

## 1A verb be (singular): I and you

1.4 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Full form	Contraction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am Helen. You are Tom.	I'm Helen. You're Tom.
<input type="checkbox"/> I am not Ellen. You are not Dom.	I'm not Ellen. You aren't Dom.

- I'm Helen. **NOT** *i'm Helen.*
- I'm Helen. **NOT** *Am Helen.*

## Negative contractions

I am not = I'm not

You are not = You aren't **OR** You're not

## 1B verb be (singular): he, she, it

1.22 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

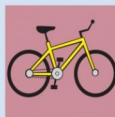
Full form	Contraction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am from the US. You are from Peru. He is from Brazil. She is from Spain. It is from China.	I'm from the US. You're from Peru. He's from Brazil. She's from Spain. It's from China.



he = man



she = woman



it = thing

1.23 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Full form	Contraction
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am not from Canada. You are not from Vietnam. He is not from Korea. She is not from Japan. It is not from Mexico.	I'm not from Canada. You aren't from Vietnam. He isn't from Korea. She isn't from Japan. It isn't from Mexico.

## Negative contractions

He is not = He isn't **OR** He's not

1.5 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Am I in room 2?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you Mike?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.

## Word order in questions

- ☒ I'm in room 2. *You're Tom.*  
☐ *Am I in room 2?* *Are you Tom?*

1.24 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.





<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Am I in room 2?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you from England?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he from Chile?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she from Turkey?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it good?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.

## Word order in questions

- ☒ *She's* from Argentina.  
☐ *Is she* from Argentina?  
☐ With What and Where:  
 What's your name? Where are you from?  
 Where's he from?

## 5A

a Write ☐ or ☐ sentences.

- 1 We (have)  We have sandwiches for lunch.
- 2 I (not like)  I don't like fish.
- 3 I (have)   for breakfast.
- 4 We (not drink)   in the evening.
- 5 They (like)  .
- 6 You (eat)  .
- 7 We (eat)   in the evening.
- 8 I (not have)   in my coffee.
- 9 You (not like)  .
- 10 The children (eat)  .

b Complete with the **bold** verb. Write one ☐ sentence and one ☐ sentence.

- like**  
I'm American, but I **don't like** burgers.  
My friends and I **like** fast food, especially pizzas and burgers.
- 1 have**  
People in the US  a big lunch. They usually have a sandwich.  
We always  lunch with my family on Sundays.
- 2 eat**  
I  meat. I'm a vegetarian.  
They  a lot of fish and rice in Japan.
- 3 drink**  
You  a lot of coffee! It isn't good for you.  
They  coffee. They only drink tea.
- 4 go**  
We  to restaurants.  
They're very expensive.  
I **don't have breakfast** at home.  
I  to a café.

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## 5B

a Complete with **do** or **don't**.

- I **don't** live here. I live near the park.
- 1 A  you have children?  
B No, I .
- 2 I  like this photo. It's terrible.
- 3 A  you want a coffee?  
B No, thanks. I  drink coffee.
- 4 I  have brothers and sisters. I'm an only child.
- 5 A  you listen to music on the radio?  
B I  listen to pop music, but I listen to Classic FM. It's a classical music station.
- 6 A Excuse me,  you work here?  
B No, I . Sorry.
- 7 A  you like American TV shows?  
B No, I . I  watch TV. I read.
- 8 A  you have a big family?  
B Yes, I . I have two brothers and three sisters.
- 9 A  you speak Spanish?  
B No, I . I only speak English.
- 10 A  you like Saturdays?  
B Yes, I . I  work on weekends.

b Order the words to make sentences or questions.

- umbrella have do you an? Do you have an umbrella?
- 1 know don't I.
- 2 here you near do live?
- 3 like I soccer don't.
- 4 sandwich want you a do?
- 5 building work in the they tall
- 6 sisters two have I.
- 7 Spanish you speak do?
- 8 don't big need a I car.
- 9 Chinese to classes you do go?
- 10 a don't I watch have.
- 11 to in the music car listen you do?
- 12 work I don't Sundays on

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## 6A simple present: he, she, it

6.5 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+	-	?	+	-
I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
<b>He works.</b>	<b>He doesn't work.</b>	<b>Does he work?</b>	<b>Yes, he does.</b>	<b>No, he doesn't.</b>
<b>She works.</b>	<b>She doesn't work.</b>	<b>Does she work?</b>	<b>Yes, she does.</b>	<b>No, she doesn't.</b>
<b>It works.</b>	<b>It doesn't work.</b>	<b>Does it work?</b>	<b>Yes, it does.</b>	<b>No, it doesn't.</b>
We work.	We don't work.	Do we work?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
They work.	They don't work.	Do they work?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- Simple present  $\boxed{+}$  he / she / it = verb + s.
- Simple present  $\boxed{-}$  he / she / it = doesn't + verb (doesn't = does not).
- Simple present  $\boxed{?}$  he / she / it = Does + he / she / it + verb. Remember the word order for simple present questions (see 5B p.100).

### Spelling rules 3rd person s

I work in an office. I live in Peru.	He works in an office. He lives in Peru.	+ s
I watch CNN. I finish work at 8:00.	She watches CNN. The movie finishes at 8:00.	+ es (after ch, sh, s, ss, x)
I study history.	He studies history.	consonant + y = y -ies

- Spelling rules for 3rd person s are the same as for plural nouns.

### have, go, do

These verbs are irregular in the he / she / it form of the simple present:

I have he / she / it **has** /hæz/

I do he / she / it **does** /dʌz/

I go he / she / it **goes** /gəʊz/

### $\boxed{?}$ with What and Where

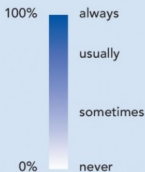
What do you do?

Where does he work?

## 6B adverbs of frequency

6.16 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

I **always** have breakfast.  
They **usually** finish work at 5:00.  
She **sometimes** watches TV in the evening.  
He **never** eats meat.  
Does she **usually** go shopping on Saturday?  
What time do you **usually** get up?



- Be careful with the position of adverbs of frequency:  
I **always** have breakfast. **NOT** Always I have breakfast. I have always breakfast.  
Does she **usually** go shopping on Saturday? **NOT** Does usually she go shopping on Saturday? Usually does she go shopping on Saturday?
- With never, we use a  $\boxed{+}$  verb: He **never** eats meat. **NOT** He ~~doesn't never eat meat~~.



He never eats meat.

## 6A

### a Rewrite the sentences.

- I live in an apartment. She lives in an apartment.
- They read magazines.  
He .
  - I study Chinese.  
My sister .
  - Do you speak English?  
 he .
  - I don't eat fish.  
My brother .
  - Where do you work?  
Where  your wife .
  - You don't speak Arabic.  
Tom .
  - Do you like cats?  
 she .
  - I have two brothers.  
Andrew .
  - What do you eat for lunch?  
What  he .
  - We watch a lot of TV.  
My mother .
  - What do you do?  
What  your son .
  - We don't need a new car.  
Maria .

### b Put the verb in (parentheses) in the correct form.

- They don't live near here. (not live)
- She  to the radio in the car. (listen)
  - My brother  to college in Boston. (go)
  - We  on weekends. (not work)
  - Angela  with her mother? (live)
  - The show  at 9:30. (finish)
  - She usually  fruit for breakfast. (have)
  - We  TV on weekends. (not watch)
  - you  tea or coffee? (want)
  - Where  your children  to school? (go)
  - Linda  meat, fish, or eggs. She's a vegan. (not eat)
  - Tran  his new job? (like)
  - Luisa  brothers or sisters. (not have)

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## 6B

### a Order the words to complete the sentences.

- drink never coffee I  
I never drink coffee after dinner.
- husband goes my sometimes  
 to the gym.
  - take always I  
 a shower in the morning.
  - usually we have  
 breakfast at home.
  - go I never  
 to bed before 12:00.
  - usually go they do  
 to work by bus?
  - Jan has sometimes  
 a sandwich for lunch.
  - close the does restaurant usually  
 late?
  - goes she never  
 shopping after work.
  - usually I do  
 my homework on the weekend.
  - sometimes make I  
 fish for dinner.

### b Complete the sentences in the simple present.

Use a verb from the list and the adverb in (parentheses).

do drink (x2) eat finish get go  
have (x3) speak watch

- He never eats meat for lunch. (never)
- Alex   to bed very late. (sometimes)
  - We   housework on weekends. (always)
  - Do you   lunch at home on weekends? (usually)
  - I   a bath, I   a shower. (never, always)
  - My sister   up early. (always)
  - I   English at work. (never)
  - We   TV after dinner. (sometimes)
  - They   coffee in the evening. (never)
  - Does your husband   work at 7:30 p.m.? (usually)
  - We   tea with milk, but I prefer it with lemon. (sometimes)

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## 7A word order in questions

7.5 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Questions with be			
?	Verb	Subject	
	Are	you	tired?
	Are	you	a student?
	Is	this	your coat?
	Is	the store	near here?
How old	are	you?	
Where	are	you	from?
What time	is	it?	
Why	are	you	late?
Who	are	you?	

- Word order  
 + Subject Verb *They're American.*  
 ? Verb Subject *Are they American?*  
 Where *are they* from?

7.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Questions with other verbs			
?	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form (= verb)
Where	Do	you	go out on Friday nights?
What	do	you	go?
What	does	your sister	do?
What music	do	you	like?
When	does	Jane	go to the gym?
How	do	you	spell your name?
Who	does	she	live with?

- Word order = Auxiliary, subject, base form  
*Do you go out on Friday night?*
- Word order = Question, auxiliary, subject, base form  
*Where do you go?*

## 7B imperatives; object pronouns: me, him, etc.

7.12 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Imperatives	
+	Come here! Sit down. Open your books.
-	Don't talk. Don't worry. Don't be late.

- We use imperatives to give orders or instructions.
- Imperatives are the same for singular and plural.



7.13 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I'm your teacher.	Listen to <b>me</b> !
You're beautiful.	I love <b>you</b> .
He goes to my gym.	I see <b>him</b> every week.
She never listens.	Don't talk to <b>her</b> .
It's a nice coat!	I want <b>it</b> for my birthday.
We aren't friends.	They don't speak to <b>us</b> .
They're good books.	I want to read <b>them</b> .

- We use object pronouns (*me, him, etc.*) as the object of a verb or after prepositions.

- a Complete the sentences with a question word from the list.

How (x2) What (x2) What-time  
When Where (x2) Who

- A What time do you go to bed?  
B At about eleven o'clock.  
1 A  music does she like?  
B Jazz and pop.  
2 A  old is your sister?  
B She's 19.  
3 A  do you want for lunch?  
B A sandwich and a coffee, please.  
4 A s that woman with Bob?  
B His sister.  
5 A  do you have English classes?  
B On Thursdays.  
6 A  do you spell your last name?  
B D-A-V-I-S.  
7 A  does your wife work?  
B In an office.  
8 A  do you usually go on vacation?  
B We usually go to the beach.

- b Order the words to make questions.

- live you do where? Where do you live?  
1 your where work do brothers?   
2 your is this phone?   
3 movie the what start does time?   
4 Spanish does speak husband your?   
5 is how family your?   
6 we late are for class?   
7 children sushi do your like?   
8 your finish what does time work wife?   
9 you are tired why?   
10 play with you do who tennis?

- c Complete the questions with *is, are, do, or does*.

- Where does your sister live?  
1  soccer your favorite sport?  
2 How  you relax on weekends?  
3 What movies  on TV this weekend?  
4  you hungry? It's time for lunch.  
5 Where  you usually have lunch on Sundays?  
6  your son play a lot of computer games?  
7 How old  your teacher?  
8 What TV shows  your husband like?  
9  you play sports or exercise during the week?

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## 7B

- a Complete the sentences with a or imperative of a verb from the list.

close eat go listen make play  
open read sit speak worry

- Don't listen to Jim. He always says silly things.  
1 It's very cold in here.  the window, please.  
2  those eggs! I want to make an omelet.  
3  the piano! The baby's in bed!  
4  slowly, please. I don't understand you.  
5 You're very tired.  to bed.  
6  pasta for lunch! I don't like it.  
7  down and  your books to page 43.  
8  my emails! They're private.  
9  It isn't a big problem.

- b Complete the sentences with an object pronoun.

- She's a great singer. I really like her.  
1 I have an old bike, but I don't use  very much.  
2 Jim likes Sarah, but she doesn't like .  
3 My children love music. I sing to  every night.  
4 A Is Emma nice?  
B I don't know  very well.  
5 These are my new shoes. Do you like ?  
6 I'm hungry. Can you make  a sandwich, please?  
7 Our children usually have lunch with  on weekends.  
8 I don't have my car today. Can I go to the concert with ?

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## 8A can / can't

8.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

## can / can't: permission and possibility

+	-	
I <b>can</b> park here.	I <b>can't</b> park there. (can't = cannot)	
You <b>can</b> sit here.	You <b>can't</b> sit there.	
He <b>can</b> help us.	He <b>can't</b> help us.	
We <b>can</b> have lunch outside.	We <b>can't</b> have lunch outside.	
They <b>can</b> come to dinner tonight.	They <b>can't</b> come to dinner tonight.	
?	✓	✗
Can I park here?	Yes, <b>you can</b> .	No, <b>you can't</b> .
Can <b>he</b> help us?	Yes, <b>he can</b> .	No, <b>he can't</b> .
Can <b>they</b> come to dinner tonight?	Yes, <b>they can</b> .	No, <b>they can't</b> .

## Can you drive?

We also use **can** to talk about things you know how to do, e.g., *Can you drive? I can't swim. I can play the guitar.*

## you

You can be personal or impersonal.

Can **you** help me? = personal (singular or plural)

**You can't** park here. (= people in general)

- We use **can / can't** for permission or possibility.
- **can / can't** is the same for *I, you, he, she, etc.*
- ? = Can I sit here? **NOT** ~~Do I can sit here?~~

## 8B like / love / hate + verb + -ing

8.14 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

What **do you like doing** on the weekend?

I **love cooking**.

I like **going for a walk**.

I **don't like studying**.

I **hate getting up early**.

- We use verb + **-ing** after *like, love, hate*.

## Spelling rules for -ing form

Base form	Verb + -ing	Spelling
read fly	I like reading. She doesn't like flying.	+ -ing
bike ride drive	He loves bike riding. I hate driving at night.	e + -ing
swim shop	We like swimming. He doesn't like shopping.	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing



I hate getting up early.

## 8A

- a Write sentences or questions with **can** or **can't**.

You / play soccer here

☐ You can't play soccer here.

- 1 / we sit here

☐

- 2 I / drink this

☐

- 3 James / help us tomorrow

☐

- 4 / you come to lunch on Sunday

☐

- 5 You / finish work early today

☐

- 6 We / park here

☐

- 7 / we watch TV after dinner

☐

- 8 He / go to school today

☐

- b Complete with **can** or **can't** and a verb from the list.

come drive go listen stay swim use walk watch

You **can't use** phones in class.

- 1 I ☐ ☐ to work tomorrow. My sister needs the car.

- 2 A ☐ I ☐ with you?

B No, I'm sorry. We only have one bedroom.

- 3 A ☐ we ☐ here?

B No, the water's very cold and dirty.

- 4 The restaurant's nearby. We ☐ ☐ there.

- 5 Where ☐ we ☐ for lunch? I'm hungry.

- 6 You ☐ ☐ TV when you finish your homework.

- 7 A ☐ you ☐ to dinner at my house on Saturday?

B I'm sorry, I can't. It's my mother's birthday.

- 8 A Excuse me. You ☐ ☐ to music in the museum.

B Sorry!

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## 8B

- a Write the **-ing** form of the verbs.

swim

swimming

- 1 meet

- 2 stop

- 3 buy

- 4 go

- 5 cry

- 6 write

- 7 run

- 8 bike ride

- 9 get

- 10 drive

- 11 sit

- 12 use

- 13 put

- 14 have

- 15 finish

- b Write sentences or questions. Use the correct form of **like** or **love**, and the **-ing** form of the **bold** verb.

I / like / **go** / to bed late

☐ I don't like going to bed late.

- 1 She / like / **cook**

☐

- 2 you / like / **travel**

☐

- 3 I / love / **shop** / for presents

☐ ghyu

- 4 They / like / **watch** / TV

☐

- 5 your father / like / **play** / chess

☐

- 6 George / like / **exercise**

☐

- 7 My mother / love / **read** / detective novels

☐

- 8 We / like / **fly**

☐

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## 9A present continuous

9.2 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Present continuous ☒ and ☐☒

I'm working.

You're sitting in my chair.

He's playing soccer.

She's taking a shower.

It's raining.

We're having dinner.

They're listening to the teacher.

☐

I'm not working.

You aren't sitting in my chair.

He isn't playing soccer.

She isn't taking a shower.

It isn't raining.

We aren't having dinner.

They aren't listening to the teacher.

- We use **be** + verb + **-ing** to talk about things that are happening now / at the moment. *I can't talk now. I'm driving.* **NOT** *I drive.*
- See **8B p.106** for the spelling rules for the **-ing** form.

Present continuous ☒, ☒ and ☒

Question	be	Subject	Verb + -ing	
	Are	you	working now?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
	Is	she	taking a shower?	Yes, <b>she is</b> . / No, <b>she isn't</b> .
Where	Are	they	listening to the teacher?	Yes, <b>they are</b> . / No, <b>they aren't</b> .
What	are	you	going?	To a party.
	's	he	doing?	<b>He's watching</b> TV at home.

## Word order

☒ Subject, be, verb + -ing:You **are working** today.☐ be, subject, verb + -ing:**Are you working** today?☐ Question, be, subject, verb + -ing: **Where are you working** today?

## 9B present continuous or simple present?

9.13 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

- I **work** in an office. I usually **wear** a suit.
- Today I'm **working** at home. I'm **wearing** jeans.

1 We use the simple present for things we usually do.

We often use the simple present with *always, usually, sometimes, never*, e.g., *I sometimes have lunch in my office. I never get up early on Saturday.*

2 We use the present continuous for things happening now / at the moment / today.

*Jane's in the kitchen. She's cooking.*

**A** What are you doing here? **B** I'm waiting for a friend.



- a Write sentences in the present continuous for each picture. Use contractions.



He 's taking a shower. (have)



1 I can't talk now. I drive.



2 You do the wrong exercise! (do)



3 She works at home today. (work)



4 He plays soccer. (play)



5 We study for an exam. (study)



6 They swim in the river. (swim)

- b Complete the sentences with the verb in (parentheses) in the present continuous ☐, ☐, or ☐. Use contractions where possible.

She 's eating pasta. (eat)

- 1 A Excuse me! You are sitting in my seat. (sit)  
B Sorry!  
2 A Dad isn't watching this TV show. He is sleeping. (not watch, sleep)  
B OK. You can watch your show then.  
3 A Hello! What are you doing here? (do)  
B I am shopping. It's Jim's birthday tomorrow. (shop)  
4 A I am going to the gym now. Do you want to come with me? (go)  
B Great idea. I am working today! (not work)  
5 A Is Alice doing her homework? (do)  
B No, she isn't. She is playing computer games. (play)  
6 A Do you want my newspaper? I am not reading it. (not read)  
B No, thanks. I am watching a movie on my laptop. (watch)  
7 A Is that your brother?  
B No, my brother's over there. He is talking to his friends. (talk)  
8 A Are you having a good time in Rio? (have)  
B Yes, we are. We are having a great time! (have)  
9 A Hello, can I speak to Marisa?  
B Sorry, she is talking her mother on Skype. Who is this, please? (talk)  
A It's Yuko, from English class. I am talking about tonight's homework. (call)  
10 A Are you getting up now? You're late for school! (get)  
B Yes, I am. What time is it?

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## 9B

- a Circle the correct form.

Hiro usually goes / is going to school in the morning, but today he studies / 's studying at home.

- 1 A Hi, Sue. Where are you? In the office?  
B No, I work / 'm working at home today.  
2 A Do you do / Are you doing your homework?  
B I don't have any homework today. I play / 'm playing a video game.  
3 My wife is a nurse. She works / She's working in a children's hospital.  
4 We're on vacation in Brazil. We stay / We're staying in a nice little hotel.  
5 A Hi. Can you talk or are you driving / do you drive?  
B I don't drive / I'm not driving, but I can't talk now. I have / I'm having lunch with my boss.  
6 It always rains / is raining a lot here in the winter.  
7 I usually have / am having toast for breakfast, but today I have / I'm having cereal.

- b Complete the sentences with the verb in (parentheses). Use the simple present or present continuous.

Do you usually walk to work? (walk)

- 1 Oh no! It is raining and I don't have my umbrella. (rain)  
2 My father and I eat dinner together every week. (have)  
3 Maya and Jack are on vacation this week. They are skiing in Canada. (ski)  
4 A Hi, Sam. Are you watching the basketball game on TV? (watch)  
B No, I am not watching my Spanish homework. (do)  
5 I always get up late, and I never eat time for breakfast. (get up, have)  
6 My sister is traveling in Thailand right now. (travel)  
7 A What time do you usually go to bed? (go)  
B At about 11:30.  
8 Look. That's my brother over there. Can you see him? He is wearing a blue hat. (wear)  
9 A Hello, Nick. Where are you going? (go)  
B To the gym. I always go on Tuesdays. (go)

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## 10A there's a... / there are some...

10.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Singular	Plural
<b>+</b> There's a TV in the room. (there's = there is) There's a shower.	<b>There are</b> two beds in the room. <b>There are some</b> pictures.
<b>-</b> There isn't a phone. There isn't a bathtub.	<b>There aren't any</b> towels. <b>There aren't any</b> books.
<b>?</b> Is there a TV? <b>✓</b> Yes, <b>there is</b> .	<b>Are there any</b> pictures? Yes, <b>there are</b> .
<b>?</b> Is there a bathtub? <b>✗</b> No, <b>there isn't</b> .	<b>Are there any</b> towels? No, <b>there aren't</b> .



- We use *there is* / *there are* to say that something or somebody is in a place.  
*There's a TV in my hotel room.* = *The room has a TV.*

## Word order

*There's a swimming pool.*

*Is there a swimming pool?*

**some and any**

*There are some towels in the bathroom.*

*There aren't any towels in the bathroom.*

*Are there any towels in the bathroom?*

- Use **some** with plural nouns in **+** sentences. *some* = you don't say exactly how many.
- Use **any** with plural nouns in **-** sentences and **?**.

## 10B simple past: be

10.12 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✗</b>
I was at home at 8:00.	I wasn't at home at 8:00. (wasn't = was not)	Were you late?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
You were in class yesterday.	You weren't in class yesterday. (weren't = were not)	Was she a singer?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
He was tired last night.	He wasn't tired last night.	Were they in Mexico last week?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.
It was hot last week.	It wasn't hot last week.			
We were in Seoul last month.	We weren't in Seoul last month.			
You were late this morning.	You weren't late this morning.			
They were famous in the 60s.	They weren't famous in the 60s.			

- We use *was* / *were* to talk about the past.
- Present to past:  
*am / is → was, are → were*  
*He is at home today.*  
*He was at home yesterday.*
- The past of *there is* = *there was*, and the past of *there are* = *there were*.  
*There was a party at the school last night.*

## Past time expressions

You can use the simple past with these time expressions:  
**this morning, yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year**  
*He was late for work this morning.*  
*She wasn't in class last week.*



I was a teacher.

# 1A

a Complete with *I'm* or *You're*.



Hello. I'm Maria.  
What's your name?



1 Hi. Tony.  
Tony.



2 Hello. I'm your teacher.  
I'm in my class.



3 I'm in  
room 4.



4 I'm in  
room 3.

b Complete with *I'm not* or *You aren't*.



I'm not Tom. I'm Tony.



1 I'm in room 5.  
You're in room 4.



2 I'm in room 6.  
You're in room 7.



3 I'm Marina.  
I'm Marisa.

c Make questions.

You're Sam.

Are you Sam?

- 1 I'm in room 4. Are you in room 4?  
2 You're Silvia. Are you Silvia?  
3 I'm in room 3. Are you in room 3?

d Complete the conversations. Use contractions where possible.

A Hello. Are you Liz? B No, I'm not. I'm Maria.

- 1 A I'm in room 8? B No, you aren't. You're in room 6.  
2 A Are you in room 4? B No, I am not. I'm in room 5.  
3 A Are you Henry? B Yes, I am. Nice to meet you!  
4 A Are you in your class? B Yes, you are. I am your teacher.

p.6

# 1B

a Complete with *He's*, *She's*, or *It's*.

A Where's London?

B It's in England.

1 A Where's Lisa from?

B She's from Canada.

2 A Where's Ankara?

B It's in Turkey.

3 A Where's Mario from?

B He's from Brazil.

4 A Where's Beijing?

B It's in China.

5 A Where's Charles from?

B He's from England.

6 A Where's Maria from?

B She's from Peru.

7 A Where's Toronto?

B It's in Canada.

8 A Where's Carlos from?

B He's from Mexico.

b Complete with *is*, *'s*, or *isn't*.

A Is Ana from Mexico? B No, she isn't. She 's from Spain.

1 A Where 's Osaka? It's in Japan?

B Yes, it is.

2 A Is Mark from the US?

B No, he isn't from Canada.

3 A Where 's she from? B She 's from Rio.

4 A Is Robert from Canada?

B No, he isn't. He 's from England.

5 A Is Lima in Mexico?

B No, it isn't. It 's in Peru.

c Complete the conversations with the correct form of *be*.  
Use contractions where possible.

A Are you from Turkey? B No, I 'm not. I 'm from Spain.

1 A Where 's Manchester? It's in the UK?

B Yes, it is.

2 A Where 's Alex from? He's from Mexico?

B No, he isn't. He 's from the US.

3 A Where 's you from?

B I 'm from Toronto.

4 A What 's your name?

B My name 's Ana. I 'm from Chicago.

A You 're from Chicago! I 'm from Chicago,  
too! It 's a great city.

p.8

## 10A

- a Complete with the correct form of *there's / there are, is there / Are there, or there isn't / there aren't*.

*There aren't* any pictures on the walls.

- 1  any free tables in the restaurant?
- 2  any elevators. Would you like rooms on the first floor?
- 3  a bathtub in the bathroom. It's very big.
- 4  a gym? I want to exercise.
- 5  a remote control for the TV. Can you ask reception for one?
- 6  some very ugly pictures in this room.
- 7  a meeting room in the hotel?
- 8  some tables in the yard if you want to eat outside.
- 9  a parking lot, but we can help you park your car.
- 10  any clean towels?

- b Complete with *a, some, or any*.

Are there *any* rooms in the hotel?

- 1 There aren't  cars in the parking lot.
- 2 There are  pillows in the closet.
- 3 There's  pool in the spa.
- 4 Are there  chairs in the yard?
- 5 Is there  TV in the spa?
- 6 There isn't  table in the bedroom.
- 7 There aren't  windows in my room.
- 8 There are  stores in the hotel.
- 9 There are  nice T-shirts in the gift shop.
- 10 Are there  restaurants in town?

p.60

## 10B

- a Write sentences or questions with *was* and *were*.

We

*We weren't* at home last night.

- 1 you   at school yesterday?
- 2 Thanh   very well yesterday.
- 3 We   on the plane at 4:00.
- 4 they   in class yesterday?
- 5 You   very hungry this morning.
- 6 I   in a meeting until 7:00 last night.
- 7 your sister   in Toronto last week?
- 8 It   a terrible movie
- 9 I   at home last weekend.
- 10 Sarah and Emma   tired this morning.

- b Complete the conversations with *was, wasn't, were, or weren't*.

- 1 A Where *were* you last night?

B I  at work all evening.

A No, you . You  with Elena!

B No, I .

- 2 A  Freddie Mercury an actor?

B No, he . He  a singer with Queen.

- 3 A  you in San Diego yesterday?

B No, we . We  in Los Angeles.

- 4 A  the movie good?

B No, it . It  very slow!

p.62



## 11A simple past: regular verbs

11.13 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I <b>arrived</b> at the airport at 7:00.	I <b>didn't arrive</b> at the airport at 7:00.	Did you <b>watch TV</b> yesterday?	Yes, I <b>did</b> .	No, I <b>didn't</b> .
You <b>finished</b> the book.	You <b>didn't finish</b> the book.	Did <b>she</b> <b>walk</b> to work?	Yes, <b>she did</b> .	No, <b>she didn't</b> .
He <b>wanted</b> a coffee.	He <b>didn't want</b> a coffee.	Did <b>they</b> <b>play</b> tennis?	Yes, <b>they did</b> .	No, <b>they didn't</b> .
She <b>liked</b> the movie.	She <b>didn't like</b> the movie.			
It <b>rained</b> yesterday.	It <b>didn't rain</b> yesterday.			
We <b>studied</b> Spanish at school.	We <b>didn't study</b> Spanish at school.			
They <b>stopped</b> at a café.	They <b>didn't stop</b> at a café.			

- We use the simple past to talk about the past.
- The simple past is the same for all persons, e.g., *I arrived, he arrived, they arrived*, etc.
- We use *did* (not *do* / *does*) to make questions and negatives in the simple past.

- ☐ = *I didn't arrive at the airport.* **NOT** *I didn't arrived*
- ☐ = *Did you watch TV...?* **NOT** *Did you watched*

## Spelling rules for regular verbs

work	worked	verb + -ed
finish	finished	
live	lived	verb ending in e + -d
change	changed	
cry	cried	verbs with final consonant + y = y + -ied
study	studied	
stop	stopped	verbs that end consonant-vowel-consonant
prefer	preferred	double final consonant + -ed

## 11B simple past irregular verbs: get, go, have, do

11.13 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I <b>got up</b> late yesterday.	I <b>didn't get up</b> late yesterday.
He <b>went</b> to work by car.	He <b>didn't go</b> to work by car.
She <b>had</b> eggs for breakfast.	She <b>didn't have</b> eggs for breakfast.
We <b>did</b> yoga yesterday.	We <b>didn't do</b> yoga yesterday.
They <b>did</b> their homework last night.	They <b>didn't do</b> their homework last night.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did you <b>get up</b> late yesterday?	Yes, I <b>did</b> .	No, I <b>didn't</b> .	What time did you <b>get up</b> ?	At eight o'clock.
Did he <b>go</b> to work by car yesterday?	Yes, <b>he did</b> .	No, <b>he didn't</b> .	Where did you <b>go</b> on Saturday?	We <b>went</b> to the beach.
Did they <b>do</b> their homework last night?	Yes, <b>they did</b> .	No, <b>they didn't</b> .	Where did you <b>have</b> lunch?	At school.
			What did you <b>do</b> last night?	We <b>had</b> dinner with friends.

- get, go, have, and do* are irregular verbs in the past tense.
- Present to past**

☐  
*I **get up** early. → I **got up** early.*  
*I **go** to school. → I **went** to school.*  
*I **have** breakfast. → I **had** breakfast.*  
*I **do** my homework. → I **did** my homework.*

☐  
*I **don't get up** early. → I **didn't get up** early.*  
*I **don't go** to school. → I **didn't go** to school.*  
**NOT** *I **didn't got up** early. / I **didn't went** to school. etc.*

☐  
*Do you **have** breakfast? → Did you **have** breakfast?*  
*Do you **do** your homework? → Did you **do** your homework?*  
**NOT** *Did you **had** breakfast? / Did you **did** your homework? etc.*

- Remember word order in questions:  
 auxiliary, subject, base form of verb: *Did you get up early?*  
 question word, auxiliary, subject, base form of verb:  
*What time did you get up?*

**did / didn't**

We use *did / didn't* to make questions and negatives in the past, e.g.,

*Did you go to class?*

*I **didn't** have breakfast this morning.*

Here, *did / didn't* = an auxiliary verb.

But *did* can also be a normal verb, e.g., *I **did** my homework on the weekend.*



## 11A

### a Write the sentences in the simple past.

- He watches a lot of TV. *He watched a lot of TV.*
- They work in a bank.
  - He finishes work late.
  - We live in Brazil.
  - I carry a big bag.
  - She walks to work.
  - The train stops in Chicago.
  - We play tennis.
  - You talk a lot!
  - I relax on the weekend.
  - He waits for the bus.
  - She prefers the red car.
  - She needs a new coat.

### b Complete the conversations with the verb in (parentheses) in the simple past ☐, ☐, or ☐.

- (play) A *Did* you *play* golf last weekend?  
B Yes, I *played* on Saturday.
- 1 (park) A Where  you  the car?  
B I  it near the restaurant.
- 2 (finish) A  you  your homework?  
B No, I  it. It was very difficult.
- 3 (study) A What  you  in college?  
B I  economics.
- 4 (like) A  you  the concert?  
B No, I  it very much. The singers were terrible.
- 5 (watch) A  you  TV last night?  
B Yes, we  a very good show.
- 6 (close) A  you  the door when you went out?  
B Of course I  it!
- 7 (cry) A  you  at the end of the movie?  
B Yes, I  a lot!
- 8 (arrive) A What time  you  in Tokyo?  
B We  very late, about 1:00 a.m.

➔ p.66

## 11B

### a Change from present to past. Use the time expression in the answer.

- I don't go the gym.  
*I didn't go to the gym* yesterday.
- I have eggs for breakfast.  this morning.
  - Does she go to Spanish classes?  last year?
  - We don't have lunch at home.  last week.
  - Mike doesn't go to work by car.  yesterday.
  - They go to school by bus.  yesterday.
  - What time do you get up?  this morning?
  - Do you play sports or exercise?  last weekend?
  - You don't do the housework.  yesterday.
  - I don't get up early.  this morning.

### b Complete with the verb in (parentheses) in the past simple ☐, ☐, or ☐.

- (go) A *Did* you *go* to bed early last night?  
B Yes, I did. I *went* to bed at 9:30!
- 1 (have) A What  you  for lunch today?  
B I  fish.
- 2 (do) A  you  the homework?  
B No, but I  my English homework.
- 3 (go) A Where  you  last night?  
B I  out. I stayed at home.
- 4 (get up) A What time  the children ?  
B They  very late. They were tired.
- 5 (have) A What  you  for breakfast?  
B I  breakfast. I wasn't hungry. I just  a coffee.
- 6 (go) A  Pedro  to judo last week?  
B He  on Monday, but he  on Wednesday because he wasn't feeling well.

➔ p.68

## 12A simple past: regular and irregular verbs

## 12.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

be

I <b>was</b> at home last night.	I <b>wasn't</b> at home last night.
You <b>were</b> very late.	You <b>weren't</b> very late.
He <b>was</b> a teacher.	He <b>wasn't</b> a teacher.
She <b>was</b> in bed at 10:00.	She <b>wasn't</b> in bed at 10:00.
It <b>was</b> cold yesterday.	It <b>wasn't</b> cold yesterday.
You <b>were</b> tired last night.	You <b>weren't</b> tired last night.
We <b>were</b> in Spain in May.	We <b>weren't</b> in Spain in May.
They <b>were</b> nice rooms.	They <b>weren't</b> nice rooms.
<b>Was she</b> tired?	Yes, <b>she was</b> .
<b>Were they</b> at school?	No, <b>they weren't</b> .
Where <b>were you</b> at 8:00 this morning?	<b>I was</b> on the bus.

- was / were is the past of am / is / are.
- To make questions change the order:

She **was** at home.Was **she** at home?

## 12.7 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Regular verbs

I <b>played</b> tennis yesterday.	I <b>didn't play</b> tennis yesterday.
They <b>worked</b> all weekend.	They <b>didn't work</b> all weekend.
<b>Did you like</b> the movie?	Yes, <b>I did</b> . No, <b>I didn't</b> .
Where <b>did they stay</b> in New York?	They <b>stayed</b> in a hotel on Fifth Avenue.

- For regular verbs add -ed or -d to the base form to make the simple past.

## 12.8 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Irregular verbs

I <b>got up</b> late yesterday.	I <b>didn't get up</b> late yesterday.
They <b>had</b> lunch at a restaurant.	They <b>didn't have</b> lunch at a restaurant.
<b>Did you go</b> on vacation last summer?	Yes, <b>I did</b> . No, <b>I didn't</b> .
Where <b>did you go</b> on vacation?	We <b>went</b> to Brazil.

- Some verbs are irregular in the simple past, e.g., go → went.
- To make negatives of regular and irregular verbs, we use didn't + the base form, e.g., I *didn't like* the movie. They *didn't go* to class.
- To make questions with regular and irregular verbs, we use Did + person + the base form, e.g., Did you like the movie? Did they go to class?
- Remember word order in questions:  
auxiliary, subject, base form: Did she want to come?  
question word, auxiliary, subject, base form: What time did they get up?
- There is a list of regular and irregular verbs on p.133.

Complete the story with the verbs in (parentheses) in the simple past ☐, ☐, or ☐.

Last summer my family and I went (go) to Colorado for a vacation. We ☐ (rent) a house in Glenwood Springs, in the western part of Colorado, about 150 miles from Denver. The weather ☐ (be) fantastic, hot and sunny during the day, but cold at night. We ☐ (do) different things every day. Sometimes we ☐ (go) to Vail or Aspen and ☐ (visit) parks and art galleries. On other days we ☐ (stay) in the house. It ☐ (have) a swimming pool in the yard, so the children ☐ (be) happy. One afternoon an old woman ☐ (arrive) at the door.

"Good afternoon," she ☐ (say). "I'm your neighbor. Are your children at home?"

"Yes," I ☐ (answer). "I think so. Why?"

"Because about an hour ago I ☐ (see) a small boy near town. I think he was your son."

I ☐ (look) out of the window. My daughter ☐ (be) in the swimming pool, but my son ☐ (not be) there.

"Where ☐ you ☐ (see) him?"

I ☐ (ask). "I ☐ you ☐ (talk) to him?"

"He was on the road to town, but I ☐ (not speak) to him," the old woman ☐ (say).

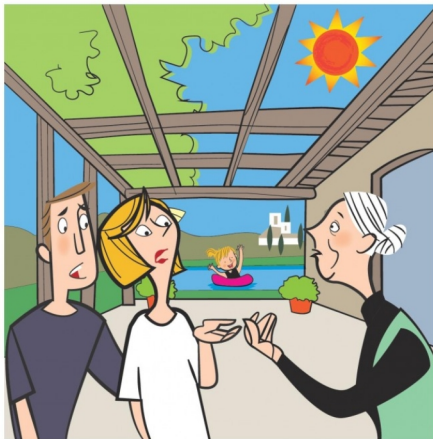
"Come on," I ☐ (tell) my husband. "We need to go to town."

The old woman ☐ (wait) at the house with my daughter and we ☐ (go) to town.

My son ☐ (be) outside a café. He ☐ (have) a big ice-cream cone in his hand.

"Why ☐ you ☐ (leave) the house?" I asked him. "We ☐ (be) really worried."

"I ☐ (want) an ice-cream cone," he said.



## 2A verb be (plural): we, you, they

2.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Full form	Contraction
be + I am Korean.	I'm Korean.
You are Brazilian.	You're Brazilian.
He is Spanish.	He's Spanish.
She is Turkish.	She's Turkish.
It is Japanese.	It's Japanese.
<b>We are American.</b>	<b>We're American.</b>
<b>You are Chilean.</b>	<b>You're Chilean.</b>
<b>They are Peruvian.</b>	<b>They're Peruvian.</b>

- you = singular and plural



- they = men, women, and things

2.7 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Full form	Contraction
be + I am not Korean.	I'm not Korean.
You are not Brazilian.	You aren't Brazilian.
He is not Spanish.	He isn't Spanish.
She is not Turkish.	She isn't Turkish.
It is not Japanese.	It isn't Japanese.
<b>We are not American.</b>	<b>We aren't American.</b>
<b>You are not Chilean.</b>	<b>You aren't Chilean.</b>
<b>They are not Peruvian.</b>	<b>They aren't Peruvian.</b>

## Negative contractions

We are not = We aren't OR We're not  
 You are not = You aren't OR You're not  
 They are not = They aren't OR They're not

2.8 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

## be plural, ? and short answers

?	+	-
Am I in room 2?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you Linda?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he Brazilian?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she from Peru?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it good?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
<b>Are we late?</b>	<b>Yes, you are.</b>	<b>No, you aren't.</b>
<b>Are you from the UK?</b>	<b>Yes, we are.</b>	<b>No, we aren't.</b>
<b>Are they Mexican?</b>	<b>Yes, they are.</b>	<b>No, they aren't.</b>

## Word order in questions

+ **They're** from Canada.

? **Are they** from Canada?

## 2B Wh- and How questions with be

2.18 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Question word(s)	Verb	Subject	
Who	's	Tom?	He's a friend.
What	's	your email?	john@gmail.com.
Where	are	you from?	I'm from Toronto, Canada.
When	's	the concert?	It's on Tuesday.
How	are	you?	I'm fine, thanks.
How old	is	she?	She's ten.



## Word order

+ Subject, verb **They're** American.

? Verb, subject **Are they** American?

? Question, verb, subject **Where are they** from?

## Contractions with question words

We can contract is after question words.

What's her name? = What is her name?

Where's he from? = Where is he from?

How's Anna? = How is Anna?

How old's Jan? = How old is Jan?

Don't contract is in a question when the last word is a pronoun (he, she, it, etc.).

How old is she? **NOT** How old's she?

Where is he? **NOT** Where's he?

## 2A

- a Change the **bold** word(s) to a pronoun: *you, he, she, it, we, they*.

**Luisa and Pedro** are from Lima. *They're* from Lima.

- Diana and I** are in room 4.  are in room 4.
- The Taj Mahal** is in India.  is in India.
- Are **Mark and James** in Mexico? Are  in Mexico?
- Where is **Rosa** from? Where's  from?
- Mira and Rita** are Brazilian.  are Brazilian.
- Paul** isn't in the hotel.  isn't in the hotel.
- You and Sara** are in class 2.  are in class 2.
- Jim and I** are from the US.  are from the US.
- Honda and Toyota** are Japanese.  are Japanese.

- b Make ☐ or ☐ sentences, or ☐. Use *we, you, or they*.

Luisa and I / Brazilian ☐ *We're Brazilian.*  
 You and Henry / teachers ☐ *You aren't teachers.*  
 / Liz and Tom / in Egypt ☐ *Are they in Egypt?*

- Ana and I / Mexican ☐
- You, Max, and John / in class 4 ☐
- / Mike and Peter / English ☐
- / Linda and I / in class 4 ☐
- You and Lucy / in class 4 ☐
- Lucy and I / on vacation ☐

- c Complete the conversations. Use contractions where possible.

They *aren't* French. They *'re* Spanish, from Madrid.

- A  you from the US?  
B No, we  American. We  English.
- A  they Mexican?  
B Yes, they . They  from Mexico City.
- Kareem is from Riyadh. He  from Jeddah.
- Sorry, you  in room 20. You're in room 22.
- A  your name Maria?  
B No, it  Maria. It  Marta.
- A  we late?  
B Yes, you . It  9:30!
- I  Sara Smith. I'm Sara Simpson.
- They  from New York. They're from Texas.
- A Where's Laura from?  
B She  from Recife.  
A  Recife in Brazil?  
B Yes, it .

p.12

## 2B

- a Complete with a question word.

How How old What (x2) When  
Where (x2) Who (x2)

A *How* are you?

B Fine, thanks. And you?

- A  is the concert?

B On Tuesday at 7:30.

A  is it?

B Chicago.

- A  is your name?

B Jessica.

- A  is she?

B She's my friend, Julia.

A  is she from?

B Mexico.

- A  is your email?

B It's jbl098@yooohoo.com.

- A  is that?

B My brother Adrian.

A  is he?

B He's 25.

- b Order the words to make questions.

are how old you? *How old are you?*

- she who is?
- what number your cell phone is?
- is where room 4?
- married is Marta?
- your English class is when?
- your number is phone 555-0362?
- is his email what?
- Pedro how is old?

- c Write questions to complete the conversation.

A *What's your name?*

B Pedro Guzman.

A ?

B Monterrey.

A  Monterrey?

B It's in Mexico.

A ?

B pguzman@gmail.com.

A Thanks. ?

B 81 8150 9304.

A ?

B I'm 19.

p.14



## 3A singular and plural nouns; a / an

3.3 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.









## Singular nouns; a / an

What is it?	 It's a <b>book</b> .	 It's a <b>key</b> .
	 It's an <b>umbrella</b> .	 It's an <b>ID card</b> .

- What is it? **NOT** What's it?
- We use a / an + singular noun.
- We use a + word beginning with a consonant, e.g., a bag, a phone.
- We use an + word beginning with a vowel, e.g., an umbrella.

3.4 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

## Singular nouns; a / an

	What is it? It's a book.		What are <b>they</b> ? They're <b>books</b> .
	What is it? It's a key.		What are <b>they</b> ? They're <b>keys</b> .
	What is it? It's a watch.		What are <b>they</b> ? They're <b>watches</b> .
	What is it? It's a dictionary.		What are <b>they</b> ? They're <b>dictionaries</b> .

## Spelling rules





Singular	Plural	
1 a bag a vacation	bags vacations	add -s
2 a class	classes /ɪz/	add -es (after ch, sh, s, ss, x)
3 a country	countries	consonant + y = y -ies

## the

Look at **the** board. Open **the** door. Close **the** windows.  
We use the + singular or plural nouns, e.g., the door, the windows.

## 3B this / that / these / those

3.14 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

	What's <b>this</b> ? It's a key.		What are <b>these</b> ? They're keys.
	What's <b>that</b> ? It's a cat.		What are <b>those</b> ? They're cats.

- We use **this** / **these** for things near you (things here).
- We use **that** / **those** for things that aren't near you (things there or over there).
- this** / **that** = singular, **these** / **those** = plural.
- We also use **this** / **that** / **these** / **those** for people, e.g.,  
*This is my brother. Who are those girls over there?*

## this, that, these, those

**This**, **that**, **these**, and **those** are pronouns or adjectives.

**This** is my book. (= pronoun)

**This** book is very nice. (= adjective)

## here, there, over there







		
here	there	over there

### 3A

a Complete the chart.

Singular	Plural
It's a pen.	<i>They're pens.</i>
1 <input type="text"/>	They're phones.
2 It's a watch.	<input type="text"/>
3 <input type="text"/>	They're umbrellas.
4 It's a dictionary.	<input type="text"/>
5 It's a key.	<input type="text"/>
6 It's a city.	<input type="text"/>
7 <input type="text"/>	They're emails.
8 It's a passport.	<input type="text"/>
9 <input type="text"/>	They're tablets.

b Write questions and answers.

<i>What is it?</i>		<i>It's a laptop.</i>
1 <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
2 <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
3 <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
4 <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
5 <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

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### 3B

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those*.



*This* isn't a very good book.



1 Are  your T-shirts?



2  are my children.



3 A Is  your cell phone over there?  
B No, my cell phone's here.



4 Look at . They're great!



5 Who's ? Is he your brother?

b Look at the pictures. Circle the correct word(s).



Meg What is this/ that?

Joe <sup>1</sup>*They're* / *It's* a key chain from New York.

Meg Oh, OK.

Joe And <sup>2</sup>*these* / *those* are sunglasses. <sup>3</sup>*It's* / *They're* great!



Meg Are <sup>4</sup>*these* / *those* mugs?

Joe Yes, <sup>5</sup>*it is* / *they are*. For our coffee. And <sup>6</sup>*that* / *this* is a cap for Joey.

Meg What <sup>7</sup>*'s that* / *are those*?

Joe <sup>8</sup>*It's* / *They're* a T-shirt. It's for you!

Meg Oh...thanks.

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## 4A possessive adjectives; possessive 's

4.9 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

## Possessive adjectives

I'm from the US.	<b>My</b> name is Sara.
<b>You're</b> Canadian.	<b>Your</b> name is Kim.
<b>He's</b> from China.	<b>His</b> name is Ming.
<b>She's</b> Japanese.	<b>Her</b> name is Satoko.
<b>It's</b> a Turkish restaurant.	<b>Its</b> name is Kebob Kitchen.
<b>We're</b> from Brazil.	<b>Our</b> names are Selma and Luis.
<b>You're</b> Chilean.	<b>Your</b> names are Matias and Pia.
<b>They're</b> from Mexico.	<b>Their</b> names are Pedro and Maria.

- your names, our books, their coats **NOT** yours names, ours books, theirs coats
- its = for things or animals, e.g.,  
Pizzeria Marco is a good restaurant. **Its** phone number is 212-555-3387.  
Senegal is in Africa. **Its** flag is red, yellow, and green.  
Look at that fish! **Its** eyes are yellow.

## It's or its?

It's = it is    **It's** a Turkish restaurant.  
Its = possessive    **Its** name is Kebob Kitchen.

4.10 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

## Possessive 's

This is Jack's car.  
Ella is Ben's wife.  
Maria is Carlos's sister.  
My sister's name is Molly.  
This is my parents' house.

- We use 's after a person to talk about family and things, e.g., Ann's brother, Jim's car.
- We use ' after plural people, e.g., my brothers' room (= two brothers).

## 's

She's American. Her name's Emma. ('s = is)  
Emma is Maria's daughter. ('s = possessive s)



## pronunciation of 's

's usually = /s/, e.g., Jack's or /z/, e.g., Maria's.  
's after a name that ends in s = /ɪz/, e.g., Carlos's = /ˈkɑrlosɪz/.

## 4B adjectives

4.19 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

- 1 An Audi is **expensive**. It's **fast**.
- 2 An Audi is an **expensive** car. It's a **fast** car.
- 3 They're **old** houses. My **glasses** are **new**.
- 4 He's **tall**. She's **tall**, too.

- 1 We use adjectives after the verb *be*, e.g.,  
An Audi is **expensive**. **NOT** ~~An Audi expensive~~ is.
- 2 We use adjectives before a noun, e.g.,  
It's a **fast** car. **NOT** ~~it's a car fast~~.
- 3 Adjectives are the same for singular and plural:  
It's **old** houses. They're **old** houses. **NOT** ~~They're olds houses~~.
- 4 Adjectives are the same for  and .



## 4A

- a Complete with *my, your (sing.), his, her, its, your (pl.), our, or their*.

I'm American. My name is William.

1 They're from Vietnam.                      names are Bihn and Vu.

2 A What's                      name?

B I'm Julia. Nice to meet you.

3 He's Chilean.                      name is Roberto.

4 It's a good hotel, and                      restaurant is fantastic.

5 They're Mexican.                      last name is Romero.

6 I know a very good restaurant in Paris.                      name is Café des Fleurs.

7                      name is Tina. She's Brazilian.

8 Lisa and Amy are American, but                      husbands are British.

9 A We're Jane and Mark Kelley. We have a reservation.

B You're in room 22. This is                      key.

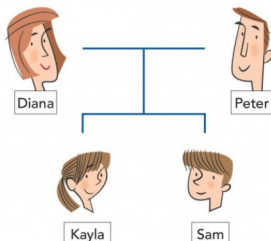
10 Here are                      coffees. The cappuccino is for you, the latte is for Tom, and the Americano is for me.

11 I'm Azra, and this is                      husband, Ahmet.

12 A Are those your children?

B No, they aren't.                      children are over there.

- b Write sentences about Sam's family. Use the names and 's.



Kayla / Sam

- Peter / Kayla
- Diana / Sam
- Kayla / Peter
- Peter / Diana
- Sam / Peter
- Diana / Peter
- Sam / Kayla

Kayla is Sam's sister.


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## 4B

- a Write sentences with *It's a / an or They're + adjective + noun*.



(great)

It's a great restaurant.



1 (old)



2 (black)



3 (new)



4 (big)



5 (expensive)



6 (good)

- b Order the words to make sentences.

blue is bag my My bag is blue.

- beautiful a day it's
- is husband nice very Amy's
- questions difficult they're very
- phone cheap a is this
- photo it's terrible a
- Natsuko teacher is fantastic a
- very is cat old our
- restaurant this good a very isn't
- long it's a exercise very
- is ugly very dog their
- expensive Japanese movie tickets are very
- very this is small room a

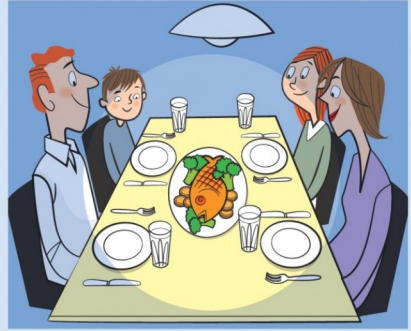
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## 5A simple present ⊕ and ⊖: I, you, we, they

5.5 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

⊕	⊖
I <b>have</b> cereal for breakfast.	I <b>don't have</b> eggs for breakfast. (don't = do not)
You <b>have</b> rice for lunch.	You <b>don't have</b> pasta for lunch.
We <b>have</b> coffee for breakfast.	We <b>don't have</b> tea for breakfast.
They <b>have</b> fish for dinner.	They <b>don't have</b> meat for dinner.

- We use the simple present to talk about present habits (= things we usually do), e.g., *I have coffee for breakfast*, and things that are always true, e.g., *In my country, we eat a lot of rice*.
- Simple present ⊕ and ⊖ is the same for I, you (singular and plural), we, and they.
- We make ⊖ sentences with *don't*, e.g., *We don't have coffee*.  
**NOT** *We not have coffee*.



They have fish for dinner.

## 5B simple present ⊙: I, you, we, they

5.12 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

⊙	⊕	⊖
Do I <b>need</b> a ticket?	Yes, <b>you do</b> .	No, <b>you don't</b> .
Do you <b>live</b> near here?	Yes, <b>I do</b> .	No, <b>I don't</b> .
Do we <b>have</b> good seats?	Yes, <b>we do</b> .	No, <b>we don't</b> .
Do they <b>like</b> children?	Yes, <b>they do</b> .	No, <b>they don't</b> .

- Simple present ⊙ is the same for I, you (singular and plural), we, and they.
- We use *do* to make questions: *Do you live here?* **NOT** *You live here?* **OR** *Live you here?*
- Remember the word order for simple present questions is auxiliary (*do, does*), subject (*I, you, he, she, etc.*), base form (*need, live, etc.*).



Do I need a ticket?