

1C How to ... ask and answer simple questions

REFERENCE ◀ page 13

We use these questions to ask for basic information.

What's your
name?
first name?
surname?
address?
phone number?

We use these questions to ask about spelling.

How do you
spell your
first name?
surname?

We use these phrases for:

saying something is correct

That's right.
Perfect.
Great.

saying something is not correct

No, that's not right.
No, that's wrong.

saying 'please wait'

Just a moment.
Just a minute.

saying 'thank you'

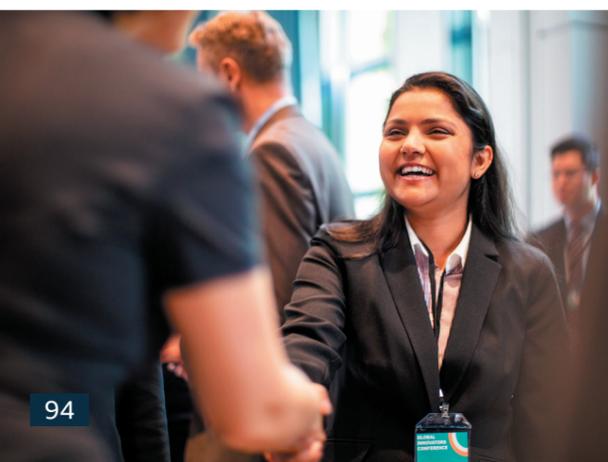
Thank you.
Thanks.

We use these phrases to check an answer.

Sorry, can you repeat that, please?
is it D-O-Y-L-E?
five or nine?

We use these titles for people.

person	we write	we say
a man	Mr	Mister
a woman	Ms	Mz /mæz/
a married woman	Mrs	Missis
a single woman	Miss	Miss
a doctor	Dr	Doctor



PRACTICE

1 Put the words in the correct order to make a conversation.

A: ¹a / Hello, / student. / I'm / new
Hello, I'm a new student.
B: Hello. ²name? / your / What's
A: It's Denise Stratford.
B: ³surname? / your / spell / you / do / How
A: S-T-R-A-T-F-O-R-D
B: Sorry, S-T-R-A-D ... ?
A: ⁴that's / right. / No, / not / It's S-T-R-A-T ...
B: OK. ⁵your / address? / What's
A: 5 Park Road, London N12.
B: Sorry. ⁶repeat / Can / please? / you / that,
A: 5 Park Road, London N12.
B: Thanks. ⁷minute. / a / Just / Here's your card.
A: Thank you.
B: ⁸Goodbye. / problem. / No

2 Correct the mistakes in the conversation.

A: What ~~are~~ ^{'s} your surname?
B: It's García.
A: What's you're first name?
B: Tomás.
A: Tomás García. Just a moment ... Here it is. What's your phone numbers?
B: It's 322 6237.
A: Sorry, is he 322 6237?
B: That's right.
A: What your address?
B: 7 Monroe Street, Washington.
A: How do you sing the street name?
B: M-O-N-R-O-E.
A: OK, great, thanks you. Here's your key card. You're in room 931.
B: Thank you.

3 Use the prompts to make a conversation.

A: morning. / What / name?
Good morning. What's your name?
B: Hello. / name / be / Kumar. / Nadia Kumar.
A: How / spell / Nadia?
B: N-A-D-I-A.
A: you / repeat / surname, / please?
B: Kumar.
A: Be / K-U-M-E-R?
B: No / that / not right. / It / be / K-U-M-A-R.
A: Just / minute. / Here's your card, Ms Kumar.
B: Perfect. / Thank

1D singular and plural nouns; a, an; have, has

REFERENCE ◀ page 14

Singular nouns

We use *a* and *an* with:

- singular nouns.
a pen, an email
- adjectives and singular nouns.
**a big supermarket
an Italian café**

We use *a* + a word beginning with a consonant sound.

a phone, a Turkish restaurant, a hotel

We use *an* + a word beginning with a vowel sound.

an actor, an office worker, an Australian bank

Plural nouns

We use *-s*, *-es* and *-ies* to make nouns plural.

tickets, boxes, countries

Spelling of regular plurals

most nouns	
add -s	passports keys
nouns ending <i>-ch</i> , <i>-s</i> , <i>-ss</i> , <i>-sh</i> , <i>-x</i>	
add -es	watches buses glasses dishes boxes
nouns ending consonant + <i>-y</i> , e.g. <i>university</i> , <i>country</i>	
change to -ies	universities countries

Notice that we say:

a university, a UK passport
NOT ~~an university, an UK passport~~
office workers, big problems
NOT ~~office~~s~~ workers; big~~s~~ problems~~

We use *the* when we have only one thing in a place.

the teacher, look at the board, close the door

have / has

We use *have* for possession.

I	have	a passport.
You		
He	has	an English name.
She		
It		

PRACTICE

1 Write *a* or *an* before the nouns.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 photo | 6 address |
| 2 restaurant | 7 shop assistant |
| 3 Indian name | 8 American city |
| 4 nationality | 9 taxi driver |
| 5 phone number | 10 sandwich |

2 Write the plural form of the words in Ex 1.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 photos | 6 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | 10 |

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use *a* or *an* or the correct number.

I have ...



1 **two bags**.....



2



3



4

My city has ...



5



6



7



8

2A present simple *be: we, you, they*

REFERENCE ◀ page 19

We use *you* for one person or for two, three, four, etc., people.

Positive (+)

subject	be	phrase
We	're	Spanish.
You	're	actors.
They	are	married.

We use ' for a missing letter.

We ~~are~~ → We're You ~~are~~ → You're They ~~are~~ → They're

We use contractions (*we're, you're, they're*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends.

We're waiters. You're happy. They're from Italy.

Negative (-)

subject	be + not	phrase
We	aren't	from the UK.
You	are not	students.
They		old.

We use a contraction (*they aren't*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends. They aren't Polish.

We can also say *We're not, You're not, They're not.*

We're not tired. You're not young. They're not new.

Yes/No questions

They are actors. Are they actors?

be	subject	phrase
Are	we	in Paris?
	you	from Colombia?
	they	office workers?

Short answers

Yes/No	subject	be
Yes,	we	are.
	you	
No,	they	aren't.

We don't use contractions with short answers with *yes*.

Yes, we are. NOT Yes, we're.

We can also say *No, we're not.*

Wh- questions

Wh- question word	be	subject
Who		we?
Where	are	they from?

PRACTICE

- Choose the correct alternative.

A: This is a photo of Ruby and Max.
 B: Are **you / we** friends?
 A: Yes, **we / we're** friends from university.
 B: **Are you / they** married?
 A: Yes, **they are / they're**.
 B: **Are they / Are** British?
 A: No, **aren't / they aren't**.
 B: Where **they are / are they** from?
 A: **They / They're** from Australia.
- Change the phrases in bold to *we, they or you*. Write the complete sentence.

1 Harry and Tony are singers. **They're** singers.
 2 Julie and I are shop assistants.
 3 Are **Camille and Sara** from Scotland?
 4 **My teachers** are Mr Vega and Ms Fox.
 5 Where are **you and Paola**?
 6 **The nurses** aren't here.
 7 **Len and I** are at university.
 8 Are **your phone numbers** here?
- Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

are (x2) 's I it's 'm n't 're
 what where we we're you

A: Hi. My name ¹ **'s** Alex.
 B: ² **'s** your name?
 C: ³ **'m** Bridget. I ⁴ **married** to Alex.
 B: ⁵ **are** you from?
 A: ⁶ **from** Switzerland.
 B: Where are ⁷ **today**?
 C: Today we ⁸ **in** Argentina.
 B: ⁹ **you** in Buenos Aires?
 A: No, we are ¹⁰ **'re** in Puerto Iguazú.
 C: Yes, ¹² **beautiful** here.
 A: And the people ¹³ **really** friendly.
 B: Have a good day!
 A/C: Thanks.

2B possessive adjectives

REFERENCE ◀ page 21

subject pronoun	possessive adjective
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
they	their

We use possessive adjectives before nouns.

Where's **my** book?

What are **their** names?

Our lesson is in room 23.

We say *your books, their names, our lessons*.

NOT ~~yours-books, theirs-names, ours-lessons~~

We use *its* for things and animals.

Notice the spelling.

It's = It is. It's a cat.

Its = possessive. Its name is Boots.

They're = They are. They're my parents.

Their = possessive. Their names are Zhang Wei and Li Na.

You're = You are. You're in room 52.

Your = possessive. What's your surname?

PRACTICE

- Choose the correct alternative.

A: Hi, is today ¹ **your / you** first day at school?
 B: Yes. Are you ² **your / my** teacher?
 A: No, I'm a student. ³ **Our / We** teacher isn't here.
 B: What's ⁴ **our / her** name?
 A: ⁵ **Our / Her** teacher is a man. ⁶ **His / Her** name is Mr Santo.
 B: Where is ⁷ **he / she**?
 A: ⁸ **He's / His** in the office, with the other teachers.
 B: Where is ⁹ **they're / their** office?
 A: ¹⁰ **It's / Its** in room 515.
- Correct the conversations. Add two words from the box.

my his her its our your (x2) their

1 A: Hello, ~~name's~~ ^{my} Thalia.
 B: Hi, Thalia.
 A: What are names?
 B: I'm Adam and this is Janine.

2 A: This is a photo of children.
 B: What are names?
 A: Maya and Penny.
 B: Oh, they're beautiful!

3 A: Is Lorraine married?
 B: Yes, husband's a businessman with a big company.
 A: What's name?
 B: Samsung.
 A: Samsung's a very big company!

4 A: Hi Liz, I'm at the airport, but brother isn't here.
 B: Oh, no. Just a moment. I have phone number.
 A: Thanks.
 B: It's 035927 4832725.

2C How to ... have short conversations

REFERENCE page 23

We use *How* questions to start conversations.

How's How is	work? school? your new phone? your sister?
How are	you? your children? your classes? things?

We use these phrases to answer.

It's I'm He's She's We're They're	good/great! OK/not bad.
	Not very good. Fine.

We use these phrases to start conversations.

starting a conversation	responding
Hi, Kate! Are you OK? It's a beautiful day.	Hi. Yes, I'm well. Yes, it is.

We use these phrases to end conversations.

ending a conversation	responding
Look at the time! Thanks for the coffee. See you later.	No problem. See you./Bye.

Other useful phrases:

A:	B:
Coffee?	No, thanks. Yes, please. Black, please. White, no sugar.
I'm tired.	Me too.

PRACTICE

1 Match the question (1–8) with the answers (a–h).

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 How's your job? f | a He's OK. |
| 2 How's university? b | It's great. It's small but it's in the city. |
| 3 How's your apartment? c | It's beautiful. Its name is Mitzy. |
| 4 How's your brother? d | Not bad but I'm very tired. My brother's not OK and my apartment is very small. |
| 5 How's your mother? e | They're fine, thank you. My mother's fifty now. |
| 6 How are things? f | It's great, thanks. The people in the office are very friendly. |
| 7 How are your parents? g | I'm very happy with it. My classes are difficult, but they're good. |
| 8 How's your new cat? h | She's great, thank you. |

2 Choose TWO correct answers for each conversation.

- A: Are you OK?
B: Yes, I'm well. / No, thanks. / I'm fine, thanks.
- A: See you later.
B: No problem. / Bye. / See you.
- A: How's your sister?
B: She's OK. / It's not very good. / She's fine.
- A: Coffee?
B: White, no sugar. / Black, please. / It's great!
- A: It's a beautiful day.
B: Yes, I'm well. / Yes, it is. / Yes.
- A: How's your new phone?
B: I'm very happy with it. / It's not bad. / They're good.

3 Put the words in the correct order to make a conversation.

- Maria: ¹nice / Kemi, / see / Hi, / to / you.
Hi, Kemi, nice to see you.
- Kemi: ²things? / are / Maria. / Hi, / How
- Maria: ³thanks. / Good, / Coffee?
- Kemi: ⁴please. / Yes, / sugar. / Black, / no
- Maria: ⁵are / children? / your / How
- Kemi: ⁶well. / 're / very / They
- Maria: ⁷the / Thanks / for / coffee.
- Kemi: ⁸problem. / No

4 Complete the conversation.

- Oskar: Hi Yusuf, good ¹ to see you.
- Yusuf: Hi Oskar, how ² are you?
- Oskar: I ³ am fine, thanks. You?
- Yusuf: Me ⁴ am. How ⁵ is your mother?
- Oskar: ⁶ It's OK, thank you. How's ⁷ your new apartment?
- Yusuf: ⁸ It's great. We're ⁹ both happy with it.
- Oskar: Good. Look at the ¹⁰ chat! Thanks ¹¹ for the chat.
- Yusuf: ¹² See you later.
- Oskar: Bye.

2D wh- questions + be

REFERENCE page 25



What?



Who?



Where?



When?



How?



How old?

We use *wh-* question words and *be* to ask questions about:

- a thing. A: **What's** in your bag? B: My laptop.
- a person. A: **Who** are your teachers? B: Stuart and Emma.
- a place. A: **Where** is Tennessee? B: In the USA.
- a time. A: **When's** our class? B: At ten o'clock.
- manner. A: **How** are your parents? B: They're well.
- age. A: **How old** is Stefan? B: He's fifteen.

wh- question word	be	subject or phrase
What	's	Gideon's job?
	are	their names?
Who	's	your friend?
	are	you?
Where	am	I?
	's	Leyla from?
When	are	my pens?
	's	her birthday?
How	are	their classes?
	's	Gianna?
How old	's	you today?
	are	his car?
	are	his children?

We use contractions (*What's, Who's, Where's, When's, How's*) in speaking, in emails and in messages to friends.

What's her name? Where's she from?

We also often use the full form.

What is her name? Where is she from?

PRACTICE

1 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

How's How are **What's** What are When
When's Who's Who are Where's Where are

- What's** your email address?
It's domway34@hetmail.ac.com.
- Verona?
It's in Italy.
- your parents?
They're Michael and Sheila.
- your new car?
It's great! I'm very happy with it.
- the answers to Exercise 3A?
Number 1 is 'a', number 2 is 'an' and number 3 is 'a'.
- our English class?
It's on Wednesday.
- Kiera?
She's my wife.
- your children?
They're at school.
- your classes?
They're difficult, but they're great!
- is the weekend in your country?
It's on Friday and Saturday.

2 Correct the mistake in each question.

- A: ~~What~~ are Diana and Kayla?
Who are Diana and Kayla?
B: They're my sisters.
A: When are they?
B: They're very young, two and five.
- A: How's 'fútbol' in English?
B: It's 'football'.
A: What's your favourite football player?
B: Cristiano Ronaldo.
- A: How old has Tom?
B: He's twenty-two.
A: Who's he now?
B: He's at university in Toronto, Canada.
- A: When are the children?
B: They're in the park.
A: What are they with?
B: They're with Rosa.



3A possessive 's

REFERENCE page 29



Suzanne's car



Joe's guitar

We use 's with a person.

Mrs Taylor's book
my brother's job

We use 's to talk about possessions.

Harry's watch is very old.
NOT ~~The watch of Harry is very old.~~

We use 's to talk about family.

He is Maria's son.
Jason's sister is an artist.

Notice that we also use 's with contractions.

Suzanne's from France = Suzanne is from France.
Joe's a businessman = Joe is a businessman.



possessive 's

Pat's new phone's very good.

contraction 's = is

PRACTICE

1 Correct the sentences. Add the possessive 's.

- 1 This is Tom key.
This is Tom's key.
- 2 Anna favourite thing is her phone.
- 3 Saanvi is Kiara mother.
- 4 Our teacher name is Mr Kaminski.
- 5 Katie taxi is here.
- 6 Where are Luis glasses?
- 7 Will Brown book is very good.
- 8 Is this Jess magazine?
- 9 Are you Ms McKee students?
- 10 What is Michele address?

2 Correct the conversations. Add apostrophes (').

- 1 A: 'Whats your friends name?
What's your friend's name?
B: 'Its Alfonso.
A: 'Is Alfonsos wifes name Gianna?
B: 'No, her names Bella. Giannas their new baby.
- 2 A: 'Your bags very big. Whats in it?
B: 'I have my husbands laptop and my sons schoolbooks. His name is Rob. And I have a football!
A: 'Is it Robs football?
B: 'No, its my daughters football!
- 3 A: 'Wheres Kirsties boyfriend from?
B: 'Mikes from Dublin.
A: 'How olds Mike?
B: 'I don't know. Twenty-eight? Jan, whens Mikes birthday?

3 Look at Ex 2 again. Is each 's possessive 's (P) or a contraction of is (C)?

- 1 What's C, friend's P
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

3B present simple have + yes/no questions (I, you, we, they)

REFERENCE page 31

We use *have* in the present simple to talk about possessions (things), friends and family.

I **have** a new bike. We **have** two friends in Rome.
Sam and Mina **have** three children.

Positive

subject	have	object or phrase
I	have	a new phone.
You		an Italian father.
We		three sisters.
They		some photos.

With the positive *have* we use:

- *a/an* + singular nouns.
They **have a daughter**.
You **have an email from Nicola**.
- numbers + singular or plural nouns.
I **have one brother and three sisters**.
- *some* + plural nouns.
I **have some keys**.



three keys



some keys

Negative

subject	auxiliary (do)	have	object
I	don't	have	a big TV.
You			an English book.
We			two classes today.
They			any brothers.

We use the contraction *don't* (= *do not*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends. I **don't have a car**.

With the negative *don't have* we use:

- *a, an*, numbers.
I **don't have a job**. We **don't have an office**. They **don't have two cars**.
- *any* + plural nouns.
Mel and Tim **don't have any brothers**. (= no brothers)

Yes/No questions

auxiliary verb (do)	subject	have	object
Do	you	have	a car?
	they		any British friends?

With *yes/no* questions we use:

- *a, an* + singular nouns. Do you **have a pen**?
Do you **have an American passport**?
- *any* + plural nouns. Do you **have any tissues**?

Short answers

Yes/No	subject	auxiliary verb (do)
Yes,	I	do.
No,	we	don't.

No, they don't. NOT ~~No, they don't have.~~

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*.

- 1 I have a Spanish passport and English passport.
- 2 Do you have menu?
- 3 We have Chinese students in the class.
- 4 Do they have friends in the UK?
- 5 I have old phone.
- 6 You don't have bags with you.
- 7 We have scissors, but where are they?
- 8 Do they have sandwiches in the café?

2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 a / you / bike? / Do / have Do you have a bike?
- 2 children? / Pat and Viv / Do / have / any
- 3 at / you / Nasir, / desk / a / do / have / home?
- 4 cups? / we / any / do / have / Carolina,
- 5 have / Craig? / any / you / Do / sisters,
- 6 Davies, / have / any / Mrs / do / books? / the students

3 Complete the short answers to the questions (1–6) in Ex 2.

- 1 No, I **don't**.
- 2 Yes,
- 3 Yes,
- 4 No,
- 5 Yes,
- 6 No,

4 Correct one mistake in each line of the conversations.

- 1 A: Do you have ~~any~~ laptop at home?
B: No, I do, but I have a tablet.
A: And do you a phone?
B: Yes, I don't, but it's not here.
- 2 A: Do you have some children?
B: Yes, we do have. We have two boys.
A: Do they have any photos?
B: Yes, here on my phone. They have six and eight.

3C How to ... shop for clothes

REFERENCE ◀ page 33

We use *How much* to ask about prices.

How much	is the coat?
	is this jumper?
	are the shoes?

We use these answers.

It's	five euros (€5). eighteen dollars (\$18).
They're	twenty-five pounds (£25).

We use these phrases when buying clothes.

customer	shop assistant
Excuse me?	Can I help you?
Can I try this jacket on? Can I try it on?	Yes, of course.
Do you have a small size?	Yes, we do. No, we don't. Yes. Here you are.
Where's the changing room?	It's over there.

We use these phrases to talk about size.

- Extra small/XS
- Small/S
- Medium/M
- Large/L
- Extra large/XL
- Size ten/10
- I'm (a) size sixteen.



PRACTICE

- Choose the correct alternative.

A: Excuse ¹I / me?
B: Yes, ²I can / Can I help you?
A: Yes, how much ³is / are this coat?
B: ⁴It's / Its €37.
A: Do you have a medium ⁵colour / size?
B: Yes, here ⁶you're / you are.
A: Can I ⁷have / try it on?
B: Yes, ⁸course / of course.
A: And how much ⁹is / are the shoes?
B: ¹⁰They / They're €43. What size are ¹¹you / they?
A: ¹²I'm / My size 40.
- Complete the conversation.

A: This top is nice. How ¹...much... is it?
B: I don't know. ²..... me?
C: Yes? Can I ³..... you?
B: ⁴..... much is this top?
C: It ⁵..... £12.99.
A: That's good. Can I try it ⁶..... ?
C: Yes, of ⁷.....
A: Do you ⁸..... a small size?
C: Yes, ⁹..... you are.
A: Thanks. Where's the ¹⁰..... room?
C: It's over there.

3 Use the prompts to make a conversation.

Assistant: Can / help / you?
Can I help you?
Customer: Yes, / much / be / the trousers?
Assistant: They / be / \$55.
Customer: you / have / an / extra large / size?
Assistant: I / be / sorry, / we / not.
Customer: How / be / this / T-shirt?
Assistant: It / be / \$5.
Customer: I / try / on?
Assistant: Yes. / size / be / you?
Customer: I / be / size / fourteen.

3D likes, dislikes and opinions

REFERENCE ◀ page 34



We use *love, like, don't like, hate* with:

- plural nouns.
I love shoes. They hate big shops.
 - the names of people and places.
I like Fatima. We love Spain.
 - nouns that don't have a plural.*
I love football. My children don't like homework.
- * Some other nouns that don't have a plural are: *music, money, rain, water, work, tennis, golf, information, the internet.*

We use *really* before *like, love, don't like, hate*.

I really like food shops. I really don't like clothes shops.

We use *a lot* after *like* + object. **I like Pat a lot.**

We use *think* for opinions.



I love it. I think it's beautiful. I don't like it. I think it's really bad.

Yes/No questions

auxiliary (do)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
Do	I you we they	like	children?
		think	this app is good?

Short answers

Yes/No	subject	auxiliary (do)
Yes,	I	do.
No,	they	don't.

No, I don't. NOT No, I don't like.

PRACTICE

- Choose the correct alternative.

1 I love / hate coffee. It's my favourite thing in the morning.
2 Do you love / like Pete's girlfriend? I think she's nice.
3 Our parents like everything new. They really / don't like old things.
4 I hate / not like my job! It's really difficult.
5 I like / think this photo of you is beautiful.
6 Stuart and I very / really like Turkey.
7 I have an orange phone, an orange car and an orange laptop. I love / like a lot orange!
8 My children like their new teacher a much / lot.
9 Do you think / like this book is good?
10 Mimi and Alessio no / don't like cities.
- Put the words in the correct order to make conversations.

1 A: week? / your / day / favourite / the / of / What's
What's your favourite day of the week?
B: I / Fridays. / like / really
A: too. / Me
B: hate / Mondays. / And / I / really

2 A: coat? / like / my / Sonia, / new / you / do
B: do. / Yes, / I / it's / beautiful. / think / I
A: new / your / How's / apartment?
B: happy / We're / with / it. / really / We / lot. / like / a / it
- Correct the mistake in each sentence. Two sentences are correct.

1 I love clothes shop.
I love clothes shops.

2 We like really bookshops.

3 Young people no like black and white films.

4 We hate big city.

5 Mark and Sheila like Mexico a lot.

6 Think you the new supermarket is good?

7 I not think Julia's ring is old.

8 A: Do you like babies? B: Yes, I like.

9 We don't like football, but we love tennis.

10 I like your coat lot.

11 Like Tom and Kate Italian restaurants?

12 We like a lot our new apartment.

4A adverbs of frequency

REFERENCE ◀ page 39

- We use the present simple to talk about:
- possessions, likes, dislikes and opinions.
 - We **have** six apples.
 - My children **really like** pizzas.
 - I **think** Sofia is a great restaurant.
 - habits and routines.
 - I **have** breakfast at seven.
 - Do you **eat** fish every day?

We use adverbs of frequency to talk about habits and routines.



Positive

subject	adverb of frequency	verb	object or phrase
I	always	drink	coffee at breakfast.
You			
We	never	eat	fish at lunch.
They			

Adverbs of frequency go before a verb.

I **always have** an egg for breakfast.

NOT I ~~have always~~ an egg for breakfast.

have = eat or drink

I **often have** a sandwich and a fruit juice for lunch.

Negative

subject	auxiliary (do)	adverb of frequency	verb	object or phrase
I	don't	usually	drink	tea with milk.
You				
We		often	have	fish for breakfast.
They				

We use a positive (+) verb with *never*.

We **never eat** in restaurants.

NOT We ~~don't never eat~~ in restaurants.

Yes/No questions and adverbs of frequency

auxiliary (do)	subject	adverb of frequency	verb	object or phrase
Do	you	usually	eat	red meat?
	they	often		

We use normal short answers.

Yes, I do.

No, we don't.

PRACTICE

1 Put the adverbs of frequency in brackets in the correct place.

- I drink tea with milk. (never)
I **never drink** tea with milk.
- We have breakfast at eight. (usually)
- My parents eat dinner at nine. (always)
- I have an umbrella in my bag. (not often)
- My children listen to the radio. (never)
- I choose green apples. (often)
- Do you write in a notebook? (always)
- I look at our old family photos. (sometimes)
- I read newspapers. (not usually)
- Do Barry and Olivia speak Spanish? (often)

2 Look at the table. Complete the conversation with the correct adverbs of frequency.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
meat or fish		✓				✓	✓
vegetables	✓		✓		✓		✓
fruit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
tea	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
coffee							
chocolate						✓	

- A: Do you eat healthy food?
B: Yes, good food is very important to me. I ¹ **always** have fruit for breakfast.
- A: Do you drink tea or coffee?
B: I ² drink tea, but I ³ drink coffee.
- A: Do you like vegetables?
B: I like vegetables and I ⁴ eat green vegetables or tomatoes and pasta for lunch.
- A: Do you eat meat?
B: I ⁵ eat meat or fish and I ⁶ eat meat or fish at the weekend.
- A: And do you always eat healthy food?
B: Well, I love chocolate, but I don't ⁷ eat it. I ⁸ have it at the weekend, but not always.



4B present simple: regular verbs (he, she, it)

REFERENCE ◀ page 41

Positive

subject	infinitive (+ -s, -es)	object or phrase
He	starts	at nine.
She	finishes	at six.
It		

Spelling

most verbs	add -s	reads makes
verbs ending -ch, -sh, -ss, -x	add -es	finishes watches
do and go	add -es	does goes
verbs ending consonant + -y e.g. study, try	change to -ies	studies tries
have	irregular	has

Negative

subject	auxiliary verb (do)	infinitive	object or phrase
He	doesn't	eat	meat.
She		have	breakfast.
It			

She **likes** football. She **doesn't** like football.

We use the contraction *doesn't* (= *does not*) for negatives in speaking and in informal writing.

Diana **doesn't work** on Mondays.

Notice that we use adverbs of frequency before a verb.

Nick **sometimes gets up** at half past five.

Dylan **never has** breakfast.

Jayne **doesn't often watch** TV.



PRACTICE

1 Write the correct present simple form of the verbs in bold.

MP's weekends are different. She usually ¹ **get up** at 10, and she ² **have** a big breakfast. She always ³ **check** her emails. She ⁴ **answer** important emails and then she ⁵ **do** something outside. For example, she ⁶ **work** in the garden. On Saturday, MP often ⁷ **make** dinner for her family. After dinner, MP's brother ⁸ **choose** a film and he ⁹ **watch** it with MP. She ¹⁰ **go** to bed early – at 10 or 10.30. She sometimes ¹¹ **read** in bed, but she never ¹² **look at** her emails and messages at night.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- My brother Tom **doesn't drink** (not drink) coffee, but he (love) fruit juice.
- My father (make) breakfast for everyone at seven and he (go) to work at eight.
- My sister Lorna (not like) the colour red, but she (have) one red T-shirt.
- My friend Tess (understand) English, but she (not speak) it.
- My mother (not eat) breakfast. She (read) her emails and messages and has a cup of black coffee.
- My friend Leo never (work) in the evening, but he sometimes (study) Spanish.
- Mrs White (not know) my name, but she always (say) hello.
- My doctor (ask) a lot of questions and he always (listen) to my answers.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence. Two sentences are correct.

- Marko live in Vienna.
Marko **lives in Vienna**.
- Dr Lund doesn't likes it.
- Rachel studys in the evening.
- My sister doesn't often have lunch.
- My brother no hates cats.
- Ms Rodriguez starts work always at eight o'clock.
- Sam never doesn't write emails.
- Tessa doesn't usually leave home at nine.
- Mr Hart think phones are bad in class.
- My son gos to bed at nine o'clock.

4C How to ... order in a café

REFERENCE ◀ page 43

We use this language to order food and drink in a café.

Can I have a tea, please?
Can we have a pastry, two coffees, please?

We use *How much* to ask about price.

How much is this pastry?
it?
that?

We often use *that* to ask about the price of all the food and drink.

Can we have three coffees and an apple pastry, please?
How much is that?

We use these phrases to answer about price.

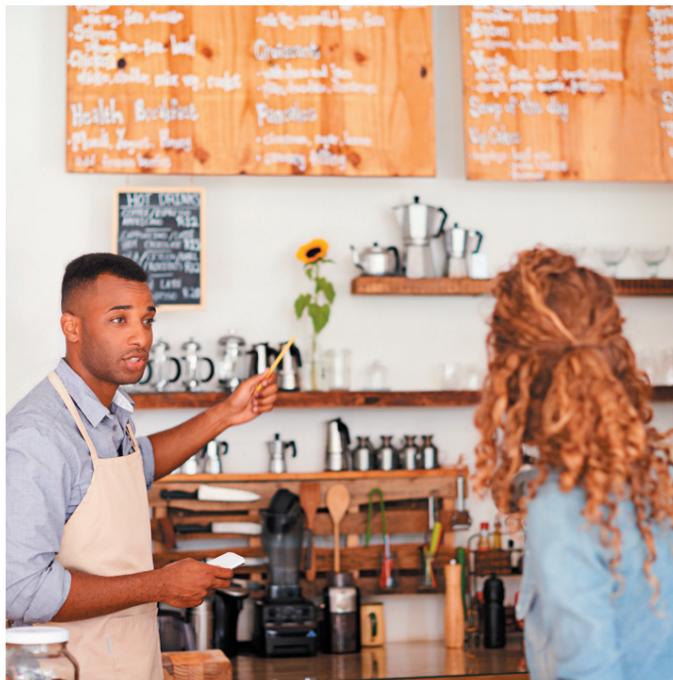
It's two euros.
That's ten dollars.

The waiter says:

- Can I help you?
- Anything else?
- Here you are.
- Here you go.
- Just a moment.
- Just a minute.
- Let me check.

We ask about alternatives with *or*.

question	answer
Still sparkling?	Still, please.
Tea or coffee?	Tea, please.



PRACTICE

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 have / I / a / Can / coffee, / please?
Can I have a coffee, please?
- 2 is / much / it? / How
- 3 one / fifty. / It's / pound
- 4 moment. / Just / a
- 5 you / go. / Here
- 6 Can / pastries, / four / we / please? / have
- 7 check. / me / Let
- 8 you / Here / are.

2 Complete the conversation with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

a can cold else help much
or please no that that's we

- A: Can I ¹..... you?
B: Yes, ²..... we have two egg sandwiches, ³.....?
A: White ⁴..... brown bread?
B: Brown, please.
A: Anything ⁵..... ?
B: Yes, can ⁶..... have two Americanos, with milk?
A: Hot or ⁷..... milk?
B: Hot, please. How much is ⁸..... ?
A: Just ⁹..... minute ... ¹⁰..... nine pounds fifty.

3 Complete the conversations.

- 1 A: Can I ¹help..... you?
B: Yes, can I have a ²k..... and ³f....., please?
A: ⁴J..... a moment. Here you go.
B: Thank you.
A: I'm sorry about that.
B: No problem. Can we have two ⁵m..... waters, please?
A: Still or ⁶s..... ?
B: Still, please.
- 2 A: Excuse ⁷m..... ? Can I have a napkin, please?
B: Of course. ⁸H..... you are.
A: Thank you. How ⁹m..... are the pastries?
B: They're three ¹⁰e..... .
A: Can I have two, please?
B: Apple ¹¹o..... chocolate?
A: An apple ¹²p....., please.

4D present simple: yes/no questions (*he, she, it*)

REFERENCE ◀ page 45

Yes/No questions

She eats meat. Does she eat meat?

auxiliary verb (does)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
Does	he	live	in Brazil?
	she	like	animals?
	it	start	at nine?

Does he live here?

NOT ~~Does he lives here?~~

Short answers to yes/no questions.

Yes/No	subject	auxiliary verb (do)
Yes,	he	does.
No,	it	doesn't.

No, it doesn't.

NOT ~~No, it doesn't start.~~

PRACTICE

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 job? / son / like / your / his / Does
Does your son like his job?
- 2 pastries? / Megan / like / Does
- 3 Mrs Wood / Italian? / Does / speak
- 4 Julia / Does / write / often / you? / to
- 5 children? / any / Mr Baker / Does / have
- 6 have / your / good / Matt, / a / phone / does / camera?
- 7 Liz, / you? / mother / does / live / your / with
- 8 at / lesson / start / does / the / Tessa, / nine?

2 Match the questions (1–8) in Ex 1 with the answers (a–h).

- a ✓ **Yes, he does**..... He has a son and a daughter. **5**
- b ✓ She writes every week.
- c ✗ It starts at ten.
- d ✓ He thinks his job's great.
- e ✗ But she speaks Spanish.
- f ✓ It's really good.
- g ✗ She has an apartment in town.
- h ✓ She really loves pastries.

3 Write the short answers in Ex 2.

4 Complete the questions with *Does, Do, Is or Are*.

- 1 **Does** Himari drink milk?
- 2 your children like fish?
- 3 Jerry's wallet black?
- 4 the class finish at eight o'clock?
- 5 Henning and Mia understand English?
- 6 your shoes from Germany?
- 7 Kasia's surname start with a 'W' or a 'V'?
- 8 it half past nine now?

5 Use the prompts to make conversations.

- 1 A: Be / your brother / teacher?
Is your brother a teacher?
B: No / he / be / not. / He / be / businessman.
A: he / like / his job?
B: No, / he / not.
A: he / work / in the city?
B: Yes, / he
A: Be / he / married?
B: No / he / not.
- 2 A: Be / your Chinese classes good?
B: Yes, / they / be.
A: your teacher / speak / English?
B: Yes, / she / but she / never / speak / English in class.
A: Be / Chinese easy?
B: No / it / be / not, / but I love it!
A: you / understand / everything in class?
B: Yes, / I / but I / not understand / films in Chinese.



5A object pronouns

REFERENCE page 49

We use subject pronouns before verbs.

She's a digital designer.
He lives in Rome.

We use object pronouns:

- after verbs.
The children **love her**.
I **call him** every week.
- after prepositions.
My father **doesn't listen to me**.
I usually **get coffee for them**.

subject pronouns	object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
it	it
she	her
we	us
you	you
they	them

PRACTICE

1 Match each question (1–5) with two answers (a–j). Use the pronouns in bold to help you.

- Do you like Ed Sheeran? **b, f**
 - Do you like Emma Stone?
 - Is this T-shirt a good colour for me?
 - Does your daughter often speak to you?
 - Where are my sandwiches?
- a Yes, **she's** great.
b **He's** very good.
c Yes, **we** speak every day.
d Yes, it is. I really like **it**.
e You have **them**.
f Yes, I like **him** a lot.
g I don't know **her**.
h Yes, she calls **us** every Saturday.
i **It's** very nice.
j **They're** in your bag.

2 Change the words in bold to subject or object pronouns.

- Leyla** is a student in my class. I often work in pairs with **Leyla**.
She's a student in my class. I often work in pairs with her.
- Kevin and Neil** are brothers. I like **Kevin and Neil** a lot.
- How's your new apartment? Are you happy with **your new apartment**?
- Alice and I** are sisters. Ms Dexter teaches **Alice and me**.
- Hello, Nisha and Dimitry. Can I help **Nisha and Dimitri**?
- Do you know **Mr Baros**? **Mr Baros** is from Greece.
- My mother** is a teacher. The students like **my mother**.
- Red** is my favourite colour. I like **red** a lot.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence. Use an object pronoun. Two sentences are correct.

- You never listen to ~~me~~.
- Sarah's a friend from school. She's great and I like him a lot.
- My colleague's name is Mr Seong. I have lunch with he every Friday.
- We live in Madrid and my sister lives with we.
- Does your son often help you?
- I don't drink milk because I don't like them.
- My children go to bed at seven and I read to they for half an hour.
- My English friend sometimes calls me at 3 a.m!
- Who is Harry? I don't know it.
- We help Jennifer a lot but she never thanks them.

4 Correct the mistake in B's part of each conversation. Add an object pronoun.

- A: Where are my keys?
B: I don't have. Are they in your bag?
them
- A: Mr Young speaks very good English.
B: Yes, but I don't always understand.
- A: Is your pizza good?
B: I don't like very much.
- A: Your computer is fine now.
B: Thank for your help.
- A: Does your mother live with you?
B: No, she doesn't, but I speak to every day.
- A: This pen is for you.
B: For? Oh, it's beautiful. Thanks!
- A: I really like our new teacher.
B: Me too, she always helps with our problems.
- A: Do you like my jeans?
B: I love. I think they're great.

5B can for ability

REFERENCE page 50

We use *can* and *can't* for ability.

Tom **can** read Chinese.
I **can't** remember names.

Positive and negative

subject	can/can't	infinitive	object
I	can	remember	names.
You			
He			
She	can't	dance	salsa.
It			
We	can't	swim.	
They			

We use the contraction *can't* in speaking and writing in everyday English. We use *cannot* in very formal English.

Yes/No questions

You can read a map. Can you read a map?

Can	subject	infinitive	object
Can	I, you	spell	'guitar'?
	he, she, it	understand	English?
	we, they		

Short answers

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

We also use *can* with *not very well*.



PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation with *can* or *can't*.

- A: What's the problem?
B: I ¹..... sleep.
A: Why not?
B: Listen! ²..... you hear a dog?
A: No, I ³.....
B: Well, I ⁴.....
A: OK, ⁵..... you read your book?
B: No, I ⁶..... I don't have my glasses.
A: ⁷..... you listen to music?
B: Yes, I ⁸....., on my headphones. Good idea.
A: Great.
B: Oh no! I ⁹..... see my headphones.
A: Sorry, I ¹⁰..... help you. Good night!

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- Emma can ~~understands~~ German.
Emma can understand German.
- Hans, do you can sleep in the daytime? I can't!
- I'm sorry. I no can remember your name.
- Susan understands French, but she doesn't can speak it.
- Mary cans dance very well – she's good!
- Can make Isabella a good pizza?
- Zhen and Mei Hui can write in English but no very well.
- Can Chloe says 'hello' in Japanese?

3 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and the verbs in the box.

give help play read remember
sleep spell use

- What's Juan's surname? I **can't remember** it.
- I the piano, but not very well.
- you a newspaper in Arabic?
- I'm sorry. I you. I'm not from here.
- you in the afternoon? I can't.
- I can remember words in English, but I them.
- you chopsticks?
- Sorry, I you any money. I only have a credit card.

5C How to ... make requests and offers

REFERENCE page 53

Making requests

	infinitive	phrase
Can I	have	a spoon, please?
Could I	use	your phone for a minute?
Can you	get	some eggs?
	do	it for me?
Could you	help	me?

Can and could are polite, but could is a little more polite. In requests, we often use a/an with singular nouns and some with plural nouns. We don't use any.

- Could I have an apple, please?
- Could you get some tomatoes, please?
- NOT Could you get any tomatoes?

We use these phrases to say yes or no.

+	-
Of course.	I'm sorry, I can't at the moment.
Sure.	I'm sorry, I'm busy.
OK.	OK, but not now.
All right.	
No problem.	

Making offers

	infinitive	phrase
Can I	help	you?
	do	it for you?
	get	you a drink?

We use these phrases to say yes or no.

+	-
Yes, please.	No thanks, I'm fine.
Thanks.	I'm OK, thanks.
Thank you.	
Thank you so much.	

PRACTICE

- Put the words in the correct order to make requests.
 - I / scissors? / use / your / Can
Can I use your scissors?
 - on? / jacket / try / Can / I / this /
 - you / can / help / Megan, / me?
 - you / for / Juan / thank / Can / me?
 - have / I / Could / fork, / another / please?
 - call / can / your / Angela, / sister? / you
 - you / make / can / lunch / Lorenzo, / today?
 - can / the / us / you / drive / Karen, / to / supermarket?
 - I / Could / have / espresso, / an / please?
 - leave / I / tomorrow, / Could / early / work / Mrs Barton?

2 Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

all can could get I of
sure thanks try you

- Teacher: Ursula, ¹ can I help you with something?
Ursula: No thank you, Mrs Rose. I'm finished.
Teacher: Finished? Can ² look at your book?
Ursula: Yes, ³ course.
Teacher: Number four is wrong. Can ⁴ check your answer with Roland?
Ursula: Roland, ⁵ you help me? What do you have for number four?
- Customer: I like this T-shirt. Can I ⁶ it on?
Shop assistant: ⁷ ... How is it?
Customer: It's very small. Could you ⁸ me a size fourteen?
Shop assistant: ⁹ right. Just a minute. Here you go.
Customer: ¹⁰.

3 Complete the conversations with I, me and you.

- A: I'm late.
B: Can call a taxi for ?
- A: don't understand. Could repeat that, please?
B: OK.
- A: It's four o'clock. Can make a tea for ?
B: OK.
- A: can't do this. Could do it for me?
B: I'm sorry, not now.
- A: I can't read this! I don't have my glasses.
B: Can read it for ?
- A: This is wrong. Can tell me the right answer?
B: I'm sorry, can't.
- A: It's time for lunch.
B: Can make a sandwich for ?
A: Sure.
- A: We have a lot of work. Could work on Saturday?
B: Sorry, 'm busy.



5D ordinal numbers; dates

REFERENCE page 55

We use ordinal numbers:

- in dates.
2nd March 1996 = the second of March nineteen ninety-six
5th July 2020 = the fifth of July twenty twenty
- in buildings.
My office is on the fourth floor.
F is the sixth letter of the alphabet.
Vladimir is first in English.
Vanessa is a great tennis player. She always comes first or second.

We usually add -th to the number.

fourth, sixteenth, twenty-seventh

We sometimes change the spelling.

nine – ninth, five – fifth, twelve – twelfth
eight – eighth, twenty – twentieth

Some numbers are irregular.

one – first, two – second, three – third

1st – first	9th – ninth
2nd – second	10th – tenth
3rd – third	11th – eleventh
4th – fourth	12th – twelfth
5th – fifth	13th – thirteenth
6th – sixth	14th – fourteenth
7th – seventh	20th – twentieth
8th – eighth	30th – thirtieth

Dates

We write and say dates in different ways.

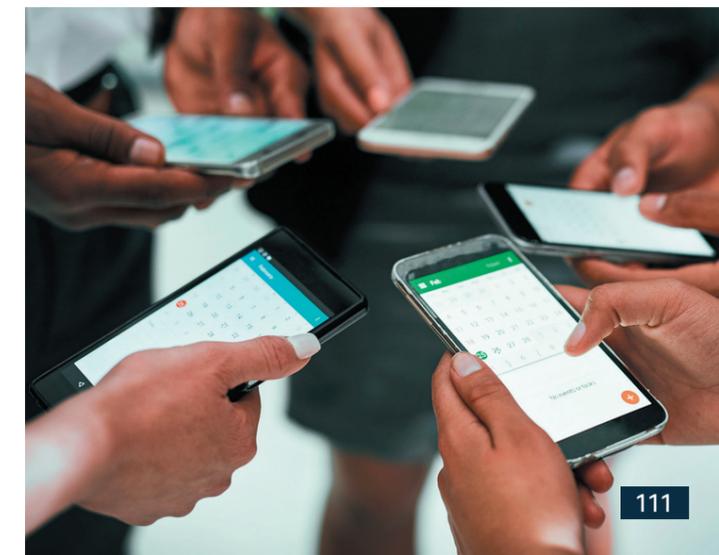
	day	month	year
we write	10th	May	2015
we say	'The tenth	of May	twenty fifteen.'
	month	day	year
we write	January	1st	1997
we say	'January	the first	nineteen ninety-seven.'

Years

- 1854 – eighteen fifty-four
- 1982 – nineteen eighty-two
- 1999 – nineteen ninety-nine
- 2001 – two thousand and one
- 2009 – two thousand and nine
- 2010 – twenty ten
- 2016 – twenty sixteen
- 2025 – twenty twenty-five

PRACTICE

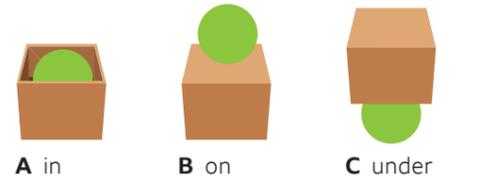
- Complete the sentences with the correct ordinal numbers. Use the information in brackets.
 - Tomorrow is Vicky's twenty-first birthday. (21)
 - I live on the floor. (7)
 - December is the month of the year. (12)
 - How old is your child? (3)
 - It's my day in my new job. (2)
 - What's your name? (1)
 - My watch is a birthday present. (30)
 - Avenue is in New York. (5)
 - This is our time in London. (6)
 - Bruno starts university on his birthday. (19)
- Write the next ordinal number.
 - first second
 - fifteenth
 - nineteenth
 - twenty-first
 - thirteenth
 - twenty-fifth
 - seventeenth
 - ninth
- How do you say the dates? Write the dates in words.
 - 9 Apr 2016
The ninth of April twenty sixteen
 - 24 Oct 1983
 - 2 June 2012
 - 11 Aug 2006
 - 31 Jan 2027
 - 8 March 1899
 - Feb 28 2023
February the twenty-eighth twenty twenty-three
 - Nov 2 1994
 - Dec 25 2019
 - Sep 5 2000
 - May 23 2006
 - July 4 1974



6A prepositions of place

REFERENCE page 59

We use prepositions of place to say where something is.



We also use *on* and *in* in these useful phrases:

- **on** a floor, a wall, a page.
Our classroom is **on the first floor**.
We have pictures **on our wall**.
Please do exercise 5B **on page 32**.
 - **in** a city or a town, a country, a photo or a picture.
I live **in Moscow**.
I'm **in Argentina**.
You can see my apartment **in this photo**.
- Notice that we use prepositions and object pronouns.
This is Calum and our daughter Vicky is **behind him**.
NOT ~~behind he~~
Sahira lives **next to us**.
NOT ~~next to we~~.

PRACTICE

- 1 Choose the correct alternative.
- Can you see Pete? He's **in / between** Greg and Paolo.
 - Francesca works **in / on** an office.
 - Please don't stand **in front of / behind** me. I can't see!
 - Our apartment is **next to / near** Deniz's school. It's ten minutes by car.
 - My headphones are **on / in** the shelf.
 - A medium size T-shirt is **in front of / between** a small size and a large size.
 - I'm not cold! I have two T-shirts and a jumper **under / between** my jacket.
 - Could you sit **near / next to** me and check my answers to Exercise 5?
 - My eight-year-old daughter often stands **behind / in front of** me and reads my emails.
 - I have twenty euros **on / in** my wallet.

2 Complete the conversations with the words in the box. There is one extra word in each box.

between in (x2) near on

- A: Hi, Connie.
B: I'm ¹ **in** a taxi and we're ² the hotel. See you in fifteen minutes.
A: OK. See you soon.
B: What's our room number?
A: We're ³ room 502 ⁴ the fifth floor.

behind front next on under

- A: Nice room! Where's my bed?
B: Here, ⁵ to the window.
A: And we have a TV ⁶ the wall! Where's the TV remote?
B: It's ⁷ the table.
A: I can't see it.
B: Oh, sorry, it's here, ⁸ my book.

behind between front in on

- A: Where are my glasses?
B: They're ⁹ the table ¹⁰ the two beds.
A: I don't like the restaurant menu. Can we go out?
B: Yes. I know a good Italian restaurant ¹¹ the town centre.
A: I don't know it. Where is it?
B: It's in ¹² of the big sports centre.

6B there is, there are

REFERENCE page 61

We use *there is* and *there are* to say something exists.

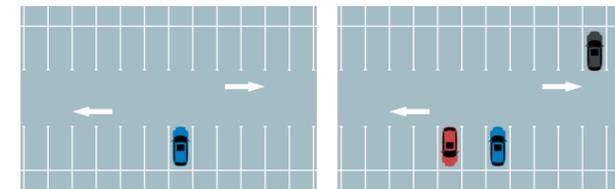
Positive and negative

There	's	a	post office in town.
	is	an	old cinema.
	isn't	a	supermarket.
		an	airport.
	are	some	good schools near us.
	aren't	any	shops.

We use the contraction *There's* (= *There is*) in speaking and in informal writing.

We don't use a contraction with *there are* in writing: NOT ~~There're~~

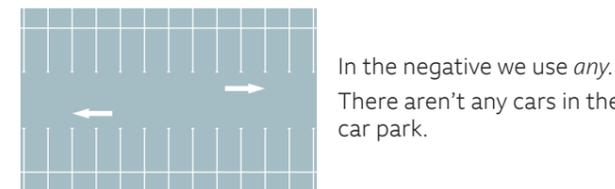
In the positive we use *a/an*, numbers, *some*, *a lot of*.



There's a car in the car park. There are three cars in the car park.



There are some cars in the car park. There are a lot of cars in the car park.



In the negative we use *any*. There aren't any cars in the car park.

Yes/No questions

There's a hotel. Is there a hotel?

In questions we use *a/an* or *any*.

Is	there	a	hotel?
		an	airport?
Are		any	cafés?

Short answers

Yes,	there	is.
		are.
No,		isn't
		aren't.

Is there a hospital? Yes, there is. NOT Yes, there's.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

there's (x2) there isn't is there (x3)
there are there aren't are there is

- 1 A: Jodie, ¹ a book on my desk?
B: No, ²
A: Can you look on my bed?
B: Oh yes, ³ a book under your clothes. Is it *Animal Farm*?
A: Yes, that's right. Thanks.
- 2 A: Hey Chris, ⁴ any eggs in the fridge? Can you look?
B: No, ⁵
A: And ⁶ a bottle of water?
B: Yes, ⁷ three bottles.
- 3 A: Excuse me?
B: Yes sir, ⁸ a problem?
A: Yes, I don't have a knife.
B: I think ⁹ a knife under your napkin.
A: Oh yes, you're right. Yes, there ¹⁰ Thank you.

2 Look at Ana's shelf and read the sentences. Write sentences with *There's*, *There are*, *There isn't* or *There aren't*.



- Maybe she likes movies. There are some cinema tickets.
- I think she's married.
- She has children.
- She doesn't have good eyes.
- Maybe her keys are in her bag.
- She plays the piano.
- She speaks Spanish.
- Maybe she has her phone with her now.

6C How to ... ask where a place is

REFERENCE page 62

We use these phrases to ask for directions.

- Excuse me.
- Is there a supermarket near here?
- Are there any shops near here?
- Where's the lift?
- Where are the stairs?
- How do I get to the park?

We can also ask:

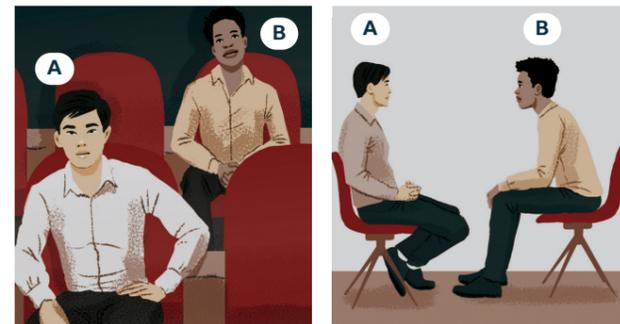
- How near is it?
- How far is it?

We can answer with:

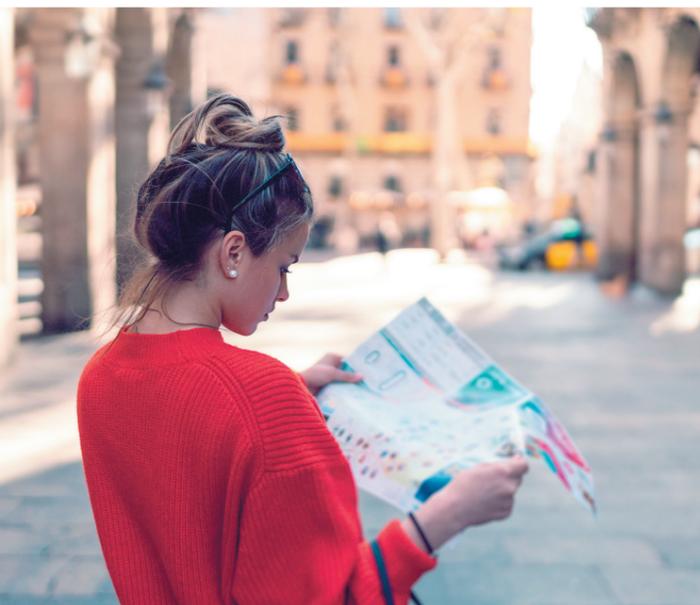
- It's five minutes from here.
- It's two kilometres from here.

We use these phrases to talk about a location/where something is.

- There's a supermarket next to the park.
- It's opposite the bank.
- to the left of the car park.
- on the right.

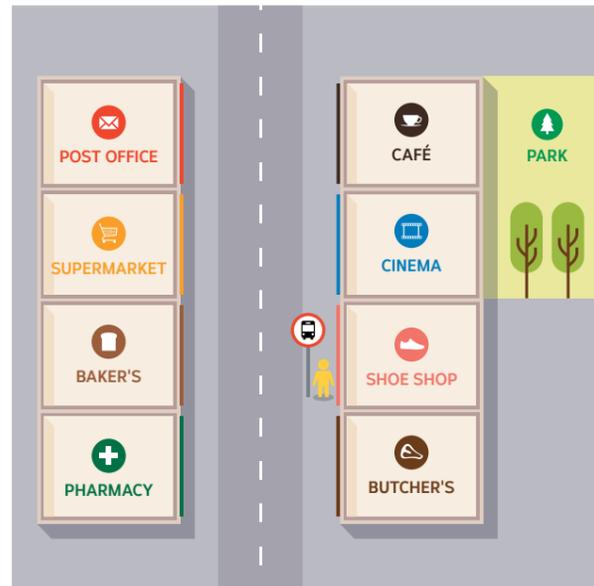


A is in front of B. A is opposite B.



PRACTICE

1 Look at the map. Choose the correct alternative.



- There's a café on the right / left.
- There's a post office on the right / left.
- The man is near / next to the bus stop.
- There's a baker's in front of / opposite the shoe shop.
- The café is in front of / opposite the park.
- There's a bus stop near / next to the cinema.
- The café is in front of / opposite the post office.
- There's a pharmacy near / next to the shoe shop.
- The baker's is to the right / left of the pharmacy.
- There's a bus stop in front of / opposite the shoe shop.
- The man is near / next to the butcher's.
- The supermarket is to the left / right of the post office.

2 Correct four mistakes in each conversation.

Is there

- A: Excuse me. ~~There is~~ a post office near here?
B: Yes, there is.
A: How far is?
B: It's five minutes from here.
A: Thanks.
B: It's next the bank and it's opposite to the cinema.
- A: Excuse me. Are any there toilets in the shopping centre?
B: Yes. There near the lift.
A: How I get to the lift?
B: It's near the big bookshop, or you can take the stairs.
A: Where the stairs?
B: They're to the left of the shoe shop.

6D the

REFERENCE page 64

We use the + noun.

Where's the exit?

We use the when there is only one thing:

- in the world.
the Colosseum
the Great Wall of China
the President of Colombia.
- in a place.
the entrance
the way out
the door
the sofa
the cinema
the post office
the city centre



We use the with:

- dates.
the first of June
the second of August
- times of day.
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening
- some countries.
the UK the USA
- prepositions.
It's on the left.
It's to the right of the cinema.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with a, an or the.

- Where's my phone?
It's in the kitchen.
- What's Juan's job?
He's actor.
- What's the time in Sydney?
It's three o'clock in afternoon.
- Where is Eiffel Tower?
It's in Paris, in France.
- What's this in English?
It's apple.
- When's your birthday?
It's on tenth of December.
- Where can I change my money?
There's bank near here.
- Where's she from?
She's from UK.
- Do you have brother?
No, but I have two sisters.
- What's name of your street?
It's College Street.

2 Correct the conversations. Add a, an or the three times in each conversation.

- A: Where do you work?
B: I work in supermarket in Annapolis.
A: Where's Annapolis?
B: It's old town in Maryland in USA.
- A: Can we meet on fifth of June?
B: Yes, I'm free. I start work at 8.00 in morning and finish at 6.00 in evening.
- A: Is there bookshop near here?
B: Yes it's to left of exit.
- A: I can't find my phone.
B: Is it in kitchen?
A: No, it isn't.
B: Look in living room.
A: Ah, it's here, in front of television.

7A present simple: *wh-* questions

REFERENCE page 69



We use *wh-* questions and the present simple to ask about:

- a thing. **What does Paolo have for lunch?**
- a person. **Who do you live with?**
- a place. **Where do Matt and Keiko study?**
- a time. **When does the film finish?**
What time do your children go to bed?
- a reason. **Why does Tina get up at five o'clock?**
- manner. **How do you say 'perfect' in Spanish?**

Word order

<i>wh-</i> question word	auxiliary verb (<i>do</i>)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
What	do	you	do?	
Why	do	they	work	at the weekend?
Where	does	Joshua	live?	
When	does	she	have	lunch?

We can use adverbs of frequency in the questions.

- Where do you usually have lunch?**
Why does Elena sometimes leave work early?

We often ask questions with *Who ... with?* and *Who ... for?*

- A: I usually go to the cinema on Thursdays.**
B: Who do you go with?
A: With some friends.

- A: Who do you work for?**
B: I work for a big computer company.

We use *What* + noun to ask questions about specific types of things.

- What films do you like?**
What car does Tamsin drive?

PRACTICE

- 1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
- parents / live? / Where / your / do
Where do your parents live?
 - does / Saturday? / do / Ali / What / on
 - does / start? / lesson / our / time / What
 - Carina / Why / birds? / the / does / feed
 - children / their / When / grandparents? / the / do / visit
 - you / do / play / Who / with? / football
 - pronounce / How / 'international' / you / English? / do / in
 - speak? / do / languages / What / you
 - does / Philippa / buy / jeans? / Where / her
 - you / How / names? / do / remember / people's

- 2 Read the answers and look at the words in bold. Then use the words in the box to write questions.

How What (x2) **What time** When (x2)
Where Who (x2) Why

- What time do you start work?**
I start work **at nine**.
- My brother works **at the airport**.
- For breakfast I have **an egg and toast and a cup of coffee**.
- You spell it **B-U-I-L-D-I-N-G**.
- We finish work **at five o'clock**.
- Sofía lives with **her parents**.
- I always walk to work **because it's good for me**.
- I like **jazz** music.
- In class, I know **Himari and Yuma**.
- I usually make **lunch on Sunday**.



7B *was, were*

REFERENCE page 71

We use *am, is* and *are* to talk about the present.

- I'm twenty-five.**
It's hot today.
The headphones are twenty-five euros.

We use *was* and *were* to talk about the past.

- I was twenty-five.**
It was hot yesterday.
The headphones were twenty-five euros.

We use *was/were* with *born* and dates.

- Josef was born in 2015.**

Positive and negative

subject	<i>be</i>	phrase
I	was	right.
He	wasn't	a teacher.
She	(was not)	born in 1995.
		late.
We	were	happy.
They	weren't	in class yesterday.
You	(were not)	friendly.

We use contractions *wasn't* and *weren't* in speaking and in emails and texts to friends.

- Wanda wasn't at home.**
The vegetables weren't good.

Yes/No questions

- He was late.** **Was he late?**

<i>be</i>	subject	phrase
Was	the supermarket	open?
Were	your friends	OK?

Short answers

Yes/No	subject	<i>be</i>
Yes,	it	was.
	they	were.
No,	it	wasn't.
	they	weren't.

Wh- questions

<i>wh-</i> question word	<i>be</i>	subject	phrase
When	was	Megan's	birthday?
Where	were	you	yesterday?

PRACTICE

- 1 Choose the correct alternative.

- Zhang-wei **isn't / wasn't** in class now, but he **is / was** in class yesterday.
- It **isn't / wasn't** cold on Monday, but it **is / was** very cold today.
- I'm / I **was** tired yesterday, but today I'm / I **was** fine.
- We **aren't / weren't** in Rome on Friday, but **we're / were** in Rome now.
- Rosa and Josefina **are / were** happy today, but they **aren't / weren't** happy on Sunday.
- The supermarket **isn't / wasn't** open today and it **isn't / wasn't** open yesterday.
- It's OK. You **are / were** late to class yesterday, but you **aren't / weren't** late today.
- Andi **is / was** in Peru in November, but she **is / was** in Argentina this month.

- 2 Use the prompts to make questions about the past.

- your lunch / good?
Was your lunch good?
- your sandwiches / nice?
- your jacket / expensive?
- you / at home / yesterday?
- your parents / born / the USA?
- Mrs Green / at school / yesterday?
- your phone / in the car?
- the shops / closed / yesterday?

- 3 Write the short answers to the questions (1–8) in Ex 2.

- ✓ **Yes, it was.** 5 X
- ✓ 6 X
- X 7 ✓
- ✓ 8 X

- 4 Read the answers and look at the words in bold. Then use the words in the box to write questions. There is one extra word.

How Where (x2) What Why Who When

- Where were you born?**
I was born in **Kyiv**.
- I was born in **2002**.
- My family home was **near Kyiv**.
- My favourite person was **my aunt**.
- She was my favourite person **because she was happy and very friendly**.
- The names of my best friends were **Yakiv and Taras**.

8A past simple: regular verbs

REFERENCE ◀ page 79

We use the past simple to talk about the past.

Last summer we **booked** a room in a small hotel near the beach.

We usually make the positive with the infinitive + *-ed*.

In 2015 we **stayed** in an apartment near the city centre.

The past simple is the same for *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

I lived in flat 1A, **Juan lived** in flat 1B and **Mr and Mrs Esteban lived** in flat 1C.

Positive

infinitive	past simple	spelling rule
ask	asked	add <i>-ed</i>
start	started	
stay	stayed	
arrive	arrived	verbs ending <i>-e</i> , add <i>-d</i>
try	tried	verbs ending consonant + <i>-y</i> , change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> , add <i>-ed</i>
stop	stopped	verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant, add <i>-ed</i>

Negative

We use *didn't* (the past of *don't*) + the infinitive to make negatives.

This is similar to the present simple.

I don't remember her name.

I didn't remember her name.

subject	auxiliary verb (<i>did</i>)	infinitive	object or phrase
I			
You			
He	didn't	travel	yesterday.
She	(did not)	arrive	at five.
It			
We			
They			

When we speak, and in informal messages and emails, we use the contraction *didn't*.

Rob didn't stay with us.

Notice that the second verb is always in the infinitive (without *to*).

I didn't like our hotel.

NOT **I didn't liked** our hotel.

We use the past simple with these phrases:

yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon, yesterday evening, last summer, last weekend, last year

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Yesterday the bank **opened** (open) at 9 a.m. and (close) at 3 p.m.
- Last weekend I (clean) the house and (cook) a big lunch.
- Last Wednesday Jordan and Mike (start) work at 7 a.m. and they (finish) at 8 p.m.
- Yesterday evening I (change) my clothes, but I (not wash) my hair.
- Caroline (like) her old apartment and she (love) the big kitchen. Her new apartment is nice, too.
- My father (study) English at school, but he (not like) it.
- I (ask) the doctor a question about my stomachache, but she (not answer).
- Anita (call) yesterday evening and (thank) us for her birthday present.
- We (play) football last Saturday, but we (stop) early because the weather was bad.
- I (paint) my room on Tuesday. My brother was there, but he (not help) me.

2 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

be book look at not be not want
plan stay travel try walk

On my last birthday, my sister and I ¹**planned** a weekend break in Quito. We ²..... a hotel in the centre of Quito. We ³..... to the city by bus. Our hotel was nice. Our rooms ⁴..... big, but they were OK. In the evening we ⁵..... to the Old Town. It was near the hotel. We ⁶..... the old buildings and we ⁷..... some typical food in a small restaurant. We ⁸..... in Quito for two days. The city ⁹..... amazing and we ¹⁰..... to leave!

3 Use the prompts to make a conversation about the past.

- A: How / be / your day?
 B: It / be / busy! / I / start / work / ten and I / work / all day.
 I / finish / six o'clock / and / cook / dinner.
 I / not stop / all day!
 How / be / your day?
 A: It / be not / bad.
 In / morning / I / check / children's / homework and I / listen / them read.
 In / afternoon / we / study / spelling and / we / walk / the park.

8B past simple: irregular verbs

REFERENCE ◀ page 81

Many common verbs have irregular past simple forms.

infinitive	past simple
buy	bought
come	came
do	did
drink	drank
eat	ate
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
leave	left
make	made
meet	met
read	read*
see	saw
sleep	slept
take	took
write	wrote

*the pronunciation of the infinitive and the past is different:

- infinitive: read /ri:d/
- past: read /red/

The past simple is the same for *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

I went to the park with Matteus.

We went to a café for lunch.

Negative

Negatives are the same as for regular verbs.

subject	auxiliary verb (<i>did</i>)	infinitive	object or phrase
I	didn't	go	home.
She	did not	have	breakfast.

Notice that the second verb is always in the infinitive (without *to*).

- I didn't go to the supermarket.**
NOT **I didn't went to the supermarket.**
- be* is different.
Ryan wasn't well.
We weren't happy.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.

come do drink eat give go know take

- We **drank** four cups of coffee yesterday evening.
- I my mother some flowers on her birthday last week.
- The students a lot of homework last month.
- Sam some good photos of the apartment on Thursday.
- We a lot of people at the party.
- Last weekend we a big meal in an amazing Chinese restaurant.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *but* and the words in brackets.

- I usually get up at seven o'clock, (yesterday / get up / nine o'clock) **but yesterday I got up at nine o'clock**.
- We usually buy our food in the supermarket, (last week / buy / our food online)
- My wife always leaves home at eight o'clock, (on Thursday morning / leave home / ten)
- I usually have lunch in the office, (yesterday / have lunch / a restaurant)
- I always meet friends in the evening, (last Wednesday / meet / some friends / the afternoon)
- I often write emails in the evening, (yesterday / not write / any emails)
- We don't often go out in the evening, (go / cinema / yesterday evening)
- Rachel never goes to bed early, (yesterday / go / half past nine)
- I don't usually sleep a lot, (last Sunday / sleep / for ten hours)
- Freddie usually does his school homework, (yesterday / not do / his homework)

3 Change the positive verbs to negative verbs.

- We got home at seven. **We didn't get home at seven.**
- I read a newspaper last Sunday.
- Stefan knew me.
- Wasim went to work on Monday.
- We came to this city in 1998.

4 Change the negative verbs to positive verbs.

- Our daughter didn't make a really nice meal for us. **Our daughter made a really nice meal for us.**
- Kim didn't leave university in 2004.
- I didn't write messages to all my friends.
- I didn't see a good film last week.
- I didn't have two showers yesterday.

8C How to ... buy a travel ticket

REFERENCE ◀ page 83

Use these phrases to buy a ticket.

A single	to Dublin, please.
Can I have a return	to Brussels for tomorrow, please?
Could I buy a monthly pass	for the city, please?

Use these phrases to ask for information.

When	's the next train?
What time	's the first train?
	's the last bus tonight?
	does it arrive in Amsterdam?
What platform	is it?
What gate	

Use these phrases to give information.

The next train is	at half past eleven.
The last train is	
There's a bus	
There's one	
It leaves from	platform five. gate eleven.
It's	on platform five. at gate eleven.

PRACTICE

1 Correct three mistakes in each conversation.

- 1 A: Could I a return to Istanbul, please?
Could I have a return to Istanbul, please?
 B: For today?
 A: Yes. What platform is?
 B: It platform seven.
- 2 A: Can I buy monthly pass for the city, please?
 B: Here you are.
 A: Thanks. How much is?
 B: Is fifty euros.
- 3 A: What gates is the bus to Lima?
 B: Gate fourteen.
 A: Where's the next bus?
 B: It's at ten o'clock.
 A: And what time arrives in Lima?
 B: At half past two.



2 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

does first good much platform
single tomorrow you

- A: A ¹...single... to Liverpool, please.
 B: For today?
 A: No, for ².....
 B: For what time?
 A: What time's the ³..... train?
 B: Let me check. It leaves at 5.37 in the morning.
 A: And when ⁴..... it arrive?
 B: It arrives at 8.05.
 A: OK. That's ⁵..... One ticket, please.
 B: Just a minute. That's one single to Liverpool tomorrow morning.
 A: How ⁶..... is it?
 B: It's £15.20.
 A: Thank you. What ⁷..... does it leave from?
 B: The Liverpool trains usually leave from platform 19, but check tomorrow.
 A: Thank ⁸.....

3 Use the prompts to make a conversation.

- A: Hi. / have / return / Lisbon, please?
Hi. Could I have a return to Lisbon, please?
 B: today?
 A: Yes. / much?
 B: It / two euros.
 A: When / next / bus?
 B: There / one / half past two.
 A: When / arrive / Lisbon?
 B: At quarter / four.
 A: Thanks. / What gate / it?
 B: Gate 22.

8D want, would like

REFERENCE ◀ page 84

want

We use *want* to talk about our wishes.
 We use *want* with a noun.

- I want a new phone.**
Zayba wants a cat for her birthday.

We can also use *want* with a verb. We use the infinitive with *to*.

- I want to travel to India. Marcus wanted to be an actor.**

The negative is regular.

- I don't want an umbrella.**
Bianca doesn't want to see a film.
We didn't want to leave.

The question is regular.

- Do you want a coffee?**
Does Sandra want to come with us?
What did Neil want?

would like

We also use *would like* to talk about our wishes.

When we make requests, *Would like* is polite and not as strong as *want*.



I want an ice cream.



I would like an ice cream, please.

We often use the contraction *'d like* in speaking and informal writing. We usually use it with subject pronouns: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

- We'd like to stay in a small hotel.**

- We use *would like* with a noun.
I'd like a mineral water, please.
He'd like a new car.

We can also use *would like* with a verb. We use the infinitive with *to*.

- I'd like to change my room, please.**
Rashid would like to meet you for lunch.

The negative is regular. We usually use the negative to talk about the future.

- I wouldn't like a really big house.**
I wouldn't like to be famous.

We make questions with:

- would* + subject + noun.
Would you like a glass of water?
- would* + subject + infinitive with *to*.
Would you like to speak to Ms Hill?

Notice

- we use *like* to talk about things that are always true.
I like apples. Do you like football?
- we use *would like* to talk about someone's wishes now.
I'd like an apple. Would you like to watch the football game on TV?

PRACTICE

1 Put the words in the correct order to make a conversation.

- A: you? / are / How
 B: like / I / holiday. / 'd / a
 A: you / Where / go? / to / like / would
 B: South Africa. / to / like / I / go / 'd / to
 A: go / there? / to / Why / want / you / do
 B: It / beautiful. / very / 's
 A: is. / it / Yes,
 B: animals. / see / want / to / I / the / And
 A: Go!

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 I like / 'd like cats but I don't like / wouldn't like dogs.
 2 I'd like / like a new car.
 3 Would you like / Do you like a new phone for your birthday?
 4 I don't want / don't like to go to the party.
 5 Does Stefan like / Would Stefan like his classmates?
 6 I no want / don't want an orange.
 7 Would you like go / to go to Greece?
 8 Do / Would you want to see a photo of our hotel?

3 Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

'd do help like want would

- 1 A: Good morning. What ¹..... you like to drink?
 B: I'd ²..... a cup of coffee, please.
 A: Do you ³..... milk or sugar?
 B: No thanks.
- 2 A: Can I ⁴..... you?
 B: Yes. I ⁵..... like to try on this jumper.
 A: Of course. ⁶..... you want to use the changing room?
 B: Yes, please.