

LEAD-IN

REFERENCE ◀ page 6

subject pronouns and *be*

We use *be* in the present with: nationalities, adjectives, jobs, places, relationships, names, ages and prices.

We use it with a subject pronoun: **She's British.**  
NOT **Is British.**

Positive

subject	be	phrase
I	'm am	fine, thank you. a doctor.
He She It	's is	from Spain. in Madrid today. twenty-one.
We You They	're are	students. in class. friends.

We often use contractions in speaking and in informal writing. **I'm Joe. It's three euros.**

Negative

subject	be + not	phrase
I	'm not	at work today.
He/She/It	isn't	happy.
We/You/They	aren't	sisters.

We can also say *He/She/It's not*; *We/You/They're not*.

Yes/No questions

**She's at home.**

↔  
**Is she at home?**

be	subject	phrase
Am	I	late?
Is	he	Italian?
Are	you	OK?

Short answers

	subject	be
Yes,	I	am.
No,	he	isn't.
No,	we	aren't.

We don't use contractions with short answers with *yes*.  
**Yes, he is.** NOT **Yes, he's.**

object pronouns and possessive adjectives

We use subject, verb, object (SVO) word order in positive and negative sentences.

subject	verb	object
They	like	football. it.
I	don't understand	Pablo. him.

We use subject pronouns before verbs.

**She isn't** at school. **I have** two email addresses.

We use object pronouns:

- after verbs.  
**I like her. Help us!**
- after prepositions.  
**Come with me. Look at them.**

We use possessive adjectives before nouns.

**Where's my mobile?** What are **their** names? **Our teacher** is from Poland.

We use **your pens, our books, their names** NOT **yours- pens, ours-books, theirs-names**.

subject pronouns	object pronouns	possessive adjectives
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
it	it	its
she	her	her
we	us	our
they	them	their



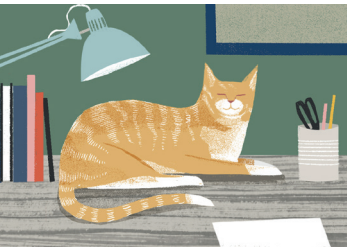
A: I don't know **them**.  
Who are **they**?  
B: **They're** my friends.  
**Their** names are  
Yolanda and Pepe.

*its* = possessive

**Your company, what's its name?**

*it's* = it is

**BWST Sports. It's an international company.**



A: Where's your cat?  
B: **It's** on my desk.  
A: What's **its** name?  
B: **Its** name is Kitty.

question words

Wh- questions

wh- question word	be	subject
What	's	the time?
Who		Jan?
Where		my key?
When	are	your classes?
How		you?
Why		they (here)?

LEAD-IN

PRACTICE

subject pronouns and *be*

1 Complete the conversations with the correct forms of *be*. Use contractions where possible.

Nadia: 1 **Are** you Sofia?

Jess: No, I 2 ..... I 3 ..... Jess.

Nadia: 4 ..... you a student?

Jess: Yes, I 5 ..... Sofia 6 ..... the teacher.

Tom: 7 ..... Sydney the capital city of Australia?

Kurt: No, it 8 ..... The capital 9 ..... Canberra.

Alison: 10 ..... Craig and Adam brothers?

Phil: No, they 11 ..... They 12 ..... friends from university.

2 Use the prompts to make sentences. Use contractions where possible.

1 My name / be / Angus. / be / Scottish / and / I / be / a student.

**My name's Angus. I'm Scottish and I'm a student**

My teacher / be / Maria.

Her classes / be / very good.

Our classroom / be / number thirty-two.

2 We / be / from / Peru.

We / be / in Tokyo / on holiday.

I / be / Cecilia / and / my brother's name / be / Miguel.

I / be / nineteen / and / he / be / twenty.

object pronouns and possessive adjectives

1 Replace the words in bold with the correct object pronoun.

1 Listen to **the woman**. **her**

2 Meet **me** and Scott.

3 Look at **the photo**.

4 Read **the instructions**.

5 Study with **your sister**.

6 Open **the two doors**.

7 I don't know **your parents**.

8 Come with **me and the other students**.

9 Speak to **Mr Puskas**.

10 Close **your book**.

2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.



1 She's **our** / **us** teacher.  
Ask **she** / **her**.



2 We're at home tonight.  
Come and see **us** / **our**!



3 Here's **me** / **my** number.  
Phone **me** / **my**.



4 **They're** / **She's** so beautiful! Look at **them** / **their**!



5 **She's** / **Her** not in her room.  
Call **him** / **her**.



6 **It** / **Its** isn't **me** / **my** dog.  
It's **his** / **he** dog.

question words

1 Look at the answers in bold and write the questions. Use the words in the box and *be*.

What Who Where When How Why

1 **What's your name?** My name's **Ryan**.

2 .....? Christina's **at work**.

3 .....? My mother and father are **well**, thank you.

4 .....? Lunch is **at 1 p.m.**

5 .....? Our doctor is **Dr Kapoor**.

6 .....? Gustavo and Julia are here **because they're my friends**.



1A present simple: *I, you, we, they*

REFERENCE ◀ page 8

- We use the present simple to talk about:
- things that are always or generally true.  
**I come from Italy. They live in Seoul.**
  - habits and routines.  
**We get up at 7 a.m.**

Positive and negative

subject	auxiliary verb (do)	infinitive	object or phrase
I		like	cats.
We		come	from Canada.
You	don't	understand	me.
They		speak	English.

We use the contraction *don't* (= *do not*) for negatives in speaking and in informal writing.  
**I don't work on Saturdays.**

Questions

	wh-question word	auxiliary verb (do)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
wh-questions	Where	do	you	live?	
	How	do	they	know	Teresa?
yes/no questions		Do	you	speak	Spanish?
			we	have	homework?

Short answers to yes/no questions

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

NOT **Yes, I like. No, we don't like.**



PRACTICE

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

- you / Do / classes? / like / English / your  
**Do you like your English classes?**
- in / Mr / live / Brown / and / Mrs / New York? / Do
- Sonia / you / each / and / Do / know / other?
- to / go / same / your / Do / children / the / school?
- TV? / of / watch / your / a / children / Do / lot
- Ben / Janey / and / Are / married?
- here? / come / you / near / Do / from
- home? / you / Do / at / English / speak

2 Read the answers to the questions in Ex 1. Correct the mistake in each answer. One answer is correct.

- Yes, I **like. do**
- No, they don't live.
- Yes, we know.
- No, we go to different schools.
- Yes, I do.
- No, they don't.
- Yes, I'm from Madrid.
- No, we aren't. We speak Japanese.

3 Read the texts and write the *wh-* questions. Use the verbs in brackets.

**Name:** <sup>1</sup>Xavier <sup>2</sup>LeBon  
**Address:** <sup>3</sup>1 Bonny Gardens, NW3 9BJ  
**Occupation:** <sup>4</sup>Hotel Manager  
**Company:** <sup>5</sup>Art Hotel

- What's your name** .....? (be)
- .....? (spell)
- .....? (live)
- .....? (do)
- .....? (work)

STUDENT CARD

**NAME:** Martina Fernandez  
**COUNTRY:** <sup>6</sup>Argentina  
**CLASS:** English  
**TIME:** <sup>7</sup>9-12 Mon-Fri  
**TEACHER:** <sup>8</sup>Michael

- .....? (come)
- .....? (study)
- .....? (be)

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

REFERENCE ◀ page 11

Positive and negative

He **likes** rock music. He **doesn't** like rock music.

subject	auxiliary verb (does)	infinitive (+ -s, -es)	object or phrase
He		knows	my brother.
She		finishes	at six.
It	doesn't	like	fish.
		have	a camera.

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

**The train doesn't go to Central Station.**

Spelling

most verbs	add -s	plays <b>live</b> s
verbs ending -ch, -sh, -s, -x	add -es	teach <b>e</b> s
verbs ending consonant + -y	change to -ies	stud <b>ie</b> s
do and go	add -es	do <b>e</b> s go <b>e</b> s
have		<b>h</b> as

Questions

He **likes** rock music. **Does** he like rock music?

	wh-question word	auxiliary verb (do)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
wh-questions	What	does	'famous'	mean?	
	Why	does	Tony	like	him?
yes/no questions		Does	Emma	play	tennis?
			your sister	live	near here?

Short answers to yes/no questions

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

NOT **Yes, she works. No, he doesn't work.**

*Do* and *does* can be:

- an auxiliary verb  
**Do you play tennis? She doesn't like spaghetti.**
- a normal verb  
**He does his homework every day.**  
**What do you do?** (= What's your job?)



Marta's room

PRACTICE

- Look at the picture and write eight sentences about Marta. Use the verbs to help you.
- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

cook drive enjoy fly not have  
not like read relax teach work

The couple that does it all!

Ken and Susie Parker are famous in their home town of Queenstown, New Zealand. Everybody knows them because they do everything! In the mornings, Susie <sup>1</sup> ..... as a shop assistant in a ski shop. In the afternoons she <sup>2</sup> ..... storybooks to children in the local school. In the evenings she <sup>3</sup> ..... Maths classes. Her students <sup>4</sup> ..... her classes because she's a good teacher and she's very funny.

Ken <sup>5</sup> ..... a taxi, the school bus and a tourist boat. On Saturdays he's a pilot and he <sup>6</sup> ..... a small plane for groups of tourists.

From Monday to Saturday Ken and Susie <sup>7</sup> ..... very much free time, so on Sundays they have a day off. Ken <sup>8</sup> ..... lunch because Susie <sup>9</sup> ..... cooking. She just sits and <sup>10</sup> ..... in the garden.

3 Read the answers to questions about Ken and Susie. Write the questions.

- Where does Susie work** ? In a ski shop.
- .....? She reads to children.
- .....? Maths classes.
- .....? Because she's a good teacher.
- .....? A taxi, a bus, and a boat.
- .....? A small plane, for groups of tourists.
- .....? No, she doesn't. She hates cooking.
- .....? She relaxes in the garden.



1C How to ... make suggestions

REFERENCE ◀ page 13

We use these phrases to make suggestions:

	infinitive	object or phrase
Let's	have	a coffee.
Can we	meet	at half past seven?
Would you like to	see	a film?

Let's = Let us

	noun or time
How about	a break?
What about	three o'clock?

We use these phrases to respond to suggestions:

positive	negative
OK.	I'm sorry, I can't.
Sure.	Sorry, I'm busy then.
Sure, that's fine.	Sorry, I can't. Another time?
Good idea.	
Perfect!	
I'd love to.	

We use *Do you like* to ask about things that are always true.

**Do you like** (coffee/orange juice)?

**Do you like** (playing tennis/speaking Spanish)?

We use *Would you like* to make suggestions.

**Would you like** (a coffee/a bottle of water)?

**Would you like to play** (tennis/chess)?

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversations.

- 1 A: I **have** / **am** really hungry.  
B: Yeah, me, too. **Let's** / **Can we** have something to eat.
- 2 A: **Let me** / **Can we** meet tomorrow?  
B: Yes. **What about** / **Would you like** three o'clock?  
A: Sorry, I can't. I'm busy. What about six o'clock?
- 3 A: I feel very tired.  
B: **Would you like to** / **What about** have a break?  
A: Good idea. **How about** / **Let's** a coffee?  
B: Sure.
- 4 A: **Can we** / **Would you like** to play football on Saturday?  
B: Sorry, I **don't** / **can't**. I'm busy. How about Sunday?

2 Complete the conversations.

- A: Gina, would you like <sup>1</sup>..... play tennis tomorrow?  
B: I <sup>2</sup>..... love to. Where?  
A: In the park. Can <sup>3</sup>..... meet at 11.00?  
B: Sure, that <sup>4</sup>..... fine.
- A: Let <sup>5</sup>..... have lunch.  
B: Sorry, I can't now. <sup>6</sup>..... time?  
A: No problem. How <sup>7</sup>..... Saturday?  
B: <sup>8</sup>..... ideal!

3 Correct the conversation. Add the words in the box.

about Can can't Let's like 'm perfect we

◀ Chat Scott + Joel

Hey, how are you? 11:25

'm

Not so good. I'm really angry at my manager. 11:25 ✓✓

Oh dear. Would you to talk about it? 11:25

Yes. we meet now? 11:26 ✓✓

I'm sorry I. How this afternoon? 11:26

OK. Where? 11:26 ✓✓

meet in the park. 11:27

What time? 11:27 ✓✓

Can meet at five? 11:27

That's! See you there. 11:27 ✓✓

1D possessive 's, s'

REFERENCE ◀ page 14

We use 's with a person to talk about family and possessions.

Janna is my **father's** sister. NOT ~~Janna is the sister of my father.~~

Where are **Pete's** glasses? NOT ~~Where are the glasses of Pete?~~

We use 's with one person.

**My brother's** wife is from Poland.

We use s' with more than one person.

**My parents'** house is near here. (two parents)

NOT ~~My parent's house is near here.~~ (one parent)

With irregular plurals, we use 's.

**This is the children's** bedroom. NOT ~~This is the childrens' bedroom.~~

We can also use 's or s' with no noun after it.

**This book isn't mine. It's Kiera's.**

**This car isn't mine. It's my parents'.**

We don't usually use 's or s' with things. We use of.

**Would you like to see a video of our holiday?**

NOT ~~Would you like to see our holiday's video.~~

**Notice** We also use apostrophe 's for contractions.

**Max is Pippa's** husband = possessive

**Pippa's** at home = contraction: *Pippa is*

When a name ends in -s, we usually use -s's.

**This is Charles's** car.

PRACTICE

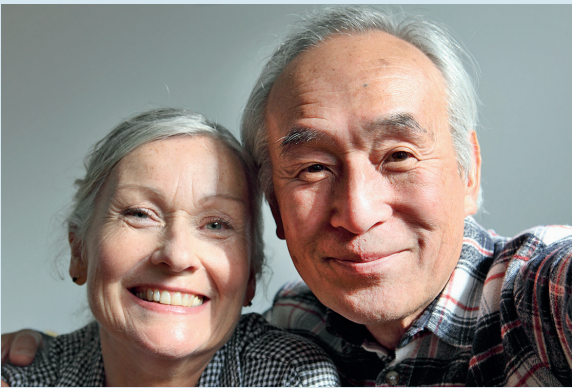
1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 It's **the laptop of Pete** / **Pete's laptop**.  
2 Are they **Jennifer's** / **Jennifers'** sunglasses?  
3 This is my **boy's** / **boys'** bedroom. They're five and seven years old.  
4 It's not my bag. It's **John's** / **Johns'**.  
5 Where are the **men's** / **mens'** toilets?  
6 The **end of the film** / **film's end** is sad.

2 Use the prompts to make sentences. Remember to use 's, s' or of.

- 1 Naomi / be / Anton / daughter.  
**Naomi is Anton's daughter.**
- 2 Makiko / favourite / colour / be / purple.  
3 My / brother / names / be / Zayn, Malek and Amir.  
4 Eddie / be / the children / father.  
5 This wallet / be / Nikolay.  
6 My / sister / husband / job / be / interesting.  
7 Juan / have / all the students / tickets.  
8 I / be / in / a / women / football team.

3 Complete the text with ten apostrophes, six for possession and four for contractions.



Jacobs an old friend of mine from university.

His wives name is Angela and they are both

doctors at the local hospital. They have three

children. Their daughters names are Vicky

and Sue and their sons names Jeff. Vickys at

university and lives with them and Sues flat is

near the city centre. Jeffs married and lives in

his wives parents house.

4 Correct the words in bold. Use an apostrophe.

- 1 A: I think they're Stefan's books.  
B: No, they aren't **Stefan**. They're my books.  
**No, they aren't Stefan's.**
- 2 A: Hey! That's my laptop!  
B: No, it isn't. It's **Chris**.
- 3 A: Is it your car?  
B: No, it's my **parents**. They live near here.
- 4 A: Thanks for a lovely evening!  
B: Thank you for coming. Is this your coat?  
A: No, It's **Sam**. This is my coat.



2A countable and uncountable nouns; a, an, some, any

REFERENCE ◀ page 19

Countable nouns [C] are things we can count in English. They can be singular or plural.  
**banana/bananas, onion/onions, vegetable/vegetables**

Uncountable nouns [U] are nouns we **can't** count in English. They are not usually plural.  
**water, pasta, rice** NOT **waters, pastas, rices**

We use these quantifiers with nouns:

quantifier	noun	example
a	singular	I have <b>a banana</b> for breakfast.
an	countable	Do you want <b>an apple</b> ?
–	plural	Does Milly like <b>bananas</b> ?
2, 3, 4 ...	countable	We need <b>four apples</b> .
–	uncountable	I like <b>fish</b> . <b>Fruit</b> is good for you.*

\*With uncountable nouns, we use a singular verb.  
**This pasta is delicious. Our rice comes from India.**

We use *some* to talk about a general amount, not an exact number.  
We use *a lot of* for a big number or amount.  
We use *any* in negative statements and questions.

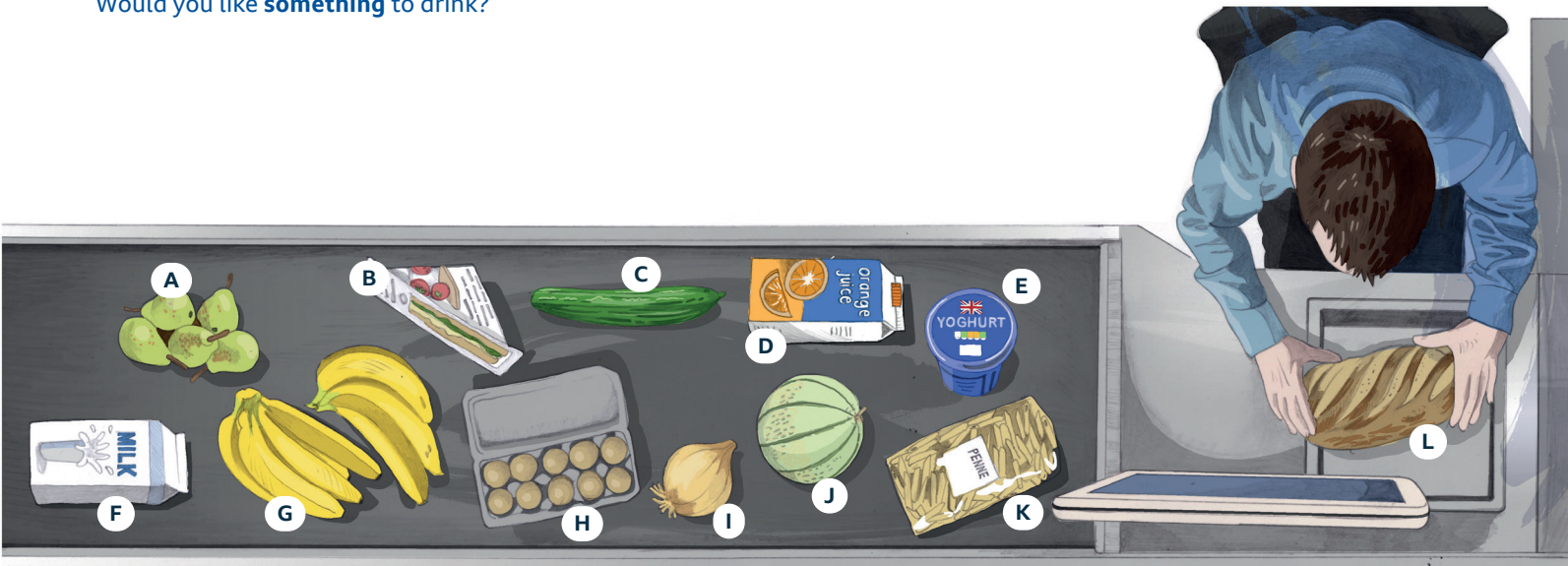
quantifier	noun	example
some a lot of	plural countable	Let's buy <b>some beans</b> . You have <b>a lot of grapes</b> .
	uncountable	I'd like <b>some pasta</b> . We eat <b>a lot of rice</b> .
any	plural countable	I can't see <b>any potatoes</b> . We don't have <b>any lemons</b> .
	uncountable	Can you see <b>any lamb</b> ? Do you have <b>any orange juice</b> ?

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

PRACTICE

- 1 **Correct the mistake in each sentence. Two sentences are correct.**
- 1 Do you eat meats?  
2 Sylvie doesn't like fruit.  
3 Pastas are good for you.  
4 My parents don't eat butters.  
5 Do you have hot or cold milk in your coffee?  
6 I like a lot of toast with honeys for breakfast.  
7 Can I have four potato, please?  
8 Would you like apple?
- 2 **Look at the picture. What does the customer buy? Write *a/an, some* or *a lot of* and the type of food.**  
**A = some pears**
- 3 **Complete the conversation with *a, an, some, a lot of* or *any*.**

Man: What's for dinner?  
Woman: Well, let's see. Oh no, we don't have <sup>1</sup>..... eggs.  
Man: So I can't make an omelette. Do we have <sup>2</sup>..... spaghetti?  
Woman: Yes, I can see <sup>3</sup>..... spaghetti. Five packets!  
Man: Do we have <sup>4</sup>..... tomatoes?  
Woman: Yes, I think so. Yes, we have <sup>5</sup>..... tomato.  
Man: And <sup>6</sup>..... onion?  
Woman: No, I can't see <sup>7</sup>..... onions.  
Man: Oh. We just need <sup>8</sup>..... butter.  
Woman: No butter, but we have <sup>9</sup>..... oil!  
Man: No problem. So dinner is spaghetti with oil and <sup>10</sup>..... tomato!



2B adverbs and phrases of frequency

REFERENCE ◀ page 21

We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do something.

never	hardly ever	sometimes	often	usually	always
0%	10%	40%	60%	80%	100%

Adverbs of frequency go before most verbs.

subject	adverb of frequency	verb	object or phrase
We	always	have	breakfast at seven.
I	usually	listen	to the news.
Jayne	sometimes	goes	running in the evening.

Adverbs of frequency go after the verb *be*.

subject	be	adverb of frequency	object or phrase
David	's	often	very tired.
They	're	sometimes	late.

*Usually* and *sometimes* can also go at the beginning of a sentence. *Sometimes* can go at the end, too.  
**Usually my mother phones me early in the morning.**  
**New York is very cold sometimes.**

Negatives

subject	auxiliary (do)	adverb of frequency	verb	object or phrase
I	don't	always	finish	my homework.
Marta	doesn't	usually	work	at the weekend.

subject	be	adverb of frequency	object or phrase
I	'm not	usually	bored.
It	isn't	always	so hot here.

We use a positive verb (+) with *never* and *hardly ever*.  
**She never listens to me.**  
**Stefan is hardly ever ill.**

We use phrases of frequency at the end of a sentence or phrase.  
**I have lunch with my parents every Sunday.**  
**We go late-night shopping on Thursdays.**  
**Kate walks to work once or twice a month.**  
**My brother goes on holiday three or four times a year.**

PRACTICE

- 1 **Add the correct adverb of frequency to the sentences. Use the information in brackets to help you.**
- 1 I get up early. (0%)  
**I never get up early.**
- 2 I have breakfast with my family. (100%)
- 3 My father reads a newspaper on Sundays. (80%)
- 4 We're tired in the morning. (60%)
- 5 I go to bed before 11 p.m. (10%)
- 6 I drink coffee. (0%)
- 7 Nicola's late. (40%)
- 8 My sister phones me in the evening. (60%)
- 9 The hotel receptionist is friendly (100%)
- 10 The coffee here is hot! (0%)
- 2 **Put the words in the correct order to make conversations.**
- 1 A: students / My / late. / never / are  
B: homework? / always / they / Do / their / do  
A: Yes!
- 2 A: often / go / How / cinema? / you / do / to / the  
B: twice / Sometimes / month. / we / go / a  
A: hardly / cinema. / go / ever / We / the / to  
B: films / on / usually / watch / you / TV? / Do  
A: films / we / online. / watch / usually / No,
- 3 A: go? / does / How / the / boat / often  
B: goes / three / times / It / day. / a
- 3 **Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use the words in brackets.**
- 1 Baz is always early for class (never)  
**Baz is never late for class.**
- 2 I wash my hair every Monday. (once)
- 3 Angie isn't often ill. (sometimes)
- 4 I drink coffee once a month. (hardly ever)
- 5 We go out for a meal on my birthday and my husband's birthday. (twice)
- 6 Sarfaz hardly ever eats fish. (not often)
- 7 Bianca doesn't study in the evenings. (never)
- 8 My brother always goes out on Saturday night. (every)



2C How to ... order a meal in a restaurant

REFERENCE ◀ page 23

We use *can*, *could* and *would like/d like* to make requests in a restaurant.

Can I	have	a glass of water,	please?
Could we		some peas,	
I'd	like	some vegetable soup,	please.
I would			

*Can* and *could* are both polite, but *could* is a little more polite.

We use *some* to make a request with plural and uncountable nouns. Don't use *any*.

Can I have some potatoes, please?

Could we have some water, please?

We can use *the* to order something on the menu.

I'd like the chocolate ice cream, please.

Can I have the salmon, please?

To reply to requests, *yes* or *no* are not very polite. We usually answer with a phrase.

positive	negative
Yes, of course.	I'm sorry, we don't have any
Yes, certainly.	soup left.
Sure, no problem.*	I'm afraid we close at ten.

\* This is informal.

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

- Can we have **some** / **any** bread, please?
- I'd **like** / I **like** the lamb curry, please.
- I **could** / **Could** I have some sparkling mineral water, please?
- Sure, **not** / **no** problem.
- Can we have **bill**, / **the bill**, please?
- I'm sorry, we don't have **some** / **any** chicken left.
- Could I have **a bottle** / **bottle** of water, please?
- I **afraid** / I'm **afraid** we don't have any green tea.

2 Correct the conversation. Add the words in the box. You do not need one of the words.

any Could d Do have like please  
something thank you want water

Waiter: Are you ready to order?  
Customer: Yes, can I **have** some tomato soup, please?  
Waiter: you want any bread rolls with that?  
Customer: Yes, please. And for the main course I' like the steak.  
Waiter: What vegetables would you?  
Customer: I have some potatoes and green peas?  
Waiter: Would you like side dishes?  
Customer: No.,  
Waiter: And would you like to drink?  
Customer: Some mineral, please.  
Waiter: Certainly. Do you a big bottle of mineral water?  
Customer: Yes.,

3 Use the prompts to make conversations.

- A: Ready / order?  
**Are you ready to order?**  
B: Yes. / starter / have / vegetable soup?  
A: What / you / like / main course?  
B: Could / the Malaysian noodles?  
A: like / side dishes?  
B: No / thank.  
A: What / like / to drink?  
B: like / sparkling / mineral / please.
- A: How / meal?  
B: is / very good / thanks.  
A: like / look / dessert menu?  
B: please. Could / yoghurt?  
A: want / anything / drink?  
B: A green tea, please. / have / bill?  
A: Yes / course.

2D like, hate, love + -ing

REFERENCE ◀ page 24

We use verb + *-ing* after *love*, *like*, *enjoy*, *don't like* and *hate*.

I **love** **talking to people.**

I **like** **studying English.**

I **enjoy** **swimming.**

**Shopping for clothes is OK/all right.**   
= you don't like something, but you don't dislike it. It's 50/50.

I **don't like** **making mistakes.**

I **hate** **living in a city.**

Spelling

infinitive	-ing form	spelling rule
wait do	waiting doing	add -ing
write take	writing taking	æ, add -ing
run get up	running getting up	consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC), double the final consonant, add -ing
know play	knowing playing	verbs ending -y, -w or -x do not double the final consonant

In spoken British English and in US English people often use *like* + *to* infinitive.

We **like to go** on holiday in September.

What do you **like to do** at the weekends?

We use *like* + *-ing* to talk about things that are always true.

I **like playing** tennis.

We use *would like* + *to* infinitive to talk about something you want now.

I'm tired. I'd **like to sit down**.



PRACTICE

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

come email give go  
meet sit stop watch

2 Complete the article with the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

How to relax

When people relax, what do they like <sup>1</sup>..... (do)? Some people enjoy <sup>2</sup>..... (play) a sport and others love <sup>3</sup>..... (dance), but in a survey, many people say they don't like <sup>4</sup>..... (be) with other people all the time. They often feel tired and want to get away. So how do they relax? Well, many people love <sup>5</sup>..... (read). They really like <sup>6</sup>..... (sit) alone with a good book and maybe also <sup>7</sup>..... (listen) to music. Many people also love <sup>8</sup>..... (walk) alone in nature. People say <sup>9</sup>..... (eat) in restaurants is all right, but they don't always feel relaxed there. Interestingly, a lot of people say they don't like <sup>10</sup>..... (relax). They hate <sup>11</sup>..... (take) a break from work. The question is, do they really like <sup>12</sup>..... (work)?

3 Correct the sentences. Add the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

be choose have mix put  
say sleep stand swim watch

**being**

- I like **thirty**. It's a good age.
- Toni and I enjoy old black and white films.
- Everyone hates goodbye to people at airports.
- Do you like in hotels?
- Guz loves in the sea.
- We love picnics.
- I really like things in boxes.
- George hates shoes.
- Jo enjoys with people from other countries.
- Sam doesn't enjoy at football matches.



3A this, that, these, those; here, there

REFERENCE page 29

We use *this, that, these, those* + nouns.

This map doesn't have the information. Let's look in that book.



This pasta is really good. Can you pass me that cheese, please?



These plates are dirty. Are those plates clean?



	singular	uncountable	plural
things near me (here)	this map	this pasta	these dishes
things not near me (there)	that book	that cheese	those cups

We can also use *this, that, these, those* with no noun after it.  
**This is the living room.**  
**What's that in English?**  
**I don't usually like chocolates, but I like these.**  
**Can I have one of those, please?**

PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the conversations with *this, that, these, those, here or there*.
- 1 A: This key is mine, and ..... keys here are for you. Put them in your bag.  
B: Thank you.
- 2 A: Can I look at ..... jeans in the window, please?  
B: Sure. Just a minute. Do you mean ..... ones here?
- 3 A: ..... is your room. Number 207.  
B: Thank you. Where's the bathroom?  
A: It's over ..... on the other side of the room.
- 4 A: I can't see my suitcase. It's small and red.  
B: Is this it, ..... ?  
A: No, but I can see it over there. .... woman near the information desk has it.
- 2 Look at the picture. Correct nine mistakes in the conversations.
- 1 Jill: Is this coffee hot? that  
Alan: That isn't coffee, it's tea.
- 2 Kim: Those strawberries are delicious.  
Alan: Yes, this are from my garden.
- 3 Kim: And these cake is wonderful.  
Jill: Thanks. It's from a new recipe.
- 4 Jill: Can I have some of those pasta, please?  
Kim: Which pasta? These one?
- 5 Alan: What's in this sandwich?  
Jill: Beef and salad. Those sandwiches are very nice.
- 6 Jill: Are this tomatoes from your garden, Alan?  
Alan: No, they're from the supermarket!

3B have got

REFERENCE page 31

We use *have got* for:

- possession  
**I've got some photos of my home.**  
**The apartment has got two bedrooms.**
- relationships  
**I've got a brother and a sister.**  
**How many online friends have you got?**

Positive and negative

subject	auxiliary verb: (have)	got	object
I	've		a small bedroom.
You	have		some old CDs.
We	haven't		a coffee machine.
They	have not		any coffee.
He	's	got	a new TV.
She	has		some nice paintings.
My room	hasn't		a desk.
	has not		any plants.

*Have got* means the same as *have* in the present simple.  
**I've got three brothers = I have three brothers.**  
**She's got a new job = She has a new job.**  
**We haven't got any coffee. = We don't have any coffee.**  
**He hasn't got a car. = He doesn't have a car.**

Questions

	wh-question word	auxiliary verb (have)	subject	got	object or phrase
wh-questions	What	have	you		with you?
	Why	has	he		sunglasses?
yes/no questions		Have	we	got	a lesson?
		Has	she		any photos?

Short answers to yes/no questions

	subject	auxiliary verb (have)
Yes,	we	have.
	she	has.
No,	we	haven't.
	she	hasn't.

Compare *have got* with *have*.  
**Have we got a class now? = Do we have a class now?**  
**Yes, we have. = Yes, we do.**  
**Has your phone got a good camera? = Does your phone have a good camera?**  
**No, it hasn't. = No, it doesn't.**

PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the conversations.
- 1 A: Have you got a pen?  
B: Sorry, no I ..... , but I've ..... a pencil.  
A: Can I use it? Thanks.
- 2 A: ..... your son got a watch?  
B: No, he ..... . He uses his phone.
- 3 A: My girlfriend and I ..... tickets for the concert tonight.  
B: Wow!
- 4 A: Oh no. I ..... my credit card with me.  
B: I've ..... some money with me.  
A: Oh, can I have some?
- 2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.
- 1 car? / Has / got / Meg / a  
2 any / you / have / Rino, / got / brothers?  
3 ten / Why / Alan / bags? / got / has  
4 bananas? / Julie, / got / any / have / we  
5 got / you / on / What / phone? / have / apps / your  
6 homework / we / Have / got / tonight? / any
- 3 Correct each item (1–5). Add two words from the box.
- got (x2) 've (x2) hasn't have 's (5) x2
- 1 'I love it. It is new, it is fast and it is got wifi. I love driving it.'
- 2 'I've one at home. It twenty years old. I listen to it a lot, mostly music programmes.'
- 3 'She's very friendly. We got three of them, but I like her best. She's black and white and she got big black eyes. She likes playing with me in the garden.'
- 4 'My best friend's three of these in her house. The one in her bedroom is terrible! It's small and it got very good internet.'
- 5 'I got two of them, Juan and Mario. They're usually great, but sometimes we problems. We live in an apartment in the city with our parents.'
- 4 Look at the sentences in Ex 3. Which 's = *has*, and which 's = *is*?
- It's new = It is new, it's got wifi = it has got wifi**
- 5 Work in pairs. What is each person in Ex 3 talking about?
- A: I think number 1 is about a car.  
B: Yes. But my car hasn't got wifi!





3C How to ... make invitations and offers

REFERENCE ◀ page 33

We use this phrase to make invitations:

	verb phrase
Would you like to	come for (dinner/lunch)? come to my birthday party?

We use these phrases to respond to invitations:

positive	negative
I'd love to come. I'd love to.	I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy (on that day/on Sunday).

We use these phrases to make offers:

	verb phrase
Let me	take your coat.
Can I	get you something to eat?

	noun or noun phrase
Would you like	a coffee? something to drink?

We use these phrases to respond to offers:

positive	negative
Thank you./Thanks. Yes, please. That's kind of you. How nice of you. I'd love (one/something/some), thanks. I'd love (a coffee/some water), please.	No thanks, I'm fine. I'm fine, thanks. That's all right. I'm fine.

PRACTICE

1 Number the sentences in the conversation in the correct order.

- A: OK, Wednesday the 17th. Have you got our address?  
A: How about next week, then? Would you like to come to dinner on Wednesday?  
A: Hi Alice. Would you like to come for lunch this weekend? 1  
A: How about Sunday?  
B: Let me check. Oh no. I'm sorry, I can't. It's my niece's birthday party on Sunday.  
B: Yes, it's in my phone. Thank you very much. See you next Wednesday.  
B: Next Wednesday. Yes, that's good.  
B: I'd love to, but I work on Saturdays.

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

- A: come / Hi, / in! / your / Let / take / me / bag.  
B: you. / of / That / kind / 's / you. / these / for / Here, / are  
A: of / How / you! / nice / coffee? / you / like / Would / a / of / cup  
B: thanks. / I'd / one, / love  
A: something? / or / sandwich / you / get / Can / a / I  
B: fine. / you, / I / thank / 'm / No



3 Use the prompts to make sentences and complete the conversations.

- 1 Julie: Hi Chris, / it / be / me, Julie.  
Chris: Oh hi Julie. How / be / you?  
Julie: Good, thanks. / Listen, / like / come / Susie / birthday party / Saturday?  
Chris: love / come! / How old / be / she?  
Julie: She / be / four.  
Chris: time / be / party?  
Julie: It / be / three o'clock.  
2 Julie: Hi Chris, / come!  
Chris: Hello Julie.  
Julie: Let / take / jacket.  
Chris: Thanks.  
Julie: like / something / drink?  
Chris: What / you / got?  
Julie: We / got / orange juice, water and tea.  
Chris: I / love / orange juice, thanks.  
Julie: Here / you / be.  
Chris: Thanks! Where / be / Susie?

3D there is, there are

REFERENCE ◀ page 34

We use *there + be* to say something exists or doesn't exist.

**There's a cinema, but there isn't a car park.**

Positive and negative

With countable [C] nouns we use *is/are*.

There	's isn't	a	station near here. park.
	are	some a lot of lots of	good cafés close by.
	aren't	any a lot of many	shops near us.

With uncountable [U] nouns we use *is*.



traffic = uncountable [U]



noise = uncountable [U]

There	's	some a lot of lots of	traffic noise.
	isn't	any a lot of much	

In the positive, we use *some, a lot of, lots of* with plural [C] nouns and with [U] nouns.

In the negative, we use:

- *not any, not a lot of* with plural [C] and with [U] nouns.
- *not many* with plural [C] nouns.
- *not much* with [U] nouns.

Yes/No questions

Is	there	a	supermarket near here?
		any a lot of much	traffic? noise?
Are		any a lot of many	restaurants near you? flats in your building?

In questions we use *any, a lot of, much* and *many*.

Short answers to yes/no questions

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

We can also use *There is/are + no* in the negative.

**There's no station. There's no traffic.**

**There are no buses today.**

PRACTICE

1 Complete the questions with *Is/Are there*.

- 1 Is there a park in your neighbourhood?  
2 ..... any cafés?  
3 ..... much traffic on your street?  
4 ..... any shops on your street?  
5 ..... a playground for the children?  
6 ..... many food and clothes shops?  
7 ..... a lot of noise from the park?  
8 ..... many buses?  
9 ..... any schools?  
10 ..... a station?

2 Complete the short answers to the questions in Ex 1.

- 1 No, there isn't.  
2 No, .....  
3 Yes, .....  
4 No, .....  
5 Yes, .....  
6 Yes, .....  
7 No, .....  
8 Yes, .....  
9 No, .....  
10 Yes, .....

3 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first sentence.

- 1 We've got six eggs in the fridge.  
There are six eggs in the fridge.  
2 We've got some bread in the cupboard.  
There .....  
3 Have we got any apples?  
..... there .....?  
4 Have we got any milk?  
..... there .....?  
5 We haven't got any rice.  
There ..... rice.  
6 We've got some grapes.  
There .....  
7 Have we got many oranges?  
..... there .....?  
8 We haven't got much bread.  
There .....  
9 We haven't got a lot of potatoes.  
There ..... potatoes.  
10 We've got lots of mineral water.  
There .....



4A past simple of *be*: *was, were*

REFERENCE ◀ page 38

We use *was* and *were* to talk about the past.  
We use it with adjectives, places, times, prices, ages and jobs.  
We also use it with *to be born*.

I **was born** in 2005.

Positive and negative

subject	be	phrase
I		very happy.
He	was	a writer.
She	wasn't	born in 1998.
It		born in June last year.
We		at home.
They	were	in class.
You	weren't	there.

Questions

	wh-question word	be	subject	phrase
wh-questions	When	was	she	in Malaysia?
	Where	were	you	yesterday?
yes/no questions		Was	he	correct?
		Were	they	here?

Short answers to *yes/no* questions

	subject	be
Yes,	she	was.
No,	they	weren't.

PRACTICE

1 Correct the email. Add *was, wasn't, were* or *weren't*.

Hi Stefanie,

How are you? We're just back from our break in Istanbul.  
**was**

The apartment **was** amazing! It near the city centre.  
There a great little café about five minutes away and  
a supermarket ten minutes away. The apartment  
very big, there only two rooms, a living room and a  
bedroom, but the rooms very clean and the furniture  
new. It quiet because there much traffic nearby, and  
there very many tourists. We in the apartment very  
much because we outside all day. Let's go for a coffee  
soon and I can tell you all about it.

Bye for now.

Lynn



Ada Lovelace

2 Complete the questions and answers in the past.  
Use two words for each item (1–10). A contraction = two words.

- 1 Q: **Who was** ... Ada Lovelace?  
2 A: ... a famous scientist.  
3 Q: ... American?  
4 A: No, she ... . She was British.  
5 Q: ... was ... born?  
6 A: She ... in 1815.  
7 Q: ... her parents?  
8 A: Her ... Lord Byron and his wife Annabella.  
9 Q: ... was ... famous?  
10 A: She ... famous because of her work on the first computers. ... a woman!

3 Complete the sentences with the present simple or past simple form of *be*. Use the positive (+) or negative (-) form.

- 1 Paula **was** (+) a student here in 2010 and now she ... (+) a teacher.  
2 I ... (-) well at the weekend, but I ... (+) fine now.  
3 Hannah and Billy ... (+) OK today, but they ... (-) OK yesterday.  
4 Kiefer ... (-) at work today, but he ... (+) here yesterday.  
5 We ... (+) at home on Friday, but we ... (-) at home today.  
6 My driving lesson ... (-) easy today and it ... (+) difficult yesterday.

4B *how much, how many; how + adjective*

REFERENCE ◀ page 41

We use questions with *How much* and *How many* to ask about amounts and numbers.

uncountable	countable
water	glasses of water
money	coins
traffic	cars
furniture	chairs
luggage	bags

Questions

		noun	phrase
uncountable	How much	water	is there in the human body?
		money	do we need?
countable	How many	countries	are there in Europe?
		bags	have you got?

Answers

uncountable	A lot! Water is about sixty percent of the human body. Not much. About ten dollars.
countable	A lot! I think there are forty countries. Not many. Only three.

We often use *How much* with no noun to ask about the price or the weight of something.

- A: **How much is that phone?**  
B: **It's sixty euros.**  
A: **How much does your luggage weigh?**  
B: **Twenty kilos.**

We can also ask questions with *How + adjective*.

	adjective	phrase
How	tall	is the Eiffel Tower?
	big	are the classes?
	high	are the Andes?
	old	are your children?
	long	do elephants live?*
	far	is your home from the station?**

\* NOT **How long time**

\*\* Also: **How far is it from your home to the station?**

We often use short answers: *Not much. Not many. Not far. Not long.*

- A: **How long do you usually wait for a bus?**  
B: **Not long. Maybe five minutes.**  
A: **How many people were there at the meeting?**  
B: **Not many. Only three.**
- We use short questions to check information.  
A: **The lake is 235 metres deep.**  
B: **Sorry, could you say that again?/Sorry. How deep?**  
A: **The class is fifteen euros an hour.**  
B: **Sorry. How much?**

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

far how (x2) long many (x2) much (x2)  
nice not old tall

- A: Your cat is ... big. How <sup>1</sup> ... does she eat?  
B: <sup>2</sup> ... much. Only about ten kilograms of food a day.  
A: Sorry, how <sup>3</sup> ... ?  
B: Ten kilos a day.  
A: That's a lot. And how <sup>4</sup> ... litres of milk does she drink?  
B: Not <sup>5</sup> ... . Only three.  
A: <sup>6</sup> ... many? That's a lot!  
B: Well, she weighs fifty kilos ...  
A: Sorry, <sup>7</sup> ... many ?  
B: Fifty kilos. And she's one metre tall.  
A: How <sup>8</sup> ... ? That isn't possible!  
B: And she's very sporty. She runs for an hour every day.  
A: How <sup>9</sup> ... ?  
B: For about an hour. Maybe four kilometres.  
A: How <sup>10</sup> ... ? Four kilometres!  
B: And she's not very young anymore.  
B: How <sup>11</sup> ... is she?  
A: Forty years old. It's her birthday today.  
B: How <sup>12</sup> ... ! Happy Birthday!

2 Read the answers. Then use the prompts and *much, many* or an adjective to make the questions.

- 1 Q: How / coffee / you / drink / every day?  
A: A lot!  
**How much coffee do you drink every day?**  
2 Q: How / states / be / there / the USA?  
A: Fifty, I think.  
3 Q: How / be / your parents?  
A: Sixty and fifty-six.  
4 Q: How / be / you?  
A: 1.7 metres.  
5 Q: How / be / it / from the city centre / airport?  
A: Ten kilometres.  
6 Q: How / money / you / got ?  
A: Ten euros, for the cinema.  
7 Q: How / be / your / last holiday?  
A: It was two weeks.  
8 Q: How / be / English / from your language?  
A: It's very different.  
9 Q: How / brothers and sisters / you / got?  
A: One brother but no sisters.  
10 Q: How / traffic / be / there / this morning?  
A: A lot! It was terrible.



4C How to ... get help in shops

REFERENCE ◀ page 42

We use these phrases to make requests in shops:

Can I	pay (by phone/by card)?
Could I	have a receipt?
I'd like	a phone charger, <b>please</b> .
Do you	sell batteries?

Can and could are both polite, but could is a little more polite.

We use these phrases to request other people to do things:

Can you	put in your PIN number here?
Could you	help me?

We use these phrases to end a conversation with a shop assistant:

I'll take	this one, <b>please</b> .
I'll have	them, <b>please</b> .
	these shoes, <b>please</b> .
I'll leave	it, <b>thank you</b> . It's not right.
	them, <b>thank you</b> . They're not right.
I'll think about	it.

We use prepositions or adverbs in these phrases:

Can I pay **by card/phone**?

Can I pay **in cash**?

Can I **try on these shoes**?

Have you got **these in a different size**?

Other useful phrases for shopping:

**How much is it**?

**How much is (this bag/that laptop)**?

**How much are (those headphones/these batteries)**?

**Where are the changing rooms**?

A: **What size are you**?

B: **I'm (a medium. I'm size 16).**

A: **Anything else**?

B: **No, that's it.**

\*We can also use *How much is that?* or *How much is that altogether?* when we pay.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation.

A: Do you <sup>1</sup>s..... earphones?  
B: Yes, we do. Here they are.  
A: I'll <sup>2</sup>t..... these, please.  
B: Would you like anything <sup>3</sup>e..... ?  
A: No, thank you. Can I pay by <sup>4</sup>c..... ?  
B: Yes, of course. Could you put your <sup>5</sup>p..... n..... in here, please?  
A: Could I have a <sup>6</sup>r....., please?

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

- you / Do / batteries? / sell
- are / rooms? / Where / changing / the
- take / I'll / pairs / two.
- receipt, / give / you / Could / me / a / please?
- Can / try / them / I / on?
- leave / thanks. / I'll / it,
- in / you / larger / got / a / Have / size? / them
- by / phone? / pay / Can / I
- that / No, / all. / 's
- much / that / altogether? / How / is

3 Complete the conversation with sentences from Ex 2.

A: I think these jeans are too small.  
<sup>1</sup>..... ?  
B: I think so. Let me check. Yes, here you are.  
A: Thanks. <sup>2</sup>..... ?  
B: Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.  
A: These feel good. <sup>3</sup>.....  
B: Anything else?  
A: <sup>4</sup>..... . Where can I pay?  
B: I can take the payment. How would you like to pay?  
A: <sup>5</sup>..... ?  
B: Yes, that's fine.  
A: <sup>6</sup>..... ?  
B: That's forty dollars.

4 Use the prompts to make a conversation.

A: Hello. / I / try / trousers, / please?  
B: Yes, / course.  
A: Where / be / changing rooms?  
B: They / be / over there / next / the dresses.  
...  
B: How / they?  
A: I / leave / thank you. / They / be / not right.

4D should, shouldn't; imperatives

REFERENCE ◀ page 44

We use *should* and *shouldn't* + infinitive to give advice.

Positive and negative

subject	should	infinitive	object or phrase
You	should	bring	a lot of money.
They	shouldn't	come	in winter.

Questions

	wh-question word	should	subject	phrase
wh-questions	What	should	I	bring?
	How long	should	we	stay?
yes/no questions		Should	we they	bring sunglasses? drive?

Short answers to yes/no questions

	subject	should
Yes,	you	should.
No,	they	shouldn't.

NOT **Yes, you should bring. No, they shouldn't drive.**

Imperatives

We use imperatives to give strong advice.

The positive is the same as the infinitive. We use *Don't* + infinitive in the negative.

**Come early.**

**Don't be late.**

We can use *please* at the beginning or the end of the sentence to soften the advice.

**Please bring strong shoes. Don't take photos, please.**

We can use *always* and *never* with imperatives.

**Always wear a hat.**

**Never leave your passport in your hotel room.**

Imperatives are often used in rules.

**Don't talk in the exam. Leave everything on your desk.**

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation with *should* or *shouldn't* and the words in the box.

bring go (x2) spend

Ask the **TravelWizard** ...

Wolfie37:

We want to travel to Japan in January.  
<sup>1</sup>..... we <sup>2</sup>..... warm clothes?

TravelWizard:

Yes, you <sup>3</sup>..... It's cold then.

Wolfie37:

Oh, so maybe we <sup>4</sup>..... go in January.

TravelWizard:

No, you <sup>5</sup>..... You should <sup>6</sup>..... in spring.

Wolfie37:

OK. <sup>7</sup>..... we <sup>8</sup>..... to Kyoto?

TravelWizard:

Yes, you <sup>9</sup>..... It's a beautiful city.

Wolfie37:

How many days <sup>10</sup>..... we <sup>11</sup>..... there?

TravelWizard:

Two or three. You <sup>12</sup>..... go for only one day.  
There's a lot to see.

2 Look at the pictures and correct the sentences. Use the imperative form.



1 No walk on the grass.  
**Don't walk on the grass.**



2 Not pick the flowers.



3 Please rubbish in the bin.



4 In storms, use not mobile phones.



5 Walking this way.



6 Dangerous hills! No climb.



7 You go right.



8 Please no feed the monkeys.





5A past simple: regular verbs

REFERENCE ◀ page 49

We use the past simple to talk about:

- single actions in the past.  
The meeting **started** at ten o'clock.
- habits and routines in the past.  
Paolo **sometimes worked** from home.
- states in the past. I **loved living** by the sea.

Positive

infinitive	past simple	spelling rule
look	look <b>ed</b>	add -ed
listen	list <b>en</b> ed	
play	play <b>ed</b>	
use	us <b>ed</b>	verbs ending -e, add -d
arrive	arr <b>iv</b> ed	
stop	stop <b>ped</b>	one-syllable verbs ending CVC, double the final consonant, add -ed
plan	plan <b>ned</b>	
study	stud <b>ied</b>	verbs ending consonant + -y, change the -y to -i, add -ed
try	tr <b>ie</b> d	

Notice

Verbs ending -w or -x do not double the final consonant.

They **relaxed** by the sea.

Two-syllable verbs ending CVC and -l, double the -l.

He **travell**ed with his family.

Negatives

We use *did* to make negatives, similar to the present simple.

I **don't live** in the city centre. I **didn't live** in the city centre.

subject	auxiliary verb (did)	infinitive	object or phrase
I/You/We/They	didn't	study	French at school.
He/She/It	did not	watch	TV yesterday.

**Notice** When we speak, or write texts and emails to friends, we use the contraction *didn't*.

I **didn't finish** that book. NOT ~~I didn't finished that book.~~

Yes/No questions

We use *did* to make *yes/no* questions. This is similar to the present simple.

**Do you like that video?** **Did you like that video?**

auxiliary verb (did)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
Did	I/you/we/they	want	to leave?
	he/she/it	work	at home?

Notice

**Did you finish that book?** NOT ~~Did you finished that book?~~

I finish**ed** the book. I **didn't** finish the book.

She lik**ed** the film. **Did** she like the film?

PRACTICE

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

One Saturday morning in Seattle, Ken <sup>1</sup>..... (stop) in front of the Café Brioché and <sup>2</sup>..... (study) the menu in the window. He <sup>3</sup>..... (enter) the café and <sup>4</sup>..... (order) lunch. The waiter's ten-year-old son <sup>5</sup>..... (be) there and <sup>6</sup>..... (want) some money for an ice cream. The waiter <sup>7</sup>..... (show) the boy his closed hands. He <sup>8</sup>..... (ask) his son, 'Which one do you want?' The boy said, 'Open your hands. Show me.' So the waiter <sup>9</sup>..... (open) his hands. There was a twenty-dollar note in his left hand, and a five-dollar note in his right hand. Then he closed both hands.

The boy <sup>10</sup>..... (look) at the left hand, then at the right hand, and finally <sup>11</sup>..... (point) to the waiter's right hand. 'That one,' he said. The waiter <sup>12</sup>..... (smile) and put the five dollars on the table. The boy happily <sup>13</sup>..... (pick up) the five-dollar note and <sup>14</sup>..... (walk) out of the café. The waiter said, 'Why does he always do that? Every time! He's a clever boy. I don't understand!' Later, after lunch, Ken <sup>15</sup>..... (call) the boy over to his table. The waiter was busy at a different table. 'Hey, kid, can I ask you a question? Why did you pick the right hand?' The boy <sup>16</sup>..... (laugh). 'That's easy. If I pick the hand with twenty dollars, then that's the last time I get any money.'

2 Use the prompts to make conversations about the past.

- 1 A: you / close / the window?  
**Did you close the window?**  
B: No, I / not. / I'm sorry.  
A: And / you remember / to lock the door?  
B: Yes, / do.
- 2 A: you / enjoy / your holiday?  
B: Yes, it / be / great.  
A: be / very hot in the desert?  
B: Yes. We / not / walk / in the daytime. We / travel / at night.
- 3 A: your manager / answer / your question / yesterday?  
B: No / he / not. / So I / repeat / the question.  
A: How many times / you / ask him?  
B: I / ask / him five times, but / he / not / answer.

5B past simple: irregular verbs; wh- questions

REFERENCE ◀ page 50

Many common verbs have irregular past simple forms.

Positive

infinitive	past simple	infinitive	past simple
become	became	leave	left
come	came	meet	met
do	did	read	read
drive	drove	ring	rang
get	got	say	said
give	gave	take	took
go	went	wake up	woke up
have	had	win	won
know	knew	write	wrote

See more examples on page 176 in the Verb table.

Negatives

Negatives are the same as regular verbs.

subject	auxiliary verb (did)	infinitive	object or phrase
They	didn't	have	a party.
She	did not	do	the homework yesterday.

Yes/No questions

Yes/No questions are the same as regular verbs.

auxiliary verb (did)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
Did	you	go	to Italy?
	he	write	to you?

Wh- questions

Wh- questions are the same for regular and irregular verbs.

wh-question words	auxiliary verb (do)	subject	infinitive	object or phrase
Who	did	you	meet	yesterday?
What		she	do	after college?
Where		they	go	to school?
When		I	work	there?
How long		they	live	in Colombia?
Why		he	come	here?

Be careful with the verb *have*.

I **didn't have** breakfast. NOT ~~I hadn't breakfast.~~

**When did you have** breakfast? NOT ~~When had you breakfast?~~

Notice *be* is different. She **wasn't** at work yesterday.

We **weren't** at home yesterday afternoon.

Where **was** he last month? Where **were** they last week?

We use the past simple with past time phrases.

We finished **at** five o'clock/**yesterday** evening/**on** Sunday/**last week**/five days **ago**/**in** July/**after** dinner/**before** lunch.

I lived next to Simon **for** five years/**from** 2005 **to** 2010/**all** year. **When I was** a child, I **didn't** enjoy sport.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

be   become   come   do   give  
go   have   leave   ~~meet~~   take

- A: Who's the guy in this photo?  
B: That's Hung, a good friend. He's from Vietnam.  
A: He looks nice.  
B: Yes, we <sup>1</sup>..... **met**..... in an online game about three years ago. We often played together and we <sup>2</sup>..... friends. We started talking to each other online, maybe once a week. We <sup>3</sup>..... a lot in common. We both enjoyed gaming and reading comic books. After about a year he <sup>4</sup>..... over here to the USA for a gaming convention. It was in New York and I <sup>5</sup>..... too. We <sup>6</sup>..... really happy to meet each other. He <sup>7</sup>..... me a present, his favourite comic book from 2000.  
A: Wow. And what did you <sup>8</sup>..... for him?  
B: I <sup>9</sup>..... him to my favourite restaurant for dinner.  
A: Nice. How did you feel when he <sup>10</sup>..... ?  
B: Sad. But we'll meet again in August.

2 Read the sentences. Look at the answers in bold and write the wh- questions.

- 1 **Three years ago** Paola became a doctor **because she wanted to help people**.  
**When did Paola become a doctor**.....?  
**Why**.....?
- 2 I met **Jim** in 2019 **at a dance**.  
.....?  
.....?
- 3 William had **some toast** for breakfast and left home **at nine**.  
.....?  
.....?
- 4 I had my first car **for three years**. I gave it to my sister **because it was too small**.  
.....?  
.....?
- 5 We went **to a party** at the weekend, but we only knew **three** people.  
.....?  
.....?



5C How to ... apologise and make excuses

REFERENCE page 53

We use these phrases to apologise:

- I'm sorry  
I'm very sorry  
I'm so sorry  
I'm really sorry
- I'm late.

We don't need *I'm* especially when we speak informally.

- Sorry I'm late.  
So sorry I'm late.  
Really sorry I'm late.

We use *very*, *so* and *really* to make the apology strong.

We use these phrases to make an excuse (give a reason):

- The (train/bus) was late.  
I missed the (bus/train).  
I had the wrong (time/room/place).  
There was a problem with my (computer/wifi/car/alarm).  
My wifi was down./My cat wasn't well.  
I left my (glasses/wallet/bag) at home.

We use these phrases to respond to apologies:

- That's all right.  
It's OK.  
No problem.

PRACTICE

1 Correct six mistakes in the conversation.

I'm

- A: Hi Guy. Sorry for the late. But I'm ready to play tennis now.  
B: Where were you? I tried to phone.  
A: Well, I forgot my phone in a taxi.  
B: I see.  
A: Then I lost the bus. I waited half an hour for another bus.  
B: Well, we have fifteen more minutes.  
A: What do you mean? Don't we start at three? It's only 3.15.  
B: No, our time is from 2.30. We finish at 3.30.  
A: Oh, I so sorry. I had the bad time!  
B: That's a right. No problem. Let's play!

2 Look at the pictures and complete the excuses.



1 Sorry, .....



2 Sorry, .....



3 Sorry, .....



4 Sorry, .....



5 Sorry, .....



6 Sorry, .....

3 Use the prompts to make a conversation.

- A: Hi Paul.  
B: Hi. / I / sorry / I / be / late. / be / a problem / my car.  
A: Be / it / OK?  
B: No, so / I / come / train, / but / miss / the first train.  
A: We / phone / you, but there / be / no answer.  
B: Yes, I / leave / phone / in / car!  
A: Oh no!  
B: Then / second train / be / late.  
A: Well, you / be / here now. / Let / look / the menu.  
B: I / really / sorry.

5D adjectives and modifiers

REFERENCE page 54

Adjectives

We use adjectives **before** nouns.

Berlin is a **large city**. NOT ~~a city large~~.

We use adjectives **after** the verbs *be*, *look* and *feel*.

- The film **was great**.  
Those jeans **look nice**.  
I **feel hungry**.

We don't use *and* between adjectives.

We've got a **fantastic new car**.  
NOT ~~a fantastic and new car~~.

We never use plural adjectives.

Have you got any **black shoes**? NOT ~~blacks shoes~~.

Modifiers

Some words make an adjective strong (intensifiers) and some words make an adjective weak (qualifiers).

		intensifier	adjective
This city is	*****	so really very too	busy. noisy. expensive.
	***	-----	
		qualifier	adjective
Sam is	**	quite	angry.
	*	a bit	tired.

We use *too* + adjective for a problem.

This city is **too noisy**. I can't sleep.

We use *a bit* with negative ideas or adjectives.

It's **a bit boring**. NOT ~~It's a bit good~~.

PRACTICE

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

- 1 home. / Have / journey / safe / a  
2 near / café / a / 's / good / here. / There / really  
3 black / like / you / shoes? / Do / those  
4 very / manager / hotel / friendly. / The / wasn't  
5 problem. / quite / I / angry / feel / the / about  
6 evening. / you / great / Thank / a / for  
7 picnic / wet / today. / It / too / for / 's / a  
8 his / a / bored / bit / with / Dan / 's / job.  
9 bed / hard / me. / for / This / is / too  
10 brother / food? / Mexican / Does / like / your

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence. Three sentences are correct.

- 1 It's a beautiful and old town.  
2 It's a street very long.  
3 You look really tired.  
4 This bus is a bit comfortable.  
5 This food is too delicious.  
6 I'm so happy!  
7 She's so much kind.  
8 The teacher is quite angry.  
9 Could we have two coffees small, please?  
10 These questions are too difficults.

3 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversations. Sometimes both are correct.

- A: How are you today?  
B: I feel <sup>1</sup> **really / so** relaxed!  
A: Oh, good. You look <sup>2</sup> **very / too** well.  
B: Thanks!  
  
A: That party wasn't <sup>3</sup> **very / quite** good. The food was bad, and I was <sup>4</sup> **so / too** hungry.  
B: I thought the food was <sup>5</sup> **a bit / really** good, but the music was <sup>6</sup> **too / very much** loud. I'm <sup>7</sup> **really / quite** tired. Let's go home.  
  
A: Look at this phone. It's <sup>8</sup> **quite / a bit** nice.  
B: But the camera isn't <sup>9</sup> **very / quite** good. Look at this one.  
A: Let me see. It's <sup>10</sup> **really / too** expensive. What about that one?





6A present continuous

REFERENCE ◀ page 58

We use the present continuous to talk about something happening now.

I'm listening to you.

We don't use it with state verbs (these are often verbs of thinking and feeling).

I know him. NOT I'm knowing him.

I like music. NOT I'm liking music.

Positive and negative

subject	auxiliary verb (be)	infinitive (+ -ing)	object or phrase
I	'm	doing	my homework.
	'm not	watching	TV.
He	's	eating	at the moment.
She		walking	
It	isn't		in the park.
We	're	waiting	for a bus.
You		talking.	
They	aren't		

We can make negatives in two ways:

It isn't raining OR It's not raining.

You aren't listening OR You're not listening.

Spelling

infinitive	-ing form	spelling rule
wear	wearing	add -ing
come	coming	æ, add -ing
run	running	CVC, double the final consonant, add -ing
relax	relaxing	verbs ending -y, -w or -x do not double the final consonant

Questions

	wh-question word	auxiliary verb (be)	subject	infinitive + -ing
wh-questions	What	am	I	doing?
		is	he	
		are	you	
yes/no questions		Am	I	driving?
		Is	she	
		Are	they	

Short answers to yes/no questions

	subject	auxiliary verb (be)
Yes,	I	am.
	she	is.
	they	are.
No,	I	'm not.
	it	isn't.
	we	aren't.

PRACTICE

- 1 Read what the speakers say. Then use the prompts (1–10) to make excuses. Use the present continuous.

Client: Can I speak to Ms Moore, please?

Assistant: I'm afraid she's not available ...

- 1 talk to the manager  
She's talking to the manager.

- 2 meet a client  
3 work from home  
4 have an early lunch  
5 not sit at her desk

Temi: Hello, Mr Mondahl. Are Mikal and Gina there?

Mr Mondahl: No, they aren't here.

- 6 visit some friends  
7 play football  
8 make a video for their website  
9 run in the park  
10 not answer my messages

- 2 Complete the phone conversation. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

check do get sell sit stand walk wear

Jared: Hi, Hi. Eva, can you hear me?  
Eva: Hello, Jared. I'm here. I 'm standing in front of the metro station now. Where are you?  
Jared: I ' at a table outside the café.  
Eva: Which café?  
Jared: Can you see the woman in the centre of the square? She ' flowers.  
Eva: Er, yes, I can. OK, now I ' towards her.  
Jared: Look behind the woman. Can you see the café?  
Eva: Yes, but I can't see you. What ' you ?  
Jared: A red T-shirt. Can you see me now?  
Eva: Yes. Just a minute.  
Jared: What ' you ?  
Eva: I ' a message on my other phone. Hey, I can't see you now. Where are you?  
Jared: I'm inside the café. I ' a coffee. What would you like to drink?

- 3 Read the answers and write questions about the conversation in Ex 2. Use the present continuous.

- 1 Where is Eva standing? in front of the metro station  
2 ' at a table outside a café  
3 ' flowers  
4 ' Yes, he is, a red T-shirt.  
5 ' because he's getting a coffee

6B comparative adjectives

REFERENCE ◀ page 61

We use comparative adjectives to talk about the differences between two things or people.

Cars are slower than bikes in the city centre.

We use than to compare things and people.

Callan is taller than Erik.

We often use which to ask questions about the differences between two things.

Which is more comfortable, the train or the bus?

Spelling

adjective	comparative	spelling rule
long	longer	one-syllable adjectives, add -er
nice	nicer	one-syllable adjective ending -e, add -r
big	bigger	adjectives ending CVC, double the final consonant, add -er
happy	happier	one or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + -y, change the -y to -i, add -er
comfortable	more comfortable	many two-syllable and all longer adjectives, more + adjective
good/well bad far	better worse further/farther	irregular adjectives

PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 My brother is younger than me. (young)  
2 The fish here is than the fish in the supermarket. (cheap)  
3 Our new hotel room is than our old room. (good)  
4 This photo is than your old photo. (beautiful)  
5 Yesterday was than today. (sunny)  
6 The journey was than I remembered. (far)  
7 The internet is than usual today. (slow)  
8 You are than your brother! (bad)

- 2 Complete the article with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

When are bikes better?

In the 1990s bike sharing started in cities all around the world. Bikes were often <sup>1</sup> faster (fast) than buses for travelling around a city. Bikes were also <sup>2</sup> (clean) for cities than cars, but were they <sup>3</sup> (good) for people? We spoke to one city worker, Sergio. 'When it started, it was great. The bike was <sup>4</sup> (quick) than the metro and it took me <sup>5</sup> (near) to my office. My travel time was <sup>6</sup> (short) than before and the journey to work was <sup>7</sup> (interesting).' Then winter came. 'I didn't enjoy winter. Of course the journey was <sup>8</sup> (difficult) than before. It was <sup>9</sup> (cold) and <sup>10</sup> (wet) and the traffic was <sup>11</sup> (bad), so the journey felt <sup>12</sup> (dangerous). Sometimes the bikes weren't in the correct place and I felt stressed when I arrived at work.' Now Sergio wants to know about the city's new electric bikes. 'People say they are <sup>13</sup> (safe) and <sup>14</sup> (easy) to ride than the old bikes.' Maybe next summer? 'Maybe!' he says.



- 3 Use the prompts to make questions.

- 1 Everest / high / Mount Fuji?  
2 Paris / expensive / London?  
3 Bogotá / far / from the Equator / Buenos Aires?  
4 some beetles / strong / elephants?  
5 Mexico City / hot / Madrid?  
6 the pyramids in Egypt / old / Machu Picchu in Peru?  
7 London / dry / Edinburgh?



6C How to ... give directions

REFERENCE page 62

We use these questions to ask for directions:

How do I get  
Can/Could you tell me the way  
What's the best way  
How far is it

to the station?

We use these phrases with imperatives to give directions:

Turn	left right	just before the park. just after the traffic lights. at the crossroads at the end of the road. onto College Street.
Go Continue Walk	(straight on)	to the end of the road. past the statue. along the road. up the hill.
The museum	is	on the right. on your left. on the corner of X and Y. in front of you.

We can also use *You*: **You turn left.** **You go straight on**, etc.

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

- Go straight **on** / **onto**.
- Turn right just **before** / **in front** the station.
- Turn left just **along** / **after** the bridge.
- Walk to the end **after** / **of** the road.
- Turn left **onto** / **on** North Road.
- Continue straight on **in** / **at** the traffic lights.
- The swimming pool is in front **to** / **of** you.
- The park is **on** / **of** the left.
- The statue is **in** / **on** the corner of First and Second Street.
- Continue straight on **at** / **on** the crossroads.

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

- Can / me / best / to / way / you / museum? / tell / the / the
- I / do / to / How / park / get / the?
- right / the / at / Turn / road. / end / of / the
- end / of / to / continue / road. / the / the / You
- straight / the / on / up / hill. / Walk
- the / past / go / You / statue.
- in / is / you. / of / The / building / front
- and / Fifth Avenue / on / of / 79th Street. / corner / It's / the
- right. / your / on / Go / park / is / the / on / straight / and
- crossroads. / after / right / the / Turn / just

3 Correct B's part of the conversation. Add the words in the box.

along at for go in lights of past

A: Excuse me. Can you help me? How do I get to the station?

B: Let me think. You **go** straight on here.

A: Right.

B: And walk this road for about five minutes.

A: OK.

B: Then the big crossroads, turn right onto Keymer Road.

A: Keymer Road?

B: Yes. Then continue straight on two minutes.

A: Straight on?

B: That's right. Then turn left at the end the road.

A: Sorry, could you say that again? Turn right?

B: No, turn left. Then you walk the supermarket.

A: The supermarket?

B: Yes and just before the traffic, cross the road.

A: OK.

B: Then the station is front of you. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: No problem.

6D prepositions and adverbs of movement

REFERENCE page 64

We use prepositions of movement before nouns and pronouns.

**Come to the office. Go to them.**

We use adverbs of movement with no noun.

**Come up. Go away!**

Prepositions of movement

1 up

2 down

3 over

4 under

5 into

6 out of

7 onto

8 off

9 towards

10 away from

11 across

12 along

13 around

14 past

15 through

Adverbs of movement

**Notice** Some words can be prepositions (with a noun) or adverbs (with no noun).

**I walked up the steps. I walked up.**

**He went down the hill. He went down.**

**They looked around the town. They looked around.**

PRACTICE

1 Match the imperatives (1–6) with the pictures (A–F).

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 ..... Come back! | 4 ..... Go away!     |
| 2 ..... Get down!  | 5 ..... Look around. |
| 3 ..... Get in.    | 6 ..... Look up!     |



2 Choose the correct word to complete the text.

I got <sup>1</sup>out / off the train and walked <sup>2</sup>out of / off the station. I looked <sup>3</sup>around / through. The man in black wasn't there. I turned left and walked <sup>4</sup>along / across a road for about five minutes. I walked <sup>5</sup>under / into a bridge and went <sup>6</sup>past / down a big electronics shop on the right. Then I came to the beach and I knew I was lost. I went <sup>7</sup>back / away to the bridge and phoned Jim. He arrived in a taxi five minutes later. 'Quick, get <sup>8</sup>into / in!' he said. The man in black was about 100 metres behind me. I got <sup>9</sup>on / into the taxi and we drove <sup>10</sup>away / over. 'Thanks, Jim. Just in time,' I said.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. You do not need three of the words.

across away back down off out of  
over past through towards up

- We can't get the sofa ..... the door.
- When she got ..... the taxi, she gave the driver a tip.
- I love riding a bike fast ..... a big hill.
- Get ..... the bus at the next stop for the station.
- Walk ..... the square.
- He walked ..... the group playing football.
- I go ..... a lot of cafés on my way to work.
- It's so noisy! How often do planes fly ..... the house?





7A articles: *a, an, the*, zero

REFERENCE ◀ page 68

We use no article (zero article):

no article (zero article)	
before plural and uncountable nouns	I like <b>grapes</b> . <b>Apples</b> are good for you.
when we are speaking in general	I love <b>rice</b> . <b>Pasta</b> is my favourite food.
in fixed phrases:	
with <i>work, school, home</i> and <i>bed</i>	I <b>get to work</b> at eight and I <b>leave work</b> early. Phil is <b>at school</b> . He gets back <b>from school</b> at five. Is Juan <b>at home</b> ? Yes, he <b>came home</b> at one. Suz is <b>in bed</b> . She <b>went to bed</b> two hours ago.
with transport nouns	I came <b>by car/by train/by bus/by air/on foot</b> .
with <i>have</i> + meals	When do you <b>have breakfast/lunch/dinner</b> ?
in other common phrases	I saw it <b>on TV</b> . <b>At night</b> it's very quiet.

We use *a/an*:

<i>a/an</i>	
before singular countable nouns to mean 'one'	I work in <b>a shop</b> .
with adjectives + singular countable nouns	It's <b>a good job</b> .
before people's jobs and occupations	I'm <b>a doctor</b> . She's <b>an art student</b> .
before singular nouns the first time we mention them	I had <b>a meeting</b> at nine. I saw <b>a woman</b> with <b>a child</b> .
in fixed phrases:	
for how often	once <b>a week</b> , twice <b>a day</b> three times <b>a year</b>
for prices	four euros <b>a kilo</b> three dollars <b>a bag</b>

We use *one* to talk about numbers.

**I've got two brothers but only one sister.**

We don't use *one* with singular nouns in general.

**I went to a concert last night.**

NOT ~~I went to one concert last night.~~

Remember, we use *an* when the next word begins with a vowel sound, not a vowel letter.

**an umbrella** (begins with the vowel sound /ʌ/)  
**a university** (begins with a consonant sound /j/)

We use *the*:

<i>the</i>	
to talk about nouns when we talk or write about them again	I had <b>a meeting</b> at nine. There were fifteen of us in <b>the meeting</b> . I saw a woman with <b>a child</b> . <b>The child</b> was about five years old.
to talk about a specific thing or person	<b>The airport</b> is six kilometres from here. (= the local airport) Can I speak to <b>the manager</b> ? (= the manager of this company) Please close <b>the door</b> . (= the door in this room)
in fixed phrases:	
for times	in <b>the morning/the afternoon/the evening</b> at <b>the weekend</b> <b>the twenty-tens, the 1990s</b>
for some places	at <b>the end</b> of the road, in <b>the city centre</b> , in <b>the north</b> of the country
in other common phrases	These two photos are <b>the same</b> . I learnt about it on <b>the internet</b> . I'm <b>on the phone</b> .

We don't use *the* with *my, his, your*, etc.

**Where is the my phone?**

PRACTICE

1 Complete the story with *a/an, the* or no article (–).

It started as a normal Friday. Rita got to <sup>1</sup> – work at eight, she had <sup>2</sup> lunch with the children (she's <sup>3</sup> pre-school teacher) and got <sup>4</sup> home at about two in <sup>5</sup> afternoon. She went to see <sup>6</sup> film in <sup>7</sup> city centre with <sup>8</sup> friend. They went on <sup>9</sup> foot because it was a lovely day. <sup>10</sup> film was boring so they left early. It was raining, so Rita took a bus home. She lived in <sup>11</sup> house on <sup>12</sup> quiet street, but <sup>13</sup> street was full of cars. She arrived at her front door, opened <sup>14</sup> door, and – SURPRISE! – <sup>15</sup> hundred friends jumped up, shouted 'Happy Birthday!' and gave her <sup>16</sup> birthday cake. 'This is very strange,' she thought. 'Today isn't my birthday!'

2 Correct the conversation. Add *a/an, the* or no article (–) to each word or phrase in bold.

- A: Excuse me. How do I get to <sup>1</sup> **city centre**?  
B: Are you going on <sup>2</sup> **foot** or by <sup>3</sup> **car**?  
A: I'm walking. I'm here on holiday. Is there <sup>4</sup> **electronics shop** in town? I've got <sup>5</sup> **problem** with my <sup>6</sup> **mobile**.  
B: Yes, there is. You go straight on and then turn left at <sup>7</sup> **traffic lights**. You can't miss <sup>8</sup> **electronics shop**. It's straight in front of you. But there's <sup>9</sup> **problem**.  
A: What's <sup>10</sup> **problem**?  
B: <sup>11</sup> **shop** is closed. They're not open in <sup>12</sup> **evening**.

7B present simple and present continuous

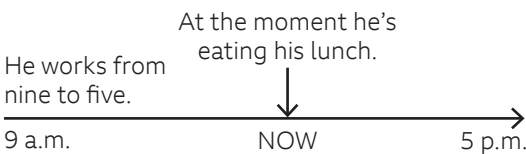
REFERENCE ◀ page 71

We use the present simple for:

- habits and routines  
**He works from nine to five.**
- things that are always true or true for a long time  
**I speak English.**
- states  
**We love Mexican food.**

We use the present continuous for:

- something happening now  
**At the moment he's eating his lunch.**  
**Just a minute. I'm speaking to a client on the phone.**



Notice the difference in the questions:

**What do you do?** = every day = **What's your job?**

**What are you doing?** = now

State and action verbs

We don't usually use state verbs in the present continuous.

We can use action verbs in the present simple and the present continuous.

State verbs

- feeling verbs: *like, love, hate*  
**I like swimming.** NOT ~~I'm liking swimming.~~
- thinking verbs: *know, understand*  
**I know her.** NOT ~~I'm knowing her.~~
- other verbs: *want, need*

Action verbs

- doing verbs: *listen, speak, walk, run, work*  
**You never listen to me.**  
**I'm listening to you now.**

Some verbs can be states or actions:

*have* = possession

**I have a new car.** NOT ~~I'm having a new car.~~

*have* = action

**I'm having a bath**  
**We're having lunch.**

We often use these time phrases with the present simple and the present continuous:

present simple	present continuous
always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never	now
every day, every Saturday, every month	right now
on Mondays, at weekends	at the moment
once a week, twice a day, three times a year	

PRACTICE

1 Complete the phone conversations with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

check do get have (x2)  
know play rain sit want

A: Hi, John. Listen, I can't speak at the moment.  
I <sup>1</sup> breakfast and I'm late. I usually <sup>2</sup> to work at 9.00 and we <sup>3</sup> a coffee break at 10.30. I can phone you then.

B: OK, speak later.

A: Hi, Suz. How are you? Listen, I <sup>4</sup> here with Jenna.

B: Your manager?

A: Yes, and she <sup>5</sup> to talk to you about a job.

B: Wow! Really?

A: Yes. What <sup>6</sup> now?

B: Nothing special. I <sup>7</sup> emails.

A: Can you come in to the office?

B: Sure. Wow!

A: Hi, Charlie. Look, the weather's bad. It <sup>8</sup> here.

B: Oh. But I'd like to come and play golf with you.

A: You <sup>9</sup> me! I never <sup>10</sup> golf in the rain! Let's try again tomorrow.

2 Use the prompts to make sentences and complete the conversations.

1 A: Look, there's Mr Jordan. / Where / he / go?

**Look, there's Mr Jordan. Where's he going?**

B: He / go / the park. / He / go / there / every afternoon.

A: He / wear / a suit!

B: He / like / looking good!

2 A: What / language / Maria / speak / now? Is it Spanish?

B: No, it / not. / It / be / Portuguese.

A: How many / languages / she speak?

B: Five!

3 A: I / make / lunch. / you / want / eat / with me?

B: Yes, please. / What / you / cook?

A: you / like / chicken?

B: Sorry / I / not / eat / meat.

A: No problem. I can use beans.



7C How to ... phone for information

REFERENCE page 73

We use these phrases when we phone for information:

asking for information

I'm calling about swimming lessons.

I'm calling to ask about tickets to Barcelona.

Could you tell me the opening and closing times?

I have (a/another) question.

I've got (two/some) more questions.

checking we understand

Let me check. Did you say ...?

Sorry, could you say that again?

ending the call

(Is there anything else?) No, that's all, thank you.

I think that's everything.

Thank you for your help.

answering a call

Hello, this is (name of company).

You're speaking to (name).

How can I help (you)?

Thank you for waiting.

asking the reason for the call

What would you like to know?

What do you want to know?

asking the caller to wait

Sorry, could you hold on a minute?

Just a moment.

apologising for a problem

I'm sorry about that.

Sorry about that.

ending the call

Can I help you with anything else?

Is there anything else?

Thank you for calling.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversation.

A: This is TUVU Hotel. You're <sup>1s</sup>..... to John.

B: Hello, I'm <sup>2c</sup>..... about our reservation for 12 June. My name's Patel.

A: Yes, Mr Patel. What <sup>3w</sup>..... you like to know?

B: Well, can we--?

A: Oh sorry, could you <sup>4h</sup>..... on a minute?

B: No problem.

...

A: Thank you for <sup>5w</sup>..... How can I help?

B: I've got a <sup>6q</sup>..... about the room.

2 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the conversation.

A: Hello, <sup>1this</sup> / <sup>here</sup> is Tickets GXQ.

B: Hello.

A: You <sup>2speak</sup> / <sup>'re speaking</sup> to Sheila.

B: Hi. I'm calling <sup>3to ask</sup> / <sup>ask</sup> about tickets for the festival.

A: What <sup>4do</sup> / <sup>would</sup> you want to know?

A: Have you got any tickets for Friday?

B: Let me <sup>5check</sup> / <sup>to check</sup>. Hold on a minute.

A: Hello? Are you there?

B: Yes. Sorry about <sup>6that</sup> / <sup>it</sup>. Yes, we have some tickets. They're eighty euros.

B: How much? <sup>7Do</sup> / <sup>Did</sup> you say eighteen?

A: No eighty.

B: I think I'll leave it. <sup>8Thanks</sup> / <sup>Thank</sup> you for your help.

A: Is there anything <sup>9else</sup> / <sup>extra</sup>?

B: No, I think that's <sup>10everything</sup> / <sup>all things</sup>.

3 Correct the mistake in each part of the conversation (1-10).

1 A: Hello. Monty's. You're speaking to David. How I can help you?

2 B: I call about the two-for-one offer.

3 A: Ah, yes. What do you like to know?

4 B: Could you tell about the menu, please? Is it OK for a vegan?

5 A: You could hold on a minute? I can ask the chef.

6 A: Hello. Thank you for wait. Yes we have three vegan options every day.

7 B: I have other question. Is coffee included?

8 A: Yes, it is. I help you with anything else?

9 B: No, that all, thank you.

10 A: Thank you calling.

Monty's

TWO FOR ONE

Buy one main course and get a second main course FREE! Call for details.

7D verbs and to infinitive

REFERENCE page 74

We use these verbs with to infinitive:

• want

Do you want to come shopping with me?

• need

Can you wait a minute? I need to call Sam.

• decide

When did Joe decide to become a pilot?

• plan

I'm planning to see Marta this weekend.

• learn

I learnt to drive when I was seventeen.

We also use to infinitive with would like, would love and would hate.

What would you like to eat?

I'd love to see your new apartment.

I'd hate to be a doctor.

We can use I'd love to as a short answer.

Would you like to come for dinner?

I'd love to!

Notice

I'd like to play tennis. = I want to play tennis.

I like playing tennis. = I enjoy it. I like it in general.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversations with the words in the box. You do not need two of the words.

decided do learn like love  
planned to (x2) want would

A: Would you <sup>1</sup>..... to go for dinner?

B: I'd love <sup>2</sup>..... When?

A: How about next Wednesday?

B: I need <sup>3</sup>..... check my diary. Yes, Wednesday's good.

A: OK. Do you <sup>4</sup>..... to try that new Greek restaurant?

B: Perfect!

A: We <sup>5</sup>..... to call our new baby Ethan after my grandfather.

B: But she's a girl!

A: Yes, so when she was born we <sup>6</sup>..... to call her Brianna, after my grandmother.

A: Why are you looking at a website about weddings?

B: I want to <sup>7</sup>..... to take good photos.

A: So <sup>8</sup>..... you like to become a wedding photographer?

B: That's right!

2 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the text.

Hi Robyn,

I have some news! I'm looking for a new job. I <sup>1</sup>don't decide / don't want to work alone anymore. I <sup>2</sup>d like / learn to work with other people.

What job should I do? Well, I'd hate <sup>3</sup>be / to be inside all day. I want <sup>4</sup>to work / working outside. Maybe I should become a tour guide. What do you think? At the moment I <sup>5</sup>learn / 'm learning to speak Spanish in the evenings. I like the lessons, but I'm not very good, so I <sup>6</sup>d hate / need to practise more.

Do you remember my job at the bank? I <sup>7</sup>planned / want to stay there a long time, but I wasn't happy, so I <sup>8</sup>learnt / decided to leave after three months. How can I find the right job for me? Please write back soon. What job do you think I should do?

Best wishes,

Matt

3 Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 I want to finish work at three today. (I / plan)

I'm planning to finish work at three today.

2 We should take an umbrella. (we / need)

3 Let's watch a film. (you / like)

4 Last year I had swimming lessons. (I / learn)

5 How about dancing? (you / want)

6 I wouldn't like to be a politician. (I / hate)

7 Does Colin want to go to university? (Colin / like)

8 We really want to visit you. (we / love)

9 When did you think, 'Let's get married'? (you / decide)

10 What does the manager want to do? (the manager / plan)



8A superlative adjectives

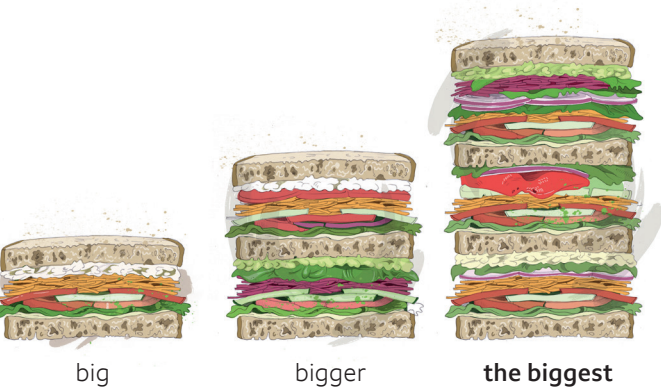
REFERENCE ◀ page 79

We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more people, places or things.

The coldest month here is January.

We use *the* with superlative adjectives.

This is the most beautiful view in Barcelona.



Spelling

adjective	superlative	spelling rule
short	the shortest	one-syllable adjectives, add -est
nice	the nicest	one-syllable adjective ending -e, add -st
hot	the hottest	adjective ending CVC, double the final consonant, add -est
dry	the driest	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + -y, change the -y to -i, add -est
modern	the most modern	many two-syllable and all longer adjectives, most + adjective
important	the most important	
good/well	the best	irregular adjectives
bad	the worst	
far	the furthest/farthest	

We often use *in* + place after superlative adjectives.

It's the oldest city in the world. NOT ~~It's the oldest city of the world.~~

We also use superlative adjective + noun + *to* infinitive.

What's the best time to visit?

It's the fastest way to travel.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Then answer the questions.

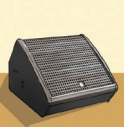

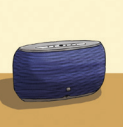
- What is ..... river in the world? (long)  
a The Amazon    b The Yangtze    c The Nile
- What is ..... ocean in the world? (big)  
a The Pacific    b The Indian    c The Atlantic
- What is ..... country in Latin America? (large)  
a Argentina    b Peru    c Brazil
- Which is ..... planet from the sun? (far)  
a Earth    b Venus    c Neptune
- What is ..... capital city in Europe? (wet)  
a London, UK    b Podgorica, Montenegro  
c Brussels, Belgium
- What is ..... airport in the world? (busy)  
a Atlanta Airport    b Beijing International  
c London Heathrow
- What is ..... capital city in the world? (high)  
a La Paz, Bolivia    b Tehran, Iran    c Quito, Ecuador
- What is ..... animal in the world? (dangerous)  
a shark    b hippopotamus    c mosquito?

Go to page 153 to check your answers.

2 Read the information from a website that tests new products and services. Compare the items. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- The stage speaker is the loudest. (loud)
- ..... (cheap)
- ..... (difficult to use)
- ..... (easy to use)
- ..... (expensive)
- ..... (good overall)
- ..... (quiet)

Latest results

We tested three of the newest smart speakers and here are the results.	stage speaker	band speaker	home speaker
			
1 How loud is it?	★★★★★	★★★★	★★★
2 How expensive is it?	★★	★★★★★	★★★★
3 How easy to use is it?	★	★★★★	★★★★★
4 How good is it overall?	★★	★★★★★	★★★★

8B be going to

REFERENCE ◀ page 81

We use *be going to* + infinitive to talk about intentions and plans.

I'm going to visit my sister.

We can use *be going to* with these future time phrases: *today, this evening, tomorrow, this week, next month, next year.*

Where are you going to be next month?

Positive and negative

subject	auxiliary verb (be)	going to	infinitive
I	'm 'm not	going to	go for a walk. stay at home.
He She It	's isn't		
We You They	're aren't		

We can also make the negative like this:

She's not going to eat anything. We're not going to stay at home.

With *be going to* + *go*, we don't need to repeat *go*. So both of these sentences are correct:

I'm going to go to the shops this afternoon.

I'm going to the shops this afternoon.

Questions

	wh-question word	auxiliary verb (be)	subject	going to	infinitive
wh-questions	What	are	you	going to	see?
	Who	is	Emma		
yes/no questions		Is	the company	going to	move?
		Are	they		

Short answers to yes/no questions

	subject	auxiliary verb (be)
Yes,	I	am.
	she	is.
	they	are.
No,	I	'm not.
	it	isn't.
	we	aren't.

We can also make negative short answers like this:

No, it's not. No, we're not.

PRACTICE

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

- are / Maria / I / to / July. / in / married / going / and / get  
Maria and I are going to get married in July.
- at / off / to / phone / I'm / turn / going / my / night.
- going / happy! / You're / very / be / to
- her / stay / Maria / to / in / job. / going / isn't
- I'm / up / my / to / going / give / in / coffee. / sugar
- She's / for / to / job. / going / look / a / new
- to / check / texts / my / not / going / minute. / every / I'm
- to / year / to / swim. / Next / going / I'm / learn

2 Complete the text with the correct form of *be going to* and the words in brackets.

Summer Plans

We asked you about your summer plans. Here are some of your answers.



What <sup>1</sup> ..... (you / do) this summer?

Paolo: <sup>2</sup> ..... (I / have) a 'staycation'\* with a friend. <sup>3</sup> ..... (We / not / go) to another country, we're going to stay near here.

Who <sup>4</sup> ..... with? (you / go)

Paolo: With my friend, Jesse. He lives twenty kilometres north of here, so <sup>5</sup> ..... (I / ride) my bike up to his place and <sup>6</sup> ..... (he / meet) me there.

Where <sup>7</sup> ..... ? (you / stay)

Paolo: Maybe at his sister's place for the first night. The next day she <sup>8</sup> ..... (drive) us up into the hills. We <sup>9</sup> ..... (not / stay) in hotels. We <sup>10</sup> ..... (camp). We just hope it doesn't rain!

Have a good holiday!

\* a staycation = a holiday in your own country or in your own home



8C How to ... make requests and offers in a hotel

REFERENCE page 83

We use these phrases to make and respond to requests:

make a request	say yes
I'd like to order room service.	Of course. Right away.
Can you give me a new room?	say no and apologise
Could someone (help me/call me)?	I'm afraid that's not possible.
	I'm sorry about that.
	I'm sorry, but (we're busy at the moment/I can't come).
	I do apologise.

I do apologise is formal.

We use these phrases to make and to reply to offers:

make an offer	say yes
Let me get you another key.	That's great, thank you.
I can carry that if you like.	That's kind of you.
I'll (check/find out/send someone up).	say no
	Thank you but I'm OK.

In spoken English we use I'll + infinitive to make a spontaneous offer.

I'll help you.

'll is the contraction of will, but we almost never use will for an offer.

I'll carry your bags. NOT I will carry your bags.

PRACTICE

1 Write offers. Use I'll and the verb phrases in the box.

answer it bring another one carry it  
get some open the window say it again

- A: My phone's ringing.  
B: I'll answer it.
- A: This spoon isn't clean.  
B: I'll wash it.
- A: It's hot in here.  
B: I'll open the window.
- A: This bag is heavy.  
B: I'll carry it for you.
- A: I don't understand.  
B: I'll explain it to you.
- A: I need some milk.  
B: I'll get it for you.

2 Complete the conversations.

A: Hello, Reception.  
B: Hello. I'm in Room 212 and I'd like to 'k..... my passport in the 's....., but I can't lock it.  
A: I'll 's..... someone up to help you.  
B: Thanks. That's 'k..... of you.

A: Good morning.  
B: Hi. Could you 'p..... my 'b..... p....., please? My plane leaves very early in the morning.  
A: I'm really 's....., but we're 'b..... at the moment.  
B: That's OK. I'll come back later.  
A: I 'c..... call you when we're quieter if you 'l.....  
B: Yes, please.

A: Yes, can I help?  
B: I'm in room 349, but it isn't clean.  
A: I do 'a..... I'll give you a new room.  
B: That's OK.  
A: I'm really 's..... about that.  
B: No problem.

3 Use the prompts to make conversations.

1 A: Hello, Room Service. / help / you?  
Hello, Room Service. Can I help you?  
B: Yes. Could / have / large pizza, / please?  
A: afraid / that / not / possible.  
B: What / be / the problem?  
A: It / two o'clock / morning.  
B: Oh. / Could / make / me / sandwich?  
A: What / your / room number?  
2 A: Hello, Reception. You / speak / Tina. / How / I / help?  
B: The air conditioning / my room / make / lot of noise.  
A: I / be / sorry / that. / I / send / someone up.  
B: That / be / great. / Thank you.  
A: Be / there / anything else?  
B: I / need / print / my boarding pass. / you / help?  
A: can / print / here / you like.  
B: Thanks.

8D adverbs of manner

REFERENCE page 84

We use adverbs of manner to say how we do things.

She walked slowly along the road.

We use adverbs of manner with most verbs.

He speaks loudly.

We use adjectives before nouns and with the verbs be, feel and look.

I don't like loud music. This test is easy.

Spelling

adjective	adverb	spelling rule
slow	slowly	add -ly to the adjective
loud	loudly	
happy	happily	change the -y to -i, add -ly
good	well	irregular adverbs
fast	fast	
hard*	hard**	

\* = difficult \*\* = using a lot of energy

Well has two meanings. It can be an adverb or an adjective.

Do you speak Italian well? (adverb = how do you speak Italian?)

Are you well? I don't feel well. (adjective = not ill)

We usually use adverbs after a verb or a verb phrase.

We finished quickly and left. We finished the meeting quickly and left.

We also use adverbs at the end of a sentence.

I understand your English very well. NOT I very well understand your English.

We can use intensifiers (really, very, too) and qualifiers (a bit, quite) with adverbs.

She plays the guitar really nicely. I did the homework quite easily.

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjective in brackets.

- Can you say that slowly, please? I don't understand. (slow)
- My son drives very ..... I don't like being in the car with him. (bad)
- I can't type ..... I didn't learn to type at school. (quick)
- I have a French test next week, so I'm studying ..... (hard)
- Speak ..... to your little sister! (nice)
- The two men worked ..... in the garden. (busy)
- You dance really ..... (good)
- Your daughter plays the piano ..... (beautiful)
- The plane flew ..... over our apartment. (noisy)
- You finished your homework very .....! (fast)

2 Complete the sentences. Use the adjective or adverb form of the words in brackets.

- Ryan was very ..... He walked ..... out of the room. (angry)
- I'm speaking very ..... because the baby is sleeping. So please be really ..... (quiet)
- I know this is a ..... car, but you're driving too .....! (fast)
- English in Australia and the USA is not very ..... but people pronounce some words ..... (different).
- Our art lessons are ..... Mrs Taylor teaches ..... (good).

3 Correct three mistakes with adverbs of manner in each conversation.

- A: Thank you for this evening. It's been lovely!  
B: Bye. Have a safely journey home.  
A: I'm going to drive very slow.  
B: Yes, the roads can be a bit dangerous in this weather.  
A: Don't worry. I'm not going to drive quick.
- A: Hi, how are things? Are you better now?  
B: Yes, I'm well, thanks. How about you?  
A: I'm really happily.  
B: That's good, why?  
A: I worked very hardly all weekend to finish the report.  
B: And?  
A: My manager says the report is very well.
- A: You speak very well English.  
B: Thank you, but my pronunciation is badly.  
A: No, I understand you perfectly.  
B: People in the UK speak very fast sometimes.  
A: Can you understand them?  
B: Sometimes. I can understand you easy.

4 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. In two sentences both are correct.

- Susan makes clothes really / too beautifully.
- Mike writes English a bit / very well.
- Elena drives too fast / slow for me. She's really dangerous.
- I can play the guitar, but I play very / really badly.
- I'm quite hungry / hungrily. Let's eat something.
- Are you OK? You're walking a bit / too slowly today.
- Sam works really good / well with people.
- I can remember names quite / very easily.