

1A present simple *be: I, you*

REFERENCE ◀ page 8

Use *be* in the present simple to say your name, your country and your age.  
**I'm Nadia. I'm from Argentina. I'm seven.**  
We use *be* with a subject pronoun.  
**I'm from Canada.** NOT ~~Am from Canada.~~

Positive (+)

subject	be	phrase
I	'm am	Ottavia. nine.
You	're are	a student. from the UK.

We use **'** for a missing letter.  
~~I am~~ → **I'm**    ~~You are~~ → **You're**

We use contractions (*I'm, you're*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends.  
**I'm Tracy. You're a teacher.**

Negative (-)

subject	be + not	phrase
I	'm not am not	John. in Paris.
You	aren't are not	from Spain. American.

We use a contraction (*aren't*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends. **You aren't in Italy.**  
We can also say *You're not.* **You're not American.**

Yes/No questions

**You are a student.**      **Are you a student?**

be	subject	phrase
Am	I	in class A1?
Are	you	OK?

Short answers

Yes/No	subject	be
Yes,	I	am.
No,		'm not.
Yes,	you	are.
No,		aren't.

We don't use contractions with short answers with *yes*.  
**Yes, I am.** NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~      **Yes, you are.** NOT ~~Yes, you're.~~  
We can also say **No, you're not.**

Wh- questions with *Where*

Where	be	subject
Where	am	I?
	are	you from?

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

am   are (x2)   I (x2)   'm   not   you

A: Hello, I <sup>1</sup> ..... 'm ..... Sue.  
B: Hi, <sup>2</sup> ..... 'm Tony.  
A: <sup>3</sup> ..... you from the USA?  
B: No, I'm <sup>4</sup> .....  
A: Where <sup>5</sup> ..... you from?  
B: I'm from Canada. And you? Are <sup>6</sup> ..... from Australia?  
A: Yes, I <sup>7</sup> .....  
B: Where in Australia?  
A: <sup>8</sup> ..... 'm from Brisbane.  
B: Nice to meet you.  
A: And you.

2 Change five verbs (*am, are*) to contractions (*'m, 're*) in each conversation.

1 A: Hi Gavin, how are you?  
B: Hey Leah. ~~I am~~ **I'm** well, thanks. Where are you?  
A: I am in South Africa.  
B: Really! You are in South Africa! Where in South Africa?  
A: I am in Cape Town today and in Johannesburg tomorrow. Are you well?  
B: Yes, I am. And you?  
A: I am very well, thank you.  
2 A: Hello. Are you a teacher?  
B: No, I am not.  
A: OK, you are a student.  
B: Yes, I am. I am Elif Buruk.  
A: Where are you from, Elif?  
B: I am from Turkey.  
A: OK. You are in class A1.



1B present simple *be: he, she, it*

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We use *be* in the present simple with jobs, nationalities and prices.  
**He's a teacher. She's Colombian. It's four dollars.**  
We use *be* with a subject pronoun.  
**It's six euros.** NOT ~~Is six euros.~~

Positive (+)

subject	be	phrase
He	's is	British.
She		a doctor.
It		ten pounds.

We use **'** for a missing letter.  
~~He is~~ → **He's**    ~~She is~~ → **She's**    ~~It is~~ → **It's**

We use contractions (*he's, she's, it's*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends.  
**He's Indian. She's in Tokyo.**

Negative (-)

subject	be + not	phrase
He	isn't is not	in class.
She		a nurse.
It		from Brazil.

We use contractions (*he/she/it isn't*) in speaking and in emails and messages to friends. **He isn't in London. Sylvia isn't American.**  
We can also say *He's not, She's not, It's not.* **He's not from China.**

Yes/No questions

**It is hot.**      **Is it hot?**

be	subject	phrase
Is	Mike Greta	OK? from Germany?

Short answers

Yes/No	subject	be (+ not)
Yes,	he	is.
No,	she	isn't.

We don't use contractions with short answers with *yes*.  
**Yes, he is.** NOT ~~Yes, he's.~~  
We can also say *No, she's not.*

Wh- questions

Wh- question word	be	subject
Where	's is	the airport?
What		'olá' in English?

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 He / **She** 's a businesswoman.
- 2 **It's** / ~~She's~~ a city in Mexico.
- 3 **Is** / ~~He's~~ French.
- 4 Montaz **isn't** / **no is** from Brazil.
- 5 Imani **is** / ~~Is Imani~~ Vietnamese?
- 6 **What's** / ~~What~~ your name?
- 7 Is my class A1? Yes, **it's** / ~~it is~~.
- 8 A: Is Benita a police officer?  
B: No, **she's not** / ~~she not~~.
- 9 Rashid **no is** / **isn't** in Istanbul.
- 10 **What's** / ~~Where's~~ Jordan from?

2 Use the prompts to make answers.

- 1 Where's Madrid?  
It / Spain. **It's in Spain.**
- 2 Where's Ho Chi Minh City?  
It / Vietnam.
- 3 Where's Ariana Grande from?  
She / the USA.
- 4 Where's Son Heung-min from?  
He / South Korea.
- 5 Is Agnieszka Holland from Poland?  
Yes / she.
- 6 Is Naomi Osaka from South Africa?  
No / she.
- 7 Is Nicole Kidman from the UK?  
No / she. She / Australian.
- 8 Is Bogotá in Brazil?  
No / it. It / Colombia.
- 9 Is John Boyega American?  
No / he. / He / the UK.

3 Complete the questions.

- 1 **Where's** Emma?  
She's in London.
- 2 ..... Venice ..... Spain?  
No, it isn't. It's in Italy.
- 3 ..... Oti ..... doctor?  
No, she isn't. She's a nurse.
- 4 ..... Nevada?  
It's in the USA.
- 5 ..... your phone from China?  
Yes, it is.
- 6 ..... your name ?  
It's Nick.
- 7 ..... Jan ..... ?  
He's from Poland.
- 8 ..... 'obrigada' in English?  
It's 'thank you'.
- 9 ..... your hotel in Valetta?  
No, it isn't. It's in Sliema.



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

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

2 Correct the mistakes in the conversation.

A: What <sup>'s</sup>are 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

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

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 <b>photos</b> | 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*

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

Positive (+)

subject	be	phrase
We		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		from the UK.
You	aren't	students.
They	are not	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
	we	in Paris?
Are	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

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- A: This is a photo of Ruby and Max.  
B: Are <sup>1</sup>**you** / **we** friends?  
A: Yes, <sup>2</sup>**we** / **we're** friends from university.  
B: <sup>3</sup>Are **you** / **they** married?  
A: Yes, <sup>4</sup>**they are** / **they're**.  
B: <sup>5</sup>**Are they** / **Are** British?  
A: No, <sup>6</sup>**aren't** / **they aren't**.  
B: Where <sup>7</sup>**they are** / **are they** from?  
A: <sup>8</sup>**They** / **They're** from Australia.

2 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?  
.....

3 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 <sup>1</sup> 's Alex.  
B: <sup>2</sup> ..... 's your name?  
C: <sup>3</sup> ..... 'm Bridget. I <sup>4</sup> ..... married to Alex.  
B: <sup>5</sup> ..... are you from?  
A: <sup>6</sup> ..... from Switzerland.  
B: Where are <sup>7</sup> ..... today?  
C: Today we <sup>8</sup> ..... in Argentina.  
B: <sup>9</sup> ..... you in Buenos Aires?  
A: No, we are <sup>10</sup> ..... <sup>11</sup> ..... 're in Puerto Iguazú.  
C: Yes, <sup>12</sup> ..... beautiful here.  
A: And the people <sup>13</sup> ..... really friendly.  
B: Have a good day!  
A/C: Thanks.

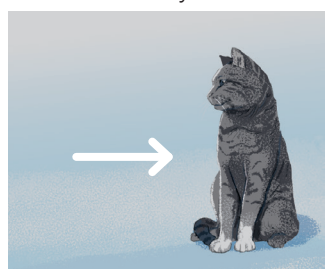

2B possessive adjectives

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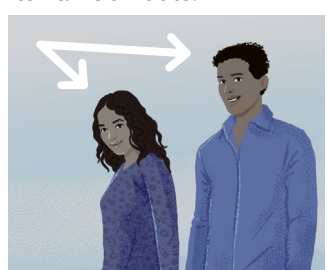

My name's Pete



His name's Andy.



Her name's Diana. Its name's Boots.



Our surname's Lucas. Their names are Suzie and Phil.

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

1 Choose the correct alternative.

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

2 Correct the conversations. Add two words from the box.

my his her its our your (x2) their

- 1 A: Hello, my name's 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

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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:
	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**

2 How's university? **b**

3 How's your apartment? **c**

4 How's your brother? **d**

5 How's your mother? **e**

6 How are things? **f**

7 How are your parents? **g**

8 How's your new cat? **h**
- a** He's OK.

**b** It's great. It's small but it's in the city.

**c** It's beautiful. Its name is Mitzy.

**d** Not bad but I'm very tired. My brother's not OK and my apartment is very small.

**e** They're fine, thank you. My mother's fifty now.

**f** It's great, thanks. The people in the office are very friendly.

**g** I'm very happy with it. My classes are difficult, but they're good.

**h** She's great, thank you.

2 Choose TWO correct answers for each conversation.

- 1 A: Are you OK?  
B: **Yes, I'm well.** / No, thanks. / **I'm fine, thanks.**

2 A: See you later.  
B: **No problem.** / Bye. / See you.

3 A: How's your sister?  
B: **She's OK.** / It's not very good. / She's fine.

4 A: Coffee?  
B: **White, no sugar.** / Black, please. / It's great!

5 A: It's a beautiful day.  
B: **Yes, I'm well.** / Yes, it is. / Yes.

6 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: <sup>1</sup>nice / Kemi, / see / Hi, / to / you.  
**Hi, Kemi, nice to see you.**

Kemi: <sup>2</sup>things? / are / Maria. / Hi, / How

Maria: <sup>3</sup>thanks. / Good, / Coffee?

Kemi: <sup>4</sup>please. / Yes, / sugar. / Black, / no

Maria: <sup>5</sup>are / children? / your / How

Kemi: <sup>6</sup>well. / 're / very / They

Maria: <sup>7</sup>the / Thanks / for / coffee.

Kemi: <sup>8</sup>problem. / No

4 Complete the conversation.

Oskar: Hi Yusuf, good <sup>1</sup> **to** see you.

Yusuf: Hi Oskar, how <sup>2</sup> you?

Oskar: I <sup>3</sup> fine, thanks. You?

Yusuf: Me <sup>4</sup> . How <sup>5</sup> your mother?

Oskar: <sup>6</sup> 's OK, thank you. How's <sup>7</sup> new apartment?

Yusuf: <sup>8</sup> 's great. We're <sup>9</sup> happy with it.

Oskar: Good. Look at the <sup>10</sup> ! Thanks <sup>11</sup> the chat.

Yusuf: <sup>12</sup> you later.

Oskar: Bye.

2D *wh-* questions + *be*

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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.**

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

- 1 **What's** your email address?  
It's domway34@hetmail.ac.com.

2 ..... Verona?  
It's in Italy.

3 ..... your parents?  
They're Michael and Sheila.

4 ..... your new car?  
It's great! I'm very happy with it.

5 ..... the answers to Exercise 3A?  
Number 1 is 'a', number 2 is 'an' and number 3 is 'a'.

6 ..... our English class?  
It's on Wednesday.

7 ..... Kiera?  
She's my wife.

8 ..... your children?  
They're at school.

9 ..... your classes?  
They're difficult, but they're great!

10 ..... is the weekend in your country?  
It's on Friday and Saturday.

2 Correct the mistake in each question.

- 1 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.

2 A: How's 'fútbol' in English?  
  
B: It's 'football'.  
  
A: What's your favourite football player?  
  
B: Cristiano Ronaldo.

3 A: How old has Tom?  
  
B: He's twenty-two.  
  
A: Who's he now?  
  
B: He's at university in Toronto, Canada.

4 A: When are the children?  
  
B: They're in the park.  
  
A: What are they with?  
  
B: They're with Rosa.



3A possessive 's

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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.

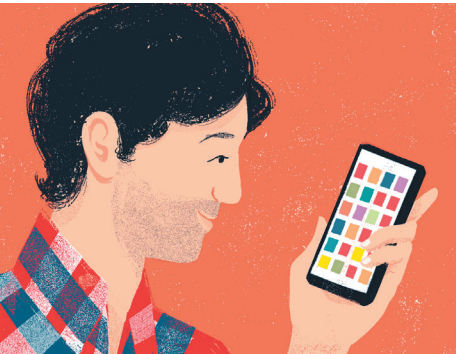
Harry's watch is very old.  
NOT The watch of Harry is very old.

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

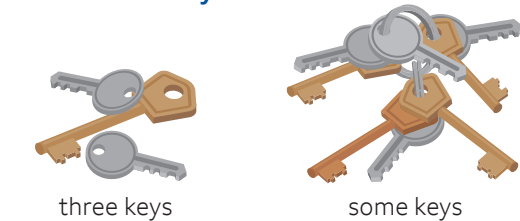
We use have in the present simple to talk about possessions (things), friends and family.  
I have a new bike. We have two friends in Rome.  
Sam and Mina have three children.

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.



Negative

subject	auxiliary (do)	have	object
I	don't do not	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 they	have	a car? 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?	Yes, of course.
Can I try it on?	
	Yes, we do.
Do you have a small size?	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

1 Choose the correct alternative.

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

2 Complete the conversation.

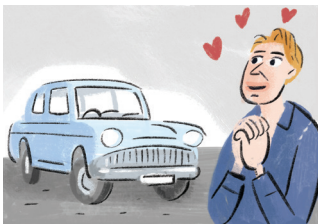
- A: This top is nice. How <sup>1</sup>...much... is it?  
B: I don't know. <sup>2</sup>..... me?  
C: Yes? Can I <sup>3</sup>..... you?  
B: <sup>4</sup>..... much is this top?  
C: It <sup>5</sup>..... £12.99.  
A: That's good. Can I try it <sup>6</sup>..... ?  
C: Yes, of <sup>7</sup>.....  
A: Do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



I love old cars.



I like old cars.



I don't like old cars.



I hate old cars.

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	like	children?
	you we they	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

1 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.

2 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

3 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.

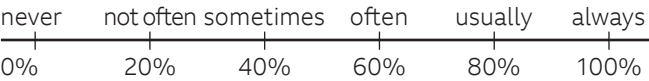


4A adverbs of frequency

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 <sup>1</sup> **always** have fruit for breakfast.
- A: Do you drink tea or coffee?  
B: I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ drink tea, but I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee.
- A: Do you like vegetables?  
B: I like vegetables and I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eat green vegetables or tomatoes and pasta for lunch.
- A: Do you eat meat?  
B: I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eat meat or fish and I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eat meat or fish at the weekend.
- A: And do you always eat healthy food?  
B: Well, I love chocolate, but I don't <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eat it. I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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	finish <b>es</b> watch <b>es</b>
do and go	add -es	do <b>es</b> go <b>es</b>
verbs ending consonant + -y e.g. study, try	change to -ies	stud <b>ies</b> tr <b>ies</b>
have	irregular	<b>has</b>

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

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

3 Complete the conversations.

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

- 1

Do you like Ed Sheeran?

b, f
- 2

Do you like Emma Stone?
- 3

Is this T-shirt a good colour for me?
- 4

Does your daughter often speak to you?
- 5

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.

1

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.

2

Kevin and Neil are brothers. I like Kevin and Neil a lot.

3

How’s your new apartment? Are you happy with your new apartment?

4

Alice and I are sisters. Ms Dexter teaches Alice and me.

5

Hello, Nisha and Dimitry. Can I help Nisha and Dimitri?

6

Do you know Mr Baros? Mr Baros is from Greece.

7

My mother is a teacher. The students like my mother.

8

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.

1

You never listen to me

2

Sarah’s a friend from school. She’s great and I like him a lot.

3

My colleague’s name is Mr Seong. I have lunch with he every Friday.

4

We live in Madrid and my sister lives with we.

5

Does your son often help you?

6

I don’t drink milk because I don’t like them.

7

My children go to bed at seven and I read to they for half an hour.

8

My English friend sometimes calls me at 3 a.m!

9

Who is Harry? I don’t know it.

10

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.

1

A: Where are my keys?

B: I don’t have Are they in your bag?

them

2

A: Mr Young speaks very good English.

B: Yes, but I don’t always understand.

3

A: Is your pizza good?

B: I don’t like very much.

4

A: Your computer is fine now.

B: Thank for your help.

5

A: Does your mother live with you?

B: No, she doesn’t, but I speak to every day.

6

A: This pen is for you.

B: For? Oh, it’s beautiful. Thanks!

7

A: I really like our new teacher.

B: Me too, she always helps with our problems.

8

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 can’t	remember	names.
You			
He			
She		dance	salsa.
It			
We		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 we, they	understand	English?

Short answers

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

We also use can with not very well.



I can dance. ✓✓



I can’t dance. ✗



I can dance but not very well. ✓

PRACTICE

- 1

Complete the conversation with can or can’t.

A:

What’s the problem?

B:

I <sup>1</sup> sleep.

A:

Why not?

B:

Listen! <sup>2</sup> you hear a dog?

A:

No, I <sup>3</sup>.

B:

Well, I <sup>4</sup>.

A:

OK, <sup>5</sup> you read your book?

B:

No, I <sup>6</sup>. I don’t have my glasses.

A:

<sup>7</sup> you listen to music?

B:

Yes, I <sup>8</sup>, on my headphones. Good idea.

A:

Great.

B:

Oh no! I <sup>9</sup> see my headphones.

A:

Sorry, I <sup>10</sup> help you. Good night!
- 2

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1

Emma can understands German.

Emma can understand German.

2

Hans, do you can sleep in the daytime? I can’t!

3

I’m sorry. I no can remember your name.

4

Susan understands French, but she doesn’t can speak it.

5

Mary cans dance very well – she’s good!

6

Can make Isabella a good pizza?

7

Zhen and Mei Hui can write in English but no very well.

8

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

1

What’s Juan’s surname? I can’t remember it.

2

I the piano, but not very well.

3

you a newspaper in Arabic?

4

I’m sorry. I you. I’m not from here.

5

you in the afternoon? I can’t.

6

I can remember words in English, but I them.

7

you chopsticks?

8

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?
Could you	do	it for me?
	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

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

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

1 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)

2 Write the next ordinal number.

- first **second**
- fifteenth
- nineteenth
- twenty-first
- thirteenth
- twenty-fifth
- seventeenth
- ninth

3 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

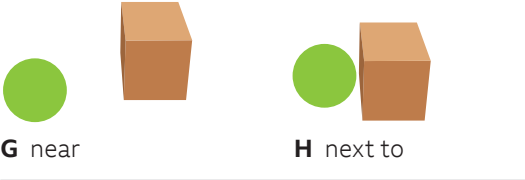
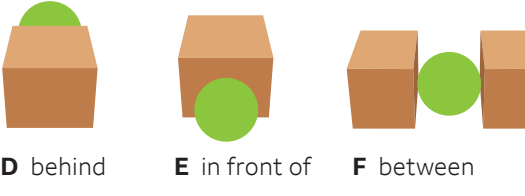
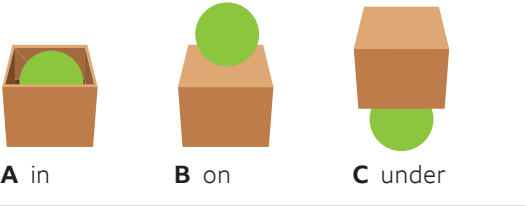




6A prepositions of place

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 <sup>1</sup> in a taxi and we're <sup>2</sup> ..... the hotel. See you in fifteen minutes.  
A: OK. See you soon.  
B: What's our room number?  
A: We're <sup>3</sup> ..... room 502 <sup>4</sup> ..... the fifth floor.

behind front next on under

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

behind between front in on

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

6B there is, there are

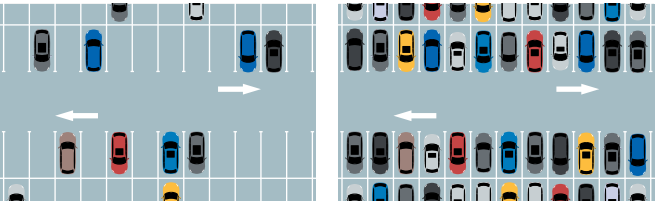
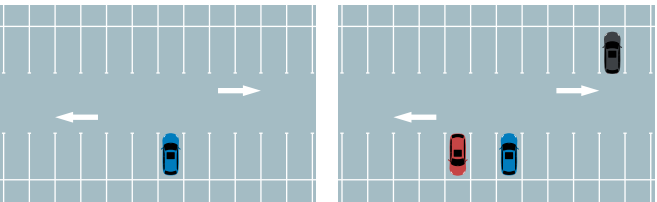
REFERENCE page 61

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*.



Yes/No questions

There's a hotel. Is there a hotel?

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

Is	there	a	hotel?
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.~~

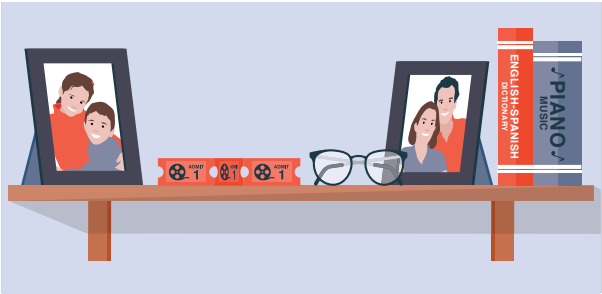
PRACTICE

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



- 1 Maybe she likes movies.  
There are some cinema tickets.
- 2 I think she's married.  
.....
- 3 She has children.  
.....
- 4 She doesn't have good eyes.  
.....
- 5 Maybe her keys are in her bag.  
.....
- 6 She plays the piano.  
.....
- 7 She speaks Spanish.  
.....
- 8 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:

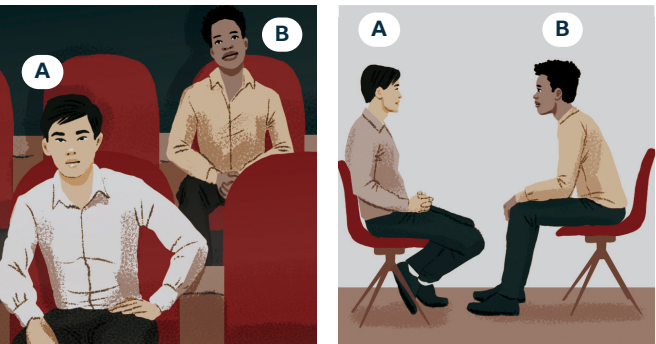
- How near is it?
- How far is it?

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.

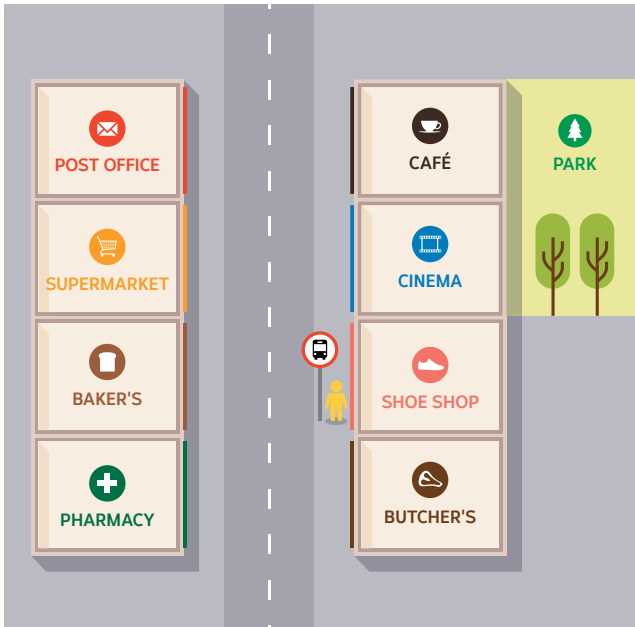


A is in front of B. A is opposite B.



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

<i>Yes/No</i>	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 ✗
- ✓ 6 ✗
- ✗ 7 ✓
- ✓ 8 ✗

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**.

7C How to ... say you're not well

REFERENCE page 73

We use questions to ask about people's health.  
**What's wrong?**  
**What's the problem?**  
**Are you OK?**

We use these phrases to say we're not well.

I've got		
a headache.	toothache.	a stomachache.
backache.	earache.	a cold.
My		
leg	hurts.	
arm		
eyes	hurt.	
I don't feel		
well.		

*I've got* (I have got) = *I have*  
*He's got* (he has got) = *he has*  
*She's got* (she has got) = *she has*  
**He's got a stomachache = He has a stomachache.**

We can also say *a toothache, an earache*.  
**He's got a toothache.**  
**I've got an earache.**

We can also say *stomachache*.  
**She's got stomachache.**

We always say *a headache* and *a cold*.  
NOT **I've got headache. She's got cold.**

For all parts of the body we can say *My ... hurts*.  
**My neck hurts.**  
**My back hurts.**

We use these phrases to answer.  
**Poor you.**  
**I'm so sorry.**  
**Get well soon.**

Notice the difference:



He's cold.



He's got a cold.

PRACTICE

- 1 Choose the correct alternative.
- A: What's <sup>1</sup>**problem** / **wrong**?  
B: I'm <sup>2</sup>**cold** / **a cold** and I'm tired.
- A: How are you?  
B: I <sup>3</sup>**don't feel** / **'m not feel** well.  
A: Oh <sup>4</sup>**poor** / **the poor** you.
- A: <sup>5</sup>**Is** / **Are** your baby OK?  
B: She <sup>6</sup>**got** / **'s got** bad earache.
- A: What's <sup>7</sup>**wrong** / **the wrong** with Ji-ho?  
B: His <sup>8</sup>**foot** / **feet** hurt.
- A: What's <sup>9</sup>**a problem** / **the problem**?  
B: I've got <sup>10</sup>**bad headache** / **a bad headache**.
- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.
- arms backache feel tooth get  
earache OK problem wrong you
- 1 Are you **OK** ?  
2 ..... well soon.  
3 He's got .....  
4 I don't ..... well.  
5 I've got an .....  
6 My ..... hurt.  
7 My ..... hurts.  
8 What's the ..... ?  
9 What's ..... ?  
10 Poor .....
- 3 Correct six mistakes in the conversation.
- A: Hello, Kris.  
B: Hi, Julia. I'm really sorry, but I can't come to dinner.  
A: What does the problem?  
B: I not feel well.  
A: What's wrong?  
B: I'm got really bad stomachache.  
A: I'm so so.  
B: I'm really sorry about dinner.  
A: Not problem. You stay at home and sleep.  
B: Thanks.  
A: Get good soon.  
B: Thanks.  
A: Bye.

7D imperatives

REFERENCE page 74



Come here!



Check your answers.

We use imperatives:

- to give orders.  
**Come here!**  
**Be quiet!**
- to give instructions.  
**Do Exercise 4.**  
**Check your answers.**

In the positive we use the infinitive.

**Remember dad's birthday!**

In the negative we use *Don't* + infinitive.

**Don't forget dad's birthday!**

We can use an exclamation mark after an imperative to show a strong feeling.

**Stop him! Help!**

We can also use *always* and *never* with imperatives. *Always* and *Never* go at the start of the sentence.

**Always eat a good breakfast.**

**Never phone me after 11 p.m.**

Remember, we use *never* + positive verb.

We can use the imperative + *please* to be polite.

**Please open your books.**

**Open your books, please.**

**Please don't run.**

**Don't run, please.**

For requests, we usually use *could* or *can*.

**Could you do Exercise 5? Can you check your answers?**



PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the imperatives with the words in the box.
- call come ~~do~~ not feed never leave  
never play not speak not swim throw use
- 1 Please **do** Exercise 5B for homework.  
2 ..... a black pen.  
3 ..... Italian in the English lesson, please.  
4 ..... in the sea.  
5 ..... the ball to me.  
6 Please ..... the birds.  
7 ..... football in the car park.  
8 ..... the police!  
9 Please ..... in and have a seat.  
10 ..... your keys in your car.
- 2 Correct five mistakes in each text.

Things that parents say to their children

- 1 Wash ~~you~~ hands before meals.  
**Wash your hands before meals.**
- 2 Don't say please and thank you.
- 3 Never don't look at your phone at dinner time.
- 4 Be always nice to your sister.
- 5 Don't be late for dinner.
- 6 Always go to your room! Now!

On the plane

- 1 Don't remember your passport.
- 2 Take a small bag.
- 3 Always to drink a lot of water.
- 4 Not eat a lot.
- 5 Change you your watch on the plane.
- 6 Never running to the toilet.

Test instructions

- 1 Write please your first name.
- 2 Never read the instructions.
- 3 Answer you all the questions.
- 4 Check always your answers.
- 5 Don't to speak in the test.
- 6 Please start now.



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	ask <b>ed</b>	add <i>-ed</i>
start	start <b>ed</b>	
stay	stay <b>ed</b>	
arrive	arriv <b>ed</b>	verbs ending <i>-e</i> , add <i>-d</i>
try	tr <b>ied</b>	verbs ending consonant + <i>-y</i> , change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> , add <i>-ed</i>
stop	stop <b>ped</b>	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	didn't (did not)	travel arrive	yesterday. at five.
You			
He			
She			
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.
- 1 Yesterday the bank opened (open) at 9 a.m. and ..... (close) at 3 p.m.
  - 2 Last weekend I ..... (clean) the house and ..... (cook) a big lunch.
  - 3 Last Wednesday Jordan and Mike ..... (start) work at 7 a.m. and they ..... (finish) at 8 p.m.
  - 4 Yesterday evening I ..... (change) my clothes, but I ..... (not wash) my hair.
  - 5 Caroline ..... (like) her old apartment and she ..... (love) the big kitchen. Her new apartment is nice, too.
  - 6 My father ..... (study) English at school, but he ..... (not like) it.
  - 7 I ..... (ask) the doctor a question about my stomachache, but she ..... (not answer).
  - 8 Anita ..... (call) yesterday evening and ..... (thank) us for her birthday present.
  - 9 We ..... (play) football last Saturday, but we ..... (stop) early because the weather was bad.
  - 10 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 <sup>1</sup>planned a weekend break in Quito. We <sup>2</sup>..... a hotel in the centre of Quito. We <sup>3</sup>..... to the city by bus. Our hotel was nice. Our rooms <sup>4</sup>..... big, but they were OK. In the evening we <sup>5</sup>..... to the Old Town. It was near the hotel. We <sup>6</sup>..... the old buildings and we <sup>7</sup>..... some typical food in a small restaurant. We <sup>8</sup>..... in Quito for two days. The city <sup>9</sup>..... amazing and we <sup>10</sup>..... 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
- 1 We drank four cups of coffee yesterday evening.
  - 2 I ..... my mother some flowers on her birthday last week.
  - 3 The students ..... a lot of homework last month.
  - 4 Sam ..... some good photos of the apartment on Thursday.
  - 5 We ..... a lot of people at the party.
  - 6 Last weekend we ..... a big meal in an amazing Chinese restaurant.
- 2 Complete the sentences. Use *but* and the words in brackets.
- 1 I usually get up at seven o'clock, (yesterday / get up / nine o'clock) but yesterday I got up at nine o'clock.
  - 2 We usually buy our food in the supermarket, (last week / buy / our food online) .....
  - 3 My wife always leaves home at eight o'clock, (on Thursday morning / leave home / ten) .....
  - 4 I usually have lunch in the office, (yesterday / have lunch / a restaurant) .....
  - 5 I always meet friends in the evening, (last Wednesday / meet / some friends / the afternoon) .....
  - 6 I often write emails in the evening, (yesterday / not write / any emails) .....
  - 7 We don't often go out in the evening, (go / cinema / yesterday evening) .....
  - 8 Rachel never goes to bed early, (yesterday / go / half past nine) .....
  - 9 I don't usually sleep a lot, (last Sunday / sleep / for ten hours) .....
  - 10 Freddie usually does his school homework, (yesterday / not do / his homework) .....
- 3 Change the positive verbs to negative verbs.
- 1 We got home at seven. **We didn't get home at seven.**
  - 2 I read a newspaper last Sunday.
  - 3 Stefan knew me.
  - 4 Wasim went to work on Monday.
  - 5 We came to this city in 1998.
- 4 Change the negative verbs to positive verbs.
- 1 Our daughter didn't make a really nice meal for us. **Our daughter made a really nice meal for us.**
  - 2 Kim didn't leave university in 2004.
  - 3 I didn't write messages to all my friends.
  - 4 I didn't see a good film last week.
  - 5 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	
What gate	is it?

Use these phrases to give information.

The next train is	
The last train is	
There's a bus	
There's one	at half past eleven.
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?  
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 <sup>1</sup>..... to Liverpool, please.

B: For today?

A: No, for <sup>2</sup>.....

B: For what time?

A: What time's the <sup>3</sup>..... train?

B: Let me check. It leaves at 5.37 in the morning.

A: And when <sup>4</sup>..... it arrive?

B: It arrives at 8.05.

A: OK. That's <sup>5</sup>..... One ticket, please.

B: Just a minute. That's one single to Liverpool tomorrow morning.

A: How <sup>6</sup>..... is it?

B: It's £15.20.

A: Thank you. What <sup>7</sup>..... does it leave from?

B: The Liverpool trains usually leave from platform 19, but check tomorrow.

A: Thank <sup>8</sup>.....

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 <sup>1</sup>..... you like to drink?  
B: I'd <sup>2</sup>..... a cup of coffee, please.  
A: Do you <sup>3</sup>..... milk or sugar?  
B: No thanks.

2 A: Can I <sup>4</sup>..... you?  
B: Yes. I <sup>5</sup>..... like to try on this jumper.  
A: Of course. <sup>6</sup>..... you want to use the changing room?  
B: Yes, please.