GRAMMAR BANK

### **1A** simple present verb be ±, subject pronouns

+ = affirmative form	1.4
full form	contraction
I am a student.	I'm a student.
You are my partner.	You're my partner.
He is Matt.	He's Matt.
She is Sally.	She's Sally.
It is a salsa class.	It's a salsa class.
We are students.	We're students.
You are partners.	You're partners.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g., 'm = am.
- We use contractions in conversation and in informal writing, e.g., an email to a friend.
- We always use a subject pronoun (you, he, etc.) with a verb.
   It's a school. NOT is a school.

They're teachers. NOT Are teachers.

- We always use capital I. With other pronouns we only use a capital letter when it's the first word in a sentence. He's Ben and I'm Sally. NOT i'm Sally.
- you = singular and plural.
- We use he for a man, she for a woman, and it for a thing.
- We use they for people and things.

### **1B** simple present verb be = and ?

I'm not American.		1.24
She isn't from London	1.	
They aren't Spanish.		
"Are you Turkish?"	"Yes, I am."	
"Is she Russian?"	"No, she isn't."	
"Are we in class 2?"	"No, we aren't."	

= negative form				
full form	contraction			
I am not You are not He / She / It is not We are not You are not They are not	I'm not You aren't He / She / It isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't	Canadian. Moroccan. American.		

- We put not after the verb be to make negatives  $\Box$ . I'm **not** Canadian.
- We can also contract are not and is not like this: You're not Canadian. She's not Spanish.

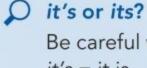
? = question form	= affirmative short answer	x = negative short answer	
Am I Are you Is he / she / it Are we Are you Are they  Are you Are they  Are you	Yes,  I am. you are. he / she / it is. we are. you are. they are.	No,  I'm not.  you aren't. he / she / it isn't. we aren't. you aren't. they aren't.	

- In questions we put am, are, is <u>before</u> I, you, he, etc.
   Are you Brazilian? NOT You are Brazilian?
   Where are you from? NOT Where you are from?
- We don't use contractions in affirmative short answers.
   "Are you Turkish?" "Yes, I am." NOT "Yes, I'm."

### 1C possessive adjectives

My family is from Cusco. I'm Peruvian. 1.43 You're in Class 1. This is your classroom. He's the director. His name is Michael. She's your teacher. Her name is Tina. It's a language school. Its name is English House. Our students are from South We're an international America and Asia. school. They're French students. Their names are Luc and Marie.

- We use possessive adjectives for people and things.
   My family is from Peru. My car is Japanese.
- his = of a man, her = of a woman, its = of a thing.
- their = of people or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
   our students NOT ours students



Be careful with it's and its. it's = it is **It's** a school.

It's American.

a	Comp	lata	with	am	ic	or	aro
a	Comp	iete	VVILII	aiii,	15,	OI	are.

	l <u>am</u> Mike.	
1	We	from Manaus.
2	He	early.
3	They	teachers.
4	Today	Wednesday.
5	I	_ sorry.
6	lt	_ a hotel.
7	You	in room 402.
8	She	a student.
9	My name	Carla.
0	1	_ in a taxi.

#### b Write the sentences with contractions.

	He is late.	He's late.
1	It is Friday.	
2	They are at school.	
3	I am well.	
4	You are in my class.	

### c Write the sentences with a subject pronoun (I, They, etc.) and a contraction.

	Mike and Hannah are students.	They're	students.
1	John is in room 5.		in room 5.
2	Sam and I are friends.	2	friends.
3	Julia is a teacher.		a teacher.
4	The school is in Oakland.		in Oakland.
	Nico and Fernanda are in my class		in my class.



### **1B**

a Write negative sentences.

	She's Australian.	She isn't Australian.
1	I'm American.	
2	They're Brazilian.	
3	It's in South America.	
4	You're French.	

**b** Make questions and short answers.

	/ you American?	Are you American?	1	Yes, I am.	
1	/ I in room 10?		1		
2	/ it Spanish?		X	<u> </u>	
3	/ they students?		X		
4	/ he from Peru?		1		
5	/ you Mike Bell?		X	<u> </u>	

c Complete the conversation. Use contractions, e.g., 'm, 's, if possible.

<b>A</b> Hi. I <u>'m</u>	_ Mark.	
B Hello, M	lark. My name <sup>1</sup>	Maria.
<b>A</b> <sup>2</sup>	_ you Spanish, Mariaʻ	?
<b>B</b> No. 1 3_	not. I <sup>4</sup>	from Mexico.
<b>A</b> <sup>5</sup>	_ you from Mexico C	ity?
<b>B</b> No. 16_	from Tijuana.	
A 7	_ Tijuana near Mexico	o City?
<b>B</b> No, it <sup>8</sup> _	It <sup>9</sup> ı	north.
A 10	you in class 1?	
<b>B</b> No. I 11	in class 2.	

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#### **1C**

a Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

	My_ name's Gloria. I'm from	Brazil.
1	The students are from Turke	ey names are
	Sabina and Ahmet.	
2	She's in my class	_ name is Rebecca.
3	We're in class 2.	teacher is Richard.
4	New York City is famous for	yellow taxis.
5	How do you spell	_ last name?
6	This is my teacher	name is John.
7	I'm from London.	_ address is 31,
	Old Kent Road.	
8	Sit down and open	books, please.
9	Laura is in my class	desk is near the
	window.	
10	We're from Dallas	last name is Walters.

b Circle the correct word.

Mark and Eric are friends. They/ Their are in class 2.

- 1 She's a new student. She / Her name's Ipek.
- 2 Is they / their teacher Canadian?
- 3 My name's Soraya. I'm in you / your class.
- 4 Is she / her Chinese?
- 5 Peter is a teacher. He / His is from the United States.
- 6 What's he / his name?
- 7 Where are you / your friends from?
- 8 We're French. We / Our names are Marc and Jacques.
- 9 I'm Karen. I / My last name is White.
- 10 She / Her is from Mexico City.



## 2A singular and plural nouns

#### a / an, plurals

singular nouns	plural nouns	
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.



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 ch, sh, s, x
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + $y = y$ -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

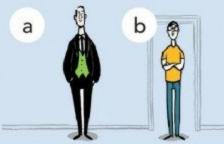
singular	plural
a man /mæn/	men /mɛn/
a woman /'womən/	women /'wɪmən/
a child /tʃaɪld/	children /ˈtʃɪldrən/
a person /'pərsn/	people /'pipl/

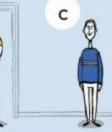
### **2B** adjectives

- 1 The White House is in Washington, D.C. ②2.8 It's a beautiful picture. It's an old book.
- 2 They're blue jeans. We're new students.
- 3 He's strong. We aren't rich. Is your car new?
- 4 It's a very big city. We're really tired.

- 1 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.
- 2 Adjectives don't change before a plural noun. They're blue jeans. **NOT** They're blues jeans.
- 4 We often use *very* and *really* before adjectives.
  - a He's very (or really) tall.
  - b He's tall.
  - c He isn't very tall.





## **2C** imperatives, let's

- 1 Open the door. Turn right.

  Don't worry. Don't stop.

  Be quiet, please. Please sit down.
- 2 Let's go home. Let's not stop.



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

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

- 1 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.
- 2 We use Let's + verb (base form) to make suggestions. We use Let's not + verb (base form) to make negative suggestions.

- Complete with a or an. Write the plural.
  - singular plural photo photos a window \_\_\_\_ key ID card \_\_\_\_\_ country watch exercise
- **b** Write sentences with It's or They're (and a or an if necessary).

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

n.	15
-	

**2B** 

Circle the correct sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ person

email

box

10 \_\_\_\_\_ woman

- (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

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2C

Complete with a verb from the list. Use a + or a 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? Spanish. B This is an English class. Please \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

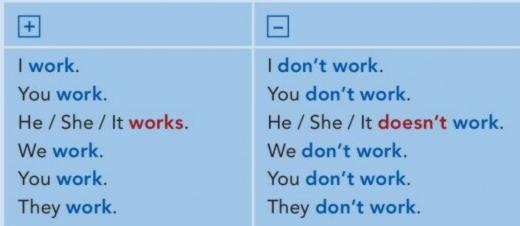
**b** Complete with Let's or Let's not and a verb from the list.

do go (x2) <del>open</del> stop take turn off watch It's hot. <u>Let's open</u> 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.

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<b>D</b> .	
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### **3A** simple present **±** and **□**

3.5 I speak English. Americans like fast food. My mother cooks great food. I don't drink tea. We don't live in a large city. He doesn't play the guitar.



- We use the simple present for things that are generally true or are
- Contractions: don't = do not, doesn't = does not.
- To make negatives, we use don't / doesn't + verb (base form). He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.

#### spelling rules for he / she / it

I work / play / live. I watch / finish / go / do. I study.

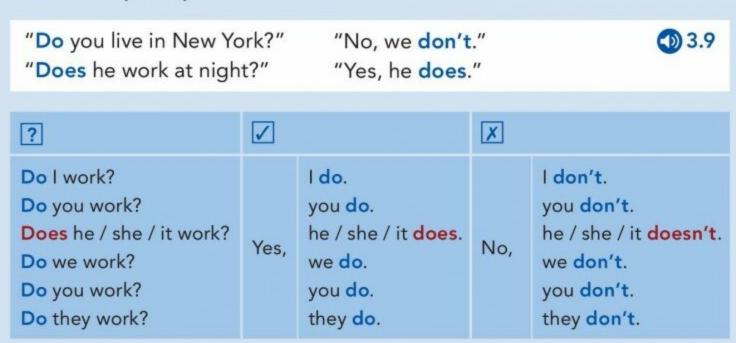
He works / plays / lives. She watches / finishes / goes / does. She studies.

 The spelling rules for the he / she / it forms are the same as for regular plurals (see Grammar Bank 2A p.126).

Be careful with some he / she / it forms I have he has /hæz/ NOT he haves

he goes /gouz/ 1 go 1 do he does /dAZ/

### **3B** simple present ?



- We use do (or does with he, she, it) + base form to make questions.
- The word order for simple present questions is auxiliary (do, does), subject (I, you, he, she, etc.), base form (work, live, etc.).

#### O do and does

do = /du/, does = /dAz/do and does can be:

- 1 the auxiliary verb to make simple present questions. **Do** you speak English? **Does** she live here?
- 2 a normal verb. I do my homework in the evening.

He **does** yoga every day.

### **3C** word order in questions

#### Questions with be

Question word / phrase	be	3.22
	Is	she from Peru?
	Are	your friends here?
What	's	your dog's name?
Where	's	your office?
How many students	are	in the class?
How	are	you?
How old	is	she?

• Remember the word order in questions with be. We put be before the subject.

#### Questions with other verbs

Question word / phrase	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form 3.23
	Do	you	live near here?
	Does	your mother	know?
What	do	you	do?
Where	does	he	live?
How many children	do	you	have?
What kind of music	does	she	like?
How	do	you	spell your last name?

- The word order for simple present questions with do and does is auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Do you live here? OR question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Where do you live?
- We often use question phrases beginning with What, e.g., What color...?, What time...?, etc.

<ul> <li>a Change the sentences.</li> <li>My mom drinks tea. I <u>drink tea.</u></li> <li>1 I go to the movies. She</li> </ul>	a 🛨 or	ete the sentences with a - verb.  ve listen play read speak	
2 We live in a house. He		cat na	wear work
3 She has two children. They			
4 My dad doesn't like cold weather. I		—·	ey <u>study</u> economics.
5 The stores close at 9:00. The supermarket _			dro in an office.
6 We don't study French. My sister			a books in English
7 My husband does housework. I		—·	u Arabic very well.
8 I want a guitar. My son			games on my phone
9 I don't work on Saturdays. My friend		—· , ¬,,,	olo glasses
10 The show finishes at 5:00. Our classes		<del></del> •	e to music in the car
			ey fast food
		8 <u>+</u> Ju	ia three children
3B			<b>←</b> p.22
	h Maka quastian	s using a propoul	a and the held work
a Complete the questions with do or does.			n and the bold verb.
Do you work with a computer?		Control of the contro	she work on the weekend?  you play the piano?
1 you have a dog?			tennis´
2 you speak a foreign language?			s. <b>B</b> Chinese
3 she play the guitar?			s. <b>b</b> crimese sushi
4 he work or study?			susni
5 school children in your country wear uniforms?			nt. <b>B</b> in a house
6 Jamie study Japanese?		· ·	an iPhone
7 your husband cook?			fast?
8 it rain a lot in your country?			it with milk?
9 the students in this class speak		wo children. <b>B</b> _	
good English?		en to the radio. B	, ,
10 Angela like her job?	10 71 100111110		on your phone?
			<b>(-)</b> p.24
3C			
a Order the words to make questions.	<b>b</b> Complete the		conversation.
you live where do ?	A Who <u>do you</u>		
Where do you live?	B I live with my		2
1 children how many do you have ?			er?
2 interesting is job your ?		My mother's a doct	
3 color is his what car ?		1 1 1	
4 brother your where work does ?		works in a hospita	
5 you with work computers do ?			her job?
6 read of what do kind you magazines ?		s it. She doesn't wa	
7 do what does weekend he on			er during the day?
the ?		he yard, and he cod a good o	-
8 stressed you your job are in ?		. He makes very go	
9 your where does sister live ?			housework?
10 do how English you say that in ?	B Yes, he does.		TOGSOVOTK:
		1 Help, 100.	?
	PORTER TOTAL CONTROL OF THE SECOND CONTROL O		

**B** I make breakfast and I clean the bathrooms.

**(**-) p.27

### **GRAMMAR BANK**

### 4A possessive 's, Whose...?

- 1 He's Brad Pitt's brother. It's James's laptop.
- **1)4.2**

- 2 It's my parents' car.
- 3 "Whose bag is this?" "It's Maria's."
- 4 The end of the movie is fantastic. I live near the city park.
- 1 We use a person + 's to talk about family and possessions. He's Brad Pitt's brother. NOT He's the brother of Brad Pitt.
- 2 With regular plural nouns we put the 'after the s. It's my parents' car. NOT It's my parent's car.
- · With irregular plural nouns, e.g., children, men, we use 's, e.g., the children's room, men's clothes.

- 3 We use Whose...? to ask about possessions. We can ask Whose bag is this? OR Whose is this bag? We can answer It's Maria's bag. OR It's Maria's.
- 4 We don't usually use a thing + 's, e.g., the end of the class NOT the class's end, the city park NOT the city's park.



Be careful with 's. It can be two things: Maria's Spanish - 's = isMaria's mother - 's = of Maria

#### Whose / Who's

Who's = Who is, e.g., "Who's that girl?" "She's my sister." Whose = of who, e.g., "Whose bag is this?" "It's Jack's." Whose and Who's are pronounced the same /huz/.

### 4B prepositions of time and place

#### Time

in	on	at <b>4.13</b>
the morning the afternoon the evening the summer December 2018	Monday (morning) January 1 the weekend	three o'clock noon / midnight lunchtime night

- We use in for parts of the day, seasons, months, and years.
- We use on for days, dates, and the weekend.
- We use at for times of the day and night.

#### Place and movement

1 He has lunch at work. He works in an office.

**1** 4.14

- 2 He goes to work at 8:00.
- 1 We use at and in for place.
- We use at + work, home, school.
- We use in + other places, e.g., a house, an office, a room, etc.
- We can use in or at with some public places, e.g., a restaurant, the movies, etc. On Saturdays, he usually has lunch in / at a restaurant.
- 2 We use to for movement or direction. She goes to the gym. NOT She goes at the gym. We don't use to before home. go home NOT go to home

### **4C** position of adverbs, expressions of frequency

1 I always watch TV in the evening. Do you usually sleep eight hours a day? She sometimes plays sports. She doesn't often go to bed late.



- 2 They're hardly ever late. He isn't often stressed. Are you usually in this classroom?
- 3 I have English classes twice a week. She doesn't work every day.

- 1 We use adverbs and expressions of frequency to say how often you do something.
  - "How often do you cook?" "I cook every evening."
- Adverbs of frequency go <u>before</u> the main verb.
- In negative sentences, the adverb of frequency goes between don't / doesn't and the verb.
- 2 Adverbs of frequency go <u>after</u> be in  $\oplus$  and  $\Box$  sentences. In 1 with be, the adverb of frequency goes after the subject.
- He's never stressed. NOT He isn't never stressed.
- 3 Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of a sentence or verb phrase.

a Look at the pictures. Answer the questions with a short sentence.



	Whose laptop is this?	It's Ryan's laptop.	
1	Whose cars are these?		
2	Whose wallet is this?		
3	Whose magazines are these?		
1	Whose watch is this?		
5	Whose glasses are these?		

b Circle the correct fo	rm

Monica Cruz is Penelope's sister/ sister's Penelope.

- 1 It's my mother's birthday / my birthday's mother.
- 2 That's her parent's house / her parents' house.
- 3 I'm tired when I go home at the end of the day / the day's end.
- 4 Those are friends' my sister / my sister's friends.
- 5 The door of the classroom / The classroom's door is open.
- 6 Those are the students' desks / the desk's students.

#### c Complete with Whose or Who's.

Whose	car is this?
Who's	the man with dark hair?
1	_ book is this?
2	phone is that?
3	your favorite singer?
4	Kevin's girlfriend?
5	bag is this?
6	their English teacher?

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### **4B**

a Complete with at, in, or on.

on	Saturday
1	the evening
2	September 22nd
3	the summer
4	7:30
5	night
6	Wednesday afternoon
7	the weekend
8	January
9	2020

### b Complete with at, in, or to.

	We go to school by bus.
1	Sorry, John isn't here. He's work.
2	It's a beautiful day. Let's go the beach.
3	Sally's boyfriend works a factory.
4	My brother studies math New York University.
5	I go the gym on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
6	I work an office.
7	We live a modern apartment.
8	It's Monday. The children are school.
9	My father is a doctor. He works a hospital.
10	Jack isn't home. He's with a friend.

### G p

### 4C

a Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place in the sentence.

> They drive – they don't have a car. **never** They never drive – they don't have a car.

- 1 I walk to work. always
- 2 Do you wear glasses? usually
- 3 I'm bored. hardly ever
- 4 She does the housework. sometimes
- 5 We go to the movies. hardly ever
- 6 Why are you late? always
- 7 My girlfriend is stressed. never
- 8 Does it rain in December? often

#### **b** Order the words to make sentences.

always she at six up gets She always gets up at six.

- 1 for late never I am class
- 2 eat ever fast hardly we food
- 3 what work you usually time do finish ?
- 4 parents out night often my go don't at
- 5 always brother lunchtime is my hungry at
- 6 don't homework always our we do
- 7 you work usually to do drive ?
- 8 hardly teacher angry is our ever



#### 5A can / can't

- 1 I can sing, but I can't dance.
- **3**5.5
- 2 I can come on Tuesday, but I can't come on Wednesday.
- 3 You can park here. You can't park there.
- 4 Can you help me? Can I open the window?
- can + base form has different meanings:
  - 1 I can (sing) = I know how to. I can't (dance) = I don't know how to.
  - 2 I can (come) = It's possible for me.  $I \ can't \ (come) = It's \ not \ possible for \ me.$
  - 3 You can (park here) = It's OK. / It's permitted. You can't (park here) = It's not OK. / It's not permitted.
  - 4 Can you (help me)? = Please do it. Can I (open the window)? = Is it OK if I do it?

+										
	You / He / She / / We / They  can swim. come. help.		I / You / He / She / It / We / They		can't	swin com help	e.			
?			+							
Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	swim? come? help?	Yes,	I/you he/s we/t	he / it /	can.	No,	I / you / he / she we / the		can't.

- can and can't are the same for all persons (I, you, he, etc.). NOT He cans.
- Contraction: can't = cannot.
- We don't use to after can. can swim. NOT | can to swim.

### **5B** present continuous

They're having a party next door. Oh no! The baby's crying.

It's raining.

A What are you doing?

B I'm waiting for my brother.

- **①** 5.12
- + I'm I'm not You're You aren't He / She / It's He / She / It isn't having a party. We aren't We're They aren't They're
- ? X I'm not. Am I lam. you aren't. Are you you are. having Is he / she / it he / she / it is. No, he/she/it isn't. a party? we aren't. Are we we are. Are they they aren't. they are.

- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now.
- At the moment can mean around now. I'm reading a good book at the moment. (= not exactly now)
- We also use the present continuous with longer periods of time, e.g., today, this week, this month. The present continuous emphasizes that the action is temporary, not a habit.

I'm working at home this week because my daughter isn't very well.

base form	verb + -ing	spelling		
cook, read study, try	cooking, reading studying, trying	+ -ing		
dance, live	dancing, living	e -ing		
shop, swim	shopping, swimming	one vowel + one consonant: double consonant +-ing		

### **5C** simple present or present continuous?

simple present	present continuous
It always <b>snows</b> here in the winter.	Look! It's snowing.
What <b>do you</b> usually <b>do</b> at work? My sister <b>works</b> in a bank.	What are you doing now? Today, she's working at home.

What do you do? or What are you doing?

- A What do you do? (= What's your job?)
- B I'm a teacher.
- A What are you doing? (= now, at the moment)
- **B** I'm waiting for a friend.

- We use the simple present to say what we usually do, or things that are normally true.
- · We often use the simple present with adverbs and expressions of frequency, e.g., always, often, once a week, etc.
- We use the present continuous to say what is happening now or around now.
- We often use the present continuous with at the moment, today, this week.

a Complete the sentences with can or can't and the ver	ne verbs	't and	can't	or	can	with	sentences	the	Complete	a
--	----------	--------	-------	----	-----	------	-----------	-----	----------	---

	I'm sorry. I <u>can't remem</u>	<u>ber</u> your name. (remember)
1	My girlfriend (speak)	French, but not Spanish.
2	you	me? This box is very heavy. (help)
3	l you	tonight. I have a lot of homework. (see)
4	1	the window? It's cold in here. (close)
5	you	your email address, please? (repeat)
6	It says "No parking." W	e here. (park)
7	Andy doesn't want to go (swim)	o to the beach. He
8	1	your phone? I want to call my parents.
	(use)	

# **b** Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *can* or *can't*.

	I know how to play the piano. I <u>can play the piano.</u>	
1	It's possible for her to meet me after work. She	
2	Please open the door.	?
3	My boyfriend doesn't know how to ski. My boyfriend	
4	Is it OK if I use your car?	?
5	It's not permitted to take photos here.	

0	p.	.3	9

#### **5B**

a Write a question and an answer.



What's he doing?	He's cooking.

- **b** Put the verbs in parentheses in the present continuous.

  - with your parents?

    A Yes. But I'm not at home really. I'm usually at my friend's apartment.
  - B 6 What \_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?

     7\_\_\_\_\_\_ she still \_\_\_\_\_ (study) drama?

     A No, she 8\_\_\_\_\_ (work) at a café, but she 9\_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) it much.

     She 10\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a job as an actress.
  - B Well, maybe we can all get together next week.
  - A Good idea. How about Friday?

-			
	n	1	
1000			

### 5C

- a Circle the correct form.
  - A What do you cook / are you cooking? I'm really hungry.
  - B Spaghetti. We can eat in ten minutes.
  - 1 A Hello. Is Martin home?
    - **B** No, he isn't. He plays / He's playing soccer with his friends.
  - 2 A Do your parents live / Are your parents living near here?
    - **B** Yes. They have / are having an apartment in the same building as me.
  - 3 A How often do you go / are you going to the hair stylist?
    - **B** About once a month. When my hair needs / is needing a cut.
  - 4 A Don't make so much noise! Your father sleeps / is sleeping!
    - **B** Is he OK? He doesn't usually sleep / isn't usually sleeping in the afternoon.

# **b** Put the verbs in the simple present or present continuous.

	Lo	ook. It's raining . (ra	ain)	
1	Α	Hi, Sarah! What	you	here? (do)
			for a friend. (w	
2	Α	Let's have lunch hamburgers? (like	you _	
	В	_	getarian. I	
3	Α	Listen! The neighbar a party again. (have		
	В		a party every v	veekend!
4	Α	What	your boyfriend	? (do)
			at	
		school. (work)		G p.42



## 6A object pronouns

subject pronoun	object pronoun	€ 6.2
I	me	Can you help me?
you	you	I love you.
he	him	She doesn't love him.
she	her	He calls <b>her</b> every day.
it	it	I don't like it.
we	us	Wait for us!
they	them	Please help them.

- Pronouns take the place of nouns.
- We use subject pronouns when the noun is the subject of a verb (i.e., the person who does the action). **John** is a doctor. **He** lives in Houston.

- · We use object pronouns when the noun is the object of a verb (i.e., the person who receives the action). Anna knows John. She sees him every week.
- Object pronouns go after the verb. I love you. NOT I you love.

#### Object pronouns after prepositions

We also use object pronouns after prepositions (with, to, from, etc.).

I'm in love with her.

NOT I'm in love with she.

Give this money to him.

NOT Give this money to he.

### **6B** *like* + (verb + -*ing*)



base form	verb + -ing	spelling
cook, read study, try	cooking, reading studying, trying	+ -ing
dance, live	dancing, living	<del>e</del> -ing
shop, swim	shopping, swimming	one vowel + one consonant: double consonant +-ing

- We use verb + -ing after like, love, don't mind, and hate.
- We can also use verb + -ing after enjoy and prefer. I enjoy watch**ing** soccer on TV, but I prefer be**ing** there.

### 6C be or do?

#### be

- **(1)** 6.19 1 Hi. I'm Jim. She **isn't** very friendly. Are you Thai? 2 I can't talk. I'm driving. They aren't working today. Is it raining?
- 1 We use be as a main verb.
- 2 We also use be to form the present continuous. Be here is an auxiliary verb.
- Remember to invert be and the subject to make questions. He's Spanish. Is he Spanish?

#### do / does

- 1 I'm doing my homework. **(1)** 6.20 Do you do your homework regularly? 2 Do you speak English? Where do they live? They don't have children. Does your sister have a car? Where does your father work? Alan doesn't like jazz.
- 1 We use do as a main verb.
- 2 We also use do / does to make questions and don't / doesn't to make negatives in the simple present. Do here is an auxiliary verb.
- Remember the word order for simple present questions: auxiliary, subject, base form OR question word, auxiliary, subject, base form (see Grammar Bank 3C p.128).

a	Rewrite the sentence highlighted words to	9		plete the s ct pronoun				ronouns (I	, he, etc.) or
	I call <mark>my mother</mark> onc	e a week.	Jo	hn is Americ	an. <u>He</u>	_ lives i		with his par	ents. <u>He</u>
	I call her once a wee			gues with <u>the</u>					. %
	1 I can't find my wallet	<b>.</b> .		y mother has e often visit .	_		200		es a lot. _ for lunch.
	2 She speaks to her fa	<mark>ther</mark> in Chinese.		50.00 million and managht, 1,00 million and				The state of the s	o with my work late.
	3 He meets his friends	after work.	3 Ma		h, but	she doe	esn't like	He calls	s every
	4 Can you help my frie	end and me?	4 My	y brother has	s two b	ig dogs	s tak	es fo	r a walk twice a rk at
	5 Ryan is angry with hi	is girlfriend.	5 W	T-1	my gra	andfathe	er some mag	jazines, but	never
	6 My son doesn't like	cats.	100		io wat	C1100 1 V	un day and	never tarris	<b>←</b> p.46
6E	3								
а	Write the -ing form of	the verbs in the chart.	1 v	erb + -ing		work	working		
	como cook danco	oat got have		erb ending	in e	live	living	coming	
	come cook dance run sleep stop stu			louble cons		shop	shopping	9	
	2	7 8 9			socce	er on T\	in an office /, novels s parents, a	tie	
	5								<b>6</b> p.49
<b>60</b>	Put the phrases in the doing your homework know those people	have a car hungry		do. Úse con A <u>Do</u> yo	traction spea	ons wh ak Germ	ere possibl nan?	e.	form of be or
	listening to me live do	owntown stressed	1	A Where_		Ge	tice it very on mma going? to the gym.	1	
			2	A			The state of the s		
	Are you?	Do you?					olay very wel		
	doing your homework						10 15 NO.		mind it.
						200		ecause I	sad.
			5	A			nend cook? aking dinner	right now	
			6	<b>A</b>				ngin now.	
			0				oing our hon	nework.	
			7	A How old	ł	у	our father?		
				<b>B</b> He's 66,	but he	·	want to	retire.	
			8	A					
				R No.		playi	ng a video g	ame.	<b>(-)</b> p.50

**p**.50

**GRAMMAR BANK** 

### 7A simple past of be: was / were

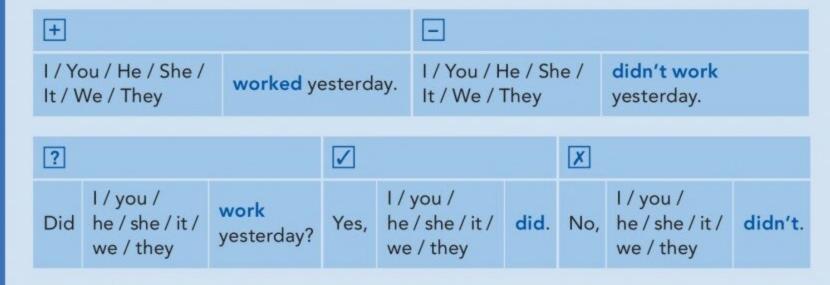
Vincent van Gogh was an artist. **7.2** Was he Dutch or French? She wasn't in class yesterday. The Beatles were famous in the 1960s. Where were you last night? You weren't at home.

- We use was / were to talk about the past.
- We often use was / were with past time expressions, e.g., yesterday, last night, in 2014, etc.
- We use was / were with born. I was born in Canada.

+				Ξ	
I / He / She / It was there.		I / He / She / It	wasn't there.		
You / We / They were t			nere.	You / We / They	weren't there.
?					X
Was	I/he/sh	e / it famous?		Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you / we / they		Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.		

### **7B** simple past: regular verbs

- 1 I booked the flights yesterday. We arrived at the airport at 10:00 this morning.
- When I was young, I watched TV every night. I worked as a waiter every weekend when I was in college.
- We use the simple past for:
  - 1 finished actions that happened once in the past.
  - 2 finished actions that happened more than once in the past.

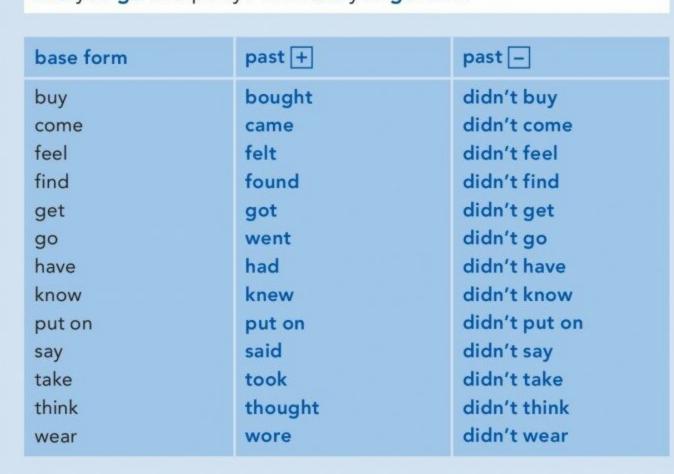


- Contraction: didn't = did not.
- Regular verbs in the past ± end in -ed, e.g., worked, lived, played.
- The simple past is the same for all persons (I, you, she, etc.).
- We use did / didn't + base form for simple past  $\boxed{2}$  and  $\boxed{-}$ . Did is the past of do.

base form	past	spelling
watch play	watched played	add -ed
arrive	arrived	add -d
study	studied	consonant + y: <del>y</del> -ied
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -ed

### 7C simple past: irregular verbs

I went to Iceland in December. I didn't go to New York. 37.15 Did you go to a party? Who did you go with?



- Some verbs are irregular in the past 

   and change their form, e.g.,  $go \rightarrow went$ , have  $\rightarrow had$ .
- We only use the irregular past form in + sentences. I bought a bag last night.
- We use the base form after did / didn't. Did you go out last night? NOT Did you went...?
- Remember the word order in questions: auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Did you go out last night? or question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Where did you go? Look at the list of irregular verbs on p.165.

**7.9** 

#### an / could

The simple past of can is could. We add not to make negatives and reverse the subject and verb to make questions.

- H We could see the whole city from the plane.
- □ I couldn't see him. NOT I didn't can see him.
- ? Could you wear jeans when you were at school?

a	Rewrite	the	sentences	in	the	simpl	е	past.
---	---------	-----	-----------	----	-----	-------	---	-------

	simple present	yesterday	
	My father's at work.	My father was at work.	
1	She's at home today.	at home	٠.
2	Where are you now?	Where	?
3	I'm in Tokyo.	in Tokyo	).
4	Is it hot today?	hot	?
5	It isn't open now.	oper	١.
6	They aren't in the office.	in the office	٠.
7	We're in Lima now.	in Lima	1.
8	They're tired.	tired	ł.
9	We aren't late.	late	٤.
10	I'm not at school.	at schoo	١.

b	Complete the conversation with was, wasn't,
	were, or weren't.

Α	Were you a	nd Charlie at the cond	ert last night?
В	Yes, we <sup>1</sup>		
Α	2	_ it good?	
В	No, it <sup>3</sup>	The singer <sup>4</sup>	terrible.
Α	5	_ the tickets expens	ive?
В	Yes, they <sup>6</sup> _	·	
С	Where <sup>7</sup>	your mothe	er born?
D	She 8	born in Argen	tina in 1955.
С	9	her parents Argen	tinian?
D	No, they 10_	Her fath	er <sup>11</sup>
	German and	her mother 12	from Italy.

1			
-	g		14
		-	

## **7B**

a Rewrite the sentences in the simple past.

	simple present	simple past
	We watch TV.	We watched TV yesterday evening.
1	I study English.	at school.
2	Do you listen to the news?	yesterday?
3	He doesn't cook.	last night.
4	Does she play sports?	in college?
5	They work late.	last week.
6	She travels a lot.	in 2018.
7	Jack works in New York.	five years ago.
8	I call my parents every day.	yesterday.
9	We don't live in France.	ten years ago.
0	Anna asks a lot of questions.	at the meeting.

Complete the sentences with a verb in the simple past.

	ook not call ot listen play	cry dan	ce finish
	We <u>finished</u> w	vork late y	esterday.
1	1	my moth	er on her birthday.
2	The movie was		
3	My brother day yesterday.		_ video games all
4	1	to the ne	ws this morning.
5		Sarah	with
	Martin at the	party?	
6	We	our ho	otel rooms online.

′1	•	'	•	٠	1	•	•	•	
1	d			١					,
١	é	į		į		p	)		į

### **7C**

Correct the information using the word in parentheses.

	She put on a coat. (jacket)  She didn't put on a coat. She put on a jacket.
1	She wore a red dress. (blue)
2	I came home early. (late)
3	We went by train. (bus)
4	He said hello. (goodbye)
5	You had a sandwich. (salad)
6	He knew her last name. (first name)

**b** Complete the text with the verbs in parentheses in the simple past. All the verbs are irregular.

Last New Yea	ar's Eve, I <u>wen</u> t	t_ (go) to San Fran	ncisco with some	
friends. We <sup>1</sup>	(h	ave) dinner at a C	Chinese restaurant, and	ł
at 10:00 p.m.	we <sup>2</sup>	(take) a taxi to	o Union Square. We	
3	(be) there for	an hour, and the	n we <sup>4</sup> (go	)
to the water.	We <sup>5</sup>	(can) see the	fireworks very well, an	d
we <sup>6</sup>	_ (have) a grea	at time. We <sup>7</sup>	(get) home at 4:0	0
a.m. We <sup>8</sup>	(feel) t	ired, but we <sup>9</sup>	(be) very happy	!

c Complete the questions in the simple past.

	A <u>Did you go out</u> last night?	
	B No, I stayed at home.	
1	A What	yesterday?
	<b>B</b> I wore jeans.	
2	A Where	her shoes?
	<b>B</b> She bought them in Paris.	

**B** We got home late.

3 A What time \_



### **8A** simple past: regular and irregular

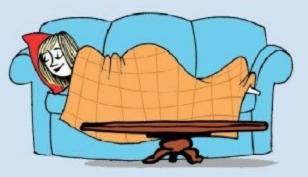
#### 1 was / were and could

**38.9** 

- + Gordon was Jeremy's business partner. They were at his country house.
  - They could hear a strange noise.
- She wasn't at home last night. You weren't very nice to her. I couldn't sleep.
- ? Were you sick yesterday? When was he born? Could you see anybody in the library?
- 2 regular verbs
  - + I really **liked** the present. She wanted to be a doctor.
  - She didn't enjoy the concert. They didn't arrive until very late.
  - ? Did you watch the game last night? When did you finish the book?
- 3 irregular verbs
  - + I went to Paris last summer. She slept on the sofa.
  - He didn't come home last night. They didn't hear the music.
  - ? Did you speak to your sister yesterday? Where did you have lunch?

- 1 The past of be is was / were, and the past of can is could. We add not to make negatives and reverse the subject and verb to make questions.
- 2 Regular verbs add -ed or -d in the simple past  $\oplus$ , e.g., want-wanted, like-liked.
- 3 Irregular verbs change their form in the simple past ±, e.g., go-went, see-saw.
- Regular and irregular verbs (except can) use:
  - didn't + base form to make negatives, e.g., I didn't like it. She didn't see him.
  - did + subject + base form to make questions, e.g., Did you want to come? Where did she go?





I went to Paris last summer.

She slept on the sofa.

### 8B there is / there are, some / any + plural nouns

singular	plural
+ There's a garage.  - There isn't a swimming pool.  ? Is there a bathroom downstairs?	There are some pictures on the wall. There aren't any plants in the room. Are there any neighbors with children?
✓ Yes, there is.  ✗ No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

#### there is / there are

- · We use there is / there are to say that something exists or doesn't exist, e.g., There's a bathroom upstairs. There isn't a bathroom downstairs.
- We use there is + a singular noun and there are + plural nouns.
- There is is often contracted to There's. There are is not usually contracted.
- · When we talk about a list of things, we use there is if the first word in the list is singular or there are if the first word in the list is plural. In my bedroom, there's a bed, two chairs, and a desk. In the living room, **there are** two armchairs and a sofa.

#### a / an, some, and any

- We often use there is / isn't with a / an, and there are / aren't with some and any.
- We use some and any with plural nouns. Some = not an exact number, e.g., There are some eggs in the refrigerator.
- We use some in ⊕ sentences and any in ⊡ and ②.

## There is / There are or It is / They are?

Be careful. There is and It is are different.

There's a key on the table. It's the key to the kitchen.

**There** are three bedrooms in the apartment. **They're** all very small.

### **8C** there was / there were

singular	plural 🐠 8.21
+ There was a big mirror There wasn't a TV. ? Was there a bathroom?	There were four lamps. There weren't any ghosts. Were there any windows?
✓ Yes, there was.  ✓ No, there wasn't.	Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

 there was / there were is the past of there is / there are. We use there was / there were to say that something existed or didn't exist, e.g., There were two computers in the office, but there wasn't a printer.

a	Complete the conversation using the simple past of
	the verbs in parentheses.

Α	Where were	(be) you	last night at	8:00?
В	J 1	(be) at	home, Dete	ective. With my wife.
	We <sup>2</sup>		at home all	evening.
Α	<sup>3</sup> What	yo	ou	(do)?
	We <sup>4</sup>			
	(have) a light	dinner. W	'e 6	(not be) hungry.
	After that, we			
Α	<sup>8</sup> What time _		you	(go) to bed
В	About 10 o'c	lock.		
Α	9	_ you	(h	near) a noise during
	the night?	85.577		

(not hear) anything.

b	Complete the sentences with the simple pas	t
	of a verb from the list.	

		not can hear read see sit speak not want	
	They	spoke quietly for a few minutes.	
1	1	very badly last night.	
2	She	a strange noise.	
3	We_	find our keys.	
4	1	three books last week.	
5	They	at the airport at 11:30.	
6	Не_	her with an old friend.	
7	We_	next to each other in class.	
8	You	to come. $\bigcirc$ p.63	

#### **8B**

**B** No, I <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_

Complete with  $\pm$  or ? of There's or There are.

	There's	_ a dishwasher in the kitchen.
	Are there	any people in the room?
1		any books on the shelf?
2		a bathroom downstairs?
3		some stairs over there.
4		a rug on the floor.
5		some pictures on the wall.
6		a shower in the bathroom?
7		some chairs in the yard?
8		a lamp in the bedroom?
9		a motorcycle in the garage.
0		any glasses in the cupboard

- b Write + or sentences or ? with there is / are + a / an, some, or any.
  - + trees / the yard There are some trees in the yard.
  - 1 + table / the kitchen.
  - 2 ? fireplace / the living room?
  - 3 plants / my apartment.
  - 4 ? people / the yard?
  - + pictures / my bedroom.
  - 6 TV / the kitchen.
  - 7 + computer / the study.
  - 8 cupboards / the dining room.
  - 9 ? bathtub / the bathroom?
  - 10 light / the garage.

n	65
h.	

#### 8C

Complete with the correct form of there was or there were.

Α	How many guests <u>were</u>	there in the hotel?
В	1	four including me.
	2	a Brazilian tourist and
	3	two business people.
Α	4	a restaurant?
В	No, <sup>5</sup>	, but <sup>6</sup>
	a coffee shop.	
Α	7	a TV in your room?
В	Yes, 8	, but <sup>9</sup>
	any chairs.	
Α	How many beds <sup>10</sup>	?
В	One. A double bed.	

Complete the sentences with there was / were / wasn't / weren't + a, some, or any.

There were some ghosts in the haunted hotel I stayed in.

1 My sister didn't take a shower because spider in the bathtub.

2 We couldn't watch the news because \_\_\_\_\_ TV in our room. 3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because \_\_\_\_\_

noisy children behind me. 4 They couldn't play tennis because \_\_\_\_\_

tennis balls.

5 She didn't have a coffee because \_\_\_\_\_ cups. 6 He took a lot of photos because \_\_\_\_\_

beautiful view of the town. 7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because



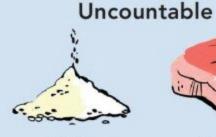


### 9A countable / uncountable nouns, a / an, some / any

#### Countable









meat

an apple

three apples

rice

• English nouns can be countable or uncountable. countable = things you can count, e.g., apples. Countable nouns can be singular (an apple) or plural (apples). uncountable = things you can't count, e.g., rice, meat NOT two rices, three meats.

Uncountable nouns are usually singular.

• Some nouns can be countable and uncountable, e.g., ice cream.





an ice cream (countable)

some ice cream (uncountable)

#### a / an, some / any

	countable	uncountable	<b>1</b> 9.2
+ We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.	
☐ We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.	
? Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?	

- We use a / an with singular countable nouns. a / an = one.
- We use some in + with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- We use any in and 12 with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.



#### some in ?

We use some in 12 to ask for and offer things. Can I have **some** sugar, please? Would you like **some** coffee?

### **9B** quantifiers

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers		
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.		
countable (plural)				
How many cookies do you eat?	A lot. A few. Not many.	I eat a lot of cookies. I eat a few cookies. I don't eat many cookies. I don't eat any cookies.		



#### a lot of and lots of

A lot of and lots of mean the same thing, e.g., He eats a lot of cheese / lots of cheese.

- We use How much...? with uncountable nouns and How many...? with plural countable nouns.
- We use: a lot (of) with countable and uncountable nouns for a big quantity. a little / not...much with uncountable nouns for a small quantity. a few / not...many with countable plural nouns for a small quantity. not...any (none in short answers) for zero quantity.

#### a lot of and much / many

- In 

  ightharpoonup sentences, we usually use a lot of.
- In  $\square$  sentences and  $\square$ , we usually use *much* and *many*. I don't drink **much** water. Do you drink **much** coffee?
- It is also possible to use a lot of in □ and ②. I don't eat a lot of vegetables. Do you drink a lot of coffee?

### **9C** comparative adjectives

A whale is louder than a lion. **3**9.18 Canada is bigger than the US. K2 is more difficult to climb than Mount Everest. My new job is better than my old one. The traffic is always worse in the evening.

• We use comparative adjectives + than to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	spelling
old nice	older nicer	one-syllable adjectives: + -er (or -r if the adjective ends in e)
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -er
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: <del>y</del> -ier
tired	more tired	one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: more + adjective
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther / further	irregular

a Write a, an, or some + a food or drink word.

	1 Milk	2
3	4	5
6	7	8
some bread		
1	5	
2	6	
3	7	

<b>b</b> Complete the conversation with a, an, son	e, or	r any
--	-------	-------

Α	What can we make for your l	prother and his girlfriend?
В	Let's make <u>a</u> pizza.	
Α	Good idea. Are there <sup>1</sup>	tomatoes?
В	Yes. And there are <sup>2</sup>	mushrooms, too.
۸	Great	

•	Orout.	
В	Oh no! There isn't 3	cheesel

A Oh. Wait a minute. I	bought 4	steak yesterday.
Are there 5	potatoes?	

B Yes, there are.

Α	Good.	So we	can have	steak	and	French	fries.	Do	we	have
	6		fruit?							

	*** <u>()</u>	_ II ait:	
В	I think we have	7	oranges. Yes, and there's
	88	apple and 9_	bananas, too.
Δ	OK You can ma	ke 10	fruit salad for dessert

B OK. Let's start cooking.

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p./1

### **9B**

a Complete the questions with How much or How many.

How much	_ sugar do you put in your tea?
1	butter do you use for this cake?
2	cans of soda did she drink?
3	oil do I need?
4	chocolates were in that box?
5	rice do you want?
6	coffee does he drink?
7	bottles of water did you buy?
8	cans of tuna do we have?
9	orange juice is there in that carton?
10	cookies did you eat?

**b** Circle the correct word or phrase.

I don't put much / many salt on my food.

- 1 We don't eat a lot of / a lot cookies.
- 2 A How much chocolate do you eat? B A little. / A few.
- 3 My husband doesn't drink much / many coffee.
- 4 A How much fruit did you buy?
  - B A lot. / A lot of.
- 5 We eat a lot of / much fish. We love it!
- 6 A Do your children drink any milk?
  - **B** No, not much / not many.
- 7 Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat *much / many* French fries.
- 8 A How many vegetables do you eat?
  - B Any. / None. I don't like them.
- 9 I have a cup of tea and a few / a little cereal for breakfast.
- 10 A Do you eat much / many meat?
  - B No, I don't eat no / any meat. I'm a vegetarian.



### 9C

a Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

	big	<u>bigger</u>
1	high	
2	dirty	
3	important	
4	late	
5	low	
6	bored	
7	wet	
8	modern	
9	comfortable	
0	happy	

b Complete with a comparative adjective + than.

00.	inproce with a comparati	ve adjective i triain	
N	My sister is <u>younger than</u> m	ne. She's only 18. (youn	g)
1 T	he farmer's market is	the supermarket	for vegetables. (cheap)
2 It	alian is	_ for Spanish students	it is for
Ε	nglish students. (easy)		
3	always feel	in the afternoon	in the
m	norning. (tired)		
4 T	his restaurant is	when	it first opened. (busy)
5 C	Come in the summer. The w	eather is	in the spring.
(0	good)		
6 1	love science. I find it	h	nistory. (interesting)
7 C	Cusco is	_ from the ocean	Lima. (far)
8 1	m	my brother. He's ve	ry tall. (short)
9 T	he economic situation is _	N 1557	it was last year. (bad)

10 Skiing is

I thought it was. (difficult)

**(**p.75

10

### **GRAMMAR BANK**

### 10A superlative adjectives

It's the oldest bridge in the world. 10.4
It's the most popular shopping mall in the US.

She's **the best** student in the class. Monday is **the worst** day of the week.

- We use the + superlative adjective to say which is the (biggest, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use in (not of)
   + places, e.g., the longest road in the world, the tallest building in New York.

adjective	comparative	superlative	spelling
cold	cold <b>er</b>	the coldest	one-syllable adjectives: + -est
high	high <b>er</b>	the highest	
big	bigger	the biggest	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -est
hot	hotter	the hottest	
dry	drier	the driest	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: + -iest
sunny	sunnier	the sunniest	
bored	more bored	the most bored	one-syllable adjectives ending -ed:
stressed	more stressed	the most stressed	the most + adjective
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	two- or more syllable adjectives: the most + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther/further	the best the worst the farthest/ furthest	irregular

## 10B be going to (plans), future time expressions

I'm going to take a vacation next month.

10.9

I'm not going to study English.

Are you going to fly to Paris?

- We use be going to + verb (base form) to talk about future plans.
- We often use future time expressions with going to, e.g., tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, etc.

+			
full form	contraction		
I am You are He / She / It is We are They are	I'm You're He / She / It's We're They're	going to	take a vacation next summer. study English tonight.

full form	contraction		
I am not You are not He / She / It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You aren't He / She / It isn't We aren't They aren't	going to	take a vacation next summer. study English tonight.

?			<b>V</b>		X	
Am I Are you Is he / she / it Are we Are they	going to	take a vacation next summer? study English tonight?	Yes,	I am. you are. he / she / it is. we are. they are.	No,	I'm not. you aren't. he / she / it isn't. we aren't. they aren't.

### **10C** be going to (predictions)

 We can use be going to + verb (base form) to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's going to rain.
You're going to be very happy.
I'm sure they're going to win.

**1**0.20







2	14/.1	41		
a	vvrite	tne	op	posite.

	the smallest	the biggest
1	the coldest	
2	the most expensive	
3	the best	
4	the most difficult	
5	the driest	
6	the shortest	
7	the nearest	
8	the cleanest	

### b Complete the sentences with a superlative adjective.

	The tigers are the most dangero	ous animals in the zoo. (dangerous)
1	Our house is	house on the street. (big)
2	For me, Saturday is	day of the week. (good)
3	My bedroom is	room in our house. (small)
4	Sit here – it's	chair in the room. (comfortable)
5	My neighbors upstairs are	people in the world. (noisy)
6	My boss is	person I know. (stressed)
7	Sophie is	student in our English class. (young)
8	building in	n my town is the museum. (beautiful)

#### **G** p.78

### 10B

# a Complete the sentences with the correct form of be going to and the verb in parentheses.

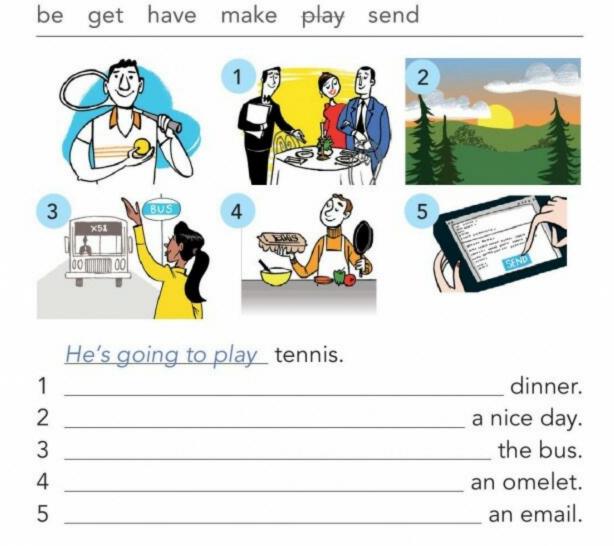
```
She doesn't have a car. She's going to go by train. (go)
1 We need a vacation. We _
  a hotel near the beach. (book)
2 Tomorrow is Saturday. I
  in bed until 10:00! (stay)
                                       medicine. She
3 My sister _____
  wants to be a doctor. (study)
4 Laura and David _
                                              married
  soon. (get)
5 Jack's office is very busy right now. He
                                  late tonight. (work)
                                   to college - he
6 My son _____
  wants to get a job. (not go)
                                any museums because
  the kids think they're boring. (not visit)
```

### **b** Complete the sentences with be going to + a verb.

ha	ave live <del>sleep</del> watch I'm at a friend's house. I <u>'m going to sle</u>	en on her sofa			
1	I need to talk to my mom. I				
	her tonight.				
2	What we this evening?	for dinner			
3	My mother isn't feeling very well, so she to the concert with us				
4	There's a lot of snow! How	you _ to work?			
5	They love their old car. Theya new one.				
6	The Force Awakens is on TV tonight	you it?			
	8	a n.80			

### 10C

#### a Write predictions for the pictures.



### **b** Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

	e buy not finish forget have (x2) not ot pass sleep <del>snow</del> win	like
_	It's very cold. Do you think it's going to sno	w ?
1	You're driving too fast! We	
2	She isn't a very good student. She	
	the exam.	
3	Their new album is great! A lot of people	
		it!
4	I have a lot of homework. I	it tonight.
5	They're playing very well. I think they	
	the game.	
6	Look at the time. We	late.
7	Oh no, it's a horror movie. I know I	it.
8	He didn't write down her address. He	it
9	The baby's very tired. She	well tonight
0	Tokyo is a wonderful city. You	
	a great time there.	

**GRAMMAR BANK** 

### 11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

#### adverbs of manner

- 1 She wants to live independently. Her children always speak politely. She eats very quickly.
- 2 I work hard. We speak English well.
- We use adverbs of manner to say <u>how</u> people do things.
- · Adverbs usually go after the verb or verb phrase. I speak English well. NOT I speak well-English.
- 1 We usually form adverbs by adding -ly to adjectives.
- 2 Some adverbs are irregular. They can be the same as the adjective, e.g., fast, hard, or a different word, e.g., well.

adjective	adverb	spelling
slow quick bad careful	slowly quickly badly carefully	+ -ly
healthy easy	healthily easily	consonant + y: <del>y</del> + -ily
possible	possibly	le → -ly
good fast hard	well fast hard	irregular

 Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs. I'm a careful driver. (careful is an adjective. It describes the noun, driver.) I drive carefully. (carefully is an adverb. It describes the verb, drive.)

#### very, really, etc.

It isn't very expensive. She drives incredibly fast. They speak **really** slowly.

- 11.2
- We use the adverbs very, really, etc., to modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go <u>before</u> the adjective or adverb.

#### Words ending in -ly

Be careful. Some words that end in -ly aren't adverbs, e.g., friendly (= adjective).

He's a friendly person.

#### 11B verb + infinitive

- 1 I want to travel for six months. 11.6 She decided to go to Australia. You need to practice every day. When did you learn to play the guitar?
- 2 Would you like to go to Africa? I wouldn't like to be famous.



#### would like and like

I'd like to dance. = I want to dance. I like dancing. = I enjoy it; I like it in general.

- 1 Many verbs are often followed by another verb in the infinitive. These include want, need, learn, promise, decide, plan, choose, try, remember, forget, and hope.
- 2 I would like to = I want to (now or in the future). Would like is also followed by the infinitive.
- Contractions: 'd = would, wouldn't = would not.
- We can also use Would you like...? to offer, e.g., Would you like a drink?
- would like is the same for all persons.

### 11C definite article

1 the

11.12

Can you close the window, please? Can you check their address on the internet? It's the best restaurant I know.

2 no article

Men are usually more interested in sports than women. She's my mother's cousin. That's Tom's chair! What time did you have breakfast? Jim goes to school by bus. Karen's studying physics in college.



#### a/an or the?

We often use a the first time we mention a person or thing. The next time we use the because it is now clear what we are talking about, e.g., Let's have a pizza. The pizzas are very good here.

- 1 We use the:
- when it is clear what we are talking about, e.g., Close the window. = the window that is open.
- · when there is only one of something, e.g., the internet, the sun,
- before superlative adjectives, e.g., the biggest, the best, etc.
- 2 We don't usually use the:
- when we talk about people or things in general. Men are more interested in sports than women. (general) BUT The women in this class work harder than the men. (specific)
- before possessive 's. She's my mother's cousin. **NOT** She's the my mother's cousin.
- with:

meals: have breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.

by + transportation: go by car, travel by train, etc. general places: work, school, college, bed, home.

## Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form. People drive very dangerous / dangerously.

- 1 He wrote down her email careful / carefully.
- 2 My neighbor's children aren't very polite / politely.
- 3 My niece plays the piano beautiful / beautifully.
- 4 Fast food is very unhealthy / unhealthily.
- 5 Old people often walk very slow / slowly.
- 6 I bought a real / really cheap bag at the sale.
- 7 My friend sings very good / well.
- 8 My sister speaks Spanish perfect / perfectly.
- 9 We wear casual / casually clothes to work.
- 10 The view from the top is incredible / incredibly beautiful.

#### **b** Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.

ba	d	careful	easy	fast	good	hard	healthy	perfect	quiet
	The	trains i	n Swed	den ru	n perfe	ctly_e	ven when	it snows.	
1	Car	you ta	lk		, p	lease?	I'm trying	to sleep	
2	Doi	n't drive			wh	en it's	raining.		
3	3 I don't like being in the ocean because I can't swim very								
					_ beca	use the	chair onl	ly had thre	ee legs
5	We're working because we need to finish the jol						he job.		
6	Pro	fessiona	socce	er play	ers usua	ally eat	very		
7	We	played			in t	he sem	i-final and	d we lost !	5–1.
8	She		e best	stude				assed the	
								(	p.87

#### 11**B**

Complete the sentences with the infinitive form of the verb from the list.

	e buy call <del>climb</del> dri ave leave see stay	ve get married	go		
	Sam loves Africa. He war	nts <u>to climb</u> Mou	unt Kilimanjaro.		
1	I learned	a car when	I was 17.		
2	2 Our refrigerator is broken. We need a new one				
3	I wouldn't like	famous. I'm	famous. I'm happy the way I am now.		
4	He promised	his girlfriend when he got home			
5	The weather was terrible	. We decided	at home		
6	The boss would like		you in his office.		
7	They're planning	Th	ey're looking for a venue.		
8	I hope	time to see th	e sights when I'm in		
	Seoul next week.				
9	Would you like	on a	safari?		
0	I'm really enjoying the pa	arty. I don't want			

### Circle the correct form.

I hate fly / flying) so I usually travel by train.

- 1 Would you like to have / have dinner with me tonight?
- 2 My grandmother learned to speak / speaking Spanish when she was 60!
- 3 I'd like to travel / traveling around Asia.
- 4 I like relax / relaxing on the weekend.
- 5 Do you want to play / playing soccer?
- 6 He's hoping to get / getting the results of his test next week.
- 7 Most people hate to go / going to the dentist.
- 8 I love to read / reading detective stories.
- 9 It's cold. You need to wear / wearing a coat.
- 10 My mom doesn't mind to cook / cooking.

n	R	Q
۲	~	•

#### 11C

Circle the correct word or phrase.

How much time do you spend on internet / (the internet?

- 1 My brother is in college / in the college studying math.
- 2 I love traveling by train / by the train.
- 3 We're going to visit my aunt on weekend / on the weekend.
- 4 Let's stay at home / at the home tonight. I don't want to go out.
- 5 I love reading novels / the novels.
- 6 Yolanda is best / the best student in our class.
- 7 I love clear nights when you can see moon / the moon.
- 8 That's the man / a man I told you about yesterday.
- 9 Can you open a door / the door for me, please?
- 10 He had breakfast / the breakfast late this morning.

#### Complete with the or -

-	Complete with the or –.				
	It's the longest river in <u>the</u> world.				
1	What time do you finish work?				
2	I don't like people who talk loudly at the movies.				
3	children behaved very badly yesterday.				
4	Lorena doesn't like dogs.				
5	Where do you usually have lunch during the week?				
6	sun came out, so we went for a walk.				
7	Can you pass salt, please?				
8	My brother chose most expensive ice cream.				
9	Last year, we went on vacation by car.				
0	Is James in office today? He wasn't in yesterday.				



12

hasn't.

### 12A present perfect

1 A Have you seen the new Matt Damon movie?
B Yes, I have.

B Yes, I have.

She hasn't read any books in English.

- 2 Have you ever read a Russian novel?
  I've never worked in an office.
- 3 Have you finished the exercise?
  Your parents have arrived. They're in the living room.
- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about events in the past, but when we don't say or ask when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with ever (= at any time in your life) and never (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about recent events, e.g., I've finished my homework.

+					
full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb			
I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that movie.			

full form of have			contraction	past participle of main verb
I / You / We / They have not He / She / It has not			haven't hasn't	seen that movie.
?				X
we / they seen that the movie? Ye		es, I / you / we / ney have. es, he / she /	No, I / you / we / they haven't. No, he / she / it	

• To make the present perfect, we use have / has + the past participle of the verb.

it has.

• 's = has in present perfect.

base form	simple past	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

 Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the simple past.

base form	simple past	past participle
read /rid/	read /rɛd/	read /rɛd/
see	saw	seen

 Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the simple past, e.g., read /red/ but sometimes different, e.g., seen.

Look at the list of irregular past participles on p.165.

### 12B present perfect or simple past?

- A Have you been to that new Italian restaurant?
- 12.8

12.2

- B Yes, I have.
- A When did you go there?
- B I went last weekend.
- A Who did you go with?
- B I went with some people from work.
- We often use the present perfect to ask / tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened.
  - Have you been to that new Italian restaurant?
- Then we use the **simple past** to ask / talk about the details. "When **did you go** there?" "I **went** last weekend."
- We use the simple past NOT the present perfect with when and past time expressions, e.g., yesterday, last week.
   When did you see the movie? NOT When have you seen the movie?

I saw it last week. NOT I've seen it last week.

#### been or gone?

A Have you ever been to Japan?

- 12.9
- B Yes, I've been to Tokyo three times.
- A My sister has gone to Japan to study Japanese.
- been and gone have different meanings. been is the past participle of be, and gone is the past participle of go.
- In the present perfect, we use been to (NOT gone to OR been in) to say that somebody has visited a place.
   I've been to Tokyo three times.
  - Have you **been to** the new Japanese restaurant on Pine Street?
- We use gone to when somebody goes to a place and is still there.
  - My parents have **gone to** the US for their vacation. They're having a great time.
- Compare:

Nick has **been to** Paris. = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.

Nick has **gone to** Paris. = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

a Write the sentences with contractions.			
	I have seen the movie. <u>I've seen the movie.</u>		
	1 She has not read the book.		
	2 You have not finished your ice cream!		
3 We have heard the news.			
	4 He has arrived at the airport.		
	5 They have not asked for the check		
	6 We have not seen him before		
	7 It has stopped raining.		
b	Write $\pm$ and $-$ sentences and $?$ in the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.		
	+ I / see a famous actor. <u>I've seen a famous actor.</u>		
	1 + I / change my email address		
	2 — my boyfriend / work abroad		
	3 ? you / decide what to do		
	4 — they / pass the exam		
	5 ? he / accept the invitation		
	6 + she / study three languages		

7 — the train / arrive \_\_\_\_\_

8 ? the children / clean their room \_\_\_\_\_

9 — my girlfriend / called me \_\_\_\_\_

10 + my father / help me a lot \_\_\_\_\_

c Write a sentence in the present perfect for each picture. Use the verbs in the list.

ask	clean	not finish	paint	pass	see
			1	THE E	ND
2			3	(E) E	
4	9=		5		
	e's clea	ned the flo	or.		1
1 _					d movie.
2 _					er's test.
3 _				h	er book.
4 _					the wall.
5			a di	fficult o	ruestion

G	1	100	
	1		2
	4		- 1
	-		

p.94

### **12B**

a Circle the correct form.

Have you ever seen \( \) Did you ever see a Japanese movie?

- 1 I haven't finished / didn't finish this book. I'm on page 210.
- 2 My boyfriend has given / gave me a ring for my last birthday.
- 3 They've bought / bought a new house last month.
- 4 Have you ever danced / Did you ever dance the tango?
- 5 My friends have gone / went to a party last weekend.

b (Circle the correct verb, been or gone.

Let's go to the Peking Duck. I've never been/ gone there.

- 1 The secretary isn't here. She's been / gone out for lunch.
- 2 I've never been / gone to the US.
- 3 My neighbors aren't at home. They've been / gone on vacation.
- 4 Have you ever been / gone to China?
- 5 We have lots of food. I've been / gone to the supermarket.

c Put the verbs in parentheses in the present perfect or simple past.

Α	Have you ever b	<u>een</u> to Tha	iland? (be)
В	No, but I <u>went</u>	to Sout	h Korea last year. (go)
Α	1you	ever	any countries in
	South America? (v		
В	Yes, I have. I <sup>2</sup>	to	Brazil a few years
	ago. (go)		
Α	<sup>3</sup> Who	_ you	with? (go)
В	My boyfriend. It w		ip and his company (pay)
Α			you there for long? (be
В	No, we <sup>6</sup>	only the	ere for five days. (be)
	<sup>7</sup> Where		
			five-star hotel. It was
Α	9 the other trips recentl		you on any
В	No. My boyfriend year later, so that		working there a y trip. (stop)