

Jenny Dooley

Grammar Book

New

ENTERPRISE

A1



Express Publishing

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Subject pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

- We use **subject personal pronouns** **before** a **verb** instead of the name of a person or a noun. *They are doctors.*
- We always write *I* with a capital letter. *He's Jack and I'm Steve.*
- We use **he** for a man or boy. *Tony → he*
- We use **she** for a woman or girl. *Sheila → she*

- We use **it** for a thing. *a table → it*
We also use **it** for an animal whose sex we do not know. *a tiger → it*
If the animal is our pet or we know its sex, we can use **he** or **she**.
This is my dog Rex. He's one year old.
- We use **they** in the plural for people, animals or things. *Tom and Ann → they, three cats → they, two tables → they*

a/an

- We use **a/an** before singular nouns. *a teacher, an actor*
- We use **a** before consonant sounds (/b/, /k/, /d/ etc). *He's a dancer.*
- We use **an** before vowel sounds (/a/, /e/, /o/ etc). *It's an apple.*

1 Fill in: *he, she, it* or *they*, as in the example.1 *it*

2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

2 Fill in: *a* or *an*.

1

book



2

armchair



3

house



4

orange



5

elephant



6

dog



7

tree



8

umbrella



9

envelope



10

watch



11

clock



12

hamburger

The verb can

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They can walk.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They cannot walk.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They can't walk.	Can I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they walk?

Short answers

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they play the piano?

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can't.

The verb **can** is the same in all persons in the singular and plural. *I can sing well. He can sing well. They can sing well.*
We use **can** to show ability – *He can dance.* OR to express polite requests – *Can you close the window, please?*

9 a) Look at the table and fill in *can* or *can't*.



Jack

Karen

Chris

dance	x	✓	x
play football	✓	x	✓
speak French	x	x	✓
drive	✓	x	✓
paint	✓	✓	x

- Karen dance, but she play football.
- Chris paint, but he speak French.
- Jack drive and paint, but he dance.
- Karen speak French, but she paint.
- Jack and Chris play football, but they dance.

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

A: Can Jack dance?

B: No, he can't.

A: Can Karen dance?

B: Yes, she can. etc

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



ride a bicycle

paint

play the guitar

fly

fly a plane

play basketball

- 1 A: What can he do?
B: He can ride a bicycle.

11 a) Answer the questions about yourself.

- Can you swim?
- Can you dance?
- Can you roller-skate?
- Can you fly a plane?
- Can you ride a bicycle?
- Can you play the violin?
- Can you speak English?
- Can you ride a horse?

b) Now write three things that your partner can do and three things your partner can't do.

The verb *have got*

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have	I've	I have not	I haven't	Have I got?
you have	you've	you have not	you haven't	Have you got?
he has	he's	he has not	he hasn't	Has he got?
she has	she's	she has not	she hasn't	Has she got?
it has	it's	it has not	it hasn't	Has it got?
we have	we've	we have not	we haven't	Have we got?
you have	you've	you have not	you haven't	Have you got?
they have	they've	they have not	they haven't	Have they got?

- We use the verb **have got** to express possession. *I've got a cat. She's got a red bicycle.*
- We also use **have got** to describe people, animals or things. *She's got green eyes.*

Short answers

Have you got a cat?	Yes, I/we have. No, I/we haven't.
Have they got a brother?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.
Has he/she/it got blue eyes?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

Note: In short answers we do not use **got**.

1 Fill in: *have, haven't, has, hasn't*, as in the example.

- My grandfather *has* got grey hair.
- Jamaicans got a dark complexion.
- A: Has Sue got blue eyes?
B: Yes, she
- A: your brothers got straight hair?
B: No, they
- A: Lisa got a big nose?
B: No, she
- Erik is from Norway and he
got a fair complexion.
- My mother got long fair hair
and green eyes.
- Asians got fair hair.
They got dark hair.
- My father got short curly
hair and blue eyes.
- All my sisters got brown eyes.

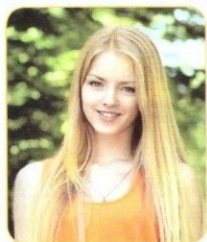
2 Fill in: *has, hasn't, have or haven't*.



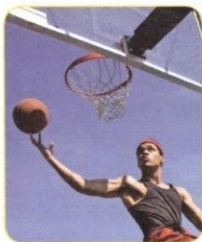
	camera	tablet	smartphone	laptop
Anna	X	X	✓	✓
Michael	✓	X	✓	X
Rachel	X	✓	✓	X

- Anna got a laptop. She
got a camera.
- Michael got a tablet, but he
got a smartphone.
- Rachel got a smartphone. She
got a laptop.
- Michael and Anna got a tablet. They
..... got a smartphone.
- Rachel got a camera, but she
got a tablet.
- Michael got a camera, but he
got a laptop.
- Rachel and Anna got a smartphone.
They got a camera.

3 Write questions and answers, as in the example.



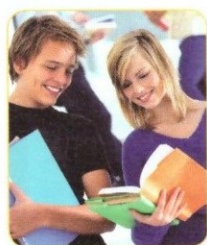
1 she/dark hair



2 he/basketball



3 she/short hair



4 they/books



5 he/guitar



6 he/beard



7 he/hat



8 she/magazine



9 she/computer

1 Has she got dark hair?
No, she hasn't. She's got fair hair.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Object pronouns – Possessive adjectives/pronouns – The possessive case – Who/Whose

Object pronouns		Possessive adjectives		Possessive pronouns	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
me	us	my	our	mine	ours
you	you	your	your	yours	yours
him	them	his	their	his	theirs
her		her		hers	
it		its		—	

The Possessive case

- We add **'s** when a noun is singular to show possession.
It's the woman's hat. (It's her hat. The hat belongs to her.)
- We add **'** when a noun is plural and ends in **-s** to show possession.
This is the boys' room. (It's their room. The room belongs to them.)
- We add **'s** to the last noun of a phrase to show possession.
This is Tony and Mary's car. (It's their car. The car belongs to them.) But we add **'s** to each noun to show each person has his/her own thing.
Those are Tony's and Mary's bikes.

- We use **object personal pronouns** after a verb or a preposition as objects. *Look at me.*
- Possessive adjectives** show: **a)** that something belongs to someone and **b)** the relationship between two or more people. We put them **before nouns**. *This is my house. He is my brother.*
- Possessive pronouns** show that something belongs to someone. They do not take a noun after them. Compare: *This is my car. It's mine.*
Note that there is no possessive pronoun for **it**.

Who/Whose

- Who** is a question word. We use it to **ask about people**. *"Who's George?" "He's my brother."*
- Whose** is a question word. We use it to **ask about possession**. *"Whose is this house?" "It's Sheila's."*

- 4 Look at the pictures and fill in the possessive pronouns/adjectives or the people's names, as in the examples.



- 1 A: Is that Mark's trumpet?
B: Yes, it's **his**. It's **his** trumpet.
- 2 A: Is that Jessica's computer?
B: No, it isn't **hers**. It's **Claire's**.
- 3 A: Is that Jason's motorbike?
B: Yes, it's It's motorbike.
- 4 A: Is that Bill and Laura's TV?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 5 A: Is that John's smartphone?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 6 A: Are those Mike's cats?
B: Yes, they're They're cats.
- 7 A: Is that Denise's car?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 8 A: Is that Andrew and Lucy's house?
B: Yes, it's It's house.
- 9 A: Are those my books?
B: No, they're not They're
- 10 A: Are those Linda's flowers?
B: Yes, they're They're flowers.
- 11 A: Is that your umbrella?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 12 A: Is that Denise's pen?
B: Yes, it's It's pen.

- 5 Fill in: **my, your, his, her, its, our** or **their**.

- 1 This is my brother. name is Jonathan.
- 2 We have a computer in classroom.
- 3 She lives in New York and pen-friend lives in Paris.
- 4 I've got two sisters. names are Julie and Laura.
- 5 I love *Oasis*. They're favourite group.
- 6 Michael's mum is a teacher and father is a pilot.
- 7 I've got a car. colour is blue.
- 8 Ted and Danny are from Canada but friends are from Brazil.
- 9 She's very kind. What is name?
- 10 Hi, I'm Bob. What's name?
- 11 There are five of us in family.
- 12 This is Albert's dog. name is Rex.
- 13 Hello, Chris. Is father home?
- 14 name is Alice and I'm 12 years old.
- 15 Pam and Janet are very friendly. parents are nice, too.

- 6 Write two sentences using the prompts, as in the example.

- 1 cousin/Wendy **That's my cousin. Her name's Wendy.**
- 2 son/Tom
- 3 wife/Carol
- 4 brother/Jim
- 5 dog/Spike

- 7 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 "Is this bicycle **your/yours**?" "Yes, it's **mine/my**."
- 2 "Who's he?" "He's **Alex's and Rachel's/Alex and Rachel's** cousin."
- 3 "**Who/Whose** football is this?" "It's **theirs/their**."
- 4 "Are these **Paul/Paul's**?" "No, they're **yours/your**."
- 5 "**Who's/Whose** Jerry?" "He's **my/mine** friend."
- 6 "Are those computer games **your/yours**?"
"Yes, they're **our/ours**."
- 7 "**Whose/Who** guitar is this?" "It's **their/theirs**."
- 8 "**Who's/Whose** she?" "She's **Sally's/Sally** sister."
- 9 "Are these umbrellas **ours/our**?" "No, they are **Mark and Amanda's/Mark's and Amanda's**."
- 10 "Is that **yours/your** father?"
"No, he's not **my/mine** father."

Plurals

- Most nouns take **-s** in the plural. *a table – two tables*
- Nouns ending in **-ss, -s, -sh, -ch, -x** take **-es** in the plural. *a dress – two dresses, a bus – two buses, a brush – two brushes, a torch – two torches, a box – two boxes*
- Some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or **-fe** and take **-ves** to form their plural. *loaf – loaves, knife – knives BUT cliff – cliffs, roof – roofs*
- Nouns ending in a consonant + **-y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ies**. *cherry – cherries, lady – ladies*
- Nouns ending in a vowel + **-y**, take **-s**. *boy – boys, toy – toys*
- Some nouns ending in **-o** take **-es**. *tomato – tomatoes, potato – potatoes BUT radio – radios, photo – photos*

Pronunciation

The suffix of the plural form is pronounced:

- /s/ when the noun ends in a /t/, /k/, /θ/, /p/ or /t/ sound. *books, clocks, cats*, etc
- /ɪz/ when the noun ends in a /s/, /ks/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/ or /ʒ/ sound. *torches, bridges, buses*, etc
- /z/ when the noun ends in any other sound. *tables, sofas, mirrors*, etc

Irregular Plurals

Some nouns have irregular plural forms. These are:

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

8 Write the plural form of these nouns.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 carpet – | 5 bus – |
| 2 bedroom – | 6 glass – |
| 3 brush – | 7 bench – |
| 4 shop – | 8 plant – |

9 Write the plural forms of the words below.

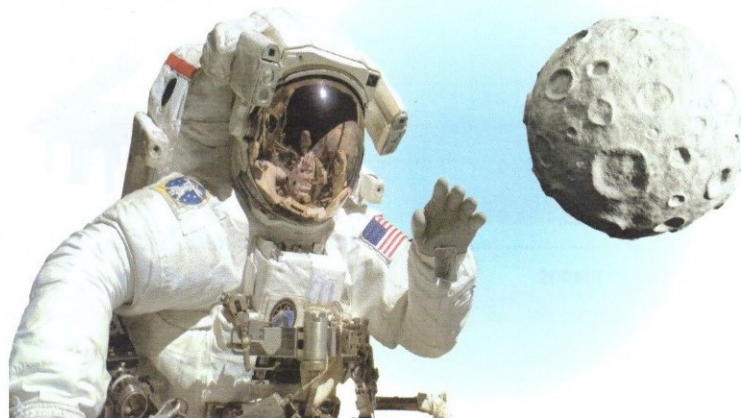
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 cherry – | 6 banana – |
| 2 cliff – | 7 toy – |
| 3 butterfly – | 8 loaf – |
| 4 tomato – | 9 photo – |
| 5 radio – | 10 city – |

10 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.

- It is a bus.
.....
- Is it a lamp?
.....
- It is a watch.
.....
- Where is the torch?
.....
- Is it an ox?
.....

11 Rewrite the sentences in the plural, as in the example.

- She is a doctor. *They are doctors.*
- He is a police officer.
- It is a cat.
- I am a singer.
- She is a girl.
- It is an armchair.
- I am a man.
- He is a pilot.
- You are a farmer.
- It is a mouse.
- I am a surgeon.
- It is a fox.
- It is a fish.
- You are an actress.
- He is an astronaut.



this/these – that/those

- We use **this/these** to point to people, animals or things near us.



This is a clock.



These are clocks.

- We use **that/those** to point to people, animals or things far from us.



That is a rabbit.



Those are rabbits.

1 Complete the sentences, as in the examples.



1 **This** is an apple and **these** are oranges.



2 **That** is a pencil and **those** are pens.



3 a suitcase and bags.



4 a horse and geese.



5 a guitar and pianos.

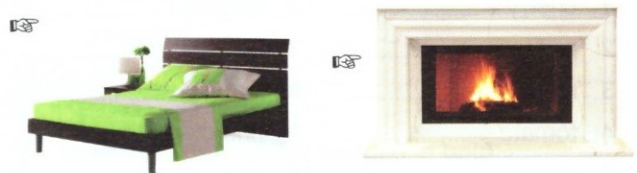
2 Write sentences, as in the example.



1 **This** is a chair and **these** are flowers.



2



3



4



5

there is/there are

- We use **there is** in the singular.
There is a desk in my room.

- We use **there are** in the plural.
There are five books on my desk.

Short answers

Is there a sofa in the living room? < Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.

Are there any chairs in the room? < Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

some/any – a/an

- We use **some** in the affirmative with plural nouns.
There are some chairs in the room.
- We use **any** in the negative or interrogative with plural nouns.
There aren't any pictures on the wall.
Are there any chairs in the room?

- We use **a/an** with singular nouns.
There is a book on my desk.
There isn't an elephant in the zoo.
Is there a vase on the table?

Prepositions of place



on



in



under



behind



next to/near



in front of



between



opposite

- 3** Look at the picture and fill in *is* or *are*, then fill in the correct preposition. One of the prepositions is used more than once.

• on • in • under • opposite • next to • in front of



- There a vase the coffee table.
- There a fireplace the room.
- There a sofa the fireplace.
- There a rug the table.
- There pictures the walls.
- There a coffee table the sofa.
- There a lamp the chair.
- There some cushions the sofa.

- 4** Write questions and answers, as in the example. Use the prepositions *in* and *on*.

- Mary?/study *Where's Mary? She's in the study.*
- my books?/table
- the girls?/kitchen
- my clothes?/wardrobe
- the posters?/wall
- Jeff?/bedroom
- carpet?/floor
- the flowers?/vase
- Sara?/bathroom
- pillows?/bed

5 Look at the picture and fill in *a, an, some or any*.



There are 1) pictures on the walls, but there aren't 2) posters. There is 3) bed in the room, but there isn't 4) sofa. There are 5) pillows on the bed, but there aren't 6) teddy bears. There is 7) armchair, but there isn't 8) chair. There are 9) curtains, but there aren't 10) mirrors.

6 Fill in: *is/isn't, are/aren't, a, an, some or any*.

- 1 There flowers in the vase. (✓)
- 2 there towels in the bathroom?
- 3 There books in the bookcase. (✓)
- 4 There chairs in the kitchen. (x)
- 5 There magazines on the table. (✓)
- 6 There bedroom downstairs. (x)
- 7 there flats for rent in the area?
- 8 There drawings on the wall. (x)
- 9 There plants in the garden. (✓)
- 10 There armchair in the dining room. (x)

7 First, look at the picture. Then read the short text and underline the correct prepositions.



There is a rug 1) in/on the floor. There is a lamp 2) next to/on the bed. There are some pillows 3) in front of/on the bed. There is a vase with flowers 4) in/in front of it. There is a chair 5) in/under the room. It is 6) on/in front of the desk.

8 Underline the correct item.

- 1 There is a table on/between the armchairs.
- 2 There aren't any/some cushions on the armchair.
- 3 There's a wardrobe opposite/between the bed.
- 4 There is a/an armchair in the room.
- 5 Are there some/any curtains in the room?
- 6 There are/aren't any desks in the classroom.
- 7 That/Those are pencils.
- 8 There is a/an fireplace in the living room.
- 9 These/This is my bicycle.
- 10 Are there some/any books in the bookcase?
- 11 There is a lamp in/on the table.
- 12 There are some/any towels in the bathroom.

9 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 There ~~is~~ some cupboards on the table. are
- 2 There are any paintings on the walls.
- 3 That are my books.
- 4 Are there some books on the desk?
- 5 There's a carpet in the floor.
- 6 There isn't some attic in the house.
- 7 Those is pillows.
- 8 There aren't some chairs in the room.



1 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 He ~~have~~ got a beard. has
- 2 They hasn't got a car.
- 3 Where has Fergus from?
- 4 Can't you close the window, please?
- 5 Are she from Spain?
- 6 My mother have got brown eyes.
- 7 The Pyramids is in Cairo.
- 8 Our neighbours hasn't got a car.
- 9 My father is a actor.
- 10 Have she got a sister?
- 11 How old is you?
- 12 He have got two bicycles.
- 13 Has you got a pencil, please?
- 14 His favourite sport are football.
- 15 Has Bob a musician?
- 16 Can you see a car? No, I can.
- 17 Has Mario and Peter got brown eyes?
- 18 Are that your shoes?

2 Fill in: a or an, as in the example.

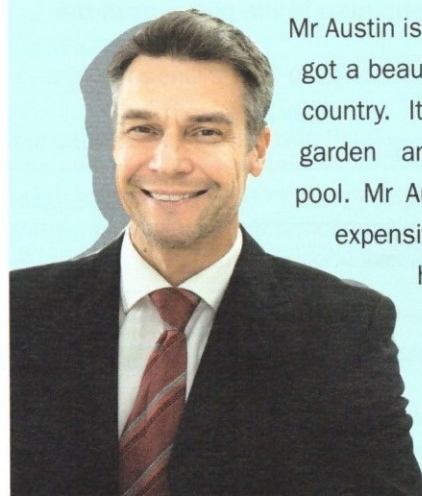
- 1 My father is a doctor.
- 2 Can I have ice cream, please?
- 3 My brother is postman.
- 4 A: Is your mother teacher?
B: No, she's dancer.
- 5 A: Do you want orange?
B: No, I want apple.
- 6 It's raining. Have you got umbrella?
- 7 I live in large house.
- 8 My uncle is taxi driver.
- 9 I want hamburger for lunch.
- 10 He is artist.
- 11 Ted isn't engineer. He's astronaut.
- 12 She's got small nose and yellowish complexion.
- 13 I'm student at Italian school.
- 14 I can see elephant.
- 15 Can you see helicopter?
- 16 Has he got beard and moustache?

3 Fill in: you (x2), he, she, it, they, as in the example.

- 1 A: Who are you?
B: I'm Tony.
- 2 A: Who is?
B: My sister, Sarah.
- 3 A: Who is?
B: My uncle, Bob.
- 4 A: Where are Steve and Mary?
B: are in the kitchen.
- 5 A: What is?
B: A letter from my friend.
- 6 A: Are from Canada?
B: No, we're from England.

4 Read the text and answer the questions about Mr Austin, as in the example.

Mr Austin is a businessman. He is 50 years old. He is American. He is tall and slim with short grey hair and brown eyes. He is married and has got two children.



Mr Austin is very rich. He has got a beautiful house in the country. It has got a big garden and a swimming pool. Mr Austin has got an expensive, fast car. In his free time, he likes swimming and skiing. He can ski very well.

- 1 Is he 35 years old? No, he isn't.
- 2 Is he English?
- 3 Is he single?
- 4 Has he got short hair?
- 5 Has he got a moustache?
- 6 Is he poor?
- 7 Has he got a house in the city?
- 8 Has he got a car?
- 9 Can he drive?
- 10 Can he ski?



Revision (Units 1-3)

5 Write the words in plural in the correct box, as in the examples.

- student • actress • tooth • chair • bus • mouse
- bed • pouch • brush • koala • sheep • address
- child • penguin • dolphin • man • bench • deer
- tiger • foot • fish • woman • goose

-s	<i>students,</i>
-es	<i>actresses,</i>
irregular	<i>teeth,</i>

6 Rewrite the sentences in the plural, as in the example.

- 1 He is an actor. *They are actors.*
- 2 It is a smartphone.
- 3 I am a teacher.
- 4 You are a surgeon.
- 5 He is a boy.
- 6 It is a torch.
- 7 You are a child.
- 8 It is an ox.
- 9 It is a mouse.
- 10 You are an astronaut.
- 11 I am a woman.
- 12 She is a singer.
- 13 It is a knife.
- 14 I am a lady.
- 15 It is a sheep.

7 Use the prompts to make interrogative or affirmative sentences, as in the examples.

- 1 bicycle (✓) / in the garage / fridge (x)
There's a bicycle in the garage, but there isn't a fridge.
- 2 flowers/in the vase?
Are there any flowers in the vase?
- 3 pictures (✓) / on the walls / posters (x)
.....
- 4 a post office / in your area?
.....
- 5 fireplace (✓) / in the living room / bed (x)
.....
- 6 books / in your bag?
.....
- 7 four boys (✓) / in my family / girls (x)
.....
- 8 mirror / in your room?
.....
- 9 dishwasher (✓) / in the kitchen / armchair (x)
.....
- 10 flats / for rent?
.....

8 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 That is **Daniel/Daniel's** father.
- 2 This is **John and Lisa's/John's and Lisa's** car.
- 3 Where is **Tommy/Tommy's** cat?
- 4 Those are the **girls/girls'** bicycles.
- 5 This is **Steven's/Stevens** house.
- 6 My **mother/mother's** sister lives in Canada.
- 7 Is your **sister's/sisters'** name Helen?
- 8 My **parents'/parent's** names are Nick and Paula.
- 9 That is **Robyn and Tim's/Robyn's and Tim's** computer.
- 10 This is **Sean/Sean's** desk.

Present simple

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative	Short Answers
	Long form	Short form		
I work	I do not	I don't	Do I work?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
you work	you do not	you don't	Do you work?	Yes, you do./No, you don't.
he works	he does not	he doesn't	Does he work?	Yes, he/she/it does./ No, he/she/it doesn't.
she works	she does not	she doesn't	Does she work?	
it works	it does not	it doesn't	Does it work?	
we work	we do not	we don't	Do we work?	Yes, we/you/they do./ No, we/you/they don't.
you work	you do not	you don't	Do you work?	
they work	they do not	they don't	Do they work?	

Form

We form the present simple with the **subject** (noun or personal pronoun) and the **verb**.

Affirmative

The third person singular takes **-s** or **-es** in the affirmative. *I play – he plays, I go – he goes*

Negative

We use **subject + don't + base form of the verb** in all persons in the negative except for the third person singular. In this person, we use **subject + doesn't + base form of the verb**. *I don't play., He doesn't play.*

Interrogative

We use **do + subject + base form of the verb** in all persons except for the third person singular. In this person, we use **does + subject + base form of the verb**. *Do you like football? Does he like tennis?*

Use

We use the present simple for:

- daily routines or habits. *I get up at seven every day.* (daily routine) *I often watch TV in the evenings.* (habit)
- permanent states. *I live in a big house.*

Spelling: 3rd person singular affirmative

- Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular. *I work – he works*
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o** take **-es**. *I finish – he finishes, I go – he goes*
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y**, drop **-y** and take **-ies**. *I fly – he flies*
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + -y**, take **-s**. *I play – he plays*

Pronunciation

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

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds. *he sits*
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds. *he watches*
- /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds. *he runs*

Time expressions we use with the present simple:

*every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc,
every morning/evening/afternoon/night, usually,
always, in the morning/afternoon/evening,
at night etc*

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb.

- I am he
- I live he
- I play he
- I have he
- I listen he
- I watch he
- I read he
- I use he
- I help he
- I walk he
- I give he
- I hate he

2 Put the verbs in the list below into the 3rd person singular of the present simple in the correct box.

- cook • watch • cry • finish • try • wash • run
- start • write • enjoy • do • catch

-s	<i>cooks,</i>
-es	<i>watches,</i>
-ies	<i>cries,</i>

3 Put the words into the correct order to form complete sentences. Use the verbs in the present simple.

- 1 get up / Bob / early / on Saturday
Bob gets up early on Saturday.
- 2 have a shower / Ann / after breakfast
.....
- 3 have lunch / Mary and Laura / at 12 o'clock
.....
- 4 at the weekend / surf the Net / Kate
.....
- 5 go shopping / Dad / in the afternoon
.....
- 6 go to the gym / Jenny / in the evening
.....
- 7 with his dad / Sam / cook dinner
.....
- 8 after dinner / watch TV / Bob
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences in the negative and interrogative, as in the example.

- 1 He works at a hospital.
He doesn't work at a hospital.
Does he work at a hospital?
- 2 They watch TV in the evenings.
.....
- 3 Jane goes to school every day.
.....
- 4 You play games on your computer.
.....
- 5 Their father is a firefighter.
.....

5 Complete the dialogues, as in the example.

- 1 A: *Does* she go to the cinema?
B: Yes, she *does*.
- 2 A: he work at the local school?
B: No, he
- 3 A: What your brother look like?
B: He is tall and slim.
- 4 A: they like jazz music?
B: Yes, they
- 5 A: Does he live in the city?
B: No, he
- 6 A: she hate doing the ironing?
B: Yes, she
- 7 A: they play tennis on Saturdays?
B: No, they
- 8 A: What Steve look like?
B: He's tall and very handsome.
- 9 A: he play the guitar?
B: No, he

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple.

This is Michael. He 1) (be) 16 years old. He 2) (have) short dark hair, brown eyes and a dark complexion.

Michael 3) (live) in New York City with his family. His father is a teacher and his mother is a lawyer. Michael 4) (not/have) any brothers or sisters. He 5) (love) basketball and 6) (want) to be a professional basketball player. He 7) (like) school a lot. He 8) (go) every day from 9 am till 3:30 pm.

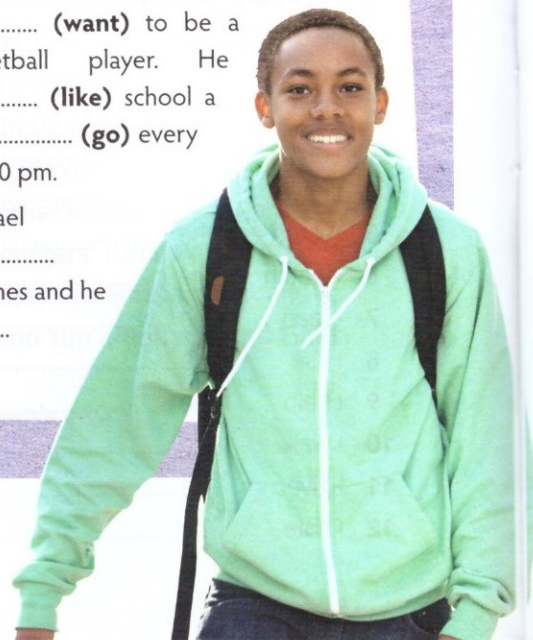
In his free time, Michael

9)

(play) computer games and he

10)

(watch) TV.



love/like/hate + -ing

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

love (✓✓)

don't like (X)

like (✓)

hate (XX)

*I **love** playing football and I **like** listening to music. I **don't like** watching TV, though.* OR

*I **love** playing football and I **like** listening to music, but I **don't like** watching TV.*

7 First, look at the key, then use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example.

1 Perry 😊/going shopping.

*Perry **likes** going shopping.*

2 Terry 😞/listening to classical music.

3 We 😊/going to the cinema.

4 Adam and Kelly 😞/exercising.

5 She 😊/going on picnics.

6 They 😞/cleaning the house.

7 I 😊/travelling.

8 George 😊/playing computer games.

9 I 😞/doing the washing-up.

10 Rebecca 😊/fishing.

11 He 😊/walking in the park.

12 David and Anna 😞/waking up early.



Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency (**always, usually, often, never, rarely, sometimes**) usually come **before** the **main verb**, but **after** the **auxiliary verb** (**do, does**, etc) and the verb **to be**. They tell us how often something happens.

*I **never** get up early on Sundays.*

*He **rarely** goes to the zoo. (= not often)*

*She **sometimes** has a sandwich for lunch.*

*Do you **often** walk to work?*

*Mum is **usually** home by four.*

*He is **always** late for work.*

8 Put the words into the correct order to form sentences, as in the example.

1 at / the morning / he / seven o'clock / in / gets up / always

*He **always** gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.*

2 car / often / Bob / the / washes

3 sometimes / for school / Jane / late / is

4 breakfast / I / the morning / have / rarely / in

5 chat / usually / you / on the phone / do / ?

6 never / bed / she / early / goes / to

9 What do you usually/never/always/often/sometimes/rarely do on Mondays? Choose from the list, as in the example.

- get up early • clean my room • play football
- go for a walk • go to school • watch TV
- play computer games • go out with friends

*I **usually** get up early on Mondays.*

Prepositions of time: at, in, on

AT	IN	ON
We use at with time and in the expressions at the weekend , at night and at noon . <i>The match starts at three o'clock.</i> <i>We often visit our grandparents at the weekend.</i>	We use in with months* , seasons , years and in the expressions in the morning , in the evening and in the afternoon . <i>They go on holiday in August.</i> <i>School starts in the autumn.</i> <i>He was born in 1959.</i> <i>He always watches TV in the evening.</i>	We use on with days of the week* , parts of a particular day and dates . <i>Is the show on Saturday?</i> <i>Mum always makes us a special breakfast on Sunday mornings.</i> <i>She was born on Friday the 2nd of August in 1991.</i>

* **Note:** We write months and days of the week with a capital letter.

10 Underline the correct item.

- The film starts **at/on** 6 o'clock.
- Schools begin **in/on** September.
- We go shopping **at/on** Friday afternoon.
- Tom goes to the library **at/on** Mondays.
- He goes to the cinema **on/at** the weekend.
- She was born **on/in** 2012.
- We go skiing **on/in** the winter.
- He cooks dinner **in/at** the evening.
- We have lunch **at/in** noon.
- She gets up early **at/in** the morning.

11 Fill in: on, in or at.

- I usually wake up 6 o'clock the morning.
- Joe never goes shopping Saturdays.
- Hurry! The film starts 8 o'clock.
- I often get up late Monday mornings.
- What do you do the evening?
- Kelly often meets her friends weekends.
- Howard was born 1st December, 1971.
- She loves going for walks the spring.
- We usually go on holiday July.
- I like working in the garden Sunday afternoons.

12 Fill in: at, in or on.



Angela Davis is a teacher. She always gets up **1)** 7 o'clock **2)** the morning **3)** weekdays. She always has a shower and she usually has breakfast **4)** about half past seven. She gets to school **5)** 8:30 and sometimes she corrects homework before the lessons. She leaves work **6)** 4 o'clock and rarely gets home after five. **7)** the evenings Angela watches TV or listens to music. She usually goes to bed **8)** about half past eleven. **9)** Saturdays, she often sees her friends. They usually go out for dinner or to the cinema. Angela never gets up early **10)** Sunday mornings. Sunday is her day to relax.

must/mustn't

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They must stay.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They must not stay.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They mustn't stay.	Must I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they stay?

We use **must**:

- to express obligation/duty. *You **must** be home by 11 pm.* (You're obliged to.)
- to give advice. *You **must** see a dentist.* (I strongly advise you to.)

We use **mustn't** to express prohibition. *You **mustn't** park here.* (= It is forbidden to park here; it is against the rules.)

can/can't – could**Form**

- We form the interrogative by putting **can** before the subject. ***Can** I go out?*
- We form the negative by putting the word **not** after **can**.
*They **cannot/can't** swim well.*

Use

- We use **can** to **talk about ability**. *Amy **can** sing very well.* (She is able to.)
- We use **can** to **make/grant a request** or to **ask for/give permission** (informal).
***Can** I have some cake, Mum? Of course you **can**.* (informal – Am I allowed to ...?)
- COMPARE:** ***Could** I see the manager? Yes, you **can**.* (NOT: ~~Yes, you could.~~) (formal – Is it OK for me to ...?)
- Can** we eat here, Dad? Yes, you **can**.* (Do we have permission to ...?)
- We use **can't** to **refuse a request/permission**.
*I'm afraid you **can't** take photos here.* (It is forbidden.) *You **can't** enter this area.* (You don't have permission.)

1 Fill in: must or mustn't.

- It's cold. You leave without your jacket.
- You eat fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.
- I go to the post office. I have a letter to send.
- You speak rudely to your parents.
- You enter the lab — it's illegal.
- We hurry or we'll miss the bus.
- You be there by 10 o'clock.
- You brush your teeth after meals, David.
- We touch the exhibits in the museum.
- I go to the hairdresser; my hair needs cutting.

2 Fill in: must or mustn't/can't.

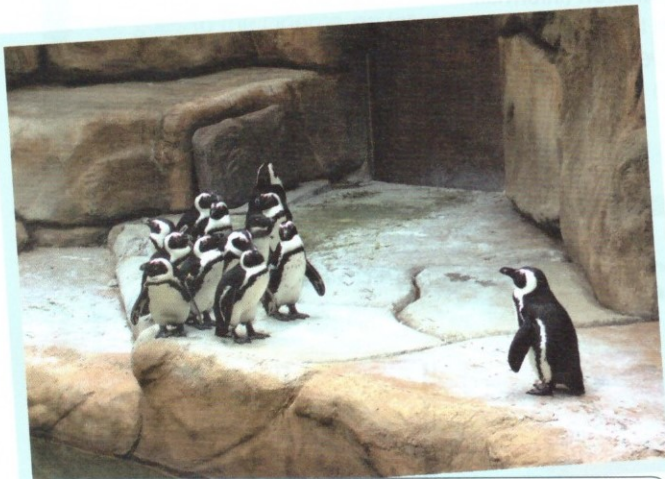
- You stop here.
- You turn right.
- You enter that area.
- You ride your bike here.
- You turn left.
- You throw rubbish on the ground.

3 Use the phrases in the list below and *must* or *mustn't* to complete the sentences.

- tidy it • play loud music • stay up late
- do my homework • go to the supermarket
- go to bed

- 1 It's late! You *must go to bed*.
- 2 You've got school tomorrow.
You
- 3 Your desk is a mess!
You
- 4 There is nothing to eat.
We
- 5 Mum is asleep.
You
- 6 I can't go out.
I

4 Read the dialogue below and fill in *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*.



Teacher: Okay children, today we are going to visit the zoo and there are some rules we
1) follow. First, you 2)
feed the animals. It is forbidden.

Student: 3) we touch the animals?

Teacher: No, you 4) You are not
allowed to touch the animals because it's
dangerous.

Student: 5) we take pictures of the
animals?

Teacher: Yes, you 6) You are allowed to
take pictures, but you 7) bother
them.

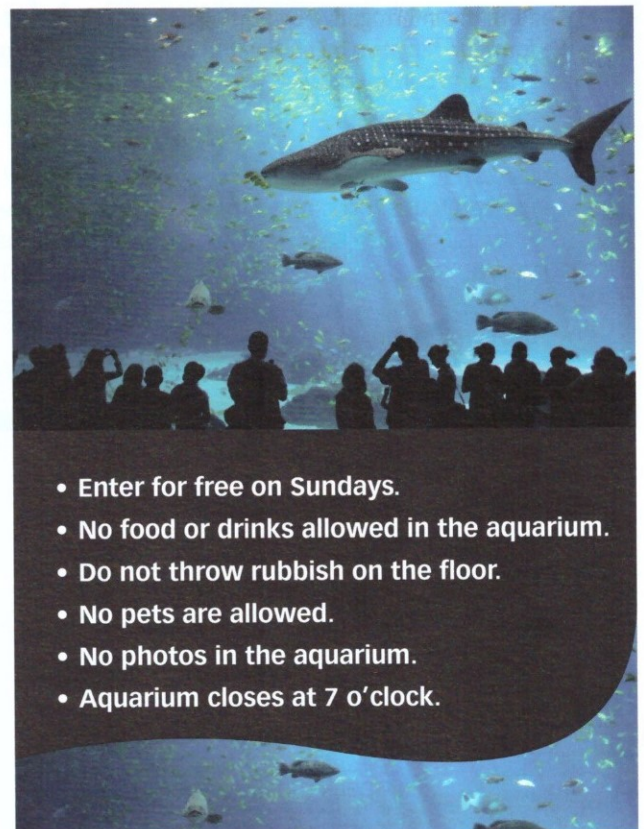
Student: 8) we go anywhere we want?

Teacher: No! Everyone 9) stay close to
me.

5 Fill in: *can*, *can't* or *could*.

- 1 you please tell me where Mr Harris is?
- 2 Sally is from Paris. She speak French.
- 3 I use your pen, sir?
- 4 I'm afraid you go to the cinema.
- 5 Paul is a chef. He make many delicious
dishes.
- 6 you please show me your passport, sir?

**6 Read the rules. Then, complete the sentences
Use: *must* or *mustn't/can't*.**



- Enter for free on Sundays.
- No food or drinks allowed in the aquarium.
- Do not throw rubbish on the floor.
- No pets are allowed.
- No photos in the aquarium.
- Aquarium closes at 7 o'clock.

- 1 You *must* pay to enter from Monday to Saturday.
- 2 You bring any food or drinks.
- 3 You throw rubbish on the floor.
- 4 You have pets with you.
- 5 You take photos in the aquarium.
- 6 You leave the aquarium before
7 o'clock.

Questions with: *who, where, why, when, what, how long, how much, how many, how often, how*

- **Who** is Michael?
He's my brother.
- **Where** do kangaroos live?
They live in Australia.
- **Why** do dolphins learn easily?
Because they're intelligent.
- **When** do tigers sleep?
They sleep during the day.
- **What** do koalas eat?
They eat eucalyptus leaves.
- **How long** do sea lions live?
They live for about 15 years.
- **How much** does an elephant weigh?
About 5,000 kilos.
- **How many** legs has a lion got?
A lion has got four legs.
- **How often** does a dog eat?
Twice a day.
- **How** do kangaroos carry their babies?
In a pouch.

7 Fill in: *what, who, how many, how long, when, where, why, how much, how often or how.*

- 1 A: do dolphins eat?
B: They eat fish.
- 2 A: do penguins live?
B: In Antarctica.
- 3 A: do you play football?
B: In my free time.
- 4 A: do you visit your grandparents?
B: Once a month.
- 5 A: is that girl over there?
B: My sister.
- 6 A: do kangaroos have strong back legs?
B: Because they need to jump very high.
- 7 A: children are in your class?
B: Twenty-six.
- 8 A: money do you have?
B: Not much.
- 9 A: can a sea lion do?
B: It can swim very well.
- 10 A: are you smiling?
B: Because I'm happy.
- 11 A: do you go to school?
B: On foot.
- 12 A: do tigers live?
B: For about fifteen years.
- 13 A: is Mrs Jackson?
B: Our neighbour.
- 14 A: colour is your cat?
B: Black.

8 Fill in the correct question words from the list. Then, match the questions to the answers.

- what • how much • where
- how long • how many



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 does a wild red fox live? | a 6 kilos. |
| 2 does it eat? | b Four. |
| 3 does it weigh? | c 2 to 4 years. |
| 4 legs has it got? | d In North America, Asia, Europe and Africa. |
| 5 does it live for? | e Mice, rabbits, eggs, fruit and birds. |

Present continuous (to be + verb -ing)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I'm you're he's she's it's we're you're they're playing	I'm not you aren't he she isn't it we you aren't they playing	Am I Are you Is he Is she Is it Are we Are you Are they playing?

Form

We form the present continuous with the verb **to be** and add **-ing** to the base form of the main verb.

Use

- We use the present continuous for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
I'm playing tennis now.
- We also use the present continuous for actions happening around the time of speaking.
We're looking for a flat these days.

Time expressions we use with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, at present, these days, today

Spelling

- Most verbs take **-ing** after the base form of the main verb. *look - looking*
- Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and take **-ing**.
run - running
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **e** and take **-ing**.
take - taking

Short answers

Are you ...?	Yes, I am./Yes, we are. No, I'm not./No we aren't.
Is [he/she/it] ...?	Yes, [he/she/it] is. No, [he/she/it] isn't.

- In short answers we use **Yes** or **No**, the subject pronoun and the verb **to be** in the correct form. We do not repeat the main verb with the **-ing**.

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs below.

- shine
- throw
- make
- swim
- play
- listen
- go
- read
- watch
- wear

2 Form complete sentences. Put the verbs in the present continuous.

- Pam and Beth / play / football / at the moment
Pam and Beth are playing football at the moment.
- Dad and the boys / ride / their bikes / now
.....
- Wendy / swim / at the pool / now
.....
- Bob / walk / the dog / at the moment
.....
- Helen / study / hard / these days
.....
- we / have / a great time / at the party
.....

3 Rewrite the sentences in the negative and interrogative, as in the example.

- 1 He is playing football. *He isn't playing football. Is he playing football?*
- 2 They are wearing heavy jackets.
- 3 You are making a sandcastle.
- 4 She is decorating the Christmas tree.
- 5 It is raining today.
- 6 I'm going on a picnic.
- 7 He is sunbathing.
- 8 They are listening to music.
- 9 We are swimming.

4 Write short answers to the questions, as in the example.

- 1 A: Is he sleeping?
B: No, *he isn't*.
- 2 A: Are they watching TV?
B: Yes,
- 3 A: Is she driving a car?
B: No,
- 4 A: Are you listening to music?
B: Yes,
- 5 A: Are we playing the violin?
B: No,
- 6 A: Is it snowing today?
B: Yes,
- 7 A: Are you playing computer games?
B: No,
- 8 A: Is he wearing a jumper?
B: Yes,
- 9 A: Are they picking flowers?
B: No,
- 10 A: Are we going to the beach?
B: Yes,

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

- 1 A: Is Paul in bed?
B: No, he *isn't sleeping* (not/sleep). He (chat) online.
- 2 A: (Nina/read) a magazine?
B: No, she (not/read) a magazine at the moment. She (watch) TV.
- 3 A: (it/snow) outside?
B: Yes, the children (build) a snowman.
- 4 A: (Sally/go) to the supermarket?
B: No, she isn't. She (go) to the beach. Her friends (wait) for her outside.

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Hi Sandy,

It's Sunday today. It is summer and we are all at the beach. Mum **1** (**relax**) on the beach at the moment and Dad **2** (**read**) a book. My sister **3** (**not/swim**) now. She **4** (**have**) coffee with a friend. I **5** (**wear**) my new hat and I **6** (**sunbathe**). Everyone **7** (**have**) fun and we **8** (**enjoy**) the great weather!

Hope you're OK.

David

Present continuous vs Present simple

- We use the **present continuous** for actions happening now.
I'm studying now.
- We also use the **present continuous** for actions happening around the time of speaking.
He is working late these days.

- We use the **present simple** for habits or daily routines.
I go to work every day.
- We also use the **present simple** for permanent states.
He lives in Manchester.

Stative verbs: Stative verbs (*like, love, want, know, belong, hate, hear, remember*, etc) do not usually have a continuous form tense because they describe states rather than actions.

I know where they are. (NOT: *I'm knowing where they are.*) *I like playing table tennis.* (NOT: *I'm liking playing table tennis.*)
I want to go to Rome. (NOT: *I'm wanting to go to Rome.*) *I love eating Mexican food.* (NOT: *I'm loving eating Mexican food.*)

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Jim usually (wake up) late on Sundays.
- 2 I (play) tennis at the moment.
- 3 Sheila (listen) to music in her free time.
- 4 The sun usually (shine) in the summer.
- 5 We (make) a snowman at the moment.
- 6 The children (swim) now.
- 7 She (go) on a picnic every Sunday.
- 8 Bill (have) a shower at the moment.
- 9 They (decorate) the Christmas tree now.
- 10 Joy (watch) TV every afternoon.
- 11 They (sleep) at the moment.
- 12 George (drive) to work every morning.
- 13 He (work) late these days.
- 14 Julie sometimes (wear) long skirts.
- 15 It (snow) heavily today.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.



Hi Steve,

I 1) (write) to you from Canada. I 2) (be) on holiday with my brother. We 3) (visit) my parents in beautiful Montreal.

It usually 4) (snow) here this time of year, but the weather is lovely and the sun 5) (shine) today.

My brother and I 6) (be) very busy this week. There is a big family dinner on Tuesday and we 7) (try) very hard to have everything ready.

My brother 8) (shop) now and I 9) (plan) the dinner menu. We 10) (have) a really good time.

See you soon.

Yours,
Mike

9 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a It is raining heavily today. ✓
b It rains heavily today.
- 2 a Frank plays football every weekend.
b Frank is playing football every weekend.
- 3 a The sun is shining at the moment.
b The sun shines at the moment.
- 4 a Jessica is playing the drums in her free time.
b Jessica plays the drums in her free time.
- 5 a James usually wears a shirt and tie.
b James is usually wearing a shirt and tie.
- 6 a They do their homework now.
b They are doing their homework now.
- 7 a Charles catches the bus to work every morning.
b Charles is catching the bus to work every morning.
- 8 a The children are making a snowman at the moment.
b The children make a snowman at the moment.
- 9 a It rains in Prague today.
b It is raining in Prague today.
- 10 a I listen to music every evening.
b I am listening to music every evening.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- A: Hi, Becky. What 1) *are you doing* (you/do)?
 B: Hi, Alice. I 2) (watch) my favourite TV show.
 A: 3) (you/want) to go to the mall?
 B: Sure! I usually 4) (go) to the gym on Saturdays, but shopping is fun.
 A: I know. I usually 5) (go) to the park, but it 6) (rain) at the moment.
 B: OK. Let's meet at the mall at 11 o'clock then.
 A: See you there.

11 a) Read the email and put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

REPLY MAIL
✉

Hi Rachel,
 Greetings from London! We 1) *are having* (have) a great time here.
 We 2) (visit) my friend, Crystal. We 3) (stay) at a B&B.
 The weather 4) (be) amazing. What 5) (it/be) like in New York?
 6) (it/rain)? Right now I 7) (sit) in a café with Crystal and we 8) (eat) ice cream.
 My sister 9) (want) to go see a football match in the afternoon. Stacey 10) (love) football. I 11) (not/like) football that much but anyway!
 Talk to you later.
 Love,
 Moira

b) Ask and answer questions.

- 1 Where / Moira / be?
Where is Moira? She's in London.
- 2 Who / Moira / visit?

- 3 Where / they / stay?

- 4 What / weather / be like?

- 5 Where / Rachel / be?

- 6 What / Moira and Crystal / do / right now?

- 7 What / they / eat?

- 8 What / Moira's sister / want / do / in the afternoon?



Revision (Units 1-6)

1 Fill in: *do(n't)*, *does(n't)*, *am (not)*, *is(n't)* or *are(n't)*.

- 1 A: Brian get up early?
B: Yes, he
- 2 A: you Mr Stewart?
B: Yes, I Nice to meet you.
- 3 A: you usually watch TV?
B: No, I, but my sisters
- 4 A: you go to the gym on Saturdays?
B: No, I I usually go climbing.
- 5 A: he often make dinner?
B: No, he He like cooking.
- 6 A: the children in the garden?
B: Yes, they
- 7 A: they from Argentina?
B: No, they
- 8 A: Hello, James at home?
B: No, he He get home before 6 o'clock.
- 9 A:these your glasses?
B: No, they
- 10 A: I a Maroon 5 fan.
B: I, too but I a Justin Bieber fan.

2 Form questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

- 1 Bill goes to the gym. (Claire)
Does Claire go to the gym, too?
- 2 Elizabeth loves going dancing at weekends. (Karl)
.....
- 3 David plays computer games in his free time. (Joe and Ian)
.....
- 4 Diane hates camping. (Pam)
.....
- 5 Brandon wakes up early on Sundays. (your parents)
.....

3 a) Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the list in the correct form.

- finish (x2) • enjoy • go (x3) • watch • get up
• have (x3) • be (x2) • start • read



Jack Warren 1)
an actor at the local theatre.

He 2)
late, at about midday, and
3) a shower.
Jack 4) lunch
at about 1 pm and then he
5) to the
theatre for rehearsal.

Rehearsal 6) at about 4 pm and Jack
usually 7) home to rest before the
show. The show 8) at 8 pm and
9) at about 10 pm. Afterwards, he
10) dinner with some of the other
actors from the show. He 11) to bed
at about 1 am.

In his free time, Jack 12) books and
13) TV. He 14) his life.
"I 15) very satisfied with my career,
and I love the people I work with."

b) Now correct the statements below.

- 1 Jack Warren gets up early in the morning.
.....
- 2 Jack has lunch at about 10 am.
.....
- 3 Rehearsal finishes at about 7 pm.
.....
- 4 The show starts at 9 pm and finishes at about 11 pm.
.....
- 5 Jack goes to bed at about 3 am.
.....
- 6 Jack goes fishing and plays computer games in his
free time.
.....
- 7 Jack isn't very satisfied with his career.
.....



4 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.

This is Mandy Taylor. She
1) (work) at
the Sip Café.

Mandy 2)
(go) to the café every morning
at six o'clock. She 3)

..... (open) the café and

4) (set) the

tables. The other waiters

5) (arrive) at seven o'clock and they

6) (tidy) the kitchen. The first customers

7) (come) in at about 7:30. Mandy

8) (take) a break at 10 o'clock. She

9) (finish) work at 2 o'clock and

sometimes she 10) (meet) her friends for

lunch. She usually 11) (get) home at

about 3 o'clock.

In her free time, she 12) (listen) to music.

She 13) (be) very happy with her job. "I

14) (get) up early every day, but I don't

mind because I have the whole afternoon free."



b) Imagine you are Mandy Taylor. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the examples.

1 you / go to the café / at six o'clock?

SA: "Do you go to the café at six o'clock?"

SB: "Yes, I do."

the other waiters / arrive / at six o'clock?

SA: "Do the other waiters arrive at six o'clock?"

SB: "No, they don't. They arrive at seven o'clock."

2 first customers / come in / at 7:30?

.....

.....

3 you / take a break / at 11 o'clock?

.....

.....

4 you / finish work / at 2 o'clock?

.....

.....

5 you / get home / at 4 o'clock?

.....

.....

6 you / listen to music / in your free time?

.....

.....

5 Write questions using the verb *like*, as in the example.

1 Andy / school?

Does Andy like school?

2 Susan / the theatre?

.....

3 your parents / reading?

.....

4 he / rock music?

.....

5 you / exercising?

.....

6 Fill in the gaps, as in the example.

1 A: Do they play computer games?

B: Yes, they do.

2 A: like fishing?

B: Yes, she

3 A: What your sisters like?

B: very friendly and polite.

4 A: like camping?

B: No, they

5 A: Mary like going shopping?

B: No, she

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

• A: Where 1) (you/go)?

B: I 2) (go) ice-skating.

A: Can you ice-skate?

B: Yes, I 3) (be) very

good because I 4)

(go) ice-skating every Saturday.

A: Can I come with you?

B: Of course.

• A: What 5) (you/do)
every weekend?

B: We usually 6) (visit)

our grandparents. They 7)

(live) by the sea.

A: How 8) (you/spend)

your time there?

B: We usually 9) (swim)

in the mornings and 10)

(play) tennis in the afternoons.

Countable/Uncountable nouns

- **Countable nouns** are those nouns which we **can count**. They have singular and plural forms.
one lemon, two lemons, three lemons etc
 - We use **a/an** with **countable nouns in the singular**. *a cherry, an orange*
 - We use **some** with countable nouns in the **plural**.
some cherries, some apples
- We use **any** with **countable nouns in the plural in the negative and interrogative**.
There aren't any oranges. Are there any carrots?
- We can use **some** for offers or requests.
Would you like some tea? (offer)
Can I have some cake? (request)
- **Uncountable nouns** are those nouns which we **cannot count**. They have only singular forms.
bread, butter (NOT: *breads, butters*)
 - We use **some** with uncountable nouns.
some bread, some butter
 - We use **any** with **uncountable nouns in the negative and interrogative**.
Is there any milk? There isn't any sugar.
- We can use **countable and uncountable nouns** after **phrases of quantity** such as: *slice, bottle, glass, packet, kilo, loaf, cup, carton, piece,* etc + **of**.

1 First, say which nouns are countable and which are uncountable. Then fill in *a/an* or *some*.



1 pear



2 tea



3
banana



4
grapes



5
milk



6
biscuits



7
cheese



8
strawberries



9
egg



10
apple



11
onions



12
orange



13
carrot



14
burger



15
meat

2 Write *C* for countable or *U* for uncountable as in the example.

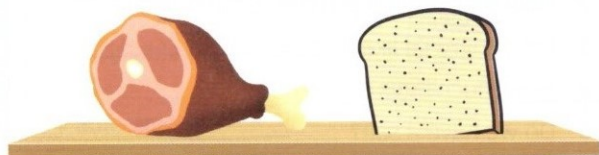
- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1 tomato | C | 7 coconut | ..... |
| 2 tea | ..... | 8 butter | ..... |
| 3 cucumber | ..... | 9 onion | ..... |
| 4 peach | ..... | 10 salt | ..... |
| 5 water | ..... | 11 mushroom | ..... |
| 6 flour | ..... | 12 rice | ..... |

3 Fill in: *a, an, some* or *any*.

- A: Let's make biscuits!
B: We can't, we don't have sugar.
- A: Do you want sandwich?
B: Yes, please. Can I have milk, too?
- A: I bought peaches from the shop.
B: Great, let's make peach pie.
- A: Is there cola left?
B: There's bottle over there.
- A: Can I have apple?
B: I'm afraid there aren't apples left.
- A: There are eggs in the fridge.
B: Let's make omelette.

4 a) Fill in the correct words from the list.

• glass • cup • packet • slice • piece • bottle • kilo • carton



- 1 a of meat 2 a of bread



- 3 a of cake 4 a of hot chocolate



- 5 a of cola 6 a of orange juice



- 7 a of milk 8 a of sugar

b) Match the following nouns to the words in the list in Ex. 4a.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1 cheese | ..... | 5 wine | ..... |
| 2 ham | ..... | 6 tea | ..... |
| 3 water | ..... | 7 tomatoes | ..... |
| 4 crisps | ..... | 8 orange juice | ..... |

a lot of/lots of – much/many – How much/How many – a few/a little

- We use **a lot of/lots of** with countable nouns in the affirmative. *There are a lot of/lots of apples.*
- We use **much** with uncountable nouns in the negative and interrogative. *There isn't much tea. Is there much coffee?*
- We use **many** with countable nouns in the negative and interrogative. *There aren't many cucumbers. Are there many cucumbers?*
- We use **how much** and **a little** (not much but enough) with uncountable nouns. *"How much flour do you need?" "Just a little."*
- We use **how many** and **a few** (not many but enough) with countable nouns. *"How many tomatoes do you need?" "Just a few."*

5 Underline the correct item.

- There isn't **many/much** cake left.
- How **much/many** sugar is in the cupboard?
- How **many/much** eggs do you need?
- There are **a lot of/many** sweets in the bowl.
- There is **many/a little** milk in this tea.
- We haven't got **many/much** orange juice left.

6 Fill in: How much or How many.

- potatoes do we need?
- sugar would you like?
- milk is there in the fridge?
- eggs do you want?
- ham do you need?

7 Fill in: how much, how many, a few, a little, some or any.

- 1 A: bananas would you like, sir?
B: Just, please.
- 2 A: Can I have milk?
B: Sorry, we haven't got milk.
- 3 A: bread would you like?
B: Just, please.
- 4 A: carrots do we have?
B: We have Don't buy
- 5 A: oranges do we need?
B: We don't need oranges.
- 6 A: sugar would you like in your coffee?
B: Just, please.
- 7 A: Could I have tea, please?
B: Of course. Would you like biscuits, too?
- 8 A: Is there milk in the fridge?
B: No, we need to buy
- 9 A: flour does she need?
B: Just
- 10 A: Have you got potatoes?
B: Yes. We have got potatoes. We don't need

8 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 I'd like ~~a~~ water, please. *some*
- 2 How many butter is there in the fridge?
- 3 I'm hungry. I'd like a soup.
- 4 How much eggs do we need?
- 5 Do we have a salt?
- 6 How many sugar would you like?
- 7 How much lemons do you need?
- 8 I'd like some hams, please.
- 9 Would you like any coffee?
- 10 How many meat do you need?
- 11 There aren't some bananas left.
- 12 I need any carrots.
- 13 There are little cherries in the bowl.
- 14 I haven't got some biscuits.
- 15 Can I have any milk?
- 16 I want some cheeses.

The imperative

- We form affirmative orders or instructions with the **base form of the verb**. *Come here.*
- We form negative orders or instructions with **don't + base form of the verb**. *Don't look at it.*
- We use the imperative to give orders or instructions. *Stand up!* (order) *First, add the milk, then add the sugar.* (instruction)

9 Match to form sentences, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wake | a at her! She's beautiful. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Look | b to Liz. It's Steve's. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Help | c out. It's cold. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't give this | d up. You're late! |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Do | e me! I can't move! |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't go | f your homework, now! |

10 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 don't / eggs / beat / the
.....
- 2 the / in / bowl / mix / vegetables / a
.....
- 3 cut / into / pieces/ don't / small / the / carrots
.....
- 4 frying pan/ put / mixture / a / the/ in
.....
- 5 give / me / cake / some/ please
.....

Comparisons

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one-syllable adjectives	cheap large big	cheaper (than) larger (than) bigger (than)	the cheapest the largest the biggest
-y adjectives	noisy	noisier (than)	the noisiest
adjectives with two or more syllables	expensive	more expensive (than)	the most expensive
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little	better (than) worse (than) more (than) less (than)	the best the worst the most the least

Form

- One-syllable adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.
large - larger (than) - the largest (of/in),
cheap - cheaper (than) - the cheapest (of/in)
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**. *big - bigger (than) - the biggest (of/in)*
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant + **-y**, drop **-y** and add **-ier/-iest**.
heavy - heavier (than) - the heaviest (of/in)
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**.
careful - more careful (than) - the most careful (of/in)
- Irregular adjectives have their own individual comparative and superlative forms. (see table above)

Note

- We often make comparisons using **than**.
- We use **the** before the superlative form.

Use

- We use **the comparative form** to compare **two people, things, places**, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.
The city is noisier than the country.
- We use **the superlative form** to compare **a person or thing with the whole group they belong to**.
- We use **the ... of/in** with superlative adjectives. We use **in** with the superlative when we talk about places.
The giraffe is the tallest animal of all.
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia is the coldest capital city in the world.
- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to say that **two people, places or things are (not) similar**.
My brother is as tall as my father.
- We use **much + comparative form**.
An elephant is much heavier than a mouse.

quite/very/too/enough

- We use words like **very/quite + adjective**, to show **how cold/good/interesting**, etc something or someone is.
It is quite dark. (= It is a bit dark.) *It is very dark.* (= It is extremely dark.)
- We use **too + adjective** to express negative meaning. *It is too dark.* (= It is so dark that I can't see.)
- We use **adjective + enough** to express positive meaning. *Tickets are cheap enough to buy.* (= We can afford to buy them.)

1 Fill in the correct form of the adjectives.

adjective	comparative	superlative
1)	more expensive	2)
3)	4)	the worst
old	5)	6)
small	7)	8)
9)	more	10)
11)	12)	the tiniest
13)	higher	14)
hot	15)	16)

2 Fill in the gaps with *in, of, than, the* or *as ... as*.

- The Amazon River is longer the Mississippi.
- The State of the Vatican City is smallest country the world.
- New York is not clean Stratford.
- The Chelsea* hotel is the most comfortable all.
- Heathrow Airport is the busiest airport Europe.
- Living in the country is cheaper living in the city.
- Death Valley is the hottest place the world.
- Oxford is not noisy Paris.

3 Write sentences as in the example.

- 1 The Parthenon/the Colosseum **(old)**
The Parthenon is older than the Colosseum.
- 2 The tickets for the museum / the tickets for the aquarium **(cheap)**
.....
- 3 Milan / Rome **(expensive)**
.....
- 4 York / Bath **(cold)**
.....
- 5 London / Edinburgh **(busy)**
.....
- 6 The Eiffel Tower / the Statue of Liberty **(tall)**
.....

4 Put the adjectives in brackets into the superlative.

- 1 Gina thinks London is
(beautiful) city in the world.
- 2 The museum is **(large)**
building in town.
- 3 I think the Eiffel Tower is
(impressive) building in Paris.
- 4 The Maracana stadium is one of
(big) stadiums in the world.
- 5 Is New York **(crowded)**
city in the USA?
- 6 Which is **(dry)** place in
the world?

5 Underline the correct item.

- 1 A desert is usually **drier/driest** than a rainforest.
- 2 The holiday in Morocco looks **more interesting/
most interesting** than the holiday in Kenya.
- 3 Mount Everest is the **higher/highest** mountain in
the world.
- 4 Is the Nile the **longer/longest** river in the world?
- 5 London is the **larger/largest** city in England.
- 6 I think Santa Monica Beach is **better/best** than
Crane Beach.
- 7 Venice is the **more beautiful/most beautiful** city
in the world.

6 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 These shops are **(expensive)**
than the ones in the country.
- 2 This city is **(crowded)** than it
was five years ago.
- 3 Mount McKinley isn't as **(high)**
as Mount Everest.
- 4 Is Athens **(old)** city in Europe?
- 5 The Sahara is **(large)** desert in
the world.
- 6 Edinburgh is **(cheap)** than Paris.
- 7 Which is **(tall)** building in the
world?
- 8 Los Angeles is **(polluted)** than
Stratford.
- 9 The Willow's is **(good)** restaurant
in my neighbourhood.
- 10 Our new car is **(small)** than
our old one.

7 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form, as in the example.



- 1 The chimpanzee is not *as big as* **(big)** the elephant.
- 2 The lion is **(small)** the elephant.
- 3 The lion is not **(friendly)** the
chimpanzee.
- 4 The elephant is **(heavy)** animal
of all.
- 5 The lion is **(dangerous)** animal
of all.
- 6 The chimpanzee is not **(fast)**
the lion.

8 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Fill in *than*, *of*, *in* or *the* where necessary, as in the example.

- My father is *older than* my mother. (old)
- This city is very (noisy)
- She has got toys her sister. (many)
- The cheetah is animal all. (fast)
- That dress is very (expensive)
- That was film of all. (good)
- Chile is place the world. (dry)
- Her flat is much ours. (big)
- Tom Cruise is very (famous)
- The giraffe is animal all. (tall)
- Which is city the USA? (large)
- Michelle is Jennifer. (pretty)
- Motorcycles are aeroplanes. (dangerous)
- Your money is much in the bank it is at home. (safe)
- The beach is it was last year. (crowded)
- Joe is quite (tall)
- My sister is person I know. (kind)

9 Use the adjectives in the list to write six sentences about your family members.

• old • tall • patient • short • funny • kind

*My father is **taller** than my mother.*
*My brother is the **tallest** in our family.*

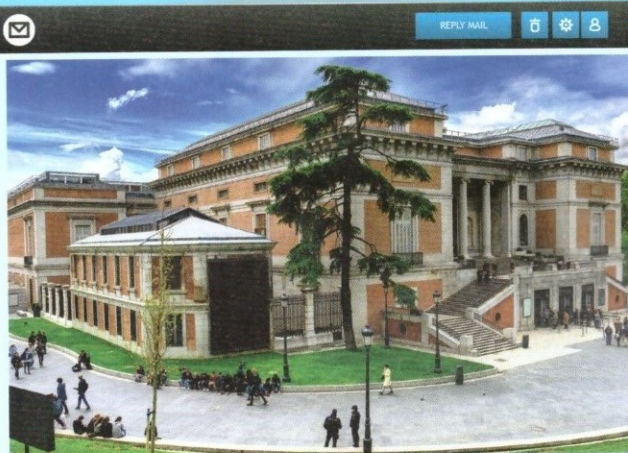
10 Fill in *too* or *enough* in the correct position.

- It is cold I can't go to the park.
- It is warm to go swimming today.
- Kate is tall to be in the basketball team.
- It's busy in this café. Let's go somewhere else!
- These bags are heavy to carry.

11 Choose the correct item.

- She is than her brother.
A short B shorter C the shortest
- Bill is student in his class.
A good B better C the best
- Susan is a girl.
A pretty B prettier C the prettiest
- New York is than Miami.
A interesting B more interesting C the most interesting
- Paris is a very city.
A expensive B more expensive C the most expensive
- Nick is in his family.
A tall B taller C the tallest
- Independence Day is a very film.
A exciting B more exciting C the most exciting
- A dog is much than a mouse.
A heavy B heavier C the heaviest

12 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.



Hey Mark,

How are you? I'm in Madrid for the weekend. It's one of **1)** (busy) cities in Spain, there are people everywhere! I want to see as **2)** (much) as possible. I am planning to visit the Prado museum. It's **3)** (big) than the British museum. Luckily, I get **4)** (cheap) tickets than everyone else because of my student pass. Spanish cooking is much **5)** (tasty) than the food at home. The prices are very **6)** (high) though! I think Madrid is **7)** (beautiful) city in Spain.

See you soon,

Neil

was/were (past simple of the verb to be)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was	I wasn't	Was I ...?
you were	you weren't	Were you ...?
he] was	he] wasn't	Was he ...?
she]	she]	Was she ...?
it]	it]	Was it ...?
we] were	we] weren't	Were we ...?
you]	you]	Were you ...?
they]	they]	Were they ...?

- The past simple of the verb **to be** is **was**. We use **was** with the first and the third persons singular. In all other persons we use **were**.

- We form the negative with **subject pronoun + was/were + not**.

*He **wasn't** at the party last night.*

- We form the interrogative with **was/were + subject pronoun**. *Where **were** you last night?*

Short answers

Was I/he/she/it ...?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they ...?	Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

1 Fill in: were, was or wasn't.

- A: 1) you at the cinema last night?
 B: No, I 2) I 3) at the football match.
 A: Who 4) you with?
 B: I 5) with John.
 A: How 6) the match?
 B: It 7) very exciting! Where 8) you?
 A: I 9) at my parents' house.
 B: 10) you with your sister?
 A: No, I 11) She 12) at work.

2 Fill in: was, wasn't, were or weren't.

- There any department stores here twenty years ago.
- "..... there a park here then?"
"No, there"
- What your favourite toys when you a child?
- There any cars here sixty years ago.
- Is Julia ill? She at school today.
- There a lot of people at the meeting last night. The room crowded.
- Where you yesterday?
- What your brother like when he young?
- David at home?
- there any shops here ten years ago?

3 Fill in: am, is, are, was or were.

- you at the sports centre last night?
- In 1996 I ten years old.
- There a supermarket in my area now.
- Now, I a student at the local school.
- My parents at work at the moment.
- There green fields here once.
- It's my birthday! I twelve years old today.
- I with Andrea yesterday.
- There lots of hotels in the city centre now.
- There an airport in my town now.

4 Put the words in the correct order, then answer them, as in the example.

- you/at/yesterday/the theatre/were/afternoon? (Yes)
Were you at the theatre yesterday afternoon?
Yes, I was.
- the/was/performance/good? (No)
.....
- were/you/your friend/at the theatre /with? (Yes)
.....
- many people/were/there/at the theatre? (No)
.....
- the performance/long/very/was? (Yes)
.....

had (past simple of have)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they had	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't have	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they have ...?

- The verb **had** is the same in all persons.
- We form the negative with **subject + didn't + have**.
- We form the interrogative with **did + subject + have**.

Short answers

Did I/you/he etc have ...?

Yes, I/you/he etc did.
No, I/you/he etc didn't.

5 Fill in: *had, did, didn't or have*.

- Ann have a car when she was 18 years old.
- Kate and Sue their own rooms when they were kids.
- you have a cat when you were a kid?
- They didn't a big house when they were young.
- We a great time at the festival last weekend.
- she have long hair when she was 10 years old?
- Tony didn't a moustache when he was 30 years old.
- I have many toys when I was a kid.

6 Put the words in the correct order.

- a/had/meeting/Tom/last night
Tom had a meeting last night.
- big/had/Mario/a/breakfast/yesterday morning
.....
- Mary/practice/yesterday/have/football/didn't
.....
- had/barbecue/last /they/a/Saturday evening
.....

7 a) Write questions and answers, as in the example.

1  dog ✓	2  car ✗	3  watch ✗
4  ball ✓	5  doll ✗	6  bike ✓
7  smartphone ✗	8  guitar ✗	9  umbrella ✓

- 1 *Did you have a dog when you were four years old?*
Yes, I did.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

- b) Which of the items in Ex. 7a did/didn't you have when you were four years old?

could (past simple of can)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they could dance.	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they couldn't dance.	Could I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they dance?

- The verb **could** is the same in all persons.
- We form the negative with **subject + could + not + base form of the main verb**.
- We form the interrogative with **could + subject + base form of the main verb**.

Short answers

Could I/you/he etc ...? < Yes, I/you/he etc **could**.
No, I/you/he etc **couldn't**.

- 8 a) Look at the table and make sentences about Laura, as in the examples.

	5 years old	Now (21 years old)
1  play tennis	x	✓
2  cook	x	x
3  use a computer	x	✓
4  ride a horse	x	✓
5  paint	x	✓
6  play the piano	x	x

- Laura **couldn't** play tennis when she was five years old, but she **can** play tennis now.
- Laura **couldn't** cook when she was five years old and she **still can't** cook.
-
-
-
-

- 9 Underline the correct item.

- Can/Could** you ride a motorbike?
- We didn't **had/have** a TV when I was little.
- "**Was/Were** your brother a quiet child?"
"No, he **weren't/wasn't**."
- There **are/were** telephones 100 years ago.
- I **had/have** a bike when I was five, but I **can't/couldn't** ride it.
- Were/Was** you at home last night?
- Jill **couldn't/can't** drive when she was ten years old.
- There **wasn't/weren't** many shops here thirty years ago.
- I didn't **had/have** a computer last year. I **had/have** a typewriter.
- Could/Couldn't** you read when you were four years old?
- They **wasn't/weren't** at the party last night.
- Was/Were** there a hotel here twenty years ago?
- There **weren't/wasn't** a cinema here when I was a child.
- We **had/have** a dog last year.
- "**Can't/Can** you play the violin?" "No, I **can't/can**."
- Jim and Sue **was/were** at the park yesterday.
- There **wasn't/isn't** a post office fifty years ago.
- Mark **didn't have/wasn't** a car three years ago.
- Charles Dickens **had/was** from the UK.
- We **wasn't/weren't** happy with the film last night.

- b) Now write three sentences about yourself.



1 Fill in: *am/'m (not), is, are, aren't, was, were, wasn't, weren't, can, could, had or didn't have.*

- 1 A: you ten years old?
B: No, I I twelve.
- 2 A: you swim when you were five?
B: No, but I swim now.
- 3 A: there an airport here twenty years ago?
B: No, there, but there one now.
- 4 There green fields here when I was little, but there many now. There any hotels or shops then.
- 5 We a supermarket then, but we any department stores..

2 Fill in the gaps with words from the lists.

- 1 • could • have got • couldn't • can
When I was six, I drive a car, but I ride a bicycle. Now I a car and I drive it very well.
- 2 • is • hasn't got • was • had
When Cathy four, she many dolls to play with. Now she sixteen and she any dolls.
- 3 • could • can • can't • couldn't • were
A: your sister cook?
B: No, she you cook when you fifteen?
A: No, I
- 4 • had • have got • haven't got
I a computer now, but I a typewriter. I a typewriter when I was fourteen.
- 5 • aren't • didn't have • has got • had
My town a theatre now, but it a theatre twenty years ago. It many parks. There any parks now.
- 6 • haven't got • aren't • are
A: those your cats?
B: No, they I any cats.
- 7 • wasn't • was • were
A: you at home last night?
B: No, I I at a party.

3 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 He ~~can~~ talk when he was two. *could*
- 2 Steve couldn't drive a car when he is five.
- 3 Did you had a TV then?
- 4 My dad was at work at the moment.
- 5 Bobby could play basketball now.
- 6 They didn't had CDs fifty years ago.
- 7 I are good friends with Joe when I was ten.
- 8 I have a lot of books when I was little.
- 9 They are at the party last night.
- 10 There isn't a post office here then.

4 Fill in the comparative or superlative form.

- 1 Claire is (beautiful) than Marie.
- 2 Your motorbike is (noisy) than mine.
- 3 The Parthenon is (old) than the Colosseum, but the Pyramids are (old) of all.
- 4 Which is (large) desert in the world?
- 5 Taxis in London are (expensive) than taxis in Rome.
- 6 My sister is (clever) than me.
- 7 Our neighbour's house is (big) than ours.
- 8 Tim is (tall) than Joe, but Jack is (tall) of all.
- 9 The Grand is (luxurious) hotel in the area.
- 10 I want to live in the country. It's much (quiet) than the city.



Revision (Units 1-9)

- 5** Look at the table, then make sentences, as in the example.

	FLATS	HOUSES	CASTLES
big	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
expensive	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
spacious	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
comfortable	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓

Flats are big. Houses are **bigger** than flats. Castles are **the biggest of all**.

.....

.....

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- 6** Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 She ~~watch~~ TV every afternoon. *watches*
- 2 They have dinner at the moment.
- 3 I can speaks Italian.
- 4 There's any milk in the fridge.
- 5 He live in Brighton.
- 6 She are having lunch with Judy at the moment.
- 7 I haven't got some apples.
- 8 How many ham do you need?
- 9 Can I have any tea, please?
- 10 This is mine umbrella.

- 7** Write the missing questions, as in the example.

- 1 *Where is Tony from?*
He's from England.
- 2?
Karen's at the cinema.
- 3?
He's 13 years old.
- 4?
No, he isn't a doctor. He's a dentist.
- 5?
The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, France.
- 6?
No, I'm not married.

- 8** Choose the correct item.

- 1 There is orange on the table.
A a B an C some
- 2 I from China.
A are B am C is
- 3 Are there glasses in the cupboard?
A some B a C any
- 4 He got three children.
A haven't B has C have
- 5 There is a vase the table.
A in B on C at
- 6 are rabbits.
A These B This C That
- 7 is he from?
A Who B Where C What
- 8 There is a swimming pool the garden.
A on B under C in
- 9 Have you got apples?
A some B any C an
- 10 Mary's the living room.
A on B in C under
- 11 We got a dishwasher.
A has B haven't C hasn't
- 12 is my bed.
A Those B This C These
- 13 He is doctor.
A any B a C an
- 14 You can see lions at the zoo.
A any B a C some
- 15 There's armchair in the living room.
A any B some C an
- 16 Are there pictures in your room?
A any B some C a

Past simple: Regular/Irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I/you/he etc worked/slept	I/you/he etc didn't work/sleep	Did I/you/he etc work/sleep ?

Short answers

Did I/you/he, etc work? < Yes, I/you/he, etc **did**.
No, I/you/he, etc **didn't**.

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *I work – I worked*
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms.
I see – I saw (see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book)
- We form the interrogative of past simple with **did + subject pronoun + base form of the verb**.
Did he work yesterday? Did you see Tom yesterday?
- We form the negative of past simple with **subject pronoun + didn't + base form of the verb**.
I didn't work yesterday. I didn't see Tom yesterday.
- We form positive short answers with **did** and negative short answers with **didn't**.
Did you call me? Yes, I did.
Did he tell you? No, he didn't.

Spelling

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**. *I live – I lived*
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y** drop the **-y** and add **-ied**. *I marry – I married*
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel** between two consonants double the last consonant and add **-ed**.
I stop – I stopped

Use

- We use the past simple for actions which happened or finished at a definite time in the past.
He graduated in 1998. (When did he graduate? In 1998.)

Time expressions we use with the **past simple**:

*yesterday, last night/week/year/Monday, etc, a month/
two years/three years, etc ago, in 1964, etc*

1 Fill in the past simple of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 do | 9 go |
| 2 love | 10 invite |
| 3 call | 11 appear |
| 4 admire | 12 buy |
| 5 visit | 13 discover |
| 6 make | 14 complete |
| 7 listen | 15 start |
| 8 care | 16 become |

2 Write the past simple of the verbs in the correct box, as in the example.

- work • die • marry • write • watch
• continue • say • bury • study • look • smile
• play • get • tidy • receive • return • be
• divorce • have • come

-ed	<i>worked,</i>
-d	
-ied	
Irregular	

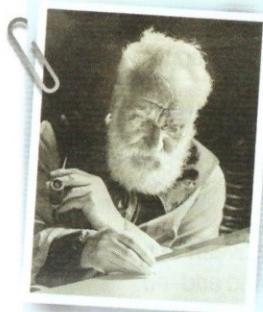
3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple. Which verbs are irregular?

Charles Dickens 1) (be) a famous English writer. He was born in Portsmouth, England on 7th February, 1812. He 2) (go) to school at the age of nine, but he didn't finish his education. In 1824, he 3) (work) at a shoe polish factory and 4) (go) back to school a year later. He 5) (take) a job as a legal clerk in 1827 and 6) (enjoy) success as a reporter two years later.

Dickens 7) (marry) Catherine Hogarth in 1836. He 8) (write) 'The Pickwick Papers' that same year. This book 9) (make) him famous. He wrote many popular books and was considered to be England's finest writer.

He 10) (divorce) his wife in 1858 and 11) (die) on 9th June, 1870. They 12) (bury) him in Westminster Abbey.

- 4 Fill in: *lectured, moved, was, invented, began, died, opened, married.*



Alexander Graham Bell 1) a famous inventor. He was born on 3rd March, 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Bell graduated from Edinburgh's Royal High School in 1861 and 2) his first studies in sound in 1864 at Elgin's

West House Academy. In 1870, together with his family, he 3) to Canada. In 1871 he 4) in Boston, USA, about how to teach speech to the deaf and in 1872 he 5) his own school for training teachers of the deaf in Boston. He became a professor at Boston University in 1873. Bell 6) the telephone in 1876. He 7) Mabel Hubbard a year later and in 1880 he invented the gramophone. He was granted eighteen patents for his inventions.

Alexander Graham Bell 8) on 2nd August 1922, on Cape Breton Island, Canada.

- 5 First, put the verbs into the interrogative form of the *past simple*. Then match the questions to the answers, as in the example.

- 1 ☒ a What time *did you get* (you/get) to work this morning?
- 2 ☐ Where (she/go) on holiday?
- 3 ☐ Why (he/leave) the party early?
- 4 ☐ Whose book (you/borrow) yesterday?
- 5 ☐ What (you/have) for breakfast?
- 6 ☐ Where (Brian/work) last summer?
- 7 ☐ When (Margaret/buy) a computer?
- 8 ☐ What film (you/see) last night?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| a At 9:30 am. | e At his father's supermarket. |
| b He was tired. | f Asterix and Obelix. |
| c Bacon and eggs. | g To Paris. |
| d On Tuesday. | h Michelle's. |

- 6 Answer the questions, as in the example.

- 1 What time did you get up this morning? / 7:30
I got up at 7:30.
- 2 Who did you go on a picnic with? / Steve
.....
- 3 What did he study at university? / Maths
.....
- 4 When did she call Ben? / last Monday
.....
- 5 What did they cook for dinner? / soup
.....
- 6 Who did you invite to your house? / my best friend
.....

- 7 Write questions in the *past simple*, as in the example.

- 1 When (you/make) a cake?
When did you make a cake?
- 2 What (she/wear) to the meeting?
.....
- 3 Where (he/go) last night?
.....
- 4 When (you/ tidy) your room?
.....
- 5 Who (you/visit) last week?
.....
- 6 When (you/wash) the car?
.....
- 7 Where (she/go) for a walk?
.....
- 8 What (Andrew/buy) at the weekend?
.....
- 9 When (you/leave) for work?
.....
- 10 What (he/do) at the weekend?
.....

8 Use the prompts to make questions and answers in the **past simple**, as in the example.

- What **(you/do)** last night? – I **(watch)** TV.
A: *What did you do last night?*
B: *I watched TV.*
- When **(you/buy)** those trousers? –
I **(buy)** them on Tuesday.
.....
- Where **(she/go)** on holiday? – She **(go)** to Portugal.
.....
- Who **(they/invite)** for dinner? –
They **(invite)** Jason and Marie.
.....
- What **(he/study)** at university? – He **(study)** Physics.
.....

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the **past simple**.

- A: **(you/go)** to the cinema last night?
B: No, I was tired.
- My mum **(make)** a cake for us yesterday.
- A: **(Bill/play)** football yesterday?
B: No, he didn't. He was ill.
- I **(cut)** the grass on Sunday.
- Johann Strauss **(compose)** *The Blue Danube*.
- I **(go)** for a walk in the park with my friend yesterday.
- She **(study)** for four years at Oxford University.
- A: How much meat **(you/buy)**?
B: Two kilos.
- I looked for my watch but I **(not/find)** it.
- Leonardo da Vinci **(paint)** the *Mona Lisa*.
- I **(be)** born on 1st December, 1971.
- A: **(you/enjoy)** the film?
B: No, I didn't. It was boring.
- Alex **(do)** the shopping last Saturday.

10 Complete the text with verbs from the list in the **past simple**. Then, correct the sentences, as in the example.

- travel • die • open • be • believe • go
- write • graduate • begin • leave
- continue • teach

Maria Montessori **1)** a famous Italian teacher. She was born on 31st August, 1870 in Ancona, Italy.

She **2)** that all children deserved a proper education. She **3)** from the University of Rome and **4)** to help children who had learning difficulties. In 1900, she **5)** at the University of Rome and **6)** her studies in Philosophy, Psychology and Education. She **7)** her first school in 1907 and **8)** many books. She **9)** to different countries over the years and opened many more schools. In 1934, she **10)** Italy and **11)** to the Netherlands.

She **12)** on 6th May, 1952 in the Netherlands.

- Maria Montessori was a famous Italian actress.
She wasn't a famous Italian actress. She was a famous Italian teacher.
- She graduated from Oxford University.
.....
- She continued her studies in Maths and History.
.....
- She opened her first school in 1900.
.....
- She left Canada in 1934.
.....
- She went to England.
.....
- She died in America in 1952.
.....

11 Write sentences about what Sue did/didn't do yesterday, as in the example.

- 1 go to the mall? (X)

"Did Sue go to the mall?"

"No, she didn't."

- 2 play tennis (X)

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

- 3 listen to music (X)

.....

- 4 hang out with her friends (✓)

.....

- 5 chat online (X)

.....

- 6 go to bed late (✓)

.....



12 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, then answer the questions.

- 1 A: Did you go (you/go) to the cinema last night?

B: No, I I (stay) home and (upload) some videos on my blog.

- 2 A: (Steve/enjoy) his trip?

B: Yes, he He (see) lots of amazing sights.

- 3 A: (Ann/spend) her holidays with her English friend?

B: No, she She (go) to Vietnam with her brother.

- 4 A: (you/take) part in the music competition?

B: Yes, I Actually, I (win) the first prize.

- 5 A: (you/have) a nice time at your aunt's last weekend?

B: Yes, we We (order) pizza and (play) board games.

- 6 A: (John/fly) to Mexico City?

B: No, he He (travel) by train.

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.



Hi bloggers! Last week I **1) was (be)** on holiday in Italy. I **2)** (**go**) with my parents and my brother, Phil. We **3)** (**arrive**) in Milan on Friday and **4)** (**stay**) at a wonderful hotel in the city centre. My mum **5)** (**want**) to see all the sights, so we **6)** (**spend**) two days sightseeing. Then, we **7)** (**leave**) for Venice.

We **8)** (**do**) lots of activities there, such as sightseeing, shopping and visiting museums. We even **9)** (**go**) on a boat trip to some nearby islands. My mum and dad really **10)** (**love**) the traditional food and I **11)** (**try**) these delicious frittelle alla veneziana, fried doughnuts. My sister **12)** (**buy**) some souvenirs for her friends and I **13)** (**take**) loads of photos.

Our holiday **14)** (**be**) amazing! I can't wait to upload the photos and show you! Tell me about your holidays! Sandy

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple.

- 1 A: (your brother/like) football?

B: No, he (like) basketball.

- 2 A: What (you/do) now?

B: We (watch) TV.

- 3 A: (you/go) swimming yesterday?

B: No, it (be) too cold, so we (go) to the cinema.

- 4 A: Where (Bob/work) last year?

B: He (work) at a private school.

- 5 A: What (she/do) at the moment?

B: She (play) computer games. She usually (play) computer games in her free time.

Linking words: *and, because, but, so, then, when*

We use linking words to join sentences. Study the following examples.

- *He locked the door. He left the house.*
*He locked the door **and** left the house.*
- *Tom wanted to watch TV. I didn't.*
*Tom wanted to watch TV, **but** I didn't.*
- *Julie was happy. She didn't have any homework.*
*Julie was happy **because** she didn't have any homework.*
- *I was very tired. I decided to go to bed.*
*I was very tired, **so** I decided to go to bed.*
- *She parked the car. She went inside.*
*She parked the car, **then** (she) went inside.*
- *He was at work. He heard the news.*
*He was at work **when** he heard the news.*

15 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Sally went to the doctor **because/and** she was ill.
- 2 She finished work **and/but** went home.
- 3 I love bacon and eggs, **then/but** my sister doesn't.
- 4 I learnt to play the guitar **when/and** I was nine.
- 5 It was cold outside **because/so** we didn't go to the cinema.
- 6 I went home early yesterday **and/because** I was very tired.
- 7 I made a cake **when/then** I got home.
- 8 I washed the car, **but/and** I didn't tidy my room.

16 Match the sentences, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I washed my dress | a so I took my umbrella. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> It was raining outside, | b because it was expensive. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I was in bed | c but he failed the test. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> I had breakfast | d because I wanted to wear it to the party. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> She put on her pyjamas, | e and I went to work. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> He studied hard, | f when I heard a strange noise. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> We didn't buy the house | g then she went to bed. |

17 Read the text and fill in *and, but, so, because* or *when*.

Sally was tired, 1) she decided to go to bed. She was asleep 2) the telephone rang. She got up 3) answered the phone, 4) no one spoke on the other end. Sally hung up the phone 5) went back to bed. She couldn't sleep, 6) she went into the kitchen 7) made some tea. She was still in the kitchen 8) the phone rang again. Sally didn't want to answer it, 9) she did. Once again, no one spoke on the other end. Sally put the phone down. She felt nervous 10) she was alone in the house. Suddenly, there was a knock at the door!

18 Fill in: *and, but, because, so, then* or *when*.

- 1 Mike got up early he wanted to study for his test.
- 2 First, I went to the supermarket, I went to the post office.
- 3 Sophie was hungry, she made a sandwich.
- 4 He turned off the lights went to bed.
- 5 I was happy I heard the great news.
- 6 David likes rock music, his sister doesn't.

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. They are the same in the singular and the plural.
Look at this **tall** tree. Look at these **tall** trees.

Adverbs

Adverbs usually describe verbs. *He drives **carefully**.* (How does he drive? Carefully.)

Form

- We usually form adverbs by adding **-ly** to the adjective. *careful – carefully*
- When the adjective ends in a **consonant + -y**, we drop **-y** and add **-ily** to form the adverb. *lucky – luckily*

- Some adverbs have the same form as their adjectives.
*hard → **hard**, fast → **fast**, early → **early***

Note: *good → **well***

19 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective from the list.

- interesting • gorgeous • happy • strange
• careful

- There was a(n) film on television last night.
- Carlos is a(n) driver. He never has accidents.
- My mother warned me not to talk to men.
- It was a(n) spring day so they went on a picnic.
- Kate was very when she won first prize in the art competition.

20 Fill in the correct form of the adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb
easy	1)
proud	2)
happy	3)
good	4)
close	5)
sleepy	6)

21 Write the correct form of the adverbs.

- tight
- loud
- sudden
- desperate
- quick
- nervous
- immediate
- fast
- careful
- hard

22 Underline the correct item.

- John dressed **quick/quickly** and went to work.
- Sudden/Suddenly** it started to rain.
- Richard can paint very **good/well**.
- Hannah **desperate/desperately** tried to open the window.
- You are very **lucky/luckily** you weren't hurt.
- Don won the competition and was very **proud/proudly**.
- "Help, help me!" she shouted **loud/loudly**.
- My sister is a very **careless/carelessly** driver.

Prepositions of movement



past



towards



up



down



into



across



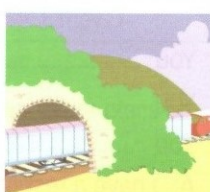
along



under



over



through

23 Fill in the appropriate preposition from the list.

• over • along • up • towards • down • under • through • into



- 1 The firefighter climbed the ladder.



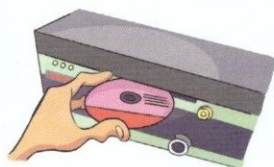
- 2 She is looking the camera lens.



- 3 They are driving the road.



- 4 He is running the finishing line.



- 5 He's putting a CD the CD player.



- 6 He is jumping the hurdle.



- 7 The child is going the slide.



- 8 The man is going the ladder.

should/shouldn't

- We use **should** to say what the right/best thing to do is. *You **should** take regular exercise.* (= It's a good idea.)
- We use **shouldn't** to say what isn't the right/best thing to do. *You **shouldn't** drop rubbish in the street.* (= It isn't a good idea.)
- We can also give advice with: **Why don't you ...? – I think it's a good idea to ... – I don't think it's a good idea to ...**
Why don't you take regular exercise? I think it's a good idea to take regular exercise.
I don't think it's a good idea to eat junk food.

1 Fill in: should or shouldn't.

- 1 You eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
- 2 You wear sunglasses at the beach.
- 3 You talk with your mouth full.
- 4 A: I have a test tomorrow.
B: You stay at home and study.
- 5 Peter eat so much junk food.
- 6 People light fires in the forest.
- 7 You always do your homework.
- 8 People use aerosols. They're bad for the environment.
- 9 A: Tim isn't feeling well.
B: He go to a doctor.
- 10 You eat so many sweets.

2 Make sentences using should or shouldn't, as in the example.



- 1 feed/twice a day
You should feed your cat twice a day.
- 2 leave/outside for a long time
.....
- 3 take/to the vet every six months
.....
- 4 forget/to fill the water bowl
.....
- 5 empty/litter tray once a week
.....

3 Underline the correct item.

- 1 You **must/shouldn't** be quiet in class.
- 2 When in China, you **mustn't/must** kiss anyone in public.
- 3 People **should/shouldn't** smoke because it's bad for their health.
- 4 Speak louder, please. I **can't/can** hear you.
- 5 **Must/Can** I have a glass of water, please?
- 6 You **should/mustn't** keep your room tidy.
- 7 You **must/shouldn't** buy pre-packaged food.
- 8 You **can/mustn't** fight in class.
- 9 A: I'm tired.
B: You **should/mustn't** go to bed early.
- 10 A: Can I go to the cinema?
B: No, you **shouldn't/can't**.

4 Fill in the phrases below.

- you should • I think it's a good idea
- Why don't you • you shouldn't

Dear Linda,

I'm happy to hear that you are moving to Rome. I'm worried though, that you don't have a place to stay when you get there.

1) to move to Rome, but 2) stay at a hotel because hotels are very expensive there. Maybe 3) wait a little while and go when you find a flat. 4) ask your friends there to look for a flat for you?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

Tracy



be going to

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

Form

- We form the affirmative with the verb **to be (is, am, are) + going to + the base form of the verb.**
He is going to visit his friends.
- We form the negative by putting **not** after the verb **to be.**
He is not/isn't going to visit his friends.
- We form the interrogative by putting the verb **to be** before the subject pronoun.
Is he going to visit his friends?

Use

- We use **be going to** to talk about our future plans or intentions.
I am going to start a computer course.
- We also use **be going to** for predictions based on evidence in the present.
There are dark clouds in the sky. It's going to rain.

Future simple

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	Short answers
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form		
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They will leave.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They'll leave.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They will not leave.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They won't leave.	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they leave?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they will . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they won't .

Form

- We form the future simple with **will** and the base form of the verb.
He will go to the park.
They will buy a new house.
- We form the negative by putting **not** after **will**.
He will not/won't go to the park.
They will not/ won't buy a new house.
- We form the interrogative by putting **will** before the subject pronoun.
Will he go to the park?
Will they buy a new house?

Use

- We use the future simple:
- to make predictions based on what we believe or imagine. *There will be rain in Paris tomorrow.*
 - to make on-the-spot decisions.
A: The phone is ringing.
B: I'll answer it.
 - with the verbs **hope, think, believe, be sure**, etc.
I think you will be a great pianist one day.
 - for warnings. *Hurry up or we'll miss the flight.*

Time expressions we use with the future simple:

tomorrow, soon, next week/month/etc, the day after tomorrow, etc

Present continuous

- We can use the present continuous to talk about fixed future arrangements. *I am seeing John tonight.*
- With verbs of movement such as: **come, go, fly, travel, leave**, etc.
I am flying to Athens tomorrow. My plane is leaving at 6 am.
- We also use the present continuous for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking. *It's snowing at the moment.*

It will be/There will be

It will be + adjective: *It will be foggy tomorrow.*

There will be + noun: *There will be fog tomorrow.*

- 5** Look at Tom and Heather's diary below. Then, use the *present continuous* form to say what their arrangements are for this week, as in the example.

Monday	go to the cinema
Tuesday	visit Heather's parents
Wednesday	take the car to a mechanic
Thursday	buy a computer
Friday	clean the house
Saturday	have a dinner party
Sunday	go on a picnic

They're going to the cinema on Monday.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 6** Fill in: *will* ('ll) or *will not* (won't).

- Don't forget to take your gloves. It be cold tomorrow.
- Hurry or you catch the bus!
- "We haven't got any eggs."
"I buy some."
- Watch out or you hit your head.
- Put on your jacket or you be cold.
- Leave now or you be on time for work.
- I'm tired. I think I stay at home tonight.
- I don't think it be sunny tomorrow.
- "Let's go to a restaurant."
"Great! I cook dinner, then."
- It be rainy tomorrow so don't forget to take your umbrella.

- 7** Fill in with *will* or the correct form of *be going to*.

- A: I need to go to the dentist.
B: Okay, I drive you there.
- A: Your shirt is dirty.
B: I know. I wash it later.
- A: We haven't got any tomatoes.
B: I know. I buy some this afternoon.
- A: I don't understand this exercise!
B: Don't worry, I help you.
- A: Why are you so excited?
B: I buy some new clothes next week.
- A: It's hot in here.
B: I open the window.
- A: I can't do this puzzle.
B: I show you how to do it.
- A: I'm not feeling well.
B: I take you to the doctor.
- A: What are you doing next weekend?
B: I visit my parents.
- A: There's something wrong with the car.
B: I call a mechanic.
- A: Why is she wearing these clothes?
B: She have dinner with Paul.
- A: What are Sean's plans for the summer?
B: He work at a restaurant to earn some money.
- A: What are you looking for?
B: My basketball. I play basketball with Peter.
- A: I'm hungry.
B: I make you a sandwich.
- A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: Sorry, I can't. I visit my aunt.
- A: Watch out! You knock your head on the ceiling.
B: Oh! I didn't see it was so low.

8 Fill in *will* or *be going to* and one of the verbs from the list, as in the example.

- visit • paint • clean • have • cook • rain
- spend • stay • phone • answer

- A: Have you got any plans for this evening?
B: Yes, I *am going to visit* my parents.
- A: Are you ready to order, sir?
B: Yes, I the steak, please.
- A: There are dark clouds in the sky.
B: It this afternoon.
- A: My teacher wants to speak to you.
B: Okay, I her tomorrow morning.
- A: Why did you buy those brushes?
B: I the house.
- A: There's somebody knocking at the door.
B: I it.
- A: What are his plans for the weekend?
B: He at home and relax.
- A: What are the Johnsons doing tomorrow?
B: They the day on the beach.
- A: This house is a mess!
B: Don't worry, I it.
- A: I'm hungry!
B: Okay, I dinner.

9 Use the words/phrases from the list to complete the sentences, as in the example.

- sell her car • be late for school • fix
- make a cake • lose weight

- Jane's putting an ad in the newspaper.
She *is going to sell her car*.
- The washing machine isn't working.
My father
- I bought some flour and some eggs.
I
- Robert is on a diet.
He
- Peter is still in bed.
He

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, *be going to* or the present continuous, as in the example.

- He likes painting. He *is going to be* (be) an artist.
- I'm sure Kelly (let) you borrow her CDs.
- Look at him! He (fall) off his bike.
- They (have) dinner at Mario's on Saturday evening.
- I can't see you at the weekend. I (visit) my parents.
- I'm cold. I (put on) my jacket.
- He (meet) Lisa for coffee at noon.
- I (fly) to Madrid next month.
- Don't worry, I (call) the plumber for the dishwasher.
- I can't go to the park today. I (take) my dog to the vet.

11 What are they going to do? Match column A to column B, then make sentences using *so*, as in the example.

A	B
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tom has a toothache	a save some money
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Amanda likes music	b buy a camera
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Chris wants to go on holiday	c send invitations to his friends
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Lisa needs to relax	d visit the dentist
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Dave wants to have a party	e stay in tonight
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Jill likes taking photos	f take piano lessons

Tom has a toothache, so he is going to visit the dentist.

12 Fill in: *It* or *There*.

- will be fewer cars in the future.
- will be foggy in London tomorrow.
- will be sunshine in Madrid next week.
- will be hot in Rome tomorrow.
- will be rain in Ankara today.
- will be less pollution in 20 years' time.
- will be cold in Prague tomorrow.
- will be strong winds in Paris next week.

Present perfect

Regular verbs

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have	I've	I have not	I haven't	Have I
you have	you've	you have not	you haven't	you he
he has	he's	he has not	he hasn't	he she
she has	she's	she has not	she hasn't	she it
it has	it's	it has not	it hasn't	it we
we have	we've	we have not	we haven't	we you
you have	you've	you have not	you haven't	you they
they have	they've	they have not	they haven't	they

Irregular verbs

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have	I've	I have not	I haven't	Have I
you have	you've	you have not	you haven't	you he
he has	he's	he has not	he hasn't	he she
she has	she's	she has not	she hasn't	she it
it has	it's	it has not	it hasn't	it we
we have	we've	we have not	we haven't	we you
you have	you've	you have not	you haven't	you they
they have	they've	they have not	they haven't	they

Short answers

Have I/you ... ?	Yes, I/you have . No, I/you haven't .	Has he/she/it ... ?	Yes, he/she/it has . No, he/she/it hasn't .	Have we/you/they ... ?	Yes, we/you/they have . No, we/you/they haven't .
------------------	--	---------------------	--	------------------------	--

Form

- We form the present perfect with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the past participle of the main verb.
*I **have bought** a new dress.*
- We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *watch - **watched**, bury - **buried***
- We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently. (See list of irregular verbs at the end of the book.) *buy - **bought***
- We form the negative by putting **not** between **have/has** and the past participle.
*He **has not/hasn't washed** the car. They **have not/haven't travelled** by plane.*
- We form the interrogative by putting **have/has** before the subject pronoun. ***Has he** washed the car? **Have they** travelled by plane?*

Use

- We use the present perfect for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not important. *He **has washed** the car.* (When did he wash it? We don't know when; the time is not mentioned.)
- We also use the present perfect for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present. *I **have known** Tom for 5 years.*

Time adverbs we use with the **present perfect**:

since, for, just, already, yet, never, ever

Past simple

We use the past simple for an action which happened at a stated time in the past.

*They **travelled** to France **last summer**.* (When? Last summer. The time is mentioned.)

Time adverbs we use with the **past simple**:

yesterday, two/three etc days/months etc ago, last Monday/week/month, etc

ever/never

- We use **ever** in questions and statements.

*Have you **ever** visited Prague?*

*Madrid is the best city I've **ever** visited.*

- We use **never** in statements.

*I've **never** visited America.* (= I haven't visited America.)

just

We use **just** in statements to show that an action finished only a few minutes earlier.

*"Have you finished your homework?" "Yes, I've **just** finished it."*

yet/already

- We use **already** in statements and questions.

*"Have you done the washing-up **already**?"*

*"Yes, I have. I've **already** done it."*

- We use **yet** in questions and negatives.

*"Have you done the ironing **yet**?"*

*"No, I haven't. I haven't done the ironing **yet**."*

for/since

- We use **for** to express duration.

*I've worked here **for** seven years.*

- We use **since** to state a starting point.

*I've worked here **since** 1992.*

have gone (to) – have been (to)

There are two ways to form the present perfect of the verb **go**: **have gone** and **have been**, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples below.

*Bob and Marie **have gone** to Rome.* (They went to Rome some time ago and they are **still** there.)

*I **have been** to Rome.* (I have visited Rome and come back. I am **not** there now.)

1 Expand the prompts into sentences using *for* or *since*, as in the example.

- 1 She / live in Brazil / 1992

*She has lived in Brazil **since** 1992.*

- 2 He / be / ill / three days

.....

- 3 They / not visit / their grandparents / last month

.....

- 4 I / be / a policeman / twenty years

.....

- 5 Karen / not be / home / October

.....

- 6 He / not travel / by boat / last summer

.....

- 7 I / not visit / Paris / six years

.....

- 8 Jack / work in Canada / ten years

.....

- 9 She / not be abroad / two years

.....

- 10 Jeff / not call / Monday

.....

2 Look at the table below and make sentences, as in the example.

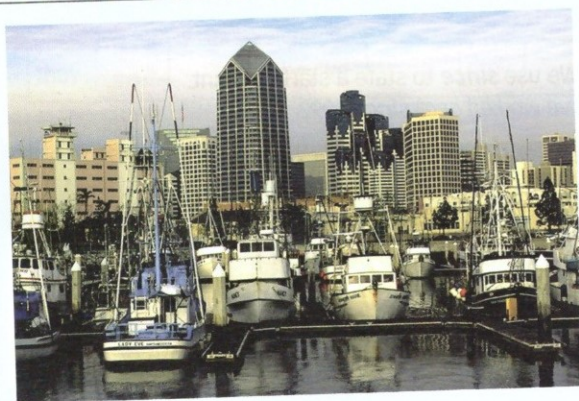
	swim with dolphins	eat Mexican food	go canoeing	ride a camel
Tom	x	✓	✓	x
Andrea	✓	x	x	✓
The Smiths	✓	x	✓	x

Tom *hasn't swum with dolphins, but he has eaten Mexican food. He has also gone canoeing, but he hasn't ridden a camel.*

Andrea

The Smiths

3 In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the examples.



- they/visit/San Diego – Yes
A: *Have they visited San Diego yet?*
B: *Yes, they have already visited San Diego.*
- she/have/breakfast – No
A: *Has she had breakfast yet?*
B: *No, she hasn't had breakfast yet.*
- Bill/do/the shopping – No
- Laura/finish/her homework – Yes
- they/buy/their tickets – Yes
- Bill/do/the ironing – No
- Mike/visit/the Louvre – Yes
- you/tidy/your room – No

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

- A: you ever slept in a tent?
B: Yes, I
- A: they been abroad?
B: Yes, they
- A: you taken part in a sports competition?
B: No, I
- A: she been on a cruise?
B: Yes, she
- A: John bought a camera?
B: No, he
- A: you met a famous singer?
B: No, I
- A: he come back?
B: No, he
- A: John and Keith passed their exams?
B: Yes, they

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect*.

- I don't want to go to that park.
I've already been (already/be) there.
- The competition is next year but she
..... *(already/start) practising.*
- Jane *(just/pass) her driving test, but she (not/buy) a car yet!*
- We *(already/send) out the invitations for the lecture.*
- He is looking for a job, but he
(not/find) one yet.
- You're late! Mr Harris *(just/leave).*

6 Fill in: *since or for*, as in the example.

- for* nine years
- Monday
- 1971
- a day
- last month
- six weeks
- a weekend
- December
- five days
- yesterday
- last night
- a week

7 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Yes, we have **never/already** visited the Statue of Liberty.
- 2 He has been a teacher **for/since** thirty years.
- 3 A: Have you talked to Helen?
B: Yes, I have **ever/just** called her.
- 4 No, I have **ever/never** been to Egypt.
- 5 Have you **never/ever** been to a football match?
- 6 I haven't finished my homework **yet/already**.
- 7 She has lived in Rio **for/since** 1984.
- 8 They have **already/yet** bought a computer.
- 9 Tracy has **never/ever** seen snow.
- 10 Cairo is the best place I've **never/ever** visited.
- 11 I have been at university **already/for** three years.
- 12 The boat to Malta hasn't left **yet/already**.
- 13 Gary hasn't been abroad **for/since** last summer.
- 14 A: Have you packed your suitcase?
B: Yes, I have **just/since** packed it.
- 15 I have **never/ever** travelled by train.

8 Fill in: *yet, how long, never, since, just, for or ever, as in the example.*

- 1 *How long* have you lived in Ankara?
- 2 Sophie has been to the opera before.
- 3 I've finished my homework.
- 4 He has been in Hungary 1993.
- 5 A: Have you paid the phone bill?
B: No, I haven't paid it
- 6 have you worked here?
- 7 A: Have you cleaned your room?
B: Yes, I have cleaned it.
- 8 I have been fishing before.
- 9 Have you been on a canoe trip?
- 10 She has been on holiday last Monday.
- 11 Jerry has been ill three days.
- 12 have you been here?
- 13 David hasn't found a job
- 14 I have lived in this house eight years.
- 15 This is the best burger I've had.

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*, as in the example.

- 1 A: *Have you ever been* (you/ever/go) to a circus?
B: Yes, I (go) to one last year.
A: (you/have) a good time?
B: Oh yes! I (have) a lot of fun.
- 2 A: (you/go) to the theatre last night?
B: Yes, I (see) an excellent play.
A: What (you/see)?
B: Romeo and Juliet.
- 3 A: (you/do) the shopping yet?
B: Yes, I (do) it this morning.
A: (you/wash) the car yet?
B: Yes, I (already/wash) it.
- 4 A: (you/ever/eat) Chinese food?
B: Yes, I (eat) Chinese food last month.
A: (you/like) it?
B: No, it (taste) terrible.
- 5 A: (you/ever/work) in a café?
B: Yes, I (work) in a café last summer.
A: (you/enjoy) it?
B: Yes, I (enjoy) it very much!
- 6 A: (they/go) to Madrid?
B: Yes, they (be) there last May.
A: How, (they/go) there?
B: By car.



a/an/the

- We use **a/an** to talk about something for the first time. We use **the** to talk about something we have mentioned before. *There's **a** dog in the garden. **The** dog is near the swimming pool.*
- We also **use the** before:
 - names of rivers: *the Nile, the Amazon*
 - names of seas: *the Mediterranean Sea*
 - names of oceans: *the Pacific, the Atlantic*
 - names of mountain ranges: *the Himalayas, the Alps*
 - names of deserts: *the Sahara Desert*
 - names of museums: *the National Museum*
 - names of musical instruments: *the piano, the violin*
 - names of hotels: *the Hilton*
 - nationalities: *the Polish, the Italians*
 - names of families: *the Johnsons, the Browns*
 - names of tribes: *the Navajo, the Inuit*
 - unique landmarks: *the Pyramids*
 - groups of islands: *the Maldives*
- We **don't use the** before:
 - proper nouns: *Paul, Warsaw*
 - names of countries: *Spain, Turkey*
 - BUT the UK, the USA**
 - names of meals: *dinner, breakfast*
 - names of sports/games: *basketball, cards*

Pronunciation

The is pronounced /ðə/ before words which begin with a consonant sound: *the glass, the baby*

The is pronounced /ði:/ before words which begin with a vowel sound: *the egg, the apple*

10 Fill in a, an or the where necessary.

- Athens is the capital of Greece.
- I have got brother and two sisters.
- Stella's* is excellent restaurant.
- Browns are from America.
- We had picnic in park yesterday.
- Joey cooked dinner yesterday and I made cake.
- I saw awful film at cinema last night.
- Statue of Liberty is in New York.
- Did you get apple for Jerry?
- Vivaldi was famous composer and violinist.
- My name is Tom. I am from Ottawa.
- Is there any milk in fridge?
- Her father is pilot. He flies aeroplane.
- Jim has got two uncles and aunt.
- Dana went to Brazil last summer.
- I don't want burger for lunch.
- Paris is capital of France.
- Bill hasn't got computer, but Alex has.
- We saw great film last night.
- Brenda likes swimming, but she doesn't like playing guitar.
- Danube isn't longer than Amazon.
- How much are these eggs?
- My mother is nurse.
- Tony can play guitar very well.
- Have you visited Leaning Tower of Pisa?
- Is Paul from Scotland?
- We stayed at Swan hotel.
- Portuguese are very friendly people.
- They spent their summer holidays in Maldives.
- Jeff plays football very well.



1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I'm a bellboy. I in a hotel.
A worked B am working C work
- 2 He his sister last weekend.
A visited B is visiting C visit
- 3 I my room. Can I watch TV, now?
A tidy B have tidied C am tidying
- 4 She to music right now.
A listen B is listening C listened
- 5 We to Canada last summer.
A went B go C am going
- 6 Julie a chef for six years.
A be B been C has been
- 7 I usually TV every afternoon.
A watch B am watching C watched
- 8 She a book at the moment.
A reads B read C is reading
- 9 Joe some souvenirs in London last month.
A bought B buy C is buying
- 10 My father always to work by bus.
A go B goes C is going

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, as in the example.

- 1 We **had** (have) chicken for dinner last night.
- 2 My father always (come) home at 6 pm.
- 3 There are dark clouds in the sky. I (not/take) you to the park.
- 4 Sara (not/play) football with us yesterday.
- 5 (you/want) something to drink?
- 6 Please be quiet! The baby (sleep).
- 7 Jill (do) the shopping every Saturday morning.
- 8 (Jim/pay) the phone bill yet?
- 9 Jason (wash) the car now.
- 10 Don't touch the stove! I (just/turn) it on!
- 11 Nicole (never/travel) to Spain.
- 12 The weather is nice. Why (not/we/go) to the beach?

3 Match the questions to the answers, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have you ever been to Paris? | a No, I don't. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Will it rain tomorrow? | b For four years. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> What is she doing right now? | c Yes, she is. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Do you watch TV every day? | d Yes, it will. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> How often do you visit your parents? | e No, I'm not. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> How long have you lived in London? | f No, I haven't. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> When did you become a lawyer? | g Tomorrow. |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Is she staying at Karen's house? | h She's reading. |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Are you going to Hungary? | i Once a week. |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> When are you leaving for Germany? | j Seven years ago. |

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Andrea,

Hello from Dublin! The weather **1)** (**be**) fantastic and I **2)** (**have**) a wonderful time. I **3)** (**stay**) at a comfortable hotel near the city centre. I **4)** (**be**) here since Thursday and I **5)** (**already/do**) many interesting things.

I **6)** (**see**) a play at the Abbey Theatre. It **7)** (**be**) very entertaining! I **8)** (**also/visit**) the Guinness Brewery. I **9)** (**visit**) it on Saturday. They **10)** (**show**) our tour group how they make beer.

There are a lot of things I **11)** (**not/do**) yet. I **12)** (**not/do**) any shopping on Grafton Street yet and I **13)** (**not/be**) to any pubs yet.

Dublin **14)** (**be**) a very friendly city – you must visit it one day. I think I **15)** (**visit**) it again next year. I **16)** (**come**) back on the 16th. See you then.

Love,
Laura



Revision (Units 1-12)

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: 1) (be) you at home last night?
B: No, I 2) (not/be). I
3) (go) to hospital.
A: What 4) (happen)?
B: I 5) (fall) off my bicycle
and 6) (break) my arm.
- A: 7) (you/go) out?
B: Yes, I 8) (be).
A: Where 9) (you/go)?
B: To the sports centre.
A: Take an umbrella. I think it 10)
(rain).
- A: Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?
B: Yes, here you 11) (be).
A: Thanks. How much 12) (it/be)?
B: It 13) (be) one pound
thirty. Anything else?
A: No, thanks.
- A: When 14) (be) the last time
you 15) (go) out for dinner?
B: Last Saturday.
A: Where 16) (you/go)?
B: To Pierre's, the new French restaurant.
A: Who 17) (you/go) with?
B: I 18) (go) with Terry and Sandra.
A: 19) (you/have) a good time?
B: Yes, it 20) (be) great.

6 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

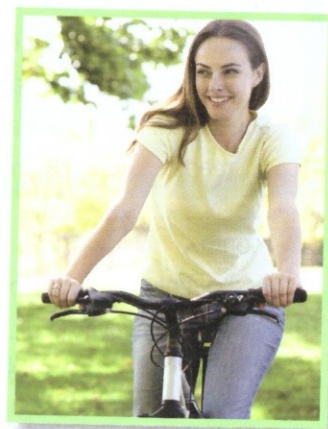
- 1 The exit is ~~under~~ your left. on
- 2 We are visiting the museum
at Saturday.
- 3 John is oldest than Catherine.
- 4 The football team played good
yesterday.
- 5 Pablo Picasso didn't painted
the Mona Lisa.
- 6 Could he played the piano when
he was five?
- 7 Would you like some sugars in
your coffee?
- 8 When is the new Chinese restaurant?

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 It's too hot. I (open) the
window.
- 2 Yesterday, when she
(come) home from work, she
..... (find) a dog in the garden.
- 3 What (you/work) on at
the moment?
- 4 (you/enjoy) the party
last night?
- 5 She (live) in a big house
outside London.

8 Tick (✓) the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a Susie is going
cycling in her free
time.
b Susie goes cycling
in her free time. ✓
- 2 a Are you studying at the moment?
b Do you study at the moment?
- 3 a She went to the theatre last night.
b She goes to the theatre last night.
- 4 a What are you doing last Tuesday?
b What did you do last Tuesday?
- 5 a When was the last time you
write a letter?
b When was the last time you
wrote a letter?
- 6 a I arrived last Wednesday.
b I will arrive last Wednesday.
- 7 a Did you have fun last night?
b Do you have fun last night?
- 8 a Harriet is usually doing the cooking.
b Harriet usually does the cooking.
- 9 a Excuse me, is this hat yours?
b Excuse me, is this hat your?
- 10 a Jane's book is on the table.
b Jane book is on the table.



Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be /bi:/	was /wɒz/	been /bi:n/	learn /lɜ:n/	learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/	learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/
bear /beə/	bore /bɔ:/	born(e) /bɔ:n/	leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tən/	lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/	lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtən/	light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt (burned) /bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)/	burnt (burned) /bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	(been able to) /bɪn 'eɪbəl tə/	ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /rɪdən/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /tʃəʊzən/	rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rɪzən/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
deal /di:l/	dealt /delt/	dealt /delt/	sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	sew /səʊ/	sewed /səʊd/	sewn /səʊn/
dream /dri:m/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (dri:md)/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (dri:md)/	shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /drɪvən/	shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:tən/	show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	smell /smel/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
forbid /fə'bɪd/	forbade /fə'beɪd/	forbidden /fə'bɪdən/	spell /spel/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtən/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvən/	stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood /stud/
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /'frəʊzən/	steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/	sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	swear /sweə/	swore /swɔ:/	sworn /swɔ:n/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
hang /hæŋ/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	take /teɪk/	took /tuk/	taken /teɪkən/
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdən/	tear /teə/	tore /tɔ:/	torn /tɔ:n/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/	understood /ˌʌndə'stud/	understood /ˌʌndə'stud/
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /wəʊkən/
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
			write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtən/

Progress Test (Units 1-3)



NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Sally a student?
A Are B Is C Am
- 2 Joseph is artist.
A — B a C an
- 3 They got short hair. They have got long hair.
A haven't B have C has
- 4 A: Are you a musician?
B: No, I I'm a doctor.
A isn't B 'm not C aren't
- 5 are magazines.
A This B That C These
- 6 he a singer?
A Are B Is C Am
- 7 A: is her name?
B: Sally Stuart.
A Where B What C How
- 8 A: Is the Parthenon in France?
B: No, it
A aren't B not C isn't
- 9 Jerry got a dog.
A has B have C haven't
- 10 A: Is that John's book?
B: No, it's
A mine B his C my
- 11 The dishwasher is the kitchen.
A on B in C next to
- 12 A: What's his favourite sport?
B: His favourite sport football.
A are B am C is
- 13 A: Mr Smith?
B: He's my French teacher.
A Who's B Whose C Who
- 14 This is Carol and dog.
A Ann B Anns' C Ann's
- 15 That is the house. They live there.
A boy's B boys' C boys
- 16 Are there books in the study?
A some B an C any
- 17 A: they from Portugal?
B: No, they're from Spain.
A Are B Is C Am
- 18 A: Can Larry sing?
B: Yes, he
A is B can C can't
- 19 Ito and Oko are from Tokyo. They Japanese.
A 're B 'm C 's
- 20 Tonia is nurse.
A an B — C a

Progress Test (Units 4-6)



NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: is Martin?
B: He's in the bedroom.
A Where B How old C What
- 2 A: Do you work on Saturday?
B: No, I work on Saturday.
A usually B never C always
- 3 A: do koalas live?
B: In Australia.
A When B Why C Where
- 4 Tom was born 1993.
A on B in C at
- 5 Susan go to school?
A Do B Does C Don't
- 6 is an orange juice, please?
A How B How many C How much
- 7 They going to the cinema at the weekend.
A doesn't like B like C likes
- 8 He always reads a magazine the evening.
A at B on C in
- 9 long do elephants live?
A Where B How C Why
- 10 Pam wakes up very early. She starts work at 7 am in the morning.
A never B always C rarely
- 11 She dinner at the moment.
A is cooking B am cooking C cooks
- 12 eggs are there in the fridge?
A How much B How C How many
- 13 She a shower every night.
A is having B has C am having
- 14 It today in Boston.
A isn't snowing B snows C snowing
- 15 Lynn eat so much chocolate. It's bad for her.
A must B can C mustn't
- 16 You must your room clean.
A keeping B keeps C keep
- 17 You leave your dog alone in the house all day.
A mustn't B couldn't C had
- 18 don't you stop eating sweets?
A How B Why C When
- 19 Are you late today?
A working B work C works
- 20 Sue usually jeans and sandals.
A don't wear B is wearing C wears

Progress Test (Units 1-6)



NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: Is Pierre from France?
B: Yes, he
A are B am C is
- 2 A: Has she got brown eyes?
B: No, she She's got green eyes.
A haven't B hasn't C has
- 3 A: Can speak French?
B: Yes, I can.
A you B he C she
- 4 A: Have you got a bicycle?
B: Yes, I
A haven't B have C has
- 5 A: Are Juan and Carlos from Brazil?
B: Yes, are.
A you B he C they
- 6 Greg can cook, but he swim.
A can B is C can't
- 7 Alice is twelve years old. is a student.
A She B It C He
- 8 This is John's computer. It's
A his B him C he
- 9 There a lamp on the table.
A are B is C has
- 10 This is an apple and is an orange.
A those B that C these
- 11 The pictures are the wall.
A in B under C on
- 12 bag is this? It's Karen's.
A Who's B Who C Whose
- 13 there any pencils on the desk?
A Is B Are C Isn't
- 14 This is Mary and that's sister.
A hers B she C her
- 15 The plane leaves 9 am in the morning.
A at B in C on
- 16 A: is your best friend?
B: Ann.
A Who B When C What
- 17 Jim and Bill like playing football?
A Are B Doesn't C Do
- 18 we have some cake, please?
A Can B Can't C Must
- 19 You smoke in hospitals.
A mustn't B can C could
- 20 Rick for his exams this week.
A am studying B studies C is studying

Progress Test (Units 7-9)



NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 How legs does a cat have?
A many B much C long
- 2 Do we need bread?
A a B some C any
- 3 Would you like a biscuits?
A little B few C some
- 4 How about a of cake?
A cup B carton C piece
- 5 Where you born?
A had B were C was
- 6 Emily read when she was two years old, but she can read now.
A couldn't B can't C could
- 7 There a new museum in the city centre.
A is B were C am
- 8 There any CDs 100 years ago.
A wasn't B weren't C hadn't
- 9 Did you a pet when you were young?
A have B had C has
- 10 John is the shortest student his class.
A at B of C in
- 11 Paris is beautiful than Vienna.
A most B much C more
- 12 Judy is the intelligent student in the class.
A more B most C much
- 13 Villages are not as as large cities.
A dirtier B dirty C dirtiest
- 14 I think tennis is the best sport all.
A in B of C than
- 15 Is the Missouri River longer the Amazon?
A as B than C of
- 16 This is most expensive dress of all.
A the B than C a
- 17 Charles Dickens born in Portsmouth.
A had B was C were
- 18 How tea do you want?
A some B much C many
- 19 Can I have sugar in my coffee, please?
A a little B a few C any
- 20 The cheetah is much than the lion.
A fast B faster C fastest

Progress Test (Units 10-12)



NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 you see Lindsay yesterday?
A Will B Do C Did
- 2 Where did they at Christmas?
A goes B went C go
- 3 He likes playing basketball.
A — B the C a
- 4 Helen at the park on Sunday?
A Could B Was C Did
- 5 I finish it tomorrow.
A will B do C did
- 6 I have a motorcycle when I was ten.
A won't B wasn't C didn't
- 7 Go the stairs and turn left.
A through B up C into
- 8 Amy plays basketball
A good B well C best
- 9 Karen woke up because she heard a noise.
A loudly B loud C loudest
- 10 The girl's ball fell the swimming pool.
A along B towards C into
- 11 I'm hungry; I make a sandwich.
A have B will C did
- 12 I to buy a new house next year.
A 'm going B will C have
- 13 will be windy in Miami on Tuesday.
A It B There C It's
- 14 She will a new car.
A buys B buy C bought
- 15 I'll the keys on the table.
A leave B leaves C leaving
- 16 will be rain tomorrow.
A There B It C This
- 17 I Steve tonight.
A saw B am seeing C see
- 18 I go to school yesterday because I was ill.
A am not B didn't C don't
- 19 He has three books.
A buying B buy C bought
- 20 Tom hasn't travelled by plane he was twenty years old.
A for B since C already

Progress Test (Units 1-12)



NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 He went to the cinema Saturday.
A yesterday B ago C last
- 2 How many are there in your class?
A child B children C children's
- 3 those your pencils?
A Is B Isn't C Are
- 4 There are three in the car.
A men B men's C man
- 5 do you eat for dinner?
A Who B What C When
- 6 I sometimes go out with my friends Fridays.
A in B on C at
- 7 A: Is this your sweater?
B: No, it's sweater.
A her B hers C she
- 8 Yuko in Japan.
A lives B live C is living
- 9 playing with her friends at the moment?
A Is it B Is she C Is he
- 10 Can I have milk?
A some B any C a few
- 11 The cinema is the café and the post office.
A at B on C between
- 12 My father a delicious dinner last night.
A is making B make C made
- 13 Susan can read quickly than Jane.
A most B much C more
- 14 This city is clean.
A much B too C very
- 15 Lucy lives in Tokyo. She speak Japanese.
A can B mustn't C will
- 16 Steven ride a bicycle when he was five years old.
A must B could C should
- 17 He is heavier me.
A of B than C from
- 18 Have you been to Portugal?
A never B yet C ever
- 19 He has been here three days.
A yet B since C for
- 20 A: Pam?
B: She's my niece.
A Who's B Where's C Whose is



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