

G adjectives

V colors, adjectives, modifiers: very / really

P long and short vowel sounds

1 VOCABULARY colors, adjectives

- a What color is the American flag? Complete the words with vowels.



It's **r**__**d** , wh__t__ ,
and **bl**__.

- b 2.6 Complete the colors. Listen and check.

bl__ck y__ll__w gr__y __r__ng__ br__wn
p__nk gr__n p__rpl__ s__lv__r g__ld

- c With a partner, practice colors with things in the classroom or in your bag.

What color is my wallet?) (It's red.

What color is that?) (It's black.

- d p.152 Vocabulary Bank Adjectives

2 GRAMMAR adjectives

- a Look at the American icons. What are they? Label the photos using an adjective and a noun from each circle.

Adjectives

American New
French yellow
blue hot
fast White

Nouns

House jeans
football food
fries York
taxis dog

- b Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Can I have a *hot dog* / *dog hot*, please?
2 In New York, the taxis are *yellow*s / *yellow*.

- c p.126 Grammar Bank 2B

- d Close your books. Can you remember the eight American icons?

1 American football

2

3

4

AMERICAN ICONS

5 the



6

7 a

3 PRONUNCIATION

long and short vowel sounds

- a 2.9 Listen to the words and sounds. Then listen and repeat.

		
fish	tree	clock
		
saw	bull	boot

- b 2.10 Listen and write two adjectives for each sound in the chart.
- c In pairs, make phrases with an adjective and a noun with the same vowel sound. Use *a / an* with singular nouns.

Adjectives big black cheap good gray long new old short

Nouns bag book boots city day jeans photo song story

a big city

- d 2.11 Listen and check. Practice saying the phrases.

4 SPEAKING

- a Tell a partner about eight things you have. Use an adjective or a color.

I have a new phone. I have a red car...

- b **Communication** The same or different? **A** p.103 **B** p.109 Describe your pictures to a partner. Find the differences.

5 READING

American and British English – the same, but different

American and British people speak the same language, English, but with some small differences.

1 Vocabulary Some words are different in British English, for example, they say *postcode*, not *zip code*; *holiday*, not *vacation*; and *mobile phone*, not *cell phone*. Some words have different meanings, for example, in American English, a *purse* is a woman's bag. In British English, a *purse* is a thing where women have their money and credit cards.

2 _____ *Color, favor*, and other words that end in -or in American English end in -our in British English. *Center, theater*, and other words that end in -ter in American English end in -tre in British English.

3 _____ There are some small differences, especially prepositions. For example, British people say *See you on Friday*, but Americans say *See you Friday*.

4 _____ This is the really important difference between British and American English. American accents and British accents are very different. When a British person starts speaking, Americans know he or she is British, and vice versa.

- a Read the article once. Complete it with the headings.

Grammar Pronunciation Spelling Vocabulary

- b 2.12 Listen and read the article again. Check your answers to a.

- c Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- American English and British English are very different.
- Holiday* and *postcode* are the same in British and American English.
- Purse* has a different meaning in American and British English.
- Kilometer* is the British spelling.
- British and American grammar are not very different.
- It's difficult to know if a person is British or American from their accent.

- d Do you know any more words that are British English, not American English?

2A singular and plural nouns

a / an, plurals

singular nouns	plural nouns	2.2
It's a book.	They're books .	
It's a watch.	They're watches .	
It's a dictionary.	They're dictionaries .	
It's an umbrella.	They're umbrellas .	
It's an ID card.	They're ID cards .	

- We use *a / an* with singular nouns.
- We use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- We use *a* with nouns beginning with *u* or *eu* when the sound = /yu/, e.g., *a university*, *a euro*.
- We don't use *a / an* with plural nouns.
They're books. **NOT** *They're a books.*



the

Look at **the** board.

Answer **the** questions.

- We use *the* when we know which board, questions, etc.
Look at the board. **NOT** *Look at a board.*
- We use *the* with singular and plural nouns
(*the board*, *the questions*).

regular plurals

singular	plural	spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a watch a box	watches boxes	add -es after <i>ch</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>x</i>
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + <i>y</i> = <i>y</i> -ies

- We add -s (or -es or -ies) to make plural nouns.
It's a pen. They're pens.
- With two-word nouns, we add -s (or -es or -ies) to the second noun.
credit card, *credit cards* **NOT** *credits cards*

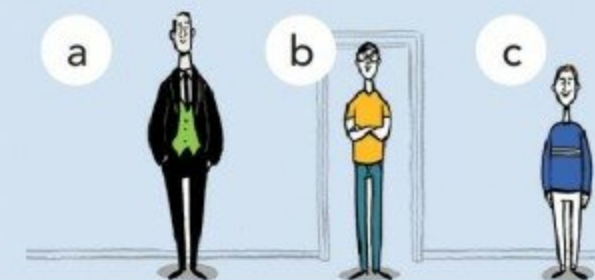
irregular plurals

singular	plural
a man /mæn/	men /mɛn/
a woman /'wʊmən/	women /'wɪmən/
a child /tʃaɪld/	children /'tʃɪldrən/
a person /'pɜːsn/	people /'piːpl/

2B adjectives

- The **White** House is in Washington, D.C. 2.8
It's a **beautiful** picture.
It's an **old** book.
- They're **blue** jeans.
We're **new** students.
- He's **strong**.
We aren't **rich**.
Is your car **new**?
- It's a **very big** city.
We're **really tired**.

- Adjectives go before a noun.
It's a beautiful picture. **NOT** *It's a picture beautiful.*
 - If an adjective begins with a vowel in an adjective + noun phrase, we use *an*. **NOT** *It's a old house.*
- Adjectives don't change before a plural noun.
They're blue jeans. **NOT** *They're blues jeans.*
- We also use adjectives after the verb *be*. The word order is:
⊕ or ⊖: subject, *be*, adjective, e.g., *My car's new. The computer isn't cheap.*
?: *be*, subject, adjective, e.g., *Is your car new? Is the computer cheap?*
- We often use *very* and *really* before adjectives.
 - He's very (or really) tall.*
 - He's tall.*
 - He isn't very tall.*



2C imperatives, let's

- Open** the door. **Turn** right. 2.16
Don't worry. Don't stop.
Be quiet, please. Please **sit down**.
- Let's go** home. **Let's not** stop.

Can you...?

Use *Can you* + verb (base form) as a polite alternative to an imperative.

Open the window. → *Can you open the window, please?*

- We use imperatives to tell somebody to do (or not do) something.
 - ⊕ imperatives = verb (base form).
 - ⊖ imperatives = *don't* + verb (base form).
 - We add *please* to be polite.
Open the door, please.
 - We often use *be* + adjective in imperatives, e.g., *Be quiet.*, *Be careful.*, etc.
 - We don't use a pronoun with imperatives.
Be quiet. **NOT** *You be quiet.*
- We use *Let's* + verb (base form) to make suggestions.
We use *Let's not* + verb (base form) to make negative suggestions.

2A

a Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

singular	plural
<u>a</u> photo	<u>photos</u>
1 _____ window	_____
2 _____ key	_____
3 _____ ID card	_____
4 _____ country	_____
5 _____ watch	_____
6 _____ exercise	_____
7 _____ person	_____
8 _____ email	_____
9 _____ box	_____
10 _____ woman	_____

b Write sentences with *It's* or *They're* (and *a* or *an* if necessary).

pen	<u>It's a pen.</u>
buses	<u>They're buses.</u>
1 children	_____
2 change purse	_____
3 men	_____
4 umbrella	_____
5 sunglasses	_____
6 scissors	_____
7 charger	_____
8 dictionaries	_____
9 coin	_____
10 egg	_____

← p.15

2B

a Circle the correct sentence.

- He's a rich man. / He's a man rich.
 1 It's a very big house. / It's a house very big.
 2 Is Louis French? / Is French Louis?
 3 It's a watch expensive. / It's an expensive watch.
 4 Is it an easy exercise? / Is it an exercise easy?
 5 Is Vietnamese your girlfriend? / Is your girlfriend Vietnamese?
 6 These questions are very difficult. / These questions are very difficults.
 7 Are they tickets cheaps? / Are they cheap tickets?
 8 My new glasses are very good. / My news glasses are very goods.

b Put the words in the correct order.

- Is Chinese he ? Is he Chinese?
 1 a day very It's hot
 2 your Australian Is teacher ?
 3 car fast isn't That very
 4 a idea bad It's
 5 Are students you good ?
 6 easy is English very
 7 strong My is brother really
 8 train slow is This a

← p.16

2C

a Complete with a verb from the list. Use a \oplus or a \ominus imperative.

be (x2) go have open read speak take watch worry

- A It's hot. B Open the window.
 A I'm very sorry. B Don't worry. It's OK.
 1 A I'm bored.
 B _____ a book.
 2 A *Me puedes dar una fotocopia, por favor?*
 B This is an English class. Please _____ Spanish.
 3 A I'm tired.
 B It's late. _____ to bed.
 4 A Is this show good?
 B No, it isn't. _____ it.
 5 A I'm hungry.
 B _____ a sandwich.
 6 A It's a dangerous street.
 B Yes. _____ careful.
 7 A It's raining.
 B _____ an umbrella.
 8 A It's dark. I'm frightened.
 B _____ frightened. I'm here with you.

b Complete with *Let's* or *Let's not* and a verb from the list.

do go (x2) open stop
take turn off watch

- It's hot. Let's open the window.
 1 Come on, it's late. _____.
 2 It's 11:00 p.m. _____ the TV and go to bed.
 3 This exercise is difficult. _____ it together.
 4 _____ a taxi. They're very expensive. The bus is fine.
 5 There's a rest area. _____ and have a coffee.
 6 It's very cold. _____ to the movies. _____ a DVD at home.

← p.18

a Match the words and pictures.

<input type="checkbox"/> beautiful /'byutəfl/	<input type="checkbox"/> ugly /'ʌgli/
<input type="checkbox"/> big /bɪg/	<input type="checkbox"/> small /smɔl/
<input type="checkbox"/> cheap /tʃi:p/	<input type="checkbox"/> expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/
<input type="checkbox"/> clean /klin/	<input type="checkbox"/> dirty /'dɜ:ti/
<input type="checkbox"/> easy /'izi/	<input type="checkbox"/> difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/
<input type="checkbox"/> fast /fæst/	<input type="checkbox"/> slow /sləʊ/
<input type="checkbox"/> full /fʊl/	<input type="checkbox"/> empty /'em(p)ti/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 good /gʊd/	<input type="checkbox"/> bad /bæd/
<input type="checkbox"/> high /haɪ/	<input type="checkbox"/> low /ləʊ/
<input type="checkbox"/> hot /hɒt/	<input type="checkbox"/> cold /kəʊld/
<input type="checkbox"/> light /laɪt/	<input type="checkbox"/> dark /dɑ:k/
<input type="checkbox"/> long /lɒŋ/	<input type="checkbox"/> short /ʃɔ:t/
<input type="checkbox"/> old /əʊld/	<input type="checkbox"/> new /nu/
<input type="checkbox"/> old /əʊld/	<input type="checkbox"/> young /jʌŋ/
<input type="checkbox"/> rich /rɪtʃ/	<input type="checkbox"/> poor /pɔ:/
<input type="checkbox"/> right /raɪt/	<input type="checkbox"/> left /left/
<input type="checkbox"/> right /raɪt/	<input type="checkbox"/> wrong /rɒŋ/
<input type="checkbox"/> safe /seɪf/	<input type="checkbox"/> dangerous /'deɪndʒ(ə)rəs/
<input type="checkbox"/> the same /seɪm/	<input type="checkbox"/> different /'dɪf(ə)rənt/
<input type="checkbox"/> strong /strɒŋ/	<input type="checkbox"/> weak /wi:k/
<input type="checkbox"/> tall /tɔ:l/	<input type="checkbox"/> short /ʃɔ:t/

b 2.7 Listen and check.

c Test your partner. A say an adjective and B say the opposite.

Modifiers: very / really
We often use modifiers before adjectives.
A Ferrari is **very / really** fast.

ACTIVATION Look at the things in the list. Say two adjectives for each one. Use modifiers.

a Ferrari Mount Everest Bill Gates
the Mona Lisa the Pyramids Africa
your town or city

a Ferrari *It's really fast and very expensive.*

Opinion adjectives
good: nice /naɪs/, great /greɪt/,
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/
bad: awful /'ɔ:fl/, terrible /'terəb(ə)l/

