) He didn't go swimming.

1 (eat)       

2 (play)       

3 (walk)       

4 (improve)       

5 (meet)       

6 (see)       

D Make questions from these statements. Start your questions with *Did* ...

0 You went on holiday in the summer. Did you go on holiday in the summer?

1 She bought a new table.       

2 He worked in London.       

3 They played tennis yesterday.       

4 James cooked the dinner.       

5 She gave a present to Anne.       

6 Paul left the office at six o'clock.       

7 You passed your exams.       

8 She drove to Scotland.       

E Jane lived in Spain for a year. Put Past Simple forms of the verbs in the box into the gaps. Use each verb once.

stay	start	return	work
fly	find	live	leave

At the beginning of last year, Jane <sup>0</sup> flew        to Madrid. She <sup>1</sup>                      in an apartment near the city centre for ten months. She <sup>2</sup>                      in a clothes shop. After a couple of weeks Jane <sup>3</sup>                      a good language school, and so she <sup>4</sup>                      to improve her Spanish. After ten months Jane <sup>5</sup>                      Madrid, and she <sup>6</sup>                      in a small town near the sea for two months. Then she <sup>7</sup>                      to England.

# 11 Present Perfect (1) (I have gone, I haven't gone)

1 We form the Present Perfect like this:

have + PAST PARTICIPLE	
<i>She has finished.</i>	
<b>POSITIVE</b>	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I/you <b>have arrived</b>	I've arrived
He/she/it <b>has arrived</b>	he's arrived
We/you/they <b>have arrived</b>	we've arrived
<b>NEGATIVE</b>	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I/you <b>have not arrived</b>	haven't
He/ she/it <b>has not arrived</b>	hasn't
We/you/ they <b>have not arrived</b>	haven't

2 The past participle can be regular or irregular:

PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
<i>regular (+ -ed)</i>	
play I <b>played</b>	I <b>have played</b>
travel I <b>travelled</b>	I <b>have travelled</b>
<i>irregular</i>	
meet I <b>met</b>	I <b>have met</b>
go I <b>went</b>	I <b>have gone</b>

(Regular past participles: see Table D, page 95.)  
(Irregular past participles: see Table E, page 96.)

3 We use the Present Perfect:

► to talk about recent actions:

At 18.00, Anne arrived home.

At 18.01, we can say:

*Anne has arrived home.*

From 18.10 to 18.20, Anne had a shower.

At 18.21, we can say:

*She's had a shower.*

From 18.30 to 19.00, Anne ate her dinner.

At 19.01, we can say:

*She's eaten her dinner.*

► to talk about our lives:



*I've sailed across the Atlantic.*

*I've seen gorillas in Africa.*

*I haven't danced the Flamenco.*

## Practice

A Use short forms (*I've seen, she's gone*) of the Present Perfect to make positive sentences.

0 (He/lose/his passport) He's lost his passport.

1 (We/finish/ our work) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (They/buy/a new house) \_\_\_\_\_

3 (I/visit/New York/five times) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (They/go/to the cinema) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (You/eat/four bananas!) \_\_\_\_\_

Now use short forms to make negative Present Perfect sentences.

0 (She /not/see/her sister) She hasn't seen her sister.

6 (I/not/do/any homework this week) \_\_\_\_\_

7 (They/not /phone/the doctor) \_\_\_\_\_

8 (You/not /take/any photographs) \_\_\_\_\_

9 (He/not /make/any mistakes) \_\_\_\_\_

10 (We/not/watch/any television today) \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Complete these dialogues, using the words in the box in the Present Perfect.  
Use short forms.

open	not eat	leave	not drink	have
not come	lose	not finish	go	

0 A: Can I speak to Paula, please?  
B: I'm sorry. She's left \_\_\_\_\_.

1 A: Where's Mike?  
B: He has gone \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank.

2 A: Would you like to come for a walk?  
B: No, thanks. We're tired and we haven't had any lunch.

3 A: Have you seen Mary and Philip?  
B: No, they haven't come \_\_\_\_\_ home from work.

4 A: Is the cat in the garden?  
B: Yes, she is. I have opened \_\_\_\_\_ the door, but she doesn't want to come into the house.

5 A: Are you coming home now?  
B: No, I'm going to be late. I haven't finished my work.

6 A: You haven't drunk \_\_\_\_\_ your coffee!  
B: No. It's too hot and you've put sugar in it.

7 A: I have lost \_\_\_\_\_ my camera!  
B: Oh no! Was it very expensive?

8 A: Are you feeling better?  
B: Yes, thanks. I have had a cup of tea and a bath.

**C** James is talking about his life. Put the correct past participles in the gaps.

I've <sup>0</sup> seen \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a lot of beautiful places in my life, and I've <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of interesting things. I've <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in North and South America, for example. I've <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) all the big American cities. I've <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) across Mexico. I haven't <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Argentina, but I've <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Peru and Bolivia. I've <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in expensive hotels and in very cheap hotels! I've <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean sea. I've <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) thousands of postcards to my friends and my family! I've <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in the best restaurants in Paris, and I've <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) Italian songs in Rome. I've <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) seven or eight holidays in Spain, and I've <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Portugal. I haven't <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) much money in my life, but I've <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a lot of interesting people and I've <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a lot of wonderful photographs!



# 12 Present Perfect (2) (Has she gone?); ever, never, yet, just

1 We form Present Perfect questions like this:

## QUESTIONS

Singular	Have	I/you	}	finished?
	Has	he/she/it		
Plural	Have	we/you/they		finished?

Here are some examples:

*Has the train left?*

*Have Paul and Mary seen your photos?*

*Have you read that book?*

2 When we ask people about their lives, we often use **ever** (= at any time):

*Have you ever been to Australia?*

*Have you ever eaten Japanese food?*

When people talk about their lives, they sometimes use **never** (= not at any time):

*I've never learnt French.*

*She has never seen an elephant.*

Notice the position of **ever** and **never**:

ever + PAST PARTICIPLE  
never

Have you ever been to Greece?  
I have never been to Africa.

3 We use **yet** in questions and in negative sentences. **Yet** means 'before now' or 'up to now'. Here are some examples:

*Have you eaten your sandwiches yet?*

*Maria hasn't sung her song yet.*

Notice that we put **yet** at the end of the sentence.

4 We often use **just** in positive Present Perfect sentences. **Just** means 'a moment ago'. Here are some examples:

*She's just lost her watch.*

*Our plane has just left!*

Notice that we put **just** before the past participle (e.g. **lost**, **left**).

5 **Gone** and **been**

Look at the difference between these two sentences:

*He's been to Paris.* (= He is now at home again.)

*He's gone to Paris.* (= He is in Paris now.)

**He's been** means 'he has finished his trip.'

**He's gone** means 'he has begun his trip'.

## Practice

A Use the Present Perfect to make questions from the words in brackets ( ).

0 (you/see/John?)

Have you seen John?

1 (you/be/to Canada?)

.....

2 (they/cook/our breakfast?)

.....

3 (Jane/make/any mistakes?)

.....

4 (we/visit/all the museums?)

.....

5 (she/write/to her mother?)

.....

Now ask Peter about his life. Make Present Perfect questions with **ever**.

0 (you/be/to Jamaica?)

Have you ever been to Jamaica?

6 (you/drive/a Rolls-Royce?)

.....

7 (you/visit/Buckingham Palace?)

.....

8 (you/meet/a famous film star?)

.....

9 (you/see/a whale?)

.....

10 (you/be/to Kenya?)

.....

11 (you/have/a Mexican meal?)

.....

B You are a policeman. You are watching a criminal and you are describing what you see on your radio. Match the pictures with the words in the box. Make sentences using short forms of the Present Perfect with *just*.



He/make/a phone call  
He/leave/the house

They/see/me!  
They/enter/a wood

He/enter/the house  
They/look/at a map

He/meet/a friend  
They/find/the money

0 He's just entered the house.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

C Put words from the box into the gaps in these dialogues.

never (×2) yet (×4) gone been just (×2) ever

0 A: Have you written to John yet ?  
B: Yes, I've just finished a letter to him. I'll post it today.

1 A: I've been to Canada, but I've never been to America. Have you?  
B: No, but my brother has been to New York. He came back last week. He said it was great.

2 A: Are you coming home now?  
B: No, I haven't finished my work yet.

3 A: Can I speak to John, please?  
B: I'm sorry. He's gone to Birmingham. He will be back tomorrow. Can you ring again tomorrow?

4 A: Have you ever been to Lisbon?  
B: No, I've been to Spain, but I've never visited Portugal.

5 A: Have you seen Steve yet?  
B: Yes, I've just had lunch with him.

6 A: Can you wait for me? I haven't eaten my lunch yet.  
B: OK, but we must go in ten minutes.

# 13 Be going to (I'm going to leave)

1 We form sentences with **be going to** like this:

be going + to + INFINITIVE		
It	is going	to snow.
<b>POSITIVE</b>		
I am		going to leave.
He/she/it is		
We/you/they are		
<b>NEGATIVE</b>		
I am		not going to leave.
He/she/it is		
We/you/they are		
<b>QUESTIONS</b>		
Am I		going to start?
Is he/she/it		
Are we/you/they		

2 Note that we usually use the short form of **be** ('m, 's, 're):

*They're going to leave.*

*He's going to spend a week by the sea.*

3 The negative short form is **I'm not going to:**

*I'm not going to play tennis today.*

With **he**, **she**, **it**, there are two negative short forms:

*He/she/it isn't going to come.*

*He/she/it's not going to come.*

With **you**, **we** and **they**, there are also two negative short forms:

*You/we/they aren't going to come.*

*You/we/they're not going to come.*

4 We use **be going to** for the future. We use it:

► to talk about things we have decided to do in the future:

A: *What are you going to do tomorrow?*

B: *I'm going to visit Paul in Brighton.*

A: *Are you going to drive?*

B: *No, I'm going to take the train.*

► to predict the future, using information we know now:

*Look at that blue sky! It's going to be hot.*

*I've eaten too much. I'm going to be ill.*

*Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They aren't going to come now.*

## Practice

A Paul has decided what he's going to do in his life. Complete the sentences, using short forms of **be going to** and the verbs in brackets ( ).

- 0 I'm going to study \_\_\_\_\_ (study) music at university.
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) all over the world.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) in an office.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) a very rich woman.
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) eleven boys.
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a football team.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the World Cup.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano every night in a cafe.
- 8 My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (not/cook) or clean.
- 9 We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in restaurants every day.

B Write positive sentences with short forms of **be going to** and the words in brackets.

- 0 (I/see/a film tonight) I'm going to see a film tonight.
- 1 (She/buy/a new car tomorrow) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (They/work/hard this year) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (It/rain/this afternoon) \_\_\_\_\_

Write negative sentences with short forms of *be going to*.

0 (They/not/catch/that train!)

They're not going to catch that train!

4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland)

5 (We/not/finish/it today)

6 (She/not/buy/a new house)

Write questions with *be going to*.

0 (you/have/a holiday this year?)

Are you going to have a holiday this year?

7 (they/win/the match?)

8 (Mary/leave/her job?)

9 (you/take/the exam in June?)

C Keiko is Japanese. She's going to spend a week by the sea in England. Ask her some questions. Use *be going to*, the verbs in brackets ( ), and the words in the box.

an umbrella  
in the sea

in a luxury hotel  
a lot of English

to a disco  
golf every day

fish and chips

0 (speak) Are you going to speak a lot of English?

1 (play)

2 (take)

3 (swim)

4 (eat)

5 (stay)

6 (go)

D Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write a sentence using short forms of *be going to*.

It/rain  
They/eat/a pizza  
They/not /play/tennis  
He/not/win/the race  
She/have/a swim  
They/watch/a film  
He/make/a phone call  
He/play/the piano



0



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

0 He's going to make a phone call.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



**B** Put the best phrase from the box in each gap. Start your sentences with *I'll*.

phone for a taxi

give you the name of a language school

ask her to phone you tonight

help you to look for it

~~carry some of them~~

open a window

go with you

give you some money

make you a sandwich

0 A: I want to take these books home, but they're very heavy.

B: I'll carry some of them.

1 A: I feel sick. It's so hot in this room.

B:

2 A: I want a cup of coffee, but I don't have any money.

B:

3 A: I'm hungry. I didn't have any lunch.

B:

4 A: I want to learn Japanese.

B:

5 A: I've lost my passport.

B:

6 A: It's ten o'clock. I'll be late if I walk.

B:

7 A: I want to speak to Jane. It's very important.

B:

8 A: I want to go to the museum, but I don't know the way.

B:

**C** Put *Shall I* or *Shall we* in the gaps in the dialogues.

0 A: I'm hungry. Are you going to the shops?

B: Yes. Shall I get you something to eat?

0 A: We need a holiday.

B: What a good idea! Shall we go to Florida?

1 A: I'm going to get some tickets for the concert next week.  buy you one?

B: Yes please. I'd love to come.

2 A:  go to a restaurant tonight?

B: OK, but I don't have any money. Will you pay for me?

3 A: I want to go to Italian classes, but I've never learnt a foreign language before.

B:  come with you?

A: That's very kind of you.

4 A: Where is our meeting?

B: At John's office on Baker Street.

A:  walk or take a taxi?

5 A: You look thirsty.  get you a drink?

B: Yes, please. Can I have an orange juice or some water?

6 A: It's a beautiful day!  have a picnic?

B: Wonderful idea! Who shall we invite?

# 15 Present Continuous for the future (He's working tomorrow)

## 1 Look at these examples:

*I'm flying home tomorrow.*

*He's starting a new job on Monday.*

*Tony and Ann are coming at the weekend.*

In each example, we are using the Present Continuous (see Units 5 and 6), but we are talking about the future, not the present.

## 2 Look at this example:

You bought a plane ticket **last week**.

You can now say:

*I'm flying home **next week**.*

past

now

future

**last week**

**next week**

We use the Present Continuous to talk about things we have arranged in the past to do in the future.

Here are some more examples:

A bank wrote to Steven and asked him to start work next week.

We can now say:

*He's starting a new job **next week**.*

John said to Tony and Ann:

*Would you like to come for dinner on Sunday?*

Tony and Ann said: Yes.

John now says:

*Tony and Ann **are coming** on Sunday.*

## 3 The important part of a Present Continuous for the future sentence is often a time or day (e.g. **next week, in July, tomorrow, on Sunday**):

PRESENT: *I'm leaving **now**.*

FUTURE: *I'm leaving **tomorrow**.*

PRESENT: *We're having a party **at the moment**. Can I phone you **tomorrow**?*

FUTURE: *We're having a party **in July**.*

## 4 We do not use the Present Continuous for future events that we cannot arrange or have not arranged:

Not *The sun is shining **tomorrow**.*

(*The sun will shine...*)

Not *The Irish team are winning **next week**.*

(*The Irish team will win next week.*)

## Practice

### A Look at the past events in brackets ( ), and then write sentences using the words in the box. Use short forms of the Present Continuous for the future.

I/fly/to Florida in August

I/go/to the doctor tomorrow

I/study/English in London in May

I/see/Mary this weekend

I/eat/in a new restaurant tonight

I/go/to a concert next Tuesday

0 (You paid for an English course in London yesterday.)

I'm studying English in London in May.

1 (You booked a table at a new restaurant last week.)

2 (You bought a ticket for a concert last month.)

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning.)

4 (You paid for a holiday at a travel agent's last week.)

5 (You talked to Mary on the phone this morning.)

B Mark is an explorer. Look at the things he has arranged to do. Match the pictures with the words in the box. Write sentences about what he is doing next year, using the Present Continuous. Say when he is doing each thing.

he/drive/across the Sahara  
he/walk/across the Antarctic  
he/run/across/Africa  
he/fly/over the Amazon  
he/climb/Mount Everest  
he/sail/across the Pacific



JANUARY



MARCH



MAY



JULY



SEPTEMBER



NOVEMBER

0 He is running across Africa in January.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

C Finish these dialogues using the Present Continuous for the future, and the words in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

0 Steve: Are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) anything this weekend?

Lynn: I'm seeing \_\_\_\_\_ (I/see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?

1 Pete: Jane, Joe and Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my house on Friday night.

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) a party?

Pete: No, we aren't. \_\_\_\_\_ (We/play) cards. Would you like to come?

2 David: \_\_\_\_\_ (I/fly) to New York on Sunday.

Chris: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/see) John there?

David: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (we/meet) at the airport.

3 Philip: Mary and I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.

Mike: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) in Edinburgh?

Philip: No. \_\_\_\_\_ (we/visit) my mother in Aberdeen.

4 Paul: \_\_\_\_\_ (I/start) a new job on Monday.

Clive: Really? What is it?

Paul: \_\_\_\_\_ (I/sell) cars. Do you need a new car?

# 16 Have and have got

## 1 Look at this example with **have**:

*They always have breakfast at seven o'clock.*

POSITIVE	
I/you/we/they	<b>have</b>
He/she/it	<b>has</b>
NEGATIVE	
I/you/we/they	<b>don't have</b>
He/she/it	<b>doesn't have</b>
QUESTIONS	
<b>Do</b> I/you/we/they	{ <b>have ...?</b>
<b>Does</b> he/she/it	{ <b>have ...?</b>

## 2 Look at this example with **have got**:

*I've got three brothers.*

POSITIVE	
I/you/we/they	<b>have got/’ve got</b>
He/she/it	<b>has got/’s got</b>
NEGATIVE	
I/you/we/they	<b>haven’t got</b>
He/she/it	<b>hasn’t got</b>
QUESTIONS	
<b>Have</b> I/you/we/they	{ <b>got ...?</b>
<b>Has</b> he/she/it	{ <b>got ...?</b>

## 3 We can use **have** or **have got**:

- ▶ to talk about the things we possess:

*We **have** a house in Spain.*

*We’ve **got** a house in Spain.*

*Paul **doesn’t have** a car.*

*Paul **hasn’t got** a car.*

*Do you **have** any money?*

*Have you **got** any money?*

- ▶ to talk about our families:

*Jane **has** a brother and a sister.*

*Jane’s **got** a brother and a sister.*

- ▶ to describe people:

*She **has** blue eyes.*

*She’s **got** blue eyes.*

*Does your brother **have** long hair or short hair?*

*Has your brother **got** long hair or short hair?*

- ▶ to say that we are not feeling well:

*I **have** a headache.*

*I’ve **got** a headache.*

## 4 We use **have** (not **have got**) to talk about meals, and holidays, and with a **bath**, a **shower**, a **wash**:

*Do you normally **have** a big **breakfast**?*

*Have a good **holiday**!*

*She’s **having** a **shower** at the moment.*

*I always **have** a **wash** before I go out.*

## Practice

### A Write positive or negative sentences or questions, using **have got** and the words in brackets ( ).

0 (she/not/brown eyes)

*She hasn’t got brown eyes.*

1 (he/a flat/in the town centre)

*.....*

2 (you/a car?)

*.....*

3 (I/not/a brother)

*.....*

4 (she/a headache)

*.....*

5 (Steve/brown hair?)

*.....*

Now write sentences or questions using **have** in the Present Simple (**have, has, don’t have** etc).

0 (we/always/eggs/for breakfast)

*We always have eggs for breakfast.*

6 (John/always/a holiday in August)

*.....*

7 (she/a bath/every Friday)

*.....*

8 (you/a shower/in the morning?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 (I/always/lunch/in the park) \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 (They/not/a swimming pool) \_\_\_\_\_

**B Put the words in brackets in the correct order to complete the dialogues.**

0 (got – I've – two brothers) A: Have you got any brothers or sisters?  
 B: Yes, I've got two brothers. \_\_\_\_\_

1 (in Edinburgh – a flat – she's got) A: Does your sister live in Scotland?  
 B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

2 (you – got – have – a headache?) A: What's the matter? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: No, but I feel tired.

3 (blonde hair – she – got – hasn't) A: Jane's tall and blonde.  
 B: No, you're wrong. \_\_\_\_\_

4 (have – you – do – a holiday every year?) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: No, I don't.

5 (he's – a shower – having) A: Where's Michael? Is he ready?  
 B: No, \_\_\_\_\_

6 (a car – I – got – haven't) A: Are you going to drive to Scotland?  
 B: No, \_\_\_\_\_

7 (you – dinner at seven? – have – do) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: No, we always eat at 7.30.

**C Some of the sentences are wrong. Rewrite the wrong sentences and tick (✓)**  
**the correct sentences.**

0 We've got a holiday in Mexico every year. We have a holiday in Mexico every year. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

0 Paul's got a sister in Scotland. \_\_\_\_\_

1 She is tired, but she doesn't have a cold. \_\_\_\_\_

2 I haven't got lunch every day. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Have you got a shower every day? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Have you got an English dictionary? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Do you have a headache? \_\_\_\_\_

6 I have got a holiday in Spain every year. \_\_\_\_\_

7 We've got a large garden. \_\_\_\_\_

8 I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven. \_\_\_\_\_

9 They're having got dinner at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_

10 They've got two dogs. \_\_\_\_\_

11 Have got a good weekend! \_\_\_\_\_

12 Have you got a motorbike? \_\_\_\_\_



**B** Put words from the boxes in the sentences. Use each word once.

<b>noun:</b> job match Saturday	<b>verb:</b> find pass	<b>auxiliary:</b> has must do	<b>adjective:</b> beautiful sick	<b>adverb:</b> badly easily carefully	<b>pronoun:</b> I You	<b>preposition:</b> on at in
--	------------------------------	--	--	--	-----------------------------	---------------------------------------

- 0 Paul has just started a new job.
- 1 You'll \_\_\_\_\_ the books \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ bought some \_\_\_\_\_ flowers and gave them to my wife.
- 3 She played \_\_\_\_\_ and lost the tennis \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ haven't seen your grandfather for a long time – you \_\_\_\_\_ visit him at the weekend.
- 5 Don't worry! You'll \_\_\_\_\_ the exam \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Listen \_\_\_\_\_! The money is \_\_\_\_\_ the box.
- 7 I'm playing golf on \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ you want to play with me?
- 8 I feel \_\_\_\_\_. What did we eat \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant?

**C** In this text, circle the letters that should be capital letters.

Josephine got a job in new york in june. She went there with her husband, mike. They are living in an apartment on madison avenue. Yesterday, they wanted to look at the sights. They saw the statue of liberty and walked through manhattan. Last monday, josephine started her new job. Josephine and mike want to live the rest of their lives in america.



**D** Say what is the correct place (a to i) to put the word in brackets.

- 0 (on) I'm **a**flying **b**to **c**Mexico **d**Sunday. d
- 1 (interesting) I **a**saw **b**a **c**very **d**film **e**last **f**night. —
- 2 (quickly) Go **a**or **b**you'll **c**miss **d**the **e**train! —
- 3 (can) I **a**see **b**the **c**mountains **d**from **e**my **f**window. —
- 4 (it) She **a**sent **b**me **c**a **d**ticket **e**but **f**I **g**left **h**at **i**home. —
- 5 (go) You **a**look **b**sick. You **c**must **d**and **e**see **f**a **g**doctor. —
- 6 (in) I **a**stayed **b**there **c**for **d**a **e**week **f**June. —
- 7 (very) Mary **a**gave **b**Christopher **c**a **d**expensive **e**present. —
- 8 (road) There's **a**snow **b**on **c**the **d**so **e**drive **f**carefully. —

# 18 Subject, verb, object

1 In English, the order of words in a statement is subject + verb + object:

SUBJECT + VERB	+ OBJECT
I	enjoy good food.
Peter	is watching TV.
She	drank a cup of coffee.

2 Some verbs (e.g. go) do not have an object:

Steven **has gone**.

The train **didn't arrive**.

Ann and Tom **are swimming**.

Some verbs (e.g. like) always need an object:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT
I like music.
She wants a drink.

3 After the verb **be**, we can use an object or an adjective:

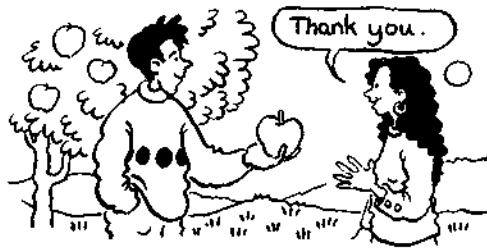
She is **OBJECT**  
a doctor.

Mary is **ADJECTIVE**  
tired.

We can also put adjectives after the verbs **look**, **seem** and **feel** (see Unit 38):

Mary **looks tired**.

4 Now look at this example:



John **gave Mary an apple**.

John **gave her an apple**.

After some verbs (e.g. **give**, **send**, **bring**), we can talk about a person (**Mary**, **her**) and an object:

VERB + PERSON + OBJECT
He sent Jane a book.
Ann made Tom a cup of tea.
Ann brought him a cup of tea.
He left them some money.
She wrote him a letter.

5 We usually put information about times or places at the end of the sentence:

I had a holiday **PLACE**  
in Spain.

They gave their son a watch **TIME**  
yesterday.

## Practice

A Put the words in brackets ( ) in the correct order.

0 (bought – she – a TV) She bought a TV.  
 1 (the match – won – they) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 (is eating – he – a pizza) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 (Anna – films – loves) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 (saw – three cats – I) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 (tennis – we – played) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 (wants – a new house – Steve) \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 (forgot – my passport – I) \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 (a photo – she – is taking) \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 (drank – an orange juice – he) \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 (golf – they – like) \_\_\_\_\_  
 11 (Joe – Mexico – visited) \_\_\_\_\_  
 12 (lost – we – our money) \_\_\_\_\_

B There are ten sentences in the box. Separate them and write them.

(she didn't come) he is rich they like sport we are studying she is a teacher the bus hasn't arrived they've gone I didn't like the programme they sent me a postcard Paul and Joe have left

0	She didn't come.	5	
1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	

C Write sentences, putting the word in brackets ( ) in the correct place.

0	She wrote a letter.	(me)	She wrote me a letter.
1	They sent an invitation.	(us)	
2	Sheila gave a present.	(Mike)	
3	I made a sandwich.	(her)	
4	Tom brought a newspaper.	(Sally)	
5	My uncle gave a job.	(me)	
6	She left a message.	(you)	
7	Mary is sending some flowers.	(them)	
8	She brings a coffee every day.	(him)	

D Put the word in brackets in the correct place in the sentence.

0	(bought)	We bought	a house	in Italy
1	(him)	They	gave	a new car
2	(was)	I	thirsty	this morning.
3	(last night)	My friends	didn't arrive	.
4	(her bag)	She	lost	.
5	(an actor)	David	is	.
6	(a photograph)	I	sent	her
7	(stayed)	We	in Turkey	for a week.
8	(his wife)	Paul	met	in Scotland
9	(yesterday)	We	didn't win	the match
10	(her)	I	wrote	a letter
11	(wonderful)	The film	was	.
12	(today)	They	left	.
13	(me)	She	brought	a cake
14	(ate)	They	their	at seven o'clock

# 19 'Yes/no' questions (Are you ...? Is he ...?)

## 1 Here are some 'yes/no' questions:

*Are you hungry?*

*Shall I answer the phone?*

*Did you enjoy the film?*

We call them 'yes/no' questions because the answer is either 'yes' or 'no':

*Are you hungry?* { ~ Yes, I am.  
                          } ~ No, I'm not.

## 2 We form 'yes/no' questions like this:

► We put the verb **be** before the subject:

be	+	SUBJECT
<i>Are</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>busy?</i>
<i>Is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>ready?</i>
<i>Was</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>here?</i>

► Or, we put an auxiliary verb (**be**, **have**, **will**, **shall**, **can**, **may** etc.) before the subject:

AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + VERB		
<i>Is</i>	<i>Mark</i>	<i>leaving?</i>
<i>Have</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>gone?</i>
<i>Will</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>win?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>sing?</i>

(For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

► With Present Simple verbs, we put a form of **do** or **does** before the subject:

do	+	SUBJECT	+	VERB
<i>Does</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>in Paris?</i>	
<i>Do</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in New York?</i>	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>tennis?</i>	
<i>Does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>ice-cream?</i>	

Note that we say:

*Does she play tennis?*

(Not *Does she plays tennis?*)

► With Past Simple verbs, we put **did** before the subject:

did	+	SUBJECT	+	VERB
<i>Did</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>visit</i>	<i>Paris?</i>	
<i>Did</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>to Spain?</i>	

## 3 Here are all the forms of **do** questions:

### PRESENT SIMPLE

**Do** I/you/we they } **work?**  
**Does** he/she/it }

### PAST SIMPLE

**Did** I/he/she/it/you/we/they **work?**

## Practice

### A Make 'yes/no' questions from these statements.

- 0 You are learning a language.
- 1 She is thirsty.
- 2 He can swim well.
- 3 They were tired after the match.
- 4 She will return to Mexico.
- 5 I may leave now.
- 6 They have all left.
- 7 We shall wait a little longer.

*Are you learning a language?* \_\_\_\_\_

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### B Now make questions from these statements. Start your questions with **Do**, **Does** or **Did**.

- 0 You listen to the radio.
- 1 They work in London.
- 2 She visits her uncle.
- 3 We began the course in March.

*Do you listen to the radio?* \_\_\_\_\_

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4 Her car goes very fast. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 You bought a new table. \_\_\_\_\_

C You have met Jane, an English girl, in Paris. Use the words in brackets ( ) to ask her some questions. Her answers are on the right. They will help you choose the right tense for your questions.

0 (like/it here)	You: Do you like it here	?	~ Jane: Yes, I do.
0 (studying/French)	You: Are you studying French	?	~ Jane: Yes, I am.
1 (like/French music)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: Yes, I do.
2 (staying/in the centre)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: No, I'm not.
3 (come/by plane)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: Yes, I did.
4 (have got/a flat)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: Yes, I have.
5 (working/in Paris)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: No, I'm not.
6 (visited/the museums)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: Yes, I have.
7 (find/your flat easily)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: No, I didn't.
8 (like/French food)	You: _____	?	~ Jane: Yes, I do.

D You want to study English in London. You telephone a language school to ask some questions. Put the words in brackets in the right order to make questions.



0 (of London? – Is – near the centre – the school)	Is the school near the centre of London?
1 (homework? – give – Do – the teachers)	_____
2 (the classes – small? – Are)	_____
3 (organize – trips? – Does – the school)	_____
4 (a certificate – I get – Will – at the end of the course?)	_____
5 (a place now? – I – reserve – Shall)	_____
6 (pay – I – Can – by credit card?)	_____

E David has just spent a week on holiday in Greece with his wife Mary. Ask him some questions about his holiday using words and phrases from the box. Use his answers to help you.

Did	Was	the sea	Mary	enjoy	comfortable?
Did	Was	the airport	Mary	busy?	the beaches?
Did	Was	the restaurants	learn	expensive?	any Greek?
Were	the hotel	you	like	warm?	the holiday?

0 You: Did Mary enjoy the holiday?	~ David: Yes, she had a good time.
1 You: _____	~ David: Yes, there were thousands of people at the airport.
2 You: _____	~ David: Yes, the water was very warm.
3 You: _____	~ David: No, they were quite cheap.
4 You: _____	~ David: No, it's a difficult language for me.
5 You: _____	~ David: Yes, she swam and sunbathed every day.
6 You: _____	~ David: Yes, it was a lovely hotel.

## 20 Questions (Where, When, Why, How)

1 **Where, When, Why, and How** are question words. We use them like this:

## ► Where

We use **Where** to ask about places:  
*Where is Mike? ~ He's at home.*

## ► When

We use **When** to ask about times and dates:  
*When will you phone? ~ At six o'clock.*

## ► Why

We use **Why** to ask about the reason for something:

*Why is Mary taking a taxi? ~ Because her car isn't working.*

## ► How

We use **How** to ask 'in what way':



**How did he get to Brighton? ~ He went by train.**

We also use **How** to ask about people's health or happiness:

*Hello. How are you? ~ I'm fine, thanks.*

**2** We form questions with **Where**, **When**, **Why**, and **How** like this:

- In questions with **be**, we put the subject after **be**:

be + SUBJECT			
Why	is	Paul	angry?
Where	are	they?	
Why	is	he	here?

- In questions with an auxiliary verb (**will, is, are, can, must** etc.), we put the subject after the auxiliary verb:

VERB + SUBJECT + VERB			
Why	are	they	leaving?
How	will	she	get there?
When	will	you	phone?

(For auxiliary verbs, see unit 17.)

- In questions with a Present Simple or Past Simple verb, we put a form of **do** before the subject:

do + SUBJECT + VERB				
Where	<b>does</b>	she	live?	
Why	<b>did</b>	you	phone	the police?
Where	<b>did</b>	he	live?	

## Practice

A Put the words in brackets ( ) in the right order to make questions.

- 0 (you-where-live-do-?)
- 1 (do-get up-you-when-?)
- 2 (she-does-where-come-from-?)
- 3 (leaving-they-are-when-?)
- 4 (he-is-why-waiting-?)
- 5 (are-you-how-?)
- 6 (did-to Scotland-how-get-you-?)
- 7 (is-where-the town centre?)
- 8 (Paul-drive-so fast-does-why-?)
- 9 (when-the film-does-start-?)
- 10 (will-how-you-travel-?)
- 11 (is-running-she-why-?)
- 12 (did-where-buy-you-that picture-?)

Where do you live?

B Put *Where*, *When*, *Why* or *How* in the gaps.

0 Where are you going? ~ To the shops.  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ are you leaving? ~ At six o'clock.  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ does she take a taxi to work? ~ Because she doesn't have a car.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ did they get to France? ~ By boat.  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ is he studying Spanish? ~ Because he wants to work in Spain.  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ do you have breakfast? ~ At half past seven.  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ is the restaurant? ~ In Carlton Street.  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ are you feeling today? ~ I've got a headache.  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ did she buy that dictionary? ~ In the bookshop near the station.  
9 \_\_\_\_\_ did Pam go to the police? ~ Because she lost her passport.

C Use the 'full' answers to write questions with *Where*, *When*, *Why* or *How*.  
(We usually use the short, underlined answers when we reply to a question.)

0 Question: When did you lose your bag?  
Answer: (I lost my bag) On Saturday morning.  
1 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (I met Joanna) At a disco in the centre of town.  
2 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (I went to the disco) By bus.  
3 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (I'm looking for a new job) Because I want more money.  
4 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (The nearest hospital is) In Park Street.  
5 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (You get to Park Street) On the number 38 bus.  
6 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (They're going to see the film) On Friday evening.  
7 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (She left the party at ten o'clock) Because she was tired.  
8 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: (He's studying English) At a language school in Edinburgh.

D If the underlined words are wrong, change them. Put a tick (✓) if they are right.

0 How is does she get to work in the mornings?  
0 Where do ✓ you normally go for your holidays?  
1 How is \_\_\_\_\_ your father?  
2 Why do \_\_\_\_\_ you working so hard at the moment?  
3 When does \_\_\_\_\_ she finish work yesterday afternoon?  
4 Why do \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the bank every day?  
5 Where does \_\_\_\_\_ Peter yesterday?  
6 Where do \_\_\_\_\_ Mike live?  
7 How do \_\_\_\_\_ you get from the art gallery to the swimming pool?

# 21 Questions (Who, What, Which, How many)

1 We use **Who** to ask about people:

A: *Who are you going to visit?*

B: *I'm going to visit my sister.*

**Who** did Jane invite to her party?

2 We use **What** and **Which** to ask about things:

**What** film did you see at the cinema?

**Which** newspaper do you want, *The Times* or *the Daily Telegraph*?

We normally use **What** when there are many possible answers:



We normally use **Which** when there is a small number of possible answers:



3 We use **How many** to ask about numbers:

**How many** people did you invite?

A: *How many* pairs of shoes has she got?

B: *Thirty!*

**How many** art galleries are you going to visit?

4 When we form questions, we normally put a form of **be** or an auxiliary verb (e.g. **can**, **will**, **do**) after **Who**, **What**, **Which**, and **How many**:

**Who** is the President of Peru?

**Who** can speak Chinese?

**Who** did you meet at the party?

**What's** the capital of India? ~New Delhi.

**What's** she doing?

**What was** the name of your teacher?

**What does** your father do?

**Which** car **will** you buy, the Fiat or the Ford?

**Which** shirt **do** you prefer, the red one or the blue one?

**How many** potatoes **would** you like?

**How many** languages **did** you learn at school?

**How many** houses **do** they have?

## Practice

### A Put **Who**, **What**, **Which** or **How many** in the gaps.

#### QUESTIONS

- 0 **What** did you eat last night?
- 1 **Who** are you writing to?
- 2 **Which** restaurant do you prefer, the Pizza Palace or the Spaghetti King?
- 3 **How many** glasses do we need?
- 4 **What** 's the answer to Question 13?
- 5 **Which** bus do we take to the museum, the number 24 or the number 38?
- 6 **How many** presents did you buy?
- 7 **Who** did you invite to the party?
- 8 **What** are you doing at the weekend?
- 9 **Whose** pen is yours, the green one or the blue one?
- 10 **Who** has been to Africa?
- 11 **How many** oranges would you like?
- 12 **What** 's the capital of Scotland?

#### ANSWERS

- ~ Fish, peas and potatoes.
- ~ George and Mary.
- ~ The Pizza Palace.
- ~ Ten, I think.
- ~ I don't know.
- ~ The number 38.
- ~ Fifteen.
- ~ Tony, Steve and Kathryn.
- ~ I'm driving to Bristol.
- ~ The green one.
- ~ I have.
- ~ Twelve, please.
- ~ Edinburgh.

B Use the words in the box to complete the questions. Use each word once.

How many	is	What	do	Who
is	are	What	did	Who
is	are	Which	did	were

0 A: What did you do this morning? ~ B: We bought a new car.  
1 A: Where                    you buy that painting? ~ B: We bought it in Mexico.  
2 A: Where                    the nearest bank? ~ B: In the High Street.  
3 A: Why                    you tired yesterday evening? ~ B: I worked very hard all day.  
4 A:                    people are there in London? ~ B: 8 million.  
5 A: When                    you get up in the morning? ~ B: I get up at seven o'clock.  
6 A:                    car do you prefer,  
      the family car or the sports car? ~ B: The sports car.  
7 A: What                    they doing? ~ B: They're playing tennis.  
8 A:                    did you meet at the station? ~ B: I met Jane.  
9 A: Who                    they? ~ B: They're my sisters.  
10 A:                    is the name of the hotel? ~ B: It's called the Bridge Hotel.  
11 A: How many film stars                    you see at  
      Cannes last week? ~ B: Ten or eleven.  
12 A:                    does she like best? ~ B: Tom.  
13 A: Who                    the richest person in  
      the world? ~ B: I don't know!  
14 A: Which film                    better? ~ B: The French one.

C Complete the questions. (We usually use the short, underlined answers when we reply to a question.)

0 A: Which song do you prefer ?  
B: (I prefer) The Spanish song.

1 A: What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (She bought) Bread and milk.

2 A: Which \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (They use) The blue book.

3 A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (I am studying) Three languages.

4 A: What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (I saw) The Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower. (in Paris)

5 A: Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (I met) My aunt and uncle. (at the airport)

6 A: How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (I'm going to buy) Ten. (litres of petrol)

7 A: Which \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (I am catching) The 13.30. (train)

8 A: Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: (I will visit) My sister and her family. (in Paris)

## 22 Whose is this? ~ It's John's.

### 1 's and '

We use the apostrophe (') to talk about possession:

*This is Mike's house.* (= The house belongs to Mike.)

Here are the rules:

► Singular noun (e.g. **Mary**) + 's:

*Where is Tom's bike?*

► Irregular plural noun (e.g. **men**) + 's:

*Have you got the children's books?*

(See Unit 30 for irregular plural nouns.)

► Regular plural noun (e.g. **teachers**) + 's:

*We have eight children. This is the boys' bedroom, and this is the girls' bedroom.*

### 2 We use the apostrophe for people, but not normally for things. We use **of** for things:

*The boys' room.* (Not *The room of the boys.*)

*The end of the film.* (Not *The film's end.*)

We say:

*I'm going to the newsagent's, the baker's, the butcher's, ...*

because we mean 'the newsagent's shop/the baker's shop/the butcher's shop'.

### 3 We use **whose** to ask about possession:

A: **Whose car is that?**

(= Who does that car belong to?)

B: *It's John's.* (= It belongs to John.)

A: **Whose shoes are those?**

B: *They're mine.* (= They belong to me.)

The word **whose** does not change:

**Whose book is that?**

**Whose books are those?**

We often use **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** (see Unit 31) in our questions. We often use **mine**, **yours**, **his** etc. (see Unit 35) in our answers:

**Whose watch is that?** { ~ *It's Steven's.*

  \ ~ *It's his.*

(We don't need to say: *It's Steven's watch.*)

### 4 Whose sounds the same as who's but it is different in meaning:

**Whose coat is this?**

(= Who does this coat belong to?)

**Who's coming?** (= Who is coming?)

**Who's finished?** (= Who has finished?)

## Practice

A Complete these questions and answers. Use **Whose** and the words in brackets () in each question. Use **It's** or **They're** in each answer.

### QUESTIONS

0 (books/be) Whose books are

0 (car/be) Whose car is

1 (pens/be)

2 (umbrella/be)

3 (house/be)

4 (clothes/be)

5 (records/be)

6 (bike/be)

7 (painting/be)

8 (bag/be)

9 (apple/be)

10 (motorbike/be)

11 (taxi/be)

12 (jackets/be)

### ANSWERS

those? ~ They're Mike's.

that? ~ It's hers.

those? ~            mine.

that? ~            Paul's.

that? ~            Steven King's.

those? ~            his.

those? ~            Carl's.

that? ~            Christine's.

that? ~            John's.

that? ~            hers.

that? ~            Sheila's.

that? ~            my grandfather's.

that? ~            ours.

those? ~            the tennis players'.

B Rewrite each sentence using an apostrophe (''). Use *This is* or *These are*.

0 This umbrella belongs to Sue. This is Sue's umbrella.  
0 These books belong to the students. These are the students' books.  
1 These keys belong to Peter.  
2 This football belongs to the boys.  
3 This house belongs to my teacher.  
4 These bikes belong to my sisters.  
5 This room belongs to the children.  
6 This chair belongs to the manager.  
7 These suitcases belong to Mark.  
8 These bags belong to the women.  
9 This radio belongs to Joan.

C Put the names of shops in the gaps in this conversation. Use the words in the box, as in the example.

fishmonger	chemist	hairdresser	tobacconist
greengrocer	butcher	newsagent	baker

Mike: Have we got everything we need for the weekend?

Anne: I hope so. I went to the 0 baker's for some bread. Then I went to the bank. After that, I bought some apples at the 1 \_\_\_\_\_, and some cough medicine at the 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Mike: Did you get any meat?

Anne: Yes. I went to the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and bought some beef. I also got some fish at the 4 \_\_\_\_\_. What did you get?

Mike: Well, I had a cup of coffee and a piece of cake, and then I bought a newspaper at the 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Then I went to the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ for some cigars.

Anne: Did you get any milk or sugar or tea?

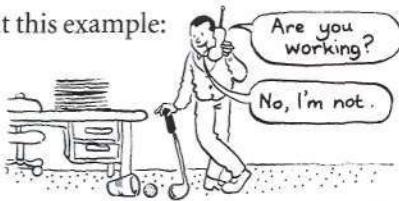
Mike: No, I'm sorry. I forgot. But I did go to the 7 \_\_\_\_\_ for a haircut. Do you like it?

D Put *Who's* or *Whose* in the gaps in these sentences.

0 Who's \_\_\_\_\_ finished their homework?  
0 Whose \_\_\_\_\_ flat are you staying in?  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema tonight?  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ watch is that?  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ got an answer to question number three?  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ playing football in the park on Sunday?  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ house is near to the railway station?  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ bags are these?  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ chair is that?  
8 \_\_\_\_\_ been to France this year?

## 23 Short answers (Yes, I am. Yes, I do.)

1 Look at this example:



QUESTION	+ SHORT ANSWER
Is he at work?	~ Yes, he is.
Can I come?	~ No, you can't.
Do you like it?	~ Yes, I do.
Does she live here?	~ No, she doesn't.

We call these 'short answers' because they are not 'full' answers:

*Is she sick?* { ~ Yes, she is sick. (full answer)  
~~~~~ ~ Yes, she is. (short answer)

We use short answers to reply to 'yes/no' questions (see Unit 19):

*Are you coming?* { ~ Yes, I am.  
~~~~~ ~ No, I'm not.

2 We form short answers by not using the main verb from the question:

*Have they gone?* ~ Yes, they have gone.

*Did he go to Paris?* ~ Yes, he did go.

*Is she waiting?* ~ Yes, she is waiting.

When the main verb is **be**, we use **be**:

*Are you tired?* ~ Yes, I am.

When we answer **No**, we use a negative verb:

*Will they win?* ~ No, they won't.

*Did Paul come?* ~ No, he didn't.

*Are you cold?* ~ No, I'm not.

We never use positive short forms in short answers:

*Are you tired?* ~ Yes, I am. (Not Yes, I'm.)

*Is he happy?* ~ Yes, he is. (Not Yes, he's.)

3 We can also use short answers to reply 'yes' or 'no' to statements:

| STATEMENT                 | + REPLY          |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| <i>He's working hard.</i> | ~ Yes, he is.    |
| <i>She's at work.</i>     | ~ No, she isn't. |
| <i>She loves films.</i>   | ~ Yes, she does. |

Note that with Present Simple or Past Simple verbs, we use **do**, **does**, or **did** in the reply:

*She loves films.* ~ Yes, she does.

*He liked the book.* ~ Yes, he did.

4 When we write, we normally put a 'comma' (,) after **Yes** or **No** in short answers:

*He lives in London.* ~ No, he doesn't.

### Practice

#### A Make short answers by putting in a 'full stop'(.) and a line (—).

##### QUESTIONS

- Can you come tonight?
- Will you see Ted tomorrow?
- Have you finished your breakfast?
- Do you drive to work?
- Did she come yesterday?
- Were you tired after the game?
- Can she sing well?
- Did Tom have a holiday?
- Is she studying French?
- Do you play golf?
- Did you buy a new table?
- Are you thirsty?
- Has Jane been to Mexico before?

##### ANSWERS

- ~ Yes, I can. — come tonight.
- ~ Yes, I will see Ted tomorrow.
- ~ No, I haven't finished my breakfast.
- ~ Yes, I do drive to work.
- ~ No, she didn't come yesterday.
- ~ Yes, I was tired after the game.
- ~ No, she can't sing well.
- ~ Yes, he did have a holiday.
- ~ Yes, she is studying French.
- ~ No, I don't play golf.
- ~ Yes, I did buy a new table.
- ~ No, I'm not thirsty.
- ~ Yes, she has been there before.

**B** Write the correct answers to the questions. Use the phrases in the box.

|               |                 |                 |                  |              |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Yes, she did. | No, he doesn't. | No, she wasn't. | Yes, he has.     | No, I can't. |
| Yes, I will.  | Yes, they have. | Yes, I do.      | No, they aren't. |              |

0 Have they all left? ~ Yes, they have.  
1 Does Steve work hard? ~  
2 Do you like this music? ~  
3 Are they listening? ~  
4 Did she enjoy her holiday? ~  
5 Was Mary at the concert? ~  
6 Will you phone this weekend? ~  
7 Can you play the guitar? ~  
8 Has he gone to bed? ~

**C** Write positive short answers and then negative short answers for the questions.

0 Was the film good? { ~ Yes, it was.  
  { ~ No, it wasn't.  
1 Does he enjoy French food? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Can he swim? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
3 Will they return tonight? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
4 Do you want to buy that shirt? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
5 Are they coming in Mike's car? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
6 Did you ask Sally to come? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
7 Is your headache better? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_  
8 Were the exams difficult? { ~ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
  { ~ No, \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Bill always says Yes. Tom always says No. Write their answers.

0 Japanese people eat a lot of fish.  
1 The sun always shines in England.  
2 New York is the capital of America.  
3 Italy will win the next World Cup.  
4 Bananas are delicious.  
5 Cats can sing beautifully.  
6 The English speak very slowly.

| Bill:           | Tom:              |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ~ Yes, they do. | ~ No, they don't. |
| ~               | ~                 |
| ~               | ~                 |
| ~               | ~                 |
| ~               | ~                 |
| ~               | ~                 |
| ~               | ~                 |



2



speak Japanese

speak French

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

but \_\_\_\_\_

3



eat the chips

eat the fish

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_

but \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Make sentences about the amazing Plum family! Use **could** and the Past Simple of **be**.

0 (Mr Plum / speak / ten languages when he / be / twenty)

Mr Plum could speak ten languages when he was twenty.

1 (Simon Plum / drink / ten litres of orange juice a day when he / be / five)

2 (Mrs Plum / swim / ten kilometres when she / be / twelve)

3 (Grandmother Plum / dance / all evening when she/be / sixty)

4 (Joan Plum / ride / a bike when she / be / two)

5 (Grandfather Plum / walk / thirty miles each day when he / be / seventy)

6 (Simon and Joan / ski / when they / be / four)

**C** Write **was able to** or **were able to** in these sentences.

0 I was able to get the last ticket for the concert.

1 After waiting for a long time, we were able to go into the museum.

2 They were able to buy a new carpet yesterday.

3 I were able to eat three plates of pasta in the restaurant last night!

4 Our friends were able to visit us yesterday afternoon.

5 I were able to finish my homework in half an hour today.

6 She were able to have a long holiday last year.

7 We were able to ski in Scotland last weekend.

# 25 Can I? Could I? May I? Can you? Could you?

1 We form questions with **can**, **may** and **could** like this:

|           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| QUESTIONS |                             |
| Can       | I/he/she/it/we (etc.) wait? |
| May       |                             |
| Could     |                             |

2 We use **can**, **may** and **could** to ask for things:

|                             |   |      |           |
|-----------------------------|---|------|-----------|
| Can etc. + I/we + have ...? |   |      |           |
| Can                         | I | have | a coffee? |



Could we have two tickets, please?  
Can I have some sugar?

3 We use **can**, **may** or **could** to ask for permission:

|                                   |   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----|-------------|
| Can etc. + I/we + INFINITIVE ...? |   |     |             |
| May                               | I | use | your phone? |



Could we look at your map, please?  
Can I borrow your tennis racquet, please?

4 We use **can** or **could** (but not **may**) to ask people to do things:

|                                   |     |      |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Can/Could + you + INFINITIVE ...? |     |      |     |
| Could                             | you | help | me? |



A: I'm cold. Can you close the window?  
B: Yes, of course.

## Practice

A Put the words in brackets ( ) in the right order to make questions.

0 (have – a return ticket to York – could – please – I)

\_\_\_\_\_

1 (please – I – may – a glass of orange juice – have)

\_\_\_\_\_

2 (we – listen to your new CD – can)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 (your phone – please – use – I – can)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 (may – borrow – your camera tomorrow – I)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 (please – the menu – pass – you – could)

\_\_\_\_\_

6 (can – this letter for me – you – post)

\_\_\_\_\_

**B Ask for things in each place. Use the words in brackets ( ), and the words in the box.**

|                  |                          |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| have a town plan | have some fish and chips | <del>have a ticket for Glasgow</del> |
| have two melons  | have a single room       |                                      |

0 **PLACE:** a train station

(could I ...please) Could I have a ticket to Glasgow, please?

1 **PLACE:** a greengrocer's

(can I) \_\_\_\_\_

2 **PLACE:** a restaurant

(can I ...please) \_\_\_\_\_

3 **PLACE:** a hotel

(could I ...please) \_\_\_\_\_

4 **PLACE:** a tourist information centre

(could I) \_\_\_\_\_

**C Ask for permission. Use the words in brackets ( ) and the words in the box.**

|                      |                                |                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| use your photocopier | <del>use your dictionary</del> | turn on the TV |
| close the window     | borrow your pen                |                |

0 **SITUATION:** You want to find the meaning of a word.

(may I) May I use your dictionary?

1 **SITUATION:** You want to write down a telephone number.

(can I) \_\_\_\_\_

2 **SITUATION:** You want to watch a programme.

(can I ...please) \_\_\_\_\_

3 **SITUATION:** You're feeling cold.

(may I) \_\_\_\_\_

4 **SITUATION:** You need a photocopy of a letter.

(may I ...please) \_\_\_\_\_

**D Ask people to do things. Use the words in brackets ( ) and the phrases in the box.**

|                                      |                  |                          |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| <del>buy me a magazine</del>         | tell me the time | make me a sandwich       |
| tell me the way to Buckingham Palace |                  | carry one of these cases |

0 **PROBLEM:** You're sick. You're in bed. You're bored.

(can you ...please) Can you buy me a magazine, please?

1 **PROBLEM:** Your suitcases are very heavy.

(could you) \_\_\_\_\_

2 **PROBLEM:** You're lost in London.

(could you...please) \_\_\_\_\_

3 **PROBLEM:** You've forgotten to put your watch on.

(can you) \_\_\_\_\_

4 **PROBLEM:** You're hungry. You're very tired.

(can you...please) \_\_\_\_\_

# 26 Must and mustn't

1 We form sentences with **must** like this:

**must + INFINITIVE**

**I must go.**

**POSITIVE**

I/he/she/it/you/we/they **must go.**

**NEGATIVE**

I/he/she/you (etc.) **must not/mustn't go.**

2 **must**

We use **you must** to tell people to do things:

**You must pay before you enter the museum.**  
**You must all finish your work before you go home!**

**You must pay attention when I'm talking to you!**

**You must visit the art gallery. The paintings there are fantastic.**

We use **I must** or **we must** to say that it is necessary that we do something:

**I must leave now, or I'll miss my train.**  
**I haven't got any money. I must get a job.**  
**We must buy some milk at the supermarket.**

3 **mustn't**

We use **you mustn't** to tell people NOT to do things:



**You mustn't be late.**

**You mustn't forget to buy your ticket today.**

We use **I mustn't** or **we mustn't** to say that it is necessary that we do NOT do something:

**I mustn't forget my passport.**  
**We mustn't spend all our money today!**

4 We use **must** and **mustn't** to talk about the present and the future:

**PRESENT:**

**I'm tired. I must go to bed.**  
**You mustn't speak to her now!**

**FUTURE:**

**You must buy your ticket tomorrow.**  
**I haven't seen my uncle for a long time. I must visit him next month.**

## Practice

### A Put **must** or **mustn't** in these sentences.

- 0 You mustn't cross the road without looking. It's dangerous.
- 1 You                    try the food that he cooks. It's delicious!
- 2 The exam is next month. I                    work harder.
- 3 You                    forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
- 4 We                    stay here any longer. We must go to the station now, or we'll miss our train.
- 5 You                    learn to swim before you go sailing.
- 6 I                    phone John tonight. I haven't spoken to him for a long time.
- 7 You                    listen or you won't understand.
- 8 It's seven o'clock. Shall we go? We                    miss the concert.
- 9 Be careful! You                    lose that money.
- 10 It's an important match. You                    play well.
- 11 You                    read this book. It's fantastic.
- 12 You                    go into the cinema without a ticket.

**B** Put *must* or *mustn't* and a verb from the box in the gaps in these dialogues. Use each verb once.

|        |       |     |       |      |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| finish | visit | buy | leave | have |
| forget | go    | ask | tell  |      |

A: We <sup>0</sup> must visit \_\_\_\_\_ the castle before we leave.

B: Yes, and we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to take a boat trip on the river.

A: Do you think I can take a **holiday** next month, George?

B: Yes, but you <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the boss first.

A: We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ this work tonight.

B: Why?

A: We're going to have a **test** tomorrow.

A: You <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ now.

B: Why not? I'm tired and I want to go home.

A: Please stay. She's going to sing the best song of the evening.

A: I worked hard yesterday and I made a lot of money.

B: That's good but you look tired. You <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a rest tomorrow.

A: John and I are going to get married, but you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my father.

B: Why not?

A: John is an actor and my father doesn't like actors!

A: This flat is horrible. It's small and dirty.

B: I know. We <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a house with a garden.

A: Have you been to Britain before?

B: No.

A: Well, you <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland. It's a beautiful place.

**C** Henry wants to change his life. Use the pictures and the words in the box to write sentences. Write what he says, using *I must* or *I mustn't*.

|                        |
|------------------------|
| study at night         |
| run every morning      |
| dress smartly          |
| watch TV all day       |
| smoke                  |
| visit my grandmother   |
| sleep in the afternoon |
| dance all night        |



I mustn't smoke.



I must dress smartly.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## 27 Prepositions of place (in, on, under etc.)



1 We use the following words to talk about where people or things are:

in on under behind in front of  
above next to near at

2 Look at the picture on the right.

a) *The lady is in the tower.*  
b) *The cat is on the tower.*  
c) *The door is under the window.*  
d) *The forest is behind the tower.*  
e) *The lake is in front of the tower.*  
f) *The bird is above the tower.*  
g) *The garden is next to the tower.*  
h) *The castle is near the tower.*

3 next to, near

**A B C D**

*A is next to B.*  
*A and B are near C.*

at

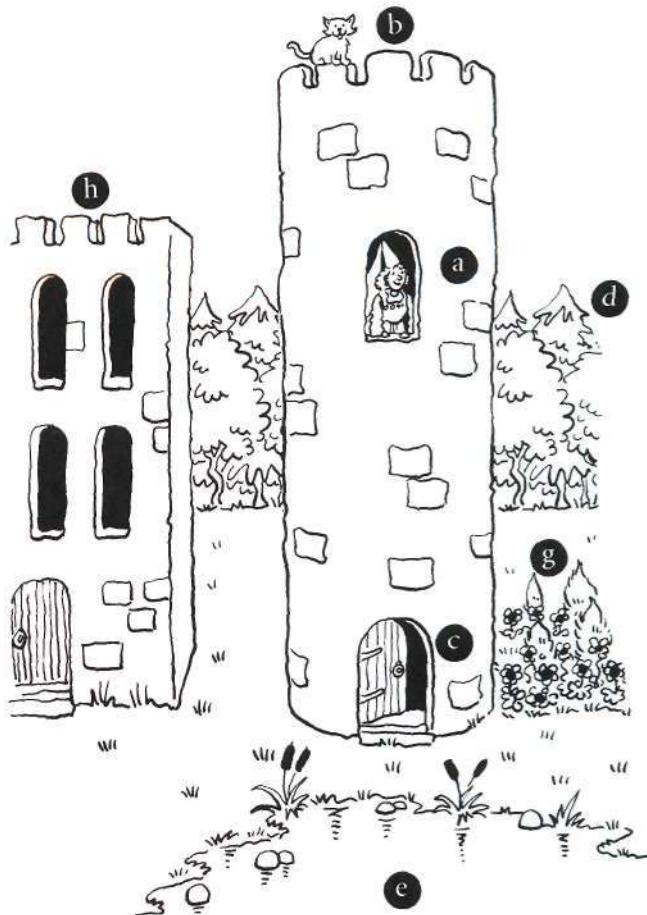
We say **at the office**, but we say **at home**, **at school**:

*Ruth is at the office, Jane's at school, and I'm at home.*

on

We say:

*He works on the third floor.*  
*She lives on the fourth floor.*



### Practice

A Look at the picture of the tower again, but don't look at the sentences on the left! Complete the answers to the questions, using the words in the box.

on in in front of near  
under behind next to above

0 Where's the lady? ~ She's in the tower.  
1 Where's the lake? ~ It's under the tower.  
2 Where's the castle? ~ It's near the tower.  
3 Where's the door? ~ It's next to the window.  
4 Where's the bird? ~ It's above the tower.  
5 Where's the garden? ~ It's in front of the tower.  
6 Where's the cat? ~ It's on the tower.  
7 Where's the forest? ~ It's behind the tower.

B Put the correct numbers in the boxes to show where each person is.

- 0 in the supermarket
- 1 on the supermarket
- 2 under the supermarket
- 3 behind the supermarket
- 4 in front of the supermarket
- 5 next to the supermarket
- 6 near the supermarket
- 7 above the supermarket

3  
7  
6  
8  
5  
3  
2  
4



C The sentences below describe the picture. Look at the picture and change the underlined words which are wrong. Tick (✓) the underlined words which are correct.

- 0 There is a TV under on the table.
- 0 There is a dog on ✓ the floor.
- 1 The dog is behind        the table.
- 2 The cat is next to        the flowers.
- 3 The keys are next to        the flowers.
- 4 The flowers are in        the vase.
- 5 There is a big book in front of        the flowers.
- 6 There is a picture under        the table.
- 7 The cat is above        the table.
- 8 There is a bird on        a cage.



D Here are some people talking about themselves. Put the words from the box in the gaps.

|          |         |       |       |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| in front | on (x2) | in    | under |
| next     | at (x2) | above | near  |

My name is Mike. I live <sup>0</sup> in Manchester in England. I have a flat <sup>1</sup> on the fifth floor of an apartment block. My friend Paul lives <sup>2</sup> next to me in a flat <sup>3</sup> on the sixth floor. I know that he's <sup>4</sup> at home now, because I can hear his music!

Hi! I'm Sue. I live in Flat 22 and my sister lives <sup>5</sup> next to me in Flat 23. I'm a secretary and because I live <sup>6</sup> at my office, I can walk to work in twenty minutes. I start work <sup>7</sup> at the office at nine o'clock.

I'm Pete. I'm not happy. There's a train tunnel <sup>8</sup> under my house, and a very busy road <sup>9</sup> next to it. I'm always tired because I don't sleep very much.

# 28 Prepositions of time (in, on, at, from, to)

1 When we talk about time we often use the prepositions **in**, **on** or **at**.

- We use **in** with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:  
*in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening  
in January, in February, in March  
in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter  
in 1542, in 1868, in 1995*

► We use **on** with days and dates:

- on Wednesday, on Thursday evening  
on Christmas Day, on her birthday  
on April 9th (We say **On April the ninth** or **On the ninth of April**.)*

► We use **at** for times of the day, and with meals and mealtimes:

- at 11 a.m., at three o'clock  
at breakfast, at lunch-time, at tea-time,  
at dinner*

We also say:

- at night, at the weekend  
at Christmas, at Easter*

2 The following words can replace **in**, **on** and **at**:

**this next last every**

- I'm going home { **in April.**  
this April.*
- I'm playing tennis { **on Wednesday.**  
next Wednesday.*
- She left { **at the weekend.**  
last weekend.*
- He visits Jane { **on Saturday.**  
every Saturday.*

3 We can use **from ... to** to talk about time:



*The museum is open **from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.***

Here are some more examples:

- She's staying here **from Sunday to Tuesday.***
- We have a tea-break **from three-thirty to four o'clock.***

Sometimes, we use **from** on its own:

- I will be in Paris **from Wednesday.***

Monday      Tuesday      Wednesday  
in Paris →

## Practice

A Fill the gaps in the following sentences with **in**, **on** or **at**.

- I went to Turkey in July.
- We must leave at five o'clock.
- We'll have a break in the afternoon.
- She's arriving on Monday.
- It's very cold here at night.
- I was born in 1970.
- I never work on the weekend.
- We can play tennis in the summer.
- School starts on September 5th.
- I'll see you at lunch-time.

B Fill in the gaps in this conversation using words from the box.

two o'clock    summer    1990    winter    weekend    Saturday    birthday

Anne: Are you going on holiday in the 0 summer?

Tom: No, but I went skiing in Italy in the 1, and I'm going to America at the 2. I'll be in New York on 3; then I'm travelling south to Texas. What about you? Are you going away this year?

Anne: Yes. In fact, I'm flying to Morocco at 4 tomorrow.

Tom: Really? It's a wonderful country. I was there in 5.

Anne: Just think! I'll be on a Moroccan beach on my 6!

C In these sentences there are some mistakes. Sometimes the underlined prepositions are wrong. Sometimes the prepositions are not necessary. Cross out the prepositions which are wrong and replace them if necessary. Put a tick (✓) if the preposition is correct.

- 0 I normally go to the south of France on in the winter. I usually go in ✓ December, but in — last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill.
- 1 We'll leave at — eleven o'clock in — Saturday morning.
- 2 Shall we visit George in Spain in — next April?
- 3 I always drink two cups of coffee on — breakfast. In — the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in — night before I go to bed.
- 4 They play golf on — every Tuesday in — the summer.
- 5 I gave her a painting on — her birthday at — June this year.
- 6 Shall we go to the cinema in — this evening? The film starts at — eight.

D Here are your arrangements for the next few days (*today, this week*), and for the next few months (*in December, next year*).

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 0 (play /golf) → the afternoon         | 5 (visit/Egypt) → December        |
| 1 (meet /Steve) → Wednesday morning    | 6 (sell /my house) → January 10th |
| 2 (go/to the bank) → 10 a.m. on Friday | 7 (go/to Mexico) → the spring     |
| 3 (go/sailing) → the weekend           | 8 (learn/to ski) → April          |
| 4 (start/a new job) → next Monday      | 9 (buy /a new boat) → next year   |

Write sentences using the table above. Use the Present Continuous (*I'm doing*), and a preposition (*in, on* etc.) if necessary.

- 0 I'm playing golf in the afternoon.
- 1 I —
- 2 I —
- 3 —
- 4 —
- 5 —
- 6 —
- 7 —
- 8 —
- 9 —

E Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

- 0 (2 → 3) The shop is closed from 2 to 3.
- 0 (Friday →) She will be on holiday from Friday.
- 1 (June → August) The beach is busy —.
- 2 (10 o'clock →) I'll be at the sports centre —.
- 3 (March →) The new motorway will be open —.
- 4 (Monday → Friday) We work —.
- 5 (1991 → 1994) He lived in Kenya —.
- 6 (January →) She will be in Hong Kong —.

# 29 A, an or the

## 1 Compare **a** and **an**:

We use **a** before words which begin with consonants (**b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l...**):

**a doctor a big car a girl**

We also use **a** before **u** when it sounds like the word 'you', and before **eu**:

**university** (sound: 'you'): **a university**

**a European city**

We use **an** before words which begin with vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**):

**an apple an interesting film**

We also use **an** before words that begin with a silent **h**. Compare **hour** and **house**:

**hour** (sound: 'our'): **an hour**

**house: a house**

## 2 Compare **a/an** and **the**:

Mary: *I bought a CD player and a TV yesterday.*

~ Joe: *Was the CD player expensive?*

We usually use **a/an** with a noun to talk about a person or thing for the first time:

**a CD player**

We use **the** when we talk about the person or thing again:

**the CD player** (= the one that Mary bought)

## 3 There are some special uses of **a/an** and **the**:

► We use **a/an** with prices, frequency and speeds:

*It costs £2 a litre.*

*I drink about three cups of coffee a day.*

*You're driving at ninety miles an hour!*

► We use **a/an** before **hundred, thousand, million**:

**a hundred people a thousand days**

► We use **a/an** for talking about jobs:

*I'm a bank manager.*

► We use **the** when there is only one of something:

*May I turn on the TV?*

(There is only one TV in the room.)

*Where's Mary? ~ She's in the kitchen.*

(There is only one kitchen in the house.)

► We use **the** with musical instruments:

*I play the guitar. Jane plays the violin.*

## Practice

### A Put **a** or **an** in the gaps.

0 I bought **a** new car yesterday.

4 He's **an** Italian businessman.

0 It's **an** old film.

5 The journey took **an** hour.

1 She's reading **an** interesting book.

6 We've lost **a** black cat.

2 They've got **a** house in Spain.

7 I want to buy **an** umbrella.

3 It's **a** cheap restaurant.

8 It was **an** difficult exam.

### B Now finish the sentences using **a** or **an** and the correct phrase from the box.

0 Steven Spielberg is **an American director.**  
1 Tokyo is **an Asian city.**  
2 Heathrow is **an English airport.**  
3 The Ganges is **an Indian river.**  
4 Oxford is **an English town.**  
5 A Mercedes is **a German car.**  
6 Spain is **an European country.**

European country  
Indian river  
American director  
university town  
Japanese city  
English airport  
German car

C Put *a*, *an* or *the* in the gaps in these conversations.

0 Joanna: What did you do yesterday evening?  
Peter: I watched an interesting programme on TV. Then I had something to eat and I read a book.  
Joanna: What was the programme about?

1 Steve: I've bought a jumper. I'm going to give it to Joanna for her birthday.  
Cathy: Really? Can I see the jumper?

2 Mary: Hello, Carol! What are you doing here?  
Carol: I'm waiting to speak to the manager of this shop. I bought a TV here yesterday, and it doesn't work.  
Mary: Oh, I'm sorry. I bought a radio here and it's very good.  
Was the TV expensive?

3 Chris: A police car and an ambulance stopped in my street this morning.  
Jimmy: Do you know why?  
Chris: Well, a police car stayed for five minutes, and then an ambulance left with one of my neighbours inside.

4 Joy: I'm going to have a meal in a Japanese restaurant tonight.  
Mike: I'm going to the disco. Do you want to meet me at the disco after you've eaten?

5 David: How long have you lived here?  
Philip: Ten years.  
David: Really? Have you got a flat or a house?  
Philip: I've got both! A flat is in the centre of town. It's very small. A house is by the sea.

D There are some mistakes in these sentences. Put a tick (✓) if you think the underlined word is correct. Cross it out and change it if you think it's wrong.

0 I'm not sure what she does, but I think she's a ✓ doctor.

0 I saw the a thousand different things when I was on holiday.

1 Be careful! That perfume costs £100 a the bottle.

2 We must invite him to the party. He plays a the piano and a the guitar.

3 A: What does John do?  
B: I'm not sure, but I think he is the the teacher in a school.

4 She likes to drive at the a hundred miles an the hour.

5 I play the the violin in an orchestra. They pay me £50 the the day!

6 I've got the the hundred jobs to do before we leave.

7 A: Is my handbag in the living-room?  
B: No, it isn't. I saw it in a the kitchen.

# 30 Plural nouns (cats, men); one and ones

1 We normally form plural nouns by adding **-s**:

| SINGULAR    | PLURAL           |
|-------------|------------------|
| a cup       | → some cups      |
| one student | → three students |
| the cat     | → the cats       |

2 But we form some plural nouns differently:

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| man → men           | + -es                |
| woman → women       | bus → buses          |
| child → children    | kiss → kisses        |
| person → people     | wish → wishes        |
| foot → feet         | watch → watches      |
| tooth → teeth       | match → matches      |
| sheep → sheep       | box → boxes          |
| mouse → mice        | potato → potatoes    |
| fish → fish         | tomato → tomatoes    |
| <b>-y → -ies</b>    | <b>-f/-fe → -ves</b> |
| family → families   | loaf → loaves        |
| city → cities       | wife → wives         |
| country → countries | knife → knives       |

(For more information on plural nouns, see Table A on page 94.)

## 3 one and ones

Sometimes we use **one** instead of repeating a singular noun:

*I'm going to buy a drink. Would you like one?*

*Our house is the one with the red door.*

Or, we use **ones** instead of a plural noun:

*Shall I buy the red apples or the green ones?*  
*These biscuits are cheaper than those ones.*

## 4 We often use Which one ...? and Which ones ...? in questions:



Shop assistant: *Which one would you like, the black dress or the white one?*

Mary: *I'd like the black one, please.*

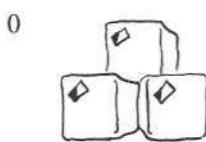
Jim: *I like the black and white photographs.*

*Which ones do you like? The black and white ones or the colour ones?*

Susan: *I prefer the colour ones.*

## Practice

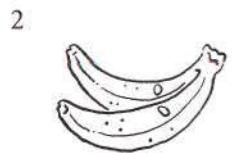
### A Put in plural nouns to describe the pictures.



Some boxes



Some people



Two bananas



Some mice



Three watches



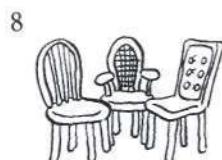
Some cars



Some knives



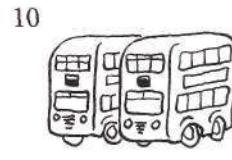
Four sheep



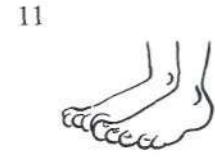
Some chairs



Three children



Two buses



Two feet

**B** Tick (✓) the correct plural forms and cross out the wrong ones.

|                   |          |          |          |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| knives ✓          | tooths   | matches  | wishs    |
| <del>matehs</del> | citys    | cities   | men      |
| countries         | potatoes | teeth    | familys  |
| wishes            | tomatos  | mouses   | wifes    |
| wives             | potatos  | countrys | tomatoes |
| mans              | mice     | knifes   | families |

**C** Rewrite the sentence in brackets ( ), replacing one of the words with *one* or *ones*.

0 He's just bought a new suit.  
(It's a blue suit.) It's a blue one.

0 A: Who is your favourite actor?  
B: (The actor that I like best is Joe Late.) The one that I like best is Joe Late.

1 I'm going to buy an orange juice.  
(Would you like an orange juice?)

2 The chocolate cakes are popular.  
(But the strawberry cakes are nicer.)

3 A: Which house do you like?  
B: (I like the house with the red door.)

4 I bought a blue carpet last time.  
(This time I want a green carpet.)

5 English is a difficult language.  
(There isn't an easy language.)

6 A: Where did you put the photos?  
B: (Do you mean the photos that we took in Turkey?)

**D** Put *one* or *ones* in the following dialogues.

0 A: Have you got a Compact Disc player? I bought one yesterday.  
B: No, I haven't. But I think I'll buy one when I move house.

1 A: Which shoes do you like, sir? The brown        are leather and the black        are plastic.  
B: I'll have the brown       , please.

2 A: Look at these two sofas, Mary. This        is very expensive, but that        looks uncomfortable. Which        shall we buy?  
B: We must buy the expensive       . We need a comfortable sofa.

3 A: I want to buy a new car. I've seen        that I like, but it's very expensive.  
B: The        that you like are always very expensive!

4 A: I saw two films last week.  
B: Which       ?  
A: 'Superman' and the new French       . I can't remember its name.

# 31 This, that, these, those

## 1 Look at these examples:

*This exercise is difficult.  
These are very expensive!  
What is that?  
Did you eat those sandwiches?*

## 2 Here are the singular and plural forms:

| SINGULAR | PLURAL       |
|----------|--------------|
| this car | → these cars |
| that car | → those cars |

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** with nouns (e.g. **painting**, **apple**):

*I like this painting.  
Those apples are delicious.*

We use **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** without a noun, when the meaning is clear. For example:

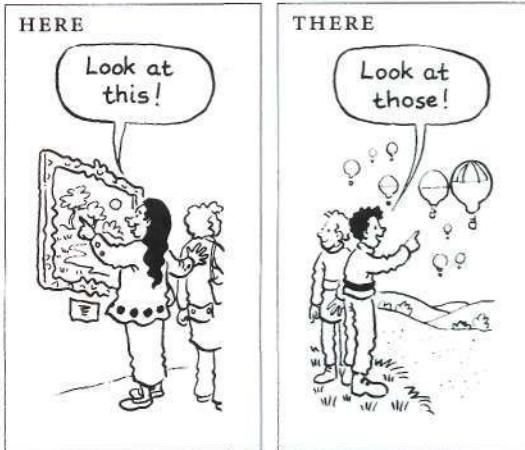
A student has just finished his homework, and he says to his friend:

*That was easy! (That = the homework)*

Mike meets his mother at the station. He picks up her suitcases, and he says:

*These are heavy! (These = the cases)*

## 3 We use **this** and **these** for things which are near to us, and **that** and **those** for things which are not near. Look at these pictures:



## 4 Things which are happening now are near to us in time, so we use **this** and **these**:

John (at a concert):

*Some of these songs are beautiful.*

Things which are finished are not near to us, so we use **that** or **those**:

John (after leaving the concert):

*Some of those songs were beautiful.*

## Practice

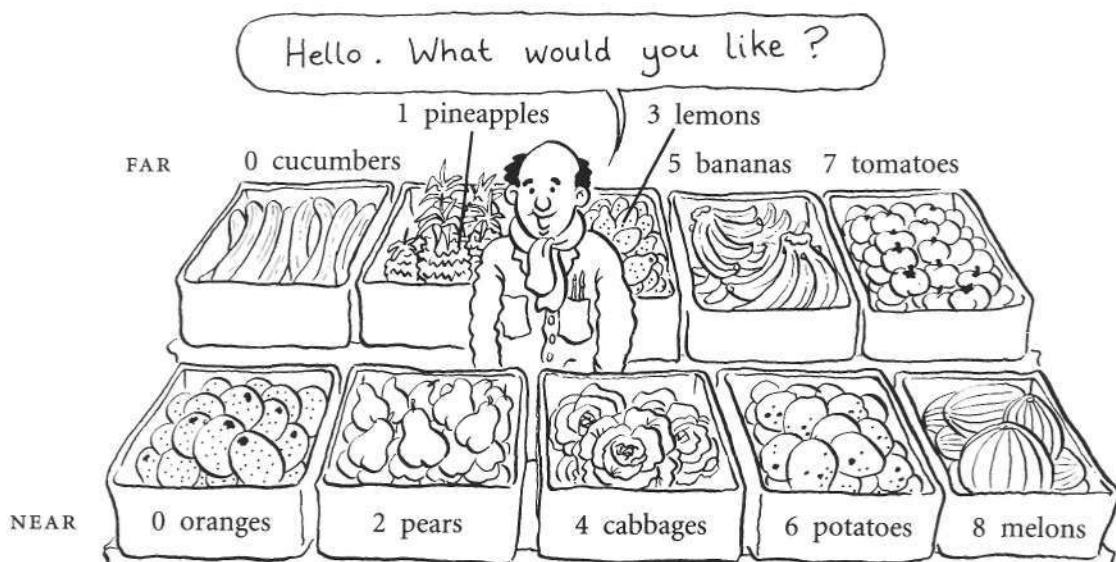
### A Put **this** or **these** in the gaps.

- 0 I'd like to buy this book, please. How much is it?
- 1 Could you tell me where            bus goes, please?
- 2            questions are difficult. Could you help me?
- 3            sandwiches are mine. Yours are on the table.
- 4            is wonderful! I love a hot bath after work.
- 5 Have you got some cheaper pens?            are very expensive.

### Put **that** or **those** in the gaps.

- 6 Look at            clouds. I'm sure it's going to rain.
- 7 Did you enjoy            film? I thought it was boring.
- 8 Let's cross the road.            taxi is free.
- 9            flats are all very expensive, because they're in the centre of town.
- 10            was beautiful! I was so hungry.

B Look at this picture.



You are at the greengrocer's. Ask how much the fruit and vegetables are.

Use **How much...?** and **these or those**.

0 How much are those cucumbers?

0 How much are these oranges?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

C Put **this**, **that**, **these** or **those** in the gaps in these dialogues.

A: Are you enjoying your meal?

B: Yes, thanks. <sup>0</sup> This fish is excellent.

A: This is my brother, Steve, and <sup>1</sup> are my sisters, Kate and Joan.

B: Hallo. I've heard a lot about you.

A: We've arrived! <sup>2</sup> is our hotel here.

B: Can you see <sup>3</sup> mountain? We're going to ski there tomorrow.

A: <sup>4</sup> exams last week were very difficult.

B: Yes. I hope <sup>5</sup> exam today is easier.

A: <sup>6</sup> is your bed here.

B: But <sup>7</sup> beds, there, look more comfortable.

# 32 Countable and uncountable nouns; a, some, the

1 Most nouns have singular and plural forms:

house/houses dog/dogs man/men

We call these nouns countable nouns, because we can count them:

one house two dogs three men

We can use a, some, and the with countable nouns:

|       | SINGULAR  | PLURAL      |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| a:    | a house   | —           |
| some: | —         | some houses |
| the:  | the house | the houses  |

2 Some nouns have only one form:

water bread petrol rain  
golf tennis

We call these uncountable nouns, because we cannot count them.

Look at this picture:



rain (uncountable)



cars (countable)

We do not use a or one, two, three etc. before uncountable nouns:

a: We need to buy bread and sugar.  
some: Let's stop the car. We need some petrol.  
the: Look at the rain!

3 Here is a list of common uncountable nouns, and some of the words we use in front of them:

|                                   |   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| a { glass<br>bottle }             | of { water<br>milk }                    | a cup of { tea<br>coffee } |
| a spoonful of { sugar<br>coffee } |   |                            |
| a { slice<br>piece }              | of { cake<br>bread<br>toast<br>cheese } |                            |
|                                   |   | information                |
| a piece of { news<br>advice }     | luggage                                 | some { money<br>petrol }   |
|                                   | homework                                | snow                       |

We can use some with all these words. We also use grams/kilos/litres etc. in shops:

Can I have two litres of milk, please?

4 Some nouns can be countable or uncountable:

#### UNCOUNTABLE:

I like tea.  
Her hair is red.  
I haven't got time.  
I always have sugar in my tea.

#### COUNTABLE:

I'll have two teas, please. (= cups of tea)  
There's a hair in my tea.  
We had a good time.  
Three sugars in my tea, please.

## Practice

A Put a circle around the uncountable nouns below.

|          |        |        |         |         |          |             |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| house    | cat    | cheese | car     | coat    | snow     | lemon       |
| advice   | clock  | table  | tea     | ball    | museum   | apple       |
| painting | petrol | news   | cigar   | teacher | film     | rain        |
| holiday  | office | bed    | pen     | sugar   | homework | watch       |
| tennis   | doctor | cinema | luggage | chair   | banana   | information |
| cup      | coffee | shoe   | shirt   | money   | exam     | hour        |
| city     | park   | toast  | sock    | nose    | water    | school      |
| bread    | book   | jumper | cloud   | milk    | bike     | television  |

**B** Put the correct word in the following sentences.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 0 (slice, piece, cup)        | I'd like a <u>cup</u> of coffee, please.        |
| 1 (glass, slice, spoonful)   | Would you like a _____ of cheese on your toast? |
| 2 (pieces, cups, bottles)    | My father gave me two _____ of advice.          |
| 3 (slice, bottle, piece)     | Could you buy a _____ of milk at the shops?     |
| 4 (spoonful, piece, cup)     | That was a difficult _____ of homework!         |
| 5 (glass, piece, slice)      | Would you give me a _____ of water, please?     |
| 6 (slices, cups, pieces)     | How many _____ of luggage do you have?          |
| 7 (spoonfuls, glasses, cups) | I normally take three _____ of sugar in my tea. |
| 8 (pieces, slices, litres)   | I've just put forty _____ of petrol in the car. |
| 9 (piece, slice, glass)      | I need a _____ of information.                  |
| 10 (piece, kilo, slice)      | I'd like half a _____ of coffee, please.        |

**C** In the following sentences, cross out *a/an* if it is wrong, and replace it with *some*. If it is correct, put a tick (✓).

|   |
|---|
| 0 Can you give me <u>a</u> <u>some</u> information, please?       |
| 0 I bought <u>a</u> <u>✓</u> suitcase in town this morning.       |
| 1 We need to go to the bank for <u>a</u> _____ money.             |
| 2 I'm going to have <u>a</u> _____ holiday in Scotland this year. |
| 3 Can you see <u>a</u> _____ skier on the mountain?               |
| 4 Drive carefully! There's <u>a</u> _____ snow on the road.       |
| 5 I had <u>a</u> _____ bad news this morning.                     |
| 6 I'd like <u>a</u> _____ petrol, please.                         |
| 7 Can you give me <u>an</u> _____ advice about the exam?          |
| 8 Shall I buy you <u>a</u> _____ newspaper?                       |
| 9 We must buy <u>a</u> _____ bread for the weekend.               |

**D** Put one word from the box in each gap in the following dialogues.

|    |      |    |        |           |        |
|----|------|----|--------|-----------|--------|
| of | time | is | a (x2) | some (x2) | sugars |
|----|------|----|--------|-----------|--------|

A: Are you coming to the cinema this evening?

B: No, I haven't got 0 time. I'm very busy at the moment.

A: Is that your brother?

B: No, my brother's much taller and his hair 1 \_\_\_\_\_ brown, not black.

A: How many 2 \_\_\_\_\_ do you have in your tea?

B: I don't drink tea. Could you give me a glass 3 \_\_\_\_\_ water, please?

A: Did you have 4 \_\_\_\_\_ good time last night?

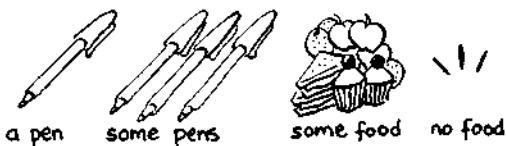
B: I didn't go out. My teacher gave me 5 \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do.

A: What did your mother say to you?

B: Oh, she just gave me 6 \_\_\_\_\_ piece of advice. She told me to take  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ money in traveller's cheques.

# 33 A, some, any, no

1 Look at these pictures:



2 We use **a** with singular countable nouns (e.g. **pen**, **car**, **friend**):

*I bought a pen yesterday.*

*Do you have a car?*

*He doesn't have a friend.*

(For countable and uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

3 We use **some** or **any** with plural countable nouns (**pens**, **friends**, **books**):

*I bought some new pens yesterday.*

*John doesn't have any friends.*

*Do you have any books about Africa?*

4 We use **some** or **any** with uncountable nouns (e.g. **money**, **information**, **advice**, **news**, **music**, **coffee**, **milk**, **toast**, **bread**, **food**, **water**, **snow**):

*I haven't got any money.*

*Did the teacher give you any advice?*

*I would like some coffee, please.*

## 5 POSITIVE

We normally use **some** in positive sentences:

*She took some photos.*

*I'd like some information, please.*

But we sometimes use **any** like this:

*You can leave at any time. (=It doesn't matter when you leave.)*

*Take any book. (=It doesn't matter which book you take.)*

## 6 NEGATIVE

We usually use **any** in negative sentences:

*I didn't see any good films last year.*

*We haven't got any food.*

We sometimes use **no**, instead of **not ... any**:

*I'm sorry, there are no buses to the museum.*

*The shops are shut, and we've got no food.*

## 7 QUESTIONS

We use **any** in questions:

*Do you speak any Russian?*

But we use **some** when we ask for something in particular:

*Can you give me some information?*

We also use **some** when we offer something in particular:

*Would you like some coffee?*

## Practice

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

0 A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy some furniture for my living-room.

(to buy – for my living-room. – furniture – I'd – some – like)

1 A: Shall we go into town this afternoon?

B: Why? There aren't any shops open today.

(shops open today. – any – There – aren't)

2 A: Can I have some cheese, please?

(Can I – cheese, please? – some – have)

B: Of course. How much would you like?

3 A: Are there any museums in Cambridge?

(any – in Cambridge? – museums – Are there)

B: I don't know. We can find out at the Tourist Information Centre.

4 A: I'd like to go to Bristol, please.

B: Certainly, madam. You can take a train from platform 9.

(any – You – train from platform 9. – can take)

5 A: I'd love to go to South America.  
B: Really? \_\_\_\_\_  
(you speak – Spanish? – Do – any)

6 A: I'm hungry! We haven't eaten all day. Look at that wonderful restaurant!  
B: Wait a moment! \_\_\_\_\_  
(money – with us. – We've – no – brought)

**B** Make the following statements negative. Use *not ... any*.

0 We've got some photos of our holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

1 She gave me some advice.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 There are some good films at the cinema this week.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 You'll find some cake in the cupboard.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Maria had some heavy luggage with her at the airport.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 There are some letters for you today.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 We saw some snow on the mountains this morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Use *some, any or no*.

0 I'm really thirsty. I'd like some water, please.

1 I went to the library today, but I couldn't find any interesting books.  
They all looked very boring.

2 A: What would you like to eat? Eggs? Toast? Fruit?  
B: Could you give me some toast, please?

3 I bought some coffee this morning, but it's too strong for me.

4 A: Would you like something to read?  
B: Yes. Could you give me any magazines, please?

5 A: I've invited some friends for a party tonight, but I've got no music.  
B: Don't worry. I'll bring some cassettes this afternoon.

6 Could you go to the shops, please? We haven't got any milk.

7 A: Can you tell me what's happening at the airport?  
B: Yes. I'm sorry, but there are no flights today.

8 I'm going to the shop. I'm going to buy some bread.

9 A: Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?  
B: Yes, but I haven't got any money.

10 A: I've got bananas, apples and pears. What would you like?  
B: It doesn't matter. I like any fruit.

# 34 I and me (subject and object pronouns)

## 1 Look at this:

| SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT |     |                 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Mary                    | saw | Peter and Paul. |
| She                     | saw | them.           |

Note that we can use **she** (subject pronoun) instead of **Mary**, and **them** (object pronoun) instead of **Peter and Paul**.

## 2 Here are the subject and object pronouns:

|          | SUBJECT | OBJECT  |
|----------|---------|---------|
| singular | 1 I     | 9 me    |
|          | 2 you   | 10 you  |
|          | 3 he    | 11 him  |
|          | 4 she   | 12 her  |
| plural   | 5 it    | 13 it   |
|          | 6 we    | 14 us   |
|          | 7 you   | 15 you  |
|          | 8 they  | 16 them |

We must always have a subject in English:  
**They are coming.** (Not **Are coming.**)

## 3 Look at the subject and object pronouns (1–16) in this conversation:

A: *I<sup>1</sup> saw Sheila yesterday, but she<sup>4</sup> didn't see me<sup>9</sup>.*  
B: *Are you<sup>2</sup> going to see her<sup>12</sup> tomorrow?*  
A: *No, I'm meeting Steve. We<sup>6</sup> are playing golf.*  
B: *You<sup>7</sup> are both beginners! It<sup>5</sup> isn't an easy game. I played it<sup>13</sup> last year and I was terrible!*  
A: *Why don't you come with us<sup>14</sup>? We can help you<sup>10</sup>.*  
B: *I would like to play with you<sup>15</sup> both tomorrow, but my brother is leaving in the afternoon. He<sup>3</sup> is catching the two o'clock train, and we're taking him<sup>11</sup> to the station. He's spending a month with our aunt and uncle. They<sup>8</sup> live in Scotland. I stayed with them<sup>16</sup> last year.*

## 4 We use **it** for things and for the weather, time, days, dates, distances, and for animals:

*I'm studying economics. It's a difficult subject.*  
*It's hot today.*  
*It's four o'clock.*  
*It's Tuesday. It's the third of April.*  
*It's 200 miles to York.*  
*Look at that bird! It's eating the bread.*

## Practice

### A Write these sentences using subject and object pronouns instead of the underlined words.

0 John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee.

We saw Peter yesterday. He bought us a cup of coffee.

1 David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station.

2 I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.

3 John and I saw a film called 'The Tiger' yesterday. Have you seen 'The Tiger'?

4 Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

5 George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

6 There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

B Look at the pictures and put pronouns in the gaps.

0 I saw him, but he didn't see me.  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.



C James is talking about himself and his family. Put subject pronouns (*I, you* etc.) in the gaps.

Hi! <sup>0</sup> I am James and <sup>1</sup> live in Australia. <sup>2</sup> 've got two brothers. <sup>3</sup> 're called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital. <sup>4</sup> is a doctor. My father works in a sports shop. <sup>5</sup> works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and <sup>6</sup> 's always full of people.

Now put object pronouns (*me, you* etc.) in the gaps.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help <sup>7</sup> in the shop, and he gives <sup>8</sup> some money. On Sundays we go to the beach. We have two dogs, and we take <sup>9</sup> with us. We also take a ball and they play with <sup>10</sup> on the beach while we swim in the sea.



Now put object or subject pronouns in the gaps.

At the moment I'm at university. I'm studying business. <sup>11</sup> 's an interesting subject. Two of my schoolfriends are at university with <sup>12</sup>. Our teachers are good but <sup>13</sup> give <sup>14</sup> a lot of work to do. Next week <sup>15</sup> are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in <sup>16</sup>.

# 35 My, your; mine, yours

1 Look at these sentences:



*This car belongs to me.  
It's my car.  
It's mine.*

2 Now look at this table:

| OBJECT PRONOUN | POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE | POSSESSIVE PRONOUN |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| me             | my                   | mine               |
| you            | your                 | yours              |
| him            | his                  | his                |
| her            | her                  | hers               |
| it             | its                  | its                |
| us             | our                  | ours               |
| you            | your                 | yours              |
| them           | their                | theirs             |

3 my, your etc.

- We use *my*, *your* etc. with nouns:  
*my book* *his hands* *their house*
- We say:  
*Tony and his wife.* (Not ... *her wife*.)  
*Sara and her husband.*  
(Not ... *his husband*.)

- We use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

*Her hair is red. My hands are cold.*

4 mine, yours etc.

- We use *mine*, *yours* etc. instead of *my book*, *your keys* etc:  
*My flat is in the centre of town. Where's yours?* (*yours* = your flat)
- We often use possessive pronouns in comparative sentences:  
*Our cat is smaller than theirs.*  
(*theirs* = their cat)  
*Your house is older than mine.*  
(*mine* = my house)

5 We do not use *a/an* or *the* with possessive adjectives or pronouns:

*It's ~~a~~ my bag. They're ~~the~~ ours.*

6 Remember that *its* and *it's* are different:

*I've got a new dog. Its name is Pluto.*  
(*Its* = possessive adjective)

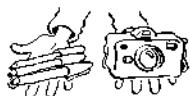
*It's cold today.*  
(*It's* = It is)

## Practice

A Put possessive adjectives (*my*, *your* etc.) and possessive pronouns (*mine*, *yours* etc.) in the gaps.

- 0 This car belongs to me. This is my car. It's mine.
- 1 That ticket belongs to you. That's \_\_\_\_\_ ticket. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 These shoes belong to her. These are \_\_\_\_\_ shoes. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 This house belongs to them. This is \_\_\_\_\_ house. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 These cups belong to us. These are \_\_\_\_\_ cups. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Those books belong to him. Those are \_\_\_\_\_ books. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 That bag belongs to me. That's \_\_\_\_\_ bag. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 This key belongs to her. This is \_\_\_\_\_ key. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 That boat belongs to them. That's \_\_\_\_\_ boat. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Those coats belong to us. Those are \_\_\_\_\_ coats. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 These pens belong to me. These are \_\_\_\_\_ pens. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 That watch belongs to him. That's \_\_\_\_\_ watch. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 These photos belong to you. These are \_\_\_\_\_ photos. They're \_\_\_\_\_.

B Look at the pictures and then complete the sentences.  
Use *my*, *your* etc, and *mine*, *yours* etc.



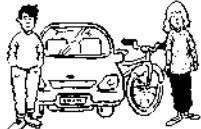
me



you



him



us



them



her

- 0 Those are his keys.
- 1 That book is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 These pens are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 That's \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- 4 This bike is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 That ruler is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 6 This is \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- 7 Those are \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches.
- 8 Is this bag \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 Those photos are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 This is \_\_\_\_\_ camera.
- 11 Is this \_\_\_\_\_ watch?

C If the underlined words are correct, put a tick (✓). If they are wrong, write the correct words.

- 0 Look at the sky! Its going to rain It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 0 He's tall and his hair is brown. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
- 1 Those photos on the table are the mine. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Those tickets for the theatre are hers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Those are your books. These are theirs books. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I can't do this exercise. Its very difficult. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I've just found this passport. Is it yours? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I've invited Mary and his brother to the party. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Why are your hands so cold? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Mrs Green is coming with her son. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Shall we give the cat it's food? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 These records aren't theirs, they're our. \_\_\_\_\_

D Replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns (*mine*, *yours* etc).

- 0 My car is faster than (your car). \_\_\_\_\_ yours
- 1 Her house is bigger than (my house). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Your watch is more expensive than (his watch). \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 My exams are more difficult than (their exams). \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Their garden is more beautiful than (our garden). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Your son is younger than (her son). \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My husband is stronger than (your husband). \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Her job is harder than (his job). \_\_\_\_\_

# 36 Much, many; how much, how many; more

1 Look at these examples with **much** and **many**:



*There weren't **many** people in the restaurant.*



*I don't have **much** money.*

We use **much** and **many** to talk about quantity.

We normally use **much** and **many** in negative sentences:

A: *I'm so hungry.*

B: *I'm sorry, I don't have **much** food in the house. Shall we go out to a restaurant?*

*I haven't bought **many** records this year.*

We also use **much** and **many** in questions:

*Do **many** tourists come here?*

*Is there **much** snow in the mountains?*

We can use **how much** and **how many** in questions:

*How **much** luggage have you got?*

*How **many** times have you been to London?*

2 We also use **more** to talk about quantity:

*John did two exams yesterday, and he is doing **two more** exams today.*

*We have **some** food, but we will need **more** food for the party tonight. Shall we go to the shops?*

We often say **some more** or **any more**:

A: *Would you like **some more** toast?*

B: *No, thanks. I don't want **any more**. But could I have **some more** orange juice?*

3 We use:

► **much** with uncountable nouns:

***much** food   **much** luggage   **much** snow  
**much** time   **much** money*

(For uncountable nouns, see unit 32.)

► **many** with plural nouns:

***many** things   **many** books   **many** records  
**many** people   **many** tourists   **many** times*

► **more** with uncountable and plural nouns:

***more** toast/juice   **more** glasses*

► **much/many/more** without a noun:

***How much** did that coat cost?*

A: *That cake was delicious.*

B: *Would you like **some more** (cake)?*

## Practice

### A Write **much** or **many** in front of these nouns.

|                              |                           |                              |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 How <u>much</u> money...?  | 6 How _____ cigars...?    | 14 How _____ times...?       |
| 0 How <u>many</u> films...?  | 7 How _____ sugar...?     | 15 How _____ information...? |
| 0 ...not <u>many</u> people. | 8 How _____ buses...?     | 16 How _____ toast...?       |
| 1 How _____ snow...?         | 9 How _____ books...?     | 17 ...not _____ news.        |
| 2 How _____ tables...?       | 10 How _____ food...?     | 18 ...not _____ exams.       |
| 3 How _____ cats...?         | 11 How _____ cups...?     | 19 ...not _____ luggage.     |
| 4 How _____ petrol...?       | 12 How _____ watches...?  | 20 ...not _____ children.    |
| 5 How _____ advice...?       | 13 How _____ homework...? | 21 ...not _____ museums.     |

### B Complete these dialogues. The words in the brackets are in the wrong order.

Put them in the right order.

0 A: Have you got much money?

(you – much – got – money? – have)

B: No, I haven't. I'm on my way to the bank.

1 A: Did you visit many museums in Paris?

B: No, we didn't.

(much – we – have – didn't – time)

2 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(films – this year? – many – have – seen – you)  
B: Yes. I've been to the cinema quite often.

3 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(did – milk – much – buy? – how – you)  
B: I got two litres.

4 A: Did you go to the Tourist Office?  
B: Yes, but \_\_\_\_\_  
(much – didn't – get – I – information)

5 A: Did you have a good time at the zoo?  
B: Not really. \_\_\_\_\_  
(animals – see – many – we – didn't)

6 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(sugar – much – you – want in your coffee? – how – do)  
B: Two spoonfuls, please.

7 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
(children – many – have? – how – you – do)  
B: Three, at the moment! Two boys and a girl.

8 A: Is it easy to get to Bodmin from here?  
B: No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_  
(aren't – trains – there – many)

C Put in *many*, *much* or *more*.

Steve: What did you do on Sunday?

Jenny: I had a terrible day. I met a friend at the airport, because he said he had a lot of luggage, and he wanted some help. But his plane was two hours late, and he didn't have much luggage! What about you?

Steve: I went into town to buy some books. I spent £50!

Jenny: How 1 books did you buy?

Steve: Only three! In fact, I want to buy some 2 books tomorrow.

Jenny: I don't have 3 time to read at the moment. We're so busy at the office.

Steve: How 4 hours a day do you work?

Jenny: I do eight hours at the office, and then I do two 5 hours at home!

Steve: Do you get 6 money for that?

Jenny: No, I don't get much, but I enjoy the work.

Steve: Why don't you ask your boss for some 7 money?

Jenny: I don't have 8 opportunities. She's always in America on business.

Steve: I see. Listen, do you want some 9 advice?

Jenny: OK.

Steve: Look for a new job!

# 37 A lot of, a little, a few

1 Look at this example with **a lot of**:



*She's got **a lot of** luggage.*  
(**a lot of** = a big amount or number)

In spoken English, we usually use **a lot of** in positive sentences:

*There's **a lot of** information in this book.*  
(Not *There's **much** information in this book.*)

*I bought **a lot of** new books today.*

(Not *I bought **many** new books today.*)

*A lot of students work in the holidays.*

But in written English, we often use **much** and **many** in positive sentences:

*Britain has **many** problems.*

2 We use:

- **a lot of** with uncountable nouns:  
*a lot of luggage    a lot of information*
- **a lot of** with plural nouns:  
*a lot of books    a lot of students  
a lot of things    a lot of people*

3 Use a plural verb with a plural noun:

*A lot of students work.* (Not *...works.*)

Use a singular verb with a singular noun:

*There is a lot of information in this book.*  
(Not *...are...*)

4 Look at these examples with **a few** and **a little**:



*She has **a little** luggage.*

*She has **a few** bags.*

(**a few** and **a little** = a small amount or number)

We can use **a few** and **a little** with **more**:  
*Would you like **a little more** coffee?*

5 We use:

- **a little** with uncountable nouns:  
*I have **a little** money, but I don't have much.*
- **a few** with plural nouns:  
*Can you wait **a few minutes**, John?*

We can use **a few** and **a little** without a noun:

A: *Have you got any money?*

B: *Sorry, I only have **a little** (money).*

6 Here are some common uncountable nouns:

|        |       |         |          |
|--------|-------|---------|----------|
| coffee | milk  | cheese  | cake     |
| water  | bread | money   | advice   |
| sugar  | news  | luggage | homework |

## Practice

A Write the second line of these dialogues using the words in brackets. Put in **a lot of** in the right place.

0 A: Are you going to the cinema tonight?  
B: (No, I have homework to do) No, I have **a lot of** homework to do.

1 A: Are you hungry?  
B: (No, I ate cake in town.)

2 A: Do you want some help?  
B: (Yes, please. I have luggage.)

3 A: Did you enjoy the party?  
B: (Yes, I met interesting people.)

4 A: Can you pay for our plane tickets?  
B: (Yes, I have money at the moment.)

5 A: Is Bill coming?  
B: (No, he isn't. He has things to do.) \_\_\_\_\_

6 A: Did she help you?  
B: (Yes, she gave me good advice.) \_\_\_\_\_

B What do you see in the pictures? Write your answers. Use *a lot of*, *a few* or *a little*.



0 a few pens \_\_\_\_\_



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_



7 \_\_\_\_\_

C A friend is visiting you. Rewrite the questions you ask him, using *a few* or *a little* instead of *some*.

0 Would you like some coffee? Would you like a little coffee? \_\_\_\_\_

1 Would you like some biscuits? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Shall I make you some sandwiches? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Would you like some cheese? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Can I bring you some cake? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Would you like some milk in your coffee? \_\_\_\_\_

6 Would you like some more sugar in your coffee? \_\_\_\_\_

D In these sentences, tick (✓) the underlined words if they are right. Rewrite them if they are wrong.

0 There is are a lot of tall buildings in New York.

0 I bought a few ✓ presents today.

1 A lot of people travels to work by car.

2 She only has a little luggage with her.

3 We need a little tomatoes for this meal.

4 There are a lot of news on TV in Britain.

5 My father gave me a little advice before I went to university.

6 Could you give me a few water, please?

7 A lot of children use computers in school.

8 Are you hungry? Shall I make you a little sandwiches?

# 38 Adjectives (big, new etc.)

1 We use adjectives to describe people and things. Here are some examples:

old small friendly rich cheap

Look at these sentences:

I've bought an **old** table for my kitchen.  
My home town is **small** and **friendly**.  
We had lunch in a **cheap** restaurant.

2 The form of adjectives never changes:  
**a rich man** **a rich woman** **two rich men**

3 We put an adjective before a noun:

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| ADJECTIVE + NOUN              |
| I saw a <b>beautiful</b> cat. |

We put an adjective after **be**:

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| be + ADJECTIVE           |
| They are <b>hungry</b> . |

We sometimes use these verbs instead of **be**:

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| look feel taste smell sound |
|-----------------------------|

Here are some examples:

*She looks happy.  
This cheese tastes wonderful.  
I feel cold.*

4 When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put in a comma (,):

*He's a **nice, old** man.*

When we use two adjectives without a noun, we use **and**:

*You look **tired and hungry**.*

5 When we use more than one adjective, there is a general guide to the correct order:

SIZE + AGE + COLOUR + NATIONALITY + MATERIAL

|   |                |               |              |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| a | <b>new</b> ,   | <b>green</b>  | <b>bag</b>   |
| a | <b>big</b> ,   | <b>French</b> | <b>house</b> |
| a | <b>small</b> , | <b>wooden</b> | <b>table</b> |

We often use 'materials' as adjectives:

*a **cotton** shirt a **silver** ring a **plastic** bag*

6 Here are some common 'nationality' adjectives:

|            |          |               |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| American   | German   | Portuguese    |
| Australian | Greek    | Russian       |
| Chinese    | Indian   | Turkish       |
| Dutch      | Italian  | South African |
| English    | Japanese | Spanish       |
| French     | Polish   | Swedish       |

## Practice

A There are twelve adjectives in this story. Underline them.

*I went for a **long** walk in the **countryside** yesterday. It was a **hot** day, and soon I was tired and thirsty. There was a small house by the side of the road, and I decided to ask for a glass of cold water. I rang the bell and an old lady opened the big, wooden door. She looked kind and she offered me a glass of fresh juice. It tasted great!*

B Put adjectives from the box in these sentences.

|   |
|---|
| hungry new terrible expensive sad wonderful Italian fresh difficult |
|---|

- 0 Gold rings are normally expensive.
- 1 This food smells   ! I love fish and chips.
- 2 It was a    exam. I'm sure I haven't passed.
- 3 I've just bought a    sports car.
- 4 I met my wife in Rome, but she isn't   .
- 5 He looks   . I don't think he likes his job.
- 6 Are you   ? Shall I buy some sandwiches?
- 7 This orange juice tastes   . Is it   ?

**C** Put a verb from the box in each sentence. Use the correct form.

look (x3) feel (x2) taste sound (x2) smell

- 0 Taste these apples. I've already eaten two. They're delicious!
- 1 That music            terrible. What group is playing?
- 2 You            thirsty. Can I get you a cold drink?
- 3 Those flowers look nice and they            good too. What are they?
- 4 I saw Jane yesterday, but I didn't speak to her. She            tired.
- 5 Could you close the door, please? I            cold.
- 6 The sun's shining, I'm on holiday and I            happy!
- 7 That new picture will            wonderful in your dining-room.
- 8 Do you know where that song comes from? It            Spanish.

**D** Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, change the order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 0 She lost a gold, small ring at the disco yesterday night.  
small, gold
- 0 I have an old, Italian painting in my living-room.  
✓
- 1 I'm looking for my cotton, green shirt and my brown, leather shoes.
- 2 George has a Spanish, modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.
- 3 I live in an old, white house near the river. I've got a black, large dog!
- 4 I had an interesting talk with a Polish, young student last week.
- 5 We are having lunch in a big, Japanese, new restaurant in the centre of town.
- 6 I left all my books in a red, plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

**E** Here are the names of some famous people from different countries. Put their nationalities in the blanks.

|                    |                          |                      |              |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 0 The Beatles      | They're <u>English</u> . | 7 Steven Spielberg   | He's _____.  |
| 1 Abba             | They're _____.           | 8 Brigitte Bardot    | She's _____. |
| 2 Madonna          | She's _____.             | 9 Karl Marx          | He's _____.  |
| 3 Vincent Van Gogh | He's _____.              | 10 Leonardo da Vinci | He's _____.  |
| 4 Mel Gibson       | He's _____.              | 11 Leo Tolstoy       | He's _____.  |
| 5 Mao Zedong       | He's _____.              | 12 Steffi Graf       | She's _____. |
| 6 Nelson Mandela   | He's _____.              | 13 Mahatma Gandhi    | He's _____.  |

# 39 Cardinal and ordinal numbers (three, third)

## 1 Look at these examples:

*Three* students were late.

*She lives on the third* floor.

**Three** is a cardinal number.

**Third** is an ordinal number.

## 2 Now look at these tables:

| CARDINAL NUMBERS | ORDINAL NUMBERS  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 one            | 1st first        |
| 2 two            | 2nd second       |
| 3 three          | 3rd third        |
| 4 four           | 4th fourth       |
| 5 five           | 5th fifth        |
| 6 six            | 6th sixth        |
| 7 seven          | 7th seventh      |
| 8 eight          | 8th eighth       |
| 9 nine           | 9th ninth        |
| 10 ten           | 10th tenth       |
| 11 eleven        | 11th eleventh    |
| 12 twelve        | 12th twelfth     |
| 13 thirteen      | 13th thirteenth  |
| 14 fourteen      | 14th fourteenth  |
| 15 fifteen       | 15th fifteenth   |
| 16 sixteen       | 16th sixteenth   |
| 17 seventeen     | 17th seventeenth |

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 18 eighteen   | 18th eighteenth    |
| 19 nineteen   | 19th nineteenth    |
| 20 twenty     | 20th twentieth     |
| 21 twenty-one | 21st twenty-first  |
| 22 twenty-two | 22nd twenty-second |
| 30 thirty     | 30th thirtieth     |

## 3 CARDINALS (40 to 4,000,000)

|                                  |            |           |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 40 forty                         | 60 sixty   | 80 eighty |
| 50 fifty                         | 70 seventy | 90 ninety |
| 100 a hundred                    |            |           |
| 101 a hundred and one            |            |           |
| 1000 a thousand                  |            |           |
| 1,000,000 a million              |            |           |
| 200 two hundred                  |            |           |
| 210 two hundred and ten          |            |           |
| 3000 three thousand              |            |           |
| \$4,000,000 four million dollars |            |           |

## 4 Look at how we say these dates:

13th June: *The thirteenth of June.*

*June the thirteenth.*

1994: *Nineteen ninety-four.*

26th March 1995 (26.3.95): *The twenty-sixth of March, nineteen ninety-five.*

## Practice

### A Tick (✓) the correct form in each pair. Put a line through the wrong form.

|                |                               |                           |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 (116)        | <del>a hundred sixteen</del>  | a hundred and sixteen ✓   |
| 1 (49)         | fourty-nine                   | forty-nine                |
| 2 (600)        | six hundred                   | six hundreds              |
| 3 (4th)        | fourth                        | forth                     |
| 4 (12th)       | twelvth                       | twelfth                   |
| 5 (\$2,000)    | two thousand dollars          | two thousands dollars     |
| 6 (23rd)       | twenty-three                  | twenty-third              |
| 7 (78)         | eighty-seven                  | seventy-eight             |
| 8 (8th)        | eightth                       | eighth                    |
| 9 (17)         | seventeen                     | seventeenth               |
| 10 (5th)       | fiveth                        | fifth                     |
| 11 (7,000,000) | seven million                 | seven millions            |
| 12 (9th)       | ninth                         | nineth                    |
| 13 (30th)      | thirteenth                    | thirtieth                 |
| 14 (395)       | three hundred and ninety-five | three hundred ninety-five |

B Write out the following numbers.

|               |                        |            |  |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| 0 (211)       | two hundred and eleven | 9 (14)     |  |
| 1 (462)       |                        | 10 (2nd)   |  |
| 2 (20th)      |                        | 11 (5,000) |  |
| 3 (1st)       |                        | 12 (68)    |  |
| 4 (12th)      |                        | 13 (34th)  |  |
| 5 (9,000,000) |                        | 14 (150)   |  |
| 6 (310)       |                        | 15 (3rd)   |  |
| 7 (8th)       |                        | 16 (25th)  |  |
| 8 (111)       |                        | 17 (19th)  |  |

C Look at where these people live in the block of flats. Finish the sentences, as in the example.

0 John lives in flat forty on the fourth floor.

1 Charles lives in flat \_\_\_\_\_

2 Maria \_\_\_\_\_

3 Diana \_\_\_\_\_

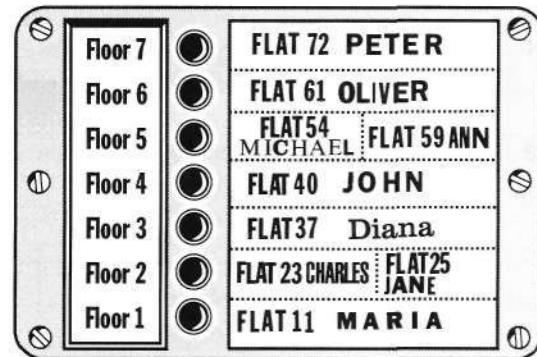
4 Michael \_\_\_\_\_

5 Peter \_\_\_\_\_

6 Jane \_\_\_\_\_

7 Ann \_\_\_\_\_

8 Oliver \_\_\_\_\_



D Write the dates and years in words in this interview, using the information in brackets ( ).

A: When were you born?  
B: I was born on <sup>0</sup> the thirteenth of October, nineteen sixty-five. (13.10.65)

A: When did you go to secondary school?  
B: In <sup>1</sup> 1976 (1976)

A: And when did you leave secondary school?  
B: Seven years later. My final exam was on <sup>2</sup> 16.6.83 (16.6.83)

A: Did you start university in the same year?  
B: Yes, on <sup>3</sup> 29 September (29 September)

A: Did you spend three or four years there?  
B: Well, I left in <sup>4</sup> 1987. That's four years.

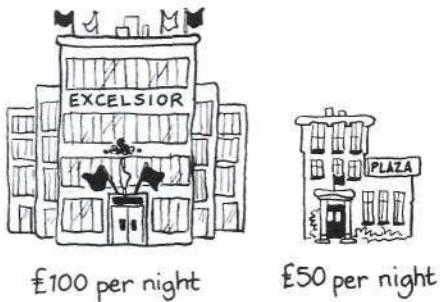
A: And your first job? When was that?  
B: I started work in an office on <sup>5</sup> 10.1.88 (10.1.88)

A: Did you enjoy it? How long did you stay?  
B: It was terrible! I left two months later, on <sup>6</sup> 9th March (9th March)

A: What did you do then?  
B: I went to America. I spent two years in New York. I returned to England in <sup>7</sup> 1990 (1990)

# 40 Comparative adjectives (cheaper, more beautiful)

1 Look at the way we compare things:



*The Plaza Hotel is **cheaper** than the Excelsior.  
The Excelsior Hotel is **bigger** than the Plaza.  
The Excelsior is **more expensive** than the Plaza.  
The Plaza Hotel is **smaller** than the Excelsior.*

2 **Cheaper** and **more expensive** are comparative adjectives. We form them like this:

► short adjectives (one syllable):

| ADJECTIVE | COMPARATIVE   |
|-----------|---------------|
| old       | <b>older</b>  |
| long      | <b>longer</b> |
| nice      | <b>nicer</b>  |
| new       | <b>newer</b>  |
| slow      | <b>slower</b> |
| fat       | <b>fatter</b> |
| hot       | <b>hotter</b> |
| big       | <b>bigger</b> |

► long adjectives (two syllables or more):

| ADJECTIVE | COMPARATIVE           |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| famous    | <b>more famous</b>    |
| difficult | <b>more difficult</b> |
| careful   | <b>more careful</b>   |
| expensive | <b>more expensive</b> |

► adjectives ending with **-y**:

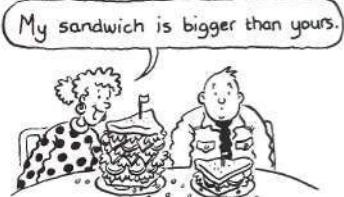
|        |                 |
|--------|-----------------|
| happy  | <b>happier</b>  |
| hungry | <b>hungrier</b> |

► irregular adjectives:

|      |               |
|------|---------------|
| good | <b>better</b> |
| bad  | <b>worse</b>  |

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

3 To compare things, we use a comparative adjective + **than**:



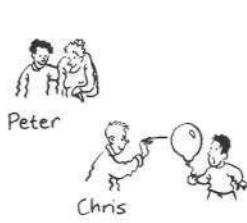
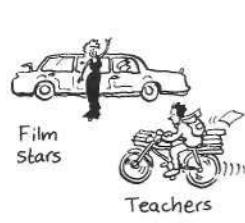
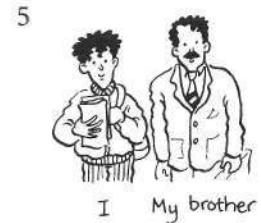
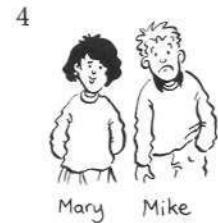
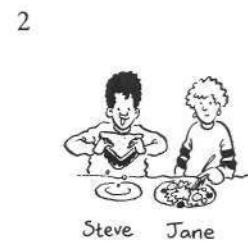
*Tom is **richer** than Paul.  
Paris is **more beautiful** than London.  
My new car is **better** than my old one.*

## Practice

A Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

|              |                       |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 0 cold       | <i>colder</i>         | 13 long      | <i>longer</i>         |
| 1 big        | <i>bigger</i>         | 14 hungry    | <i>hungrier</i>       |
| 2 careful    | <i>more careful</i>   | 15 nice      | <i>nicer</i>          |
| 3 expensive  | <i>more expensive</i> | 16 happy     | <i>happier</i>        |
| 4 good       | <i>better</i>         | 17 difficult | <i>more difficult</i> |
| 5 fat        | <i>fatter</i>         | 18 old       | <i>older</i>          |
| 6 famous     | <i>more famous</i>    | 19 beautiful | <i>more beautiful</i> |
| 7 new        | <i>newer</i>          | 20 friendly  | <i>more friendly</i>  |
| 8 modern     | <i>more modern</i>    | 21 hot       | <i>hotter</i>         |
| 9 young      | <i>younger</i>        | 22 wonderful | <i>more wonderful</i> |
| 10 cheap     | <i>cheaper</i>        | 23 bad       | <i>worse</i>          |
| 11 delicious | <i>more delicious</i> | 24 small     | <i>smaller</i>        |
| 12 rich      | <i>richer</i>         | 25 sad       | <i>sadder</i>         |

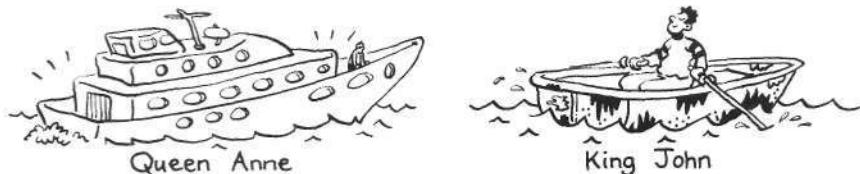
B Write comparative sentences about the pictures using *than* and the words in brackets ( ). Use the Present Simple.



0 (be/tall/)  
1 (be/cold)  
2 (be/hungry)  
3 (be/small)  
4 (be/happy)  
5 (be/young)  
6 (be/rich)  
7 (be/friendly)

Tom is taller than Sam.

C Look at these two boats, the Queen Anne and the King John.



Now put words from the box in the sentences.

|                 |        |           |      |      |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|------|------|
| King John (x2)  | bigger | slower    | is   | than |
| Queen Anne (x2) | longer | expensive | more |      |

0 The Queen Anne is bigger than the King John.  
 1 The King John is smaller                            the Queen Anne.  
 2 The Queen Anne is                            modern than the King John.  
 3 The King John                            older than the Queen Anne.  
 4 The                            is faster than the                           .  
 5 The Queen Anne is more                            than the King John.  
 6 The King John is                            than the Queen Anne.  
 7 The                            is cheaper than the                           .  
 8 The Queen Anne is                            than the King John.

# 41 Superlative adjectives (the newest, the biggest)

## 1 Read this telephone conversation:

A: *Tourist Information. Can I help?*  
B: *Yes, please. I'm coming to Wentbridge this weekend, and I'm looking for a good hotel.*  
A: *Well, the Scotsman is the **oldest** hotel in Wentbridge, but it's also the **most expensive**. The Castle is the **most beautiful**. The Prince is the **newest** and the **biggest**...*

## 2 Oldest, most expensive, newest are superlative adjectives. We form superlative adjectives with **-est** or **most**. Look at this table:

| ADJECTIVE | SUPERLATIVE               |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| cheap     | the <b>cheapest</b>       |
| big       | the <b>biggest</b>        |
| sad       | the <b>saddest</b>        |
| famous    | the <b>most famous</b>    |
| difficult | the <b>most difficult</b> |
| hungry    | the <b>hungriest</b>      |

Good and bad are irregular:

|      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| good | the <b>best</b>  |
| bad  | the <b>worst</b> |

(For more information, see Table F, page 97.)

## Practice

### A Put the words in brackets ( ) in the right order to make sentences.

0 (the world – Antarctica – coldest – is – place – the – in)

Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

1 (city – the – Manchester – in England – is – friendliest)

2 (in New York – expensive – restaurant – The Manhattan – the – is – most)

3 (is – river – the world – the – The Nile – longest – in)

4 (town – most – in Spain – Granada – beautiful – is – the)

5 (painting – The Mona Lisa – the – famous – in – is – most – the world)

6 (the – Europe – mountain – in – highest – Mont Blanc – is)

## 3 We usually use **the** before the superlative:

*London is **the biggest** city in England.*  
*The Taj Mahal is **the most beautiful** building in the world.*

Note that we use **in** (not **of**) for places after the superlative:

*...the **richest** man **in** Europe.*  
(Not... **of** Europe.)

We do not always use a noun after a superlative adjective:

*George and Mary have three children. Mike is **the oldest**.*

A: *Which table did you buy?*  
B: *The **most expensive**.*

## 4 We often use the Present Perfect with **ever** after the superlative:

*That was the **best** film I've ever seen.*

A: *How was your holiday?*  
B: *Fantastic! Iceland is the **most beautiful** country I've ever visited.*

**B** Fill the gaps in these dialogues, using *the* and the superlative form of the word in brackets.

0 A: Which cities did you visit?  
B: Bath, Oxford and York.  
A: And which did you like best?  
B: I thought that Bath was the most beautiful (beautiful).

1 A: Have you finished all your exams?  
B: Yes, I did the last one today.  
A: Was it difficult?  
B: Yes. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (bad).

2 A: It's your birthday, isn't it?  
B: Yes. I'm 25 today.  
A: Shall we go to Maxime's tonight?  
B: Are you sure? It's \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) restaurant in town!

3 A: Can I help you?  
B: Yes, I want to fly to Los Angeles.  
How much are \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) tickets?

4 A: Did you enjoy that?  
B: Yes. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (delicious) meal I've ever eaten.

5 A: What are you going to see?  
B: We're going to see 'The Winner'.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ (good) film in London at the moment.

6 A: You must visit the castle before you leave.  
B: Why?  
A: It's \_\_\_\_\_ (old) castle in England.

7 A: Would you, or John or Michael, like **the** last sandwich?  
B: Me please; I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (hungry).

8 A: Which jumper is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice)?  
B: I don't know. They're all wonderful!

**C** Use the words in brackets ( ) to write sentences.

Use *the* + superlative, and the Present Perfect + *ever*.

0 (It's/cold/place/I/visit) It's the coldest place I've ever visited.

1 (It's/big/ship/I/see) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (He's/rich/man/I/meet) \_\_\_\_\_

3 (It's/difficult/exam/I/do) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (It's/sad/film/I/see) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (She's/happy/person/I/meet) \_\_\_\_\_

6 (It's/modern/flat/I/see) \_\_\_\_\_

7 (It's/hot/country/I/visit) \_\_\_\_\_

8 (It's/small/dog/I/see) \_\_\_\_\_

## 42 Adjectives and adverbs (quick, quickly)

1 Here are some adjectives and adverbs:

| ADJECTIVE | ADVERB    |
|-----------|-----------|
| quick     | quickly   |
| careful   | carefully |
| easy      | easily    |

2 Adjectives usually describe nouns. We normally use adjectives to talk about people and things:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN

She's a **quick** worker.

Adverbs usually describe verbs. We use adverbs to talk about how people do things:

VERB + ADVERB

She works **quickly**.

Here are some more examples:

Adjective + noun: *English is an **easy** language.*

Verb + adverb: *You can learn English **easily**.*

Adjective + noun: *He's a **careful** driver.*

Verb + adverb: *He drives **carefully**.*

3 We form most adverbs (e.g. **slowly**) by adding **-ly** to an adjective (e.g. **slow**):

**slow** → **slowly**   **bad** → **badly**

If the adjective ends in **-y**, we change the **y** to **i** and then add **-ly**:

**happy** → **happily**   **easy** → **easily**

There are some adverbs that are the same as the adjective:

| ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|-----------|--------|
| hard      | hard   |
| fast      | fast   |
| late      | late   |

Adjective: *He's a **fast** runner.*

Adverb: *He runs **fast**.*

The adverb from **good** is **well**:

*She's a **good** player. She plays **well**.*

4 Here is the word order that we normally use with adverbs:

| VERB + ADVERB                  |
|--------------------------------|
| She swims <b>beautifully</b> . |

| VERB + OBJECT + ADVERB                 |
|--|
| He ate <b>his food</b> <b>slowly</b> . |

### Practice

A In these dialogues underline the adjectives and circle the adverbs.

0 A: I think he's a **good** worker. What do you think?

B: I'm not sure. He works **carefully**, but he makes some **bad** mistakes.

1 A: He's a wonderful skier. He skis quickly and beautifully.

B: In my opinion, he skis dangerously. He's a stupid skier.

2 A: He's a rich and powerful man. He lives expensively.

B: Yes, but he spends money carefully. He buys valuable objects.

3 A: Paul, Jane, Diana and Mark live in a big, old house in Scotland.

They live happily together.

B: I know they're happy, but the house is expensive and so they live cheaply.

4 A: This bread tastes awful. Did you cook it correctly?

B: If you think it's horrible, why are you eating it so hungrily?

5 A: She's very young, but she sings and dances beautifully.

B: She's a wonderful singer, but she dances badly in my opinion.

**B** Rewrite these sentences using an adverb instead of an adjective.

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 Peter is a bad tennis player. | Peter plays tennis <u>badly</u> . |
| 1 He's a dangerous driver.      | He drives <u>dangerously</u> .    |
| 2 She's a fast swimmer.         | She swims <u>fast</u> .           |
| 3 Martin is a good cook.        | <u>Martin</u> cooks <u>well</u> . |
| 4 I'm a slow writer.            | I write <u>slowly</u> .           |
| 5 She's a wonderful dancer.     | She dances <u>wonderfully</u> .   |
| 6 Sheila is a hard worker.      | Sheila works <u>hard</u> .        |
| 7 They aren't quick learners.   | <u>They</u> learn <u>slowly</u> . |

**C** Complete the sentences by choosing an ending from the box.

|                     |                         |                      |              |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| the road carefully  | the piano badly         | her breakfast slowly | an hour late |
| their homework well | <del>his car fast</del> | Arabic perfectly     |              |

|   |
|---|
| 0 He drives <u>his car fast</u> .                   |
| 1 She plays <u>the piano badly</u> .                |
| 2 Maria ate <u>the road carefully</u> .             |
| 3 They speak <u>Arabic perfectly</u> .              |
| 4 You must always cross <u>the road carefully</u> . |
| 5 They all did <u>their homework well</u> .         |
| 6 The plane arrived <u>an hour late</u> .           |

**D** Correct any of the adjectives and adverbs in CAPITALS that are wrong. Put a tick(✓) if the adjective or adverb is correct.

|  |       |             |       |
|--|-------|-------------|-------|
| 0 It isn't EASY to learn a language FASTLY and WELL.               | ✓     | <u>fast</u> | ✓     |
| 1 She always arrives LATE, but she works GOOD.                     | _____ | _____       | _____ |
| 2 They are WONDERFULLY tennis players. They normally win EASILY.   | _____ | _____       | _____ |
| 3 George is RICH. He works HARD and he makes money QUICK.          | _____ | _____       | _____ |
| 4 He's a HAPPILY man. He can sing WELL and he can dance BEAUTIFUL. | _____ | _____       | _____ |
| 5 She drove ANGRILY and almost had a BADLY accident.               | _____ | _____       | _____ |
| 6 Work CAREFULLY and SLOW, and you will pass the exam EASY.        | _____ | _____       | _____ |
| 7 He doesn't write CLEARLY, but he's a very QUICKLY worker.        | _____ | _____       | _____ |

# 43 Adverbs of frequency (**always, never**)

1 Look at how often Jane does things in a year:

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| She has a cup of tea at breakfast | 365 |
| She goes to the cinema            | 10  |
| She walks to work                 | 0   |
| She goes swimming                 | 52  |
| She goes on holiday               | 2   |

We can say:

*She always has a cup of tea at breakfast.*  
*She sometimes goes to the cinema.*  
*She never walks to work.*  
*She goes swimming every week.*  
*She goes on holiday twice a year.*

2 We use these adverbs to talk about how often we do things:

always usually normally often  
sometimes rarely hardly ever never

We put **always**, **usually** etc. after **be** or an auxiliary (e.g. **have**, **must**):

*He is always late.*  
*I've often been to Spain for my holidays.*  
*You must never swim after a big meal.*  
But we put **always** etc. before main verbs:  
*I usually walk to work.*  
*She hardly ever drinks coffee.*

3 We can compare the meaning of these adverbs like this:

|     |             |      |          |
|-----|-------------|------|----------|
| 0%  | never       | 100% | always   |
| 5%  | hardly ever | 90%  | usually  |
| 10% | rarely      | 80%  | normally |
| 30% | sometimes   | 70%  | often    |

(We usually say the word **often** without pronouncing the letter t.)

4 If we want to say exactly how often we do things, we use these expressions:

**every... once a... twice/two times a...  
three times a... four times a...**

We put these expressions at the end of sentences. Here are some examples:

*I run round the park every day.*  
*I play tennis once a week.*  
*She drinks coffee three times a day.*  
*I go skiing once a year.*  
*He drives to London twice a month.*

## Practice

A Put the words in brackets ( ) in the right place in these sentences.

0 I work late at the office.

(often) I often work late at the office.

1 You must lock the front door when you leave.

(always)

2 Steve and Jill play golf.

(twice a month)

3 I eat a sandwich for lunch.

(usually)

4 I go to jazz concerts at the weekend.

(sometimes)

5 My teacher gives me a lot of homework.

(every day)

6 We see our Mexican friends.

(hardly ever)

7 They go to Morocco for their holidays.  
(often) \_\_\_\_\_

8 Bill and Marie go to the theatre.  
(four times a year) \_\_\_\_\_

9 They are at home in the evening.  
(rarely) \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write sentences about Philip and Elizabeth.

get up early (always)  
watch TV (sometimes)  
go for a walk on Sunday (usually)  
eat Italian food (often)  
go to the cinema (rarely)  
travel abroad (hardly ever)  
take taxis (rarely)  
feel unhappy (never)

0 They rarely go to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_

1 They \_\_\_\_\_

2 They \_\_\_\_\_

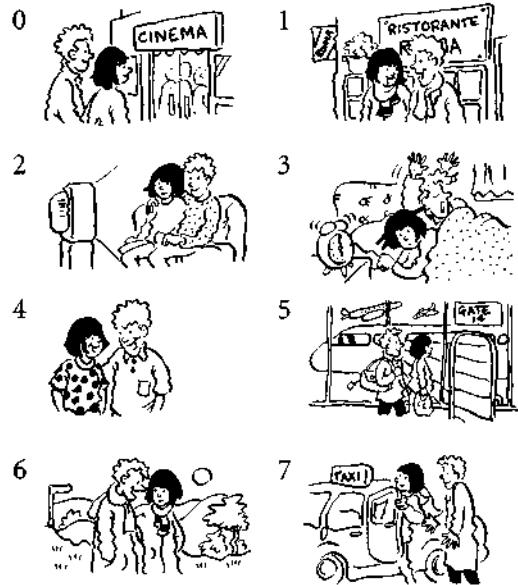
3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_



**C** Look at the table below about John's activities.

|             | day | week | month | year |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|------|
| swimming    |     | 2    |       |      |
| a newspaper | 1   |      |       |      |
| his mother  |     |      | 3     |      |
| a shower    | 2   |      |       |      |
| abroad      |     |      |       | 1    |
| sister      |     |      |       | 3    |
| tennis      | 4   |      |       |      |

Write sentences about John's activities, using the table and the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

0 (He/go/swimming/ ...) He goes swimming twice a week. \_\_\_\_\_

1 (He/buy/a newspaper/ ...) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (He/phone/his mother/ ...) \_\_\_\_\_

3 (He/have/a shower/ ...) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (He/go/abroad/ ...) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (He/visit/his sister/ ...) \_\_\_\_\_

6 (He/play/tennis/ ...) \_\_\_\_\_

# 44 And, but, so, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor

1 We use **and** and **both ... and** to link two similar ideas in one sentence:

She is tired. She is hungry.  
 ↓  
*She is tired and hungry.*  
*She is both tired and hungry.*



*We found both our tickets and our money.*

2 We use **but** to contrast two different ideas:



He swims. He doesn't play tennis.  
 ↓  
*He swims, but he doesn't play tennis.*

*I live in Bristol, but I work in London.*

3 We use **so** to link a situation and a result:

**SITUATION:** I'm tired. **RESULT:** I'm going to bed.  
 ↓  
*I'm tired, so I'm going to bed.*

*They were late, so they missed the train.*

4 We use **or** and **either ... or** to talk about two possibilities:

**POSSIBILITY A:** She's French. **POSSIBILITY B:** She's Swiss.  
 ↓  
*She's French or Swiss.*  
*She's either French or Swiss.*

*That man is either a footballer or an actor.*  
*I never work all day. I work either in the morning or in the afternoon.*

5 We use **neither ... nor** to put two negative statements together:

Peter didn't come. Joan didn't come.  
 ↓  
*Neither Peter nor Joan came.*

The verb form (**came**) is positive, because **neither ... nor** makes the sentence negative:

Not *Neither Peter nor Joan didn't come.*

## Practice

### A Put **but** or **so** in the gaps.

0 The film was very long, { but it was interesting.  
 { so we got home late.

1 The restaurant is very expensive, {    the food is terrible.  
 {    only rich people go there.

2 I'm studying hard, {    I don't have much free time.  
 {    I'm not making much progress.

3 I've got her address, {    I can write to her.  
 {    I haven't got her phone number.

4 We wanted to swim, {    we went to the seaside.  
 {    the sea was too cold.

5 They didn't have any money, {    they wanted to eat in a restaurant.  
 {    they couldn't go to a restaurant.

6 I lost my bag, {    I went to the police station.  
 {    I found £10 in my pocket.

**B** Combine these sentences with *both ... and*.

0 Jane owns a shop. She owns a restaurant. Jane owns both a shop and a restaurant.  
1 This restaurant is cheap. It is nice.  
2 Christine bought a dress. She bought a jumper.  
3 They play golf. They play tennis.  
4 The film was funny. It was exciting.

**C** Now combine these sentences with *either ... or*.

0 POSSIBILITY A: She's at the office. POSSIBILITY B: She's at the airport.  
She's either at the office or at the airport.  
1 POSSIBILITY A: Paul's at home. POSSIBILITY B: Paul's at the sports centre.  
  
2 POSSIBILITY A: The shop is in East Street. POSSIBILITY B: The shop is in Fox Street.  
  
3 POSSIBILITY A: Her father is a doctor. POSSIBILITY B: Her father is a dentist.  
  
4 POSSIBILITY A: The museum is in Oxford. POSSIBILITY B: The museum is in Cambridge.

**D** Now combine these sentences with *neither ... nor*.

0 Chris didn't have time to take a holiday. Sheila didn't have time to take a holiday.  
Neither Chris nor Sheila had time to take a holiday.  
1 The bus didn't arrive on time. The train didn't arrive on time.  
  
2 David doesn't play tennis. Mike doesn't play tennis.  
  
3 The restaurants aren't good. The hotels aren't good.  
  
4 The English team didn't play well. The Scottish team didn't play well.

**E** Joan is writing to George. Put words from the box in the gaps.

|      |          |     |
|------|----------|-----|
| so   | but (x2) | and |
| both | either   | or  |

I've arrived in Scotland. The weather is terrible! It's <sup>0</sup> both cold  
<sup>1</sup>        wet. The mountains are beautiful, <sup>2</sup>        don't forget your  
camera. The hotel is comfortable, <sup>3</sup>        it's very small. I want to write  
some postcards, <sup>4</sup>        I've forgotten my address book. Can you bring it  
with you? It's <sup>5</sup>        in the kitchen <sup>6</sup>        in the living-room.

# Form tables

**Table A** Plural nouns

|   |  | SINGULAR                  | PLURAL                          |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| + -s<br>With most nouns we add -s to make them plural:                            |  | book<br>apple<br>photo    | books<br>apples<br>photos       |
| + -es<br>With nouns that end with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, we add -es:              |  | bus<br>dress<br>box       | buses<br>dresses<br>boxes       |
| -f/-fe → -ves<br>We change -f/-fe to -ves in the plural:                          |  | wolf<br>life<br>knife     | wolves<br>lives<br>knives       |
| y → -ies<br>With nouns that end with a consonant* + -y, we change the -y to -ies: |  | family<br>city<br>country | families<br>cities<br>countries |
| Irregular nouns   |  | man<br>child<br>foot      | men<br>children<br>feet         |

**Table B** Present Simple

I/you/we/they    He/she/it

|   |                                     |   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| + -s<br>After he/she/it, we add -s to most Present Simple verbs:                                | walk<br>leave<br>use                | walks<br>leaves<br>uses                       |
| + -es<br>We add -es to verbs that end with -ss, -sh, -ch, -o (e.g. <i>finish</i> , <i>go</i> ): | pass<br>finish<br>teach<br>go<br>do | passes<br>finishes<br>teaches<br>goes<br>does |
| y → -ies<br>We change -y to -ies with verbs that end with a consonant* + -y:                    | cry<br>try<br>fly                   | cries<br>tries<br>flies                       |

\* Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: *hit*=1 syllable; *visit*=2 syllables;

*remember*=3 syllables

**Table C** -ing forms

|   | INFINITIVE                                  | -ING FORM  |
|---|---|--|
| + -ing<br>With most verbs we add -ing:  | walk<br>go                                  | walking<br>going   |
| e + -ing<br>With verbs that end with a consonant* + -e, we delete the -e and add -ing:  | come<br>have<br>take<br>make                | coming<br>having<br>taking<br>making                       |
| ie → -ying<br>With verbs that end with -ie, we change -ie to -ying:   | lie<br>die                                  | lying<br>dying   |
| -t → -tting<br>With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>sit</i> , <i>hit</i> , <i>shop</i> ), we double the consonant:  | get<br>run<br>shop                          | getting<br>running<br>shopping                             |
| + -ing<br>But note that we do not double the consonant,<br>(1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>play</i> ),<br>(2) when the last syllable* is not stressed<br>(e.g. <i>ViSit</i> , <i>LiSten</i> ): | play<br>snow<br>remember<br>visit<br>listen | playing<br>snowing<br>remembering<br>visiting<br>listening |

**Table D** Regular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

|  | INFINITIVE                                | PAST SIMPLE   | PAST PARTICIPLE                                     |
|--|---|---|---|
| + -ed<br>With most verbs we add -ed:   | walk<br>finish                            | walked<br>finished                                  | walked<br>finished                                  |
| + -d<br>With verbs ending with -e, we add -d:  | live<br>phone                             | lived<br>phoned                                     | lived<br>phoned                                     |
| y → -ied<br>With verbs that end with a consonant* + -y, we change the y to -ied:   | apply<br>try                              | applied<br>tried                                    | applied<br>tried                                    |
| p → -pped<br>With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>stop</i> ), we double the consonant:   | stop<br>plan                              | stopped<br>planned                                  | stopped<br>planned                                  |
| + -ed<br>But note that we do not double the consonant<br>(1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>stay</i> ),<br>(2) when the last syllable* is not stressed<br>(e.g. <i>LiSten</i> , <i>HAppen</i> , <i>Open</i> ): | stay<br>listen<br>happen<br>open<br>visit | stayed<br>listened<br>happened<br>opened<br>visited | stayed<br>listened<br>happened<br>opened<br>visited |

\* Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: *|hit|*=1 syllable; *|vi|sit|*=2 syllables;

*|re|m|m|ber|*=3 syllables

**Table E** Irregular verbs: Past Simple and past participle

| INFINITIVE | PAST SIMPLE    | PAST PARTICIPLE | INFINITIVE | PAST SIMPLE | PAST PARTICIPLE |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| be         | was/were       | been            | make       | made        | made            |
| become     | became         | become          | mean       | meant       | meant           |
| begin      | began          | begun           | meet       | met         | met             |
| break      | broke          | broken          | pay        | paid        | paid            |
| bring      | brought        | brought         | put        | put         | put             |
| build      | built          | built           | read       | read        | read            |
| buy        | bought         | bought          | ring       | rang        | rung            |
| catch      | caught         | caught          | run        | ran         | run             |
| choose     | chose          | chosen          | say        | said        | said            |
| come       | came           | come            | see        | saw         | seen            |
| cost       | cost           | cost            | sell       | sold        | sold            |
| cut        | cut            | cut             | send       | sent        | sent            |
| do         | did            | done            | shine      | shone       | shone           |
| drink      | drank          | drunk           | show       | showed      | shown/showed    |
| drive      | drove          | driven          | shut       | shut        | shut            |
| eat        | ate            | eaten           | sing       | sang        | sung            |
| fall       | fell           | fallen          | sit        | sat         | sat             |
| feel       | felt           | felt            | sleep      | slept       | slept           |
| find       | found          | found           | smell      | smelt       | smelt           |
| fly        | flew           | flown           | stand      | stood       | stood           |
| forget     | forgot         | forgotten       | steal      | stole       | stolen          |
| give       | gave           | given           | swim       | swam        | swum            |
| go         | went           | gone            | take       | took        | taken           |
| have       | had            | had             | teach      | taught      | taught          |
| hear       | heard          | heard           | tell       | told        | told            |
| hold       | held           | held            | think      | thought     | thought         |
| keep       | kept           | kept            | throw      | threw       | thrown          |
| know       | knew           | known           | understand | understood  | understood      |
| learn      | learnt/learned | learnt/learned  | wear       | wore        | worn            |
| leave      | left           | left            | win        | won         | won             |
| lose       | lost           | lost            | write      | wrote       | written         |

**Table F** Comparative and superlative adjectives

|  | ADJECTIVE                      | COMPARATIVE                                 | SUPERLATIVE  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| + -er/-est<br>We add -er / -est to short adjectives (one-syllable* adjectives):  | long<br>tall<br>young<br>cheap | longer<br>taller<br>younger<br>cheaper      | the longest<br>the tallest<br>the youngest<br>the cheapest |
| -g → -gger<br>With short adjectives that end with one vowel* and one consonant* (e.g. <i>big</i> ), we double the consonant: | big<br>hot<br>fat              | bigger<br>hotter<br>fatter                  | the biggest<br>the hottest<br>the fattest                  |
| <b>more/most</b><br>We use <b>more / the most</b> before adjectives of two or more syllables*:                               | expensive<br>famous            | <b>more</b> expensive<br><b>more</b> famous | the <b>most</b> expensive<br>the <b>most</b> famous        |
| <b>y → -ier/-iest</b><br>But note that with adjectives ending with -y (e.g. <i>happy</i> ), we change -y to -ier / -iest:    | easy<br>happy                  | easier<br>happier                           | the easiest<br>the happiest                                |
| Irregular adjectives   | good<br>bad                    | better<br>worse                             | the best<br>the worst                                      |

**Table G** Adverbs

|   | ADJECTIVE                    | ADVERB                       |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| + -ly<br>With most adverbs, we add -ly to the adjective:                              | quick<br>bad<br>slow         | quickly<br>badly<br>slowly   |
| <b>y → -ily</b><br>With adjectives that end with -y, we change the y to i and add ly: | easy<br>happy<br>lucky       | easily<br>happily<br>luckily |
| Irregular adverbs   | good<br>fast<br>hard<br>late | well<br>fast<br>hard<br>late |

\* Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

Vowels: a e i o u

Syllables: *hit*=1 syllable; *visit*=2 syllables;  
*remember*=3 syllables

# Exit tests

You can do these tests when you have finished studying the units in this book, in order to see if there are units that you should look at again. In the tests, each question relates to the unit with the same number, e.g. question 1 tests something from unit 1, question 2 tests something from unit 2, etc.

## Exit test 1

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

0 **a** Do **b** Does **c** Are you know the answer?

1 Madrid **a** not is **b** isn't **c** wasn't in Portugal. It's in Spain.

2 **a** Do you be **b** Is you **c** Are you hungry? Shall I make you a sandwich?

3 Juliet **a** watches **b** watch **c** watchs TV every evening.

4 I **a** likes **b** am liking **c** like your new car. Where did you buy it?

5 He **a** be not **b** doesn't **c** isn't reading. He's sleeping.

6 I **a** hate **b** be hating **c** am hating pop music. It's boring.

7 George isn't in the office. He **a** works **b** working **c** is working in New York at the moment.

8 **a** To be **b** Be **c** Being careful! It's very dangerous.

9 How much did you pay for your TV? **a** Were it **b** Did it be **c** Was it expensive?

10 **a** Played you **b** Did you play **c** Do you play tennis yesterday afternoon?

11 She **a** haven't **b** hasn't **c** not have finished her homework.

12 Joanna has **a** went **b** been **c** gone to America. She's in New York at the moment.

13 **a** Are you going **b** Are you be going **c** Will you going to see Paul at the weekend?

14 **a** Shall we to go **b** Shall we going **c** Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

15 They **a** are **b** will **c** are going to arriving at ten o'clock tomorrow.

16 I **a** have got **b** have **c** got a shower every evening after work.

17 Sheila's bought a new car. She paid £12,000 for **a** them. **b** her. **c** it.

18 When I arrived, she **a** me made a cup of coffee. **b** a cup of coffee made me. **c** made me a cup of coffee.

19 **a** Can Steve play **b** Can Steve plays **c** Does Steve can play the guitar?

20 Where **a** does the train be? **b** is the train? **c** the train is?

21 **a** Who **b** What **c** How many film did you see last night?

22 This is the **a** children's **b** children **c** childrens' bedroom.

23 A: Does she drive to work?

B: No, she **a** does. **b** doesn't. **c** isn't.

24 **a** Can she speaks **b** Does she can speak **c** Can she speak Spanish?

25 **a** Can you help me, **b** May you help me, **c** Can you me help, please?

26 You **a** mustn't **b** must **c** must to visit Central Park. It's fantastic!

27 There's a tunnel **a** above **b** under **c** on the river.

28 She took a train home **a** in **b** on **c** at the afternoon.

29 I bought a table and a chair yesterday. **a** A **b** An **c** The table was very expensive.

30 Three **a** familys **b** family **c** families live in that house.

31 Did you like **a** these **b** those **c** that paintings at the gallery yesterday?

32 Did you remember to buy **a** bread **b** breads **c** a bread at the supermarket?

33 There **a** isn't any **b** aren't any **c** aren't no good restaurants in this town.

34 **a** There are **b** There is **c** It's 200 kilometres to the sea.

35 I don't like this film. **a** Its **b** It's **c** It so boring!

36 Can you give me **a** some more **b** an **c** many advice, please?

37 I have **a** a little problems **b** a few problems **c** few problem at the moment.

38 She bought me a **a** big, green, cotton **b** green, big, cotton  
**c** cotton, big, green shirt.

39 They stole **a** eight millions dollars. **b** eight million dollars.  
**c** eight million of dollars.

40 Steven is OK. He looks **a** more happy **b** happyer **c** happier than Mike.

41 That was **a** a worst **b** the worst **c** baddest film I've ever seen!

42 She always eats **a** her food fast. **b** fast her food. **c** her food fastly.

43 I play football **a** twice one month. **b** twice month. **c** twice a month.

44 He's **a** or **b** either **c** neither at home or he's at the shops.

Total:

44

## Exit test 2

Choose the right answer (a, b, c) and write a, b, or c in the box, as in the example.

0 a I b You c He is happy.  c

1 Hello, I'm Mike and this a is b are c be my wife, Joan.

2 There a be b are c is many restaurants in London.

3 He a lives not b not lives c doesn't live in London. He lives in Bath.

4 a Speak you b Do you speak c Does you speak French?

5 Look! The bus a is comeing. b is coming. c is being coming.

6 a Are you b Do you c Is you enjoying the concert?

7 I a 'm not remembering b don't remember c doesn't remember his name.

8 a Forget not b Don't forgetting c Don't forget your passport!

9 Bill a wasn't b isn't c weren't at home last weekend.

10 She a gived b gave c gives me some beautiful flowers yesterday.

11 Look! Your letter a has came. b has come. c have come.

12 Have you a ever been b been ever c ever went to Australia?

13 Look! a It's going to b It's going c It going rain.

14 a Shall you b Shall I c Will you buy you a newspaper?

15 a I'm fly b I'm flying c I will flying to New York on Sunday.

16 He a doesn't have b don't have c doesn't has any money.

17 I saw a a programme interesting b an interesting programme c interesting a programme on TV last night.

18 We a a house in France bought. b in France a house bought. c bought a house in France.

19 a Has she got b Does she has got c Does she have got our tickets?

20 Where a live Mike? b lives Mike? c does Mike live?

21 What a studied you b you study c did you study at university?

22 a Whose b Who's c Who books are those?

23 A: Is she Spanish?  
B: Yes, a she does. b she did. c she is.

24 Paul a can't b could c can ski well when he was young.

25 a May you b Could you to c Could you open the window, please?

26 You a mustn't forget b mustn't forgetting c mustn't to forget your passport.

27 They have a flat a on b in c at the second floor.

28 I always go skiing a at b on c in the winter.

29 Paris is a an b the c a European city.

30 There are two a men b mans c man in the car.

31 a That b This c These meal was wonderful!

32 I'd like a one b some c an information, please.

33 She's gone to the shops to buy a any b some c no sugar.

34 She's going to meet a them b they c their at the station.

35 Steve and a his b her c him wife left an hour ago.

36 How a much museums b many museum c many museums did you visit?

37 Would you like a many b a few c a little sandwiches?

38 I bought a a blue, new, plastic b plastic, new, blue c new, blue, plastic football.

39 a Two hundreds sixteen b Two hundred and sixteen c Two hundred sixteen  
people were at the concert.

40 London is a bigger than b more big than c bigger more than Glasgow.

41 Mount Everest is a the higher b highest c the highest mountain in the world.

42 The team played a well. b good. c goodly.

43 I a every day walk to school. b walk to school every day.  
c to school every day walk.

44 I want to learn Japanese a but b or c so I'm going to start classes next month.

Total:   
44

# Verb tenses

infinitive: **start**

|                           | POSITIVE<br><i>full forms</i><br>( <i>short forms</i> ) | NEGATIVE<br><i>full forms</i><br>( <i>short forms</i> ) | QUESTIONS                 |
|---------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Present Simple</b>     |   |   |                           |
| I/you/we/they             | start   | <b>do not</b> start<br>(I <b>don't</b> start)           | <b>Do</b> I start?        |
| He/she/it                 | starts  | <b>does not</b> start<br>(it <b>doesn't</b> start)      | <b>Does</b> he start?     |
| <b>Present Continuous</b> |   |   |                           |
| I                         | <b>am</b> starting<br>(I'm starting)                    | <b>am not</b> starting<br>(I'm not starting)            | <b>Am</b> I starting?     |
| You/we/they               | <b>are</b> starting<br>(we're starting)                 | <b>are not</b> starting<br>(aren't starting)            | <b>Are</b> you starting?  |
| He/she/it                 | <b>is</b> starting<br>(it's starting)                   | <b>is not</b> starting<br>(isn't starting)              | <b>Is</b> she starting?   |
| <b>Past Simple</b>        |   |   |                           |
| I/you/he/she/it/we/they   | <b>started</b>  | <b>did not</b> start<br>(didn't start)                  | <b>Did</b> you start?     |
| <b>Present Perfect</b>    |   |   |                           |
| I/you/we/they             | <b>have started</b><br>(I've started)                   | <b>have not</b> started<br>(haven't started)            | <b>Have</b> they started? |
| He/she/it                 | <b>has started</b><br>(he's started)                    | <b>has not</b> started<br>(hasn't started)              | <b>Has</b> she started?   |