


▶ Reference

A Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- We always write the subject pronoun *I* with a capital letter.
- Possessive adjectives always precede the noun they refer to, they are invariable in gender and number, and they never take the article.
my book my books
- In the 3rd person singular, they agree with the possessor, not with the thing that is possessed.
John's book = his book Anna's book = her book
 Unlike Italian, in English we cannot omit the subject pronouns *I, you, he, she, it, we, you and they*.
It's a good idea. NOT ~~is a good idea~~.

B Present simple of *be*

Positive	Negative
I'm (am)	I'm not (am not)
you're (are)	you aren't (are not)
he's (is)	he isn't (is not)
she's (is)	she isn't (is not)
it's (is)	it isn't (is not)
we're (are)	we aren't (are not)
you're (are)	you aren't (are not)
they're (are)	they aren't (are not)

Short answers

Questions	Positive	Negative
Am I...?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it...?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they...?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

- We use the contracted form of the verb *be* in informal or spoken English.
- We use the verb *be*:
 - to give personal information (nationality, age, job); He's Italian. Jade is 15. My mum's a teacher.
 - to talk about dates and times; It's 20 January. It's 3 o'clock.

- to describe someone or something; My mobile phone is new.
- to say where people or things are. Paul's at home.


C Question words

- Who, What, Which, Where, When, Why and How* are interrogative pronouns and adverbs. They always come at the beginning of a question.
What's his name?
Where are they from?
When's your birthday?
How old are you?

D Possessive 's

- We use the possessive 's to indicate possession and relationships. We add 's to the 'possessor' noun and follow it with the noun which is 'possessed' (without the article *a/an* or *the*).
This is Sophie's pen. NOT ~~This is Sophie's the pen~~.
These are the rules for adding 's to the 'possessor' noun:
 - singular noun + 's
 - my cousin's house
 - singular noun ending in s + 's
 - James's book
 - two or more singular nouns: final noun + 's
 - Amy and Kerry's aunt
 - regular plural noun + '
 - my cousins' house
 - irregular plural noun + 's
 - the children's parents

E *a/an* and *the*

- We use the indefinite article *a/an* with singular countable nouns. We use it when we refer to something for the first time and with jobs.
I've got a new pen. He's a doctor.
- We use *a* with a noun which begins with a consonant or the sound /ju:/ and we use *an* with a noun which begins with a vowel or silent *h*.
a book, a university, an antique, an hour
- We use the definite article *the* with singular and plural nouns. We use it when we refer to someone or something which we already know, or because there is only one. We also use it with some countries and geographical names, including rivers, seas and oceans, and mountain ranges.
The students are late. We're in the living room.
the United Kingdom the Mississippi River
 Unlike Italian, in English we do not use the article *the* when we talk about people or things in general.
Designer clothes are very expensive. (all designer clothes)
NOT ~~The designer clothes are very expensive~~.

▶ Practice

A Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

- Choose the correct alternative.
 - > ~~My~~ am in school.
 - 1 *He/His* book's on the floor.
 - 2 *We/Our* are both in the same class.
 - 3 *They/Their* father's French.
 - 4 *She/Her* is fourteen.
 - 5 Is this *you/your* pen?
 - 6 Whose is this bag? *It/His*'s Sylvia's.
 - 7 *We/Our* cousins are in the school football team.
 - 8 *They/Their* are at school this afternoon.

B Present simple of *be*

- Complete the text with the correct form of the verb *be*.
Hi,
I'm _____ your new penpal. So, who 's _____ I?
My name 's _____ Kate. I've got a brother and a sister. Their names 's _____ James and Fiona. James _____ twelve years old and Fiona 's _____ you? eighteen. I 's _____ sixteen. How old 's _____ you? We live in Oxford, but we 's _____ English. We _____ from Edinburgh in Scotland originally.
I 's _____ at home this weekend with my mum and dad, but James and Fiona 's _____ they _____ at my aunt's house in Edinburgh.
Write soon and tell me about your family.
Kate

C Question words

- Look at the underlined words and write questions using *Who, What, Which, Where, When, Why and How*.
> Josh is in Brighton.
Where's Josh?
1 Clyde's music lesson is on Saturday morning.
2 Casino Royale is on TV tonight.
3 Paula isn't at school because she's ill.
4 Maria's from Spain.
5 Liam's thirteen today.
6 Our school bags are on the floor.
7 I like the blue jumper, not the red one.
8 We're cold because it's -45°C outside.

D Possessive 's

- Correct the mistake in each sentence.
 - > ~~Jake's mother~~ is Croatian.
Jake's mother is Croatian.
 - 1 Joe's and Peter teacher speaks German.
 - 2 My grandparent's house is very old, but they like it.
 - 3 This is the childrens' favourite ice cream.
 - 4 My best friends' sister is nineteen.
 - 5 The mens' tennis tournament starts today.

E *a/an* and *the*

- Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or *- for no article*.
 - > Oxford has got _____ a famous university.
 - 1 _____ clothes in this shop are great.
 - 2 I've got _____ orange in my bag.
 - 3 I don't like _____ milk or _____ cheese.
 - 4 _____ Indian restaurants are popular in the UK.
 - 5 _____ River Nile is in Egypt.
 - 6 Our English lessons are _____ hour long.
 - 7 My uncle is _____ German teacher.

Summative practice

6 Complete the dialogue between Judy and the DJ.

DJ This _____ is _____ Radio FM. On the phone is today
1 _____ first caller. Hello, and 2 _____
your name?

Judy Good morning. It's 3 _____ Judy.

DJ And 4 _____ are you at the moment, Judy?
5 _____ you at home?

Judy No, 6 _____ not. I 7 _____ at 8 _____
friend's house.

DJ Is 9 _____ friend with you?

Judy Yes, she is. It's 10 _____ birthday today.

DJ So, 11 _____'s her name? And 12 _____
old is she?

Judy Her name's Holly and she's 16. Can you play
13 _____ song for her?

DJ Sure. Happy birthday. Holly, 14 _____ next
song is for you.

Reference

A Present simple of have got

Positive	Negative
I've (have) got	I haven't (have not) got
you've (have) got	you haven't (have not) got
he/she/it/s (has) got	he/she/it hasn't (has not) got
we/you/they've (have) got	we/you/they haven't (have not) got

Questions

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

C Demonstrative pronouns

	Singular	Plural
here	this	these
there	that	those

D Whose and possessive pronouns

1 Whose is an interrogative pronoun and adjective. We use it to ask about possession.
 Whose + is/are + the/this/these + noun + ?
 Whose is this hat? NOT ~~Of who is the hat?~~
 Whose are these trainers?
 Unlike Italian, in English we can use a noun after Whose.
 Whose hat is this?
 Whose trainers are these?

Possessive pronouns
 mine
 yours
 his
 hers
 its
 ours
 theirs

Practice

A Present simple of have got

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct positive or negative form of *have got*.
- > Sid and Bill haven't got any money. X
 1 Millie has a blue bag. ✓
 2 My parents have an old car. ✓
 3 I have a red bike. X
 4 That library has a lot of books. ✓
 5 We have any lessons on Saturdays. X
 6 Charlie has an MP3 player. X
 7 You have a lot of CDs. ✓
 8 My grandparents have grey hair. ✓

B there is, there are

- 2 Write questions and short answers for the sentences in Ex.1.
- > Has Sid and Bill got any money?
No, they haven't.
 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____
- 3 Correct the mistake in each sentence or question.
- > Is there ~~any~~ canteen in your school?
Is there a canteen in your school?
 1 There aren't some books on the desk.
 2 There aren't a whiteboard in the classroom.
 3 There are a big window in the bathroom.
 4 There is five people on this bus.
 5 Are there a garage next to the house? Yes, there are.
 6 Are there a coffee table in your living room?
 7 There isn't any CDs by the computer.
 8 Are there an English test today? Yes, there are.

C Demonstrative pronouns

- 4 Read the mini-dialogues and choose the correct alternative.
- 1 A How much is this/those pen?
 B All those/that pens are £2 each.
 2 A Look at this/that camera over there. It's great.
 B I think this/that one here is better.
 3 A Are those/that your books?
 B These/these one is mine, but those/that are Liam's.
 4 A Is this/this your dog?
 B No, that/that's my dog over there.

D Whose and possessive pronouns

- 5 Read the sentences and write questions with *Whose*. Then write short answers using possessive pronouns.
- > This is my coat.
Whose is this coat? It's mine.
 1 This is Sandra's bag.
 2 These are Joel and David's ID cards.
 3 That's Connor's mobile phone.
 4 This is our house.
 5 Those are Molly and Ted's bikes.
 6 These are your sunglasses.

Summative practice

6 Read Sam's email and choose the correct alternative.

Dear Callum,

Thanks for your email. Guess what! I've got's got a new laptop. This/those is a link to a photo of it. It's in my bedroom, on my desk. My sister, Jen, have/has got a new one too. But mine/my is better than her/hers. It is/we got a big screen and it's great for games and films. My sister hasn't/haven't got a big screen and there aren't/there isn't many programmes in her/hers. So there are/there's three computers in our house now! My parents have/has got one, but theirs/theirs is pretty old.

Have/Has you got the 'Twilight' DVDs?

Sam

▶ Reference

A Present simple

Positive	Negative
I/you play	I/you don't (do not) play
he/she/it plays	he/she/it doesn't (does not) play
we/you/they play	we/you/they don't (do not) play

Questions

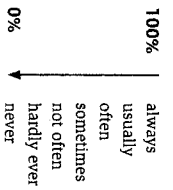
Positive	Negative
Do I/you/we/they play?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it play?	Yes, he/she/it doesn't. No, he/she/it doesn't.

- We form the positive of the Present simple 3rd person singular by adding -s to the base form of the verb.
I get up early.
Becky gets up early.
- We use the contracted negative form in informal or spoken English.
- When we add -s to form the 3rd person singular of the verb, there can be some variations in spelling:

Present simple	Spelling rule	3rd person singular
Most verbs	+ -s	use - uses
Verbs which end in -o, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch	+ -es	go - goes guess - guesses push - pushes teach - teaches
Verbs which end in consonant + -y	+ + -ies	try - tries

- Interrogative pronouns and adverbs always come at the beginning of questions.
Where does your mum work?
When do you see your friends?
- We use the Present simple:
 - to talk about routines and habitual actions: I go to school every day by bus.
 - They watch TV in the evenings.
 - to express preferences and opinions: The students like English.
 - I think this CD is nice.
 - to describe permanent conditions or states: My dad works in a bank.
My uncle and aunt live in London.
 - to state facts: We speak English.
- The Earth revolves around the sun.

B Adverbs of frequency



- We use adverbs of frequency with the Present simple.
I always use my mobile.
Do you usually carry your ID card?
We don't often go to restaurants.
- Adverbs of frequency come in different positions in sentences depending on the form and type of verb:
 - be: after the verb be: I'm not often sad.
 - have got: between have and got: Alex has always got money.
 - They've never got any free time.
 - other verbs: before the verb: We sometimes go to the cinema at the weekend.
 - I always see my friends on Saturdays.

- Does your family often watch TV in the evenings?
Are you usually happy?
- We use *How often* to ask about frequency.
How often is Ben late for school? Not often.

Unlike Italian, in English we always use the positive form of the verb with *never*.
I never go to the park.
~~NOT I don't go never to the park.~~

C Verbs and prepositions in questions

- When we form a question with a verb that requires a preposition, for example *listen to*, *talk to*, etc., the preposition always comes after the verb or a direct object.
What music do you listen to?
Who do you talk to on the phone?
Who do you give your homework to?
What football team does he play for?

Unlike Italian, in English the preposition comes after the verb or at the end of the question, not at the beginning.
Where does Sandy come from?
~~NOT From where does Sandy come?~~

▶ Practice

A Present simple

- Complete the sentences with the correct Present simple form of the verbs.
 - > Peter never listens (listen) to music.
 - 1 Sue (watch) TV every evening.
 - 2 My mum (do) aerobics on Tuesdays.
 - 3 Julia (play) basketball well.
 - 4 My dad often (try) to be cool.
 - 5 My brother (wash) his hair every day.
 - 6 Your bag (match) your jacket.
 - 7 Lynda (ask) a lot of questions.
 - 8 Adrian (study) at weekends.

2 Complete the text with the correct Present simple form of the verbs from the box.

shout	not like	wake up	get
have	not stop	get up (x2)	run
go	not have	not get up	do

- My friend Bella is very different from me. She gets up early every day - at 5.30 a.m. Then she to the park with her sister, Nina. They for 20 minutes - they - and then they some exercises. I early (I like my bed!) and I sport. I prefer books and films.
- When Bella and her sister home from the park, they breakfast together. In my house, we all at different times so we breakfast together. My brother only when our mum at him!

3 Correct the mistake in each question. Then write complete answers using the words in brackets.

- > What time ~~do~~ the post office close? (five o'clock)
What time does the post office close?
- It closes at five o'clock.
- 1 Where works your mum? (in a bank)
- 2 Do you buses to town from this stop? (Yes)
- 3 What TV programmes Jayne do watch? (soap operas)
- 4 Why Leon doesn't go to parties? (not like them)
- 5 Caroline lives near here? (No)
- 6 How often you do sports? (once a week)

B Adverbs of frequency

- Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.
> Ted is angry. (never)
Ted is never angry.
- 1 Jim goes swimming in the lake. (hardly ever)
- 2 Do you go to school by bike? (usually)
- 3 Shaun looks after his little brother. (sometimes)
- 4 I don't do my homework on time. (often)
- 5 They've got their mobiles switched on. (never)

C Verbs and prepositions in questions

- Write questions for these answers.
> I get my pocket money from my parents.
Who do you get your pocket money from?
I'm interested in films and music.
What ?
- Gill comes from Canada.
Where ?
- They send texts to their friends.
Who ?
- I spend my pocket money on music.
What ?
- My little sister always asks for more sweets.
What ?
- We go swimming with our cousins.
Who ?

Summative practice

- Complete the text about Barbara Ali with the correct Present simple form of the verbs. Then choose the correct adverbs of frequency for a-c.

Barbar Ali lives (live) in India. He (usually/hardly ever) (wakes up) early and he (go) to school at 6.30 a.m.

He (travels) 20 km a day. It's not easy, but I (love) school, he says. A lot of the children in Barbar's village (never/sometimes) (go) to school - they (work).

Barbar (finishes) school at 4 o'clock. Then what (he/do)? He (not play) football. He (teach) the village children. There are (never/often) 800 students in Barbar's classes.

► Reference

A Object pronouns

Object pronouns
me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

1 Object pronouns substitute a noun, as a direct or an indirect object.

Call Josh today. → Call **him** today.

I study Maths every day. → I study **it** every day.

Unlike Italian, in English object pronouns always come after the verb or preposition.

I like them, but I don't want to talk to them.

B Verb + -ing

1 After verbs which express preferences, likes or dislikes, such as *love, like, enjoy, prefer, don't mind, hate* and *can't stand*, we can use a noun or another verb in the *-ing* form.

We like riding our bikes.

Kelly doesn't mind reading.

2 These verbs are all regular, with the exception of *can't stand*. *Can't stand* is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take -s in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

I can't stand classical music.

Mark can't stand rap. NOT ~~Mark can't stande rap~~.

3 When we add *-ing* to the base form of the verb, some verbs have the following variations in spelling:

- verbs which end in a consonant + *-e*: remove the final *-e* and add *-ing* (with the exception of *be - being*); use *- using* choose - choosing
- verbs which end in *-te*: change *te* to *y* and add *-ing*: *lie - lying die - dying*
- one-syllable verbs which end in a vowel + consonant: double the final consonant:

- chat - chatting swim - swimming
- travel - travelling

4 In English, we also use the *-ing* form of the verb as a noun. It can be the subject or the object of a sentence.

Swimming is boring.

I often watch skiing on TV.

Do you know anything about fixing cars?

C Present continuous

Positive	Negative
I'm (am) studying	I'm not (am not) studying
you're (are) studying	you aren't (are not) studying
he/she/it's (is) studying	he/she/it isn't (is not) studying
we're (are) studying	we aren't (are not) studying
you're (are) studying	you aren't (are not) studying
they're (are) studying	they aren't (are not) studying

Questions

Questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Am I studying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it studying?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we studying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they studying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

1 We form the Present continuous with the Present simple of the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

I'm listening to music.

He's playing football with his friends.

The boys aren't concentrating.

2 We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

3 When we add *-ing* to the base form of the verb, some verbs have variations in spelling. (See point B.)

4 We use the Present continuous:

- to talk about an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as *now, at the moment*.
- to talk about a temporary action or situation, which is taking place in the present, but not necessarily at the precise moment when we are speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as *this week/month, these days*.
- to talk about a temporary action or situation, which is taking place in the present, but not necessarily at the precise moment when we are speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as *this week/month, these days*.

My dad's working in Rome this week.

I'm studying hard for my exams.

are happening gradually.

My parents are getting older.

The climate is changing.

to describe a photo or a painting.

In this photo we're walking over London Bridge.

Unlike Italian, in English we use the Present continuous form of the verb *wear* to describe how someone is dressed at the moment of speaking.

Jack's wearing jeans today.

NOT ~~Jack wears jeans today.~~

► Practice

A Object pronouns

1 Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

- I need a pen. Can you pass me that one?
- Henry and Cal do judo. They do it on Saturdays.
- These are my new trainers. Do you like them?
- We're lost. Can you help us?
- 'Hi Tim... Hello?... Tim, I can't hear you.'
- This is a photo of Ben. Do you know him?
- My mum's angry. I can't speak to her.

B Verb + -ing

2 Complete the sentences and questions with the verbs from the box in the *-ing* form.

lie	swim	drink	watch
get up	chat	wash	

- You don't mind washing in cold water, but I do.
- I like swimming on the beach.
- Ginny hates drinking football on TV.
- We enjoy chatting to friends online.
- Zoe loves swimming in the sea.
- Ralph hates drinking coffee.
- Do you mind drinking at 6:00 a.m.?

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the words from the box.

don't mind/study	can't stand/rap	like/go
not like/study	hate/rain	prefer/play
love/watch	enjoy/talk	love/football

- > A I love football, especially the World Cup.

B Really? I can't stand it.

1 A Do you like Carrie?

B Yes, I like her.

2 A I hate Monday mornings!

B Why? Don't you prefer to school?

3 A I like exams, so I love for them.

B Really? I hate them.

4 A My brother loves his Simpsons DVDs.

B I don't really like *The Simpsons*.

5 A It's raining. We can't have a picnic.

B I hate it ruins everything.

6 A Which do you prefer - volleyball or basketball?

B Volleyball. What about you?

7 A My parents love.

B Mine hate it too.

8 A My friend loves for exams.

B I think that's true for everyone!

C Present continuous: positive and negative

4 Complete Toni's postcard with the correct Present continuous form of the verbs.

My family and I are staying (stay) in Wales for a week's holiday. We are not camping (not camp) this year - and it isn't raining (not rain)! It's actually hot and the sun is shining (shine), so I am relaxing (relax) on the beach. My little sister, Emily, is building (build) sandcastles. My brother, Dan, isn't sitting (not sit) with us. He is swimming (swim) in the sea. Mum and Dad are reading (read) books, as usual.

Present continuous: questions and short answers.

5 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

- > A the buying is Jess tickets?

Is she buying the tickets?

B Yes, she is.

1 A watching and which Chloe TV channel you are?

B Channel 4.

2 A my sitting on are swimming costume you?

B No, it isn't.

3 A lessons having Jon who tennis is with?

B The new coach at the tennis club.

4 A seat right sitting I in am?

B Yes, it is.

5 A listening are boys music the to?

B No, they aren't.

Summative practice


6 Complete the text about Simon with the correct form of the verbs. Then write the object pronouns for a-c.

Simon is saving up to go (save up) to go on a winter holiday. His friend Bart loves (go) with him. They love to go (snowboard). Simon hasn't got much money, so he isn't enjoying (enjoy) it? No, he hates to get (work) to get some. He says, 'I can't stand to get (get up) early at the weekend and I don't usually go (be) outside to working inside. But he needs the money. The trip is in four months, but Simon counts (count) the days!

▶ Reference

A Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any

- Countable nouns are things which we can count and therefore they have a singular and plural form. We can use the indefinite article *a/an*, numbers, or the definite article *the* with countable nouns.
a banana, the banana, ten bananas, the bananas
- Uncountable nouns are things which we can't count and therefore they do not have a plural form. With uncountable nouns we can use the definite article *the* or we can omit the article, but we cannot use *a/an* or numbers.
The money is on the table.
I love rice.

 Unlike Italian, in English the following nouns are uncountable:
information, advice, money, news, furniture, spaghetti

- Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable. They are usually uncountable when they refer to a material, substance or to an abstract, general idea.

a paper (a newspaper)	paper (the material)
a coffee (a cup of coffee)	coffee (the substance)
a glass (a wine glass)	glass (the material)
a time (an occasion)	time (general)

- We use *some* and *any* to indicate an unspecified quantity. We use them with uncountable nouns or with countable plural nouns.

- We use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negative sentences or questions.

My mum has got some sugar.
They've got some apples.
I haven't got any money.
Is there any tea?

- We can use *some* in questions when we are making an offer or a request.
Would you like some water?
Could I have some bread, please?

B much, many and a lot of/lots of

- We use *much* and *many* in negative sentences. We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns.

There isn't much coffee.
I haven't got many DVDs.

- We use *a lot of/lots of* in positive sentences and questions with both countable and uncountable nouns.
A lot of and lots of are the same.
She's eating a lot of cakes.
Do you drink lots of tea?

- We use *How much?* and *How many?* in questions to ask about quantity. We use *How much?* with uncountable nouns and *How many?* with plural countable nouns.
How much meat do you eat?
How many CDs do you have?

C too, too much, too many and (not) enough

- We use *too* and *(not) enough* + an adjective or adverb to modify the level of intensity.
It's too hot in this room.
Is this room warm enough?
The sea here isn't clean enough to swim in.
- (Not) *enough* can also be used with a plural noun or an uncountable noun, or after a verb.
Have we got enough tomatoes?
There isn't enough pasta.
Elisa doesn't study enough.
- We use *too much* with uncountable nouns and *too many* with plural countable nouns.
There's too much sugar in this coffee.
There are too many cars in our town!

D Indefinite pronouns

Place	Person	Object
some	somebody/someone	something
any	anybody/anyone	anything
no	nobody/no one	nothing

- Indefinite pronouns with *some*, *any* and *no* follow the same rules as *some* and *any*:

- we use *something*, *somebody*, *someone* and *some* in positive sentences, or to make offers or to extend invitations.
I know someone in Rome.
Would you like something to eat?
Would you like to go somewhere nice on Saturday?
- we use *anything*, *anybody*, *anyone*, and *anywhere* in negative sentences and questions:
I don't want to go anywhere this weekend.
Does anyone know Jane Smith?
There isn't anything good on TV this evening.
we always use *nothing*, *nowhere*, *nobody* and *no one* with a positive verb. The pronoun can either come before or after the verb.
Nobody wants to read it.
There's nothing in the fridge.
NOT ~~There isn't anything in the fridge.~~
There's nowhere for me to sit.
NOT ~~There isn't nowhere for me to sit.~~

▶ Practice

A Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any

- Write *a/an* before the countable nouns and *some* before the uncountable nouns.
> some money
1 _____ exam
2 _____ sugar
3 _____ traffic
4 _____ egg
5 _____ water
6 _____ student
7 _____ tomato
8 _____ juice
9 _____ potato
10 _____ hour
11 _____ chocolate
12 _____ spaghetti
- Correct the mistake in each sentence.
> Have you got ~~an~~ apples? I want a kilo.
Have you got any apples?
1 There isn't any exam tomorrow.
2 Would you like a bread and cheese?
3 There's any cold water in the fridge.
4 We all have to study any language at school.
5 We haven't got some milk for our coffee.

B much, many and a lot of/lots of

- Complete the mini-dialogues with *much*, *many* or *a lot of/lots of*.
1 A How much beef do we need for this recipe?
B We don't need 1 _____, only 250 grams.
2 A How 2 _____ money does Karl earn?
B I don't know, but I think it's 3 _____ money. He's quite rich.
3 A How 4 _____ hours a week do you swim?
B Six. How 5 _____ exercise do you do?
A Not 6 _____ I go to the gym sometimes.
4 A We've got 7 _____ strawberries! What shall we do with them?
B How 8 _____ boxes have you got?

C too, too much, too many, and (not) enough

- Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and *too*, *too much*, *too many* and *(not) enough*.
> Sally's shoes are too small for her. (big)
They're not big enough _____.
1 There are a lot of guests. (glasses)
Have we got _____ ?

- The beach is crowded. (people)
There are _____.

- I can't hear you! (noise)
There's _____.

- I can't eat this soup. (salty)
It's _____.

- This coffee is cold. (hot)
It's not _____.

- I can't buy that jacket. (expensive)
It's _____.

- People are standing to watch the film. (seats)
There aren't _____.

- The wardrobe is full. (clothes)
You've got _____.

D Indefinite pronouns

- Choose the correct alternative.
> I can't find my gloves somewhere/anywhere.
1 I'm bored and there's somewhere/nowhere to go.
2 Are you doing anything/nothing?
3 Julian is talking to someone/anyone on the phone.
4 'What are you doing?' 'Anything./Nothing.'
5 'Is there somebody/nobody at the door?'
6 I don't know nobody/anyone at my new school.
7 I'm sure my keys are here somewhere/anywhere.
8 There's no one/anyone in the classroom.

Summative practice

- Complete the advertisement for an exercise programme with the words from the box.

much	many	too much	enough
something	anyone	no one	anywhere
too many	a lot of	nothing	

Do you eat too many sweets and junk food? Do you spend too much time sitting in front of the TV or the computer? Do you do nothing exercise? No? Well, now you can do something about it. You can sign up to our new exercise programme. Anyone can do the exercises - they're easy and safe! You can also do the exercises anywhere - you don't have to go to the gym. There's no one kilos you want to lose and how many free time you have. Then we will prepare a programme for you. Remember, there's no one has to be unfit. You've got to lose to lose!

Reference

A can/can't

Positive

I/you/he/she/it/we/they can swim

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't (cannot) swim

Questions

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they swim?

Short answers

Positive

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can

Negative

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

1 Can is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take -s in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

I can snowboard.

Jenny can paint. NOT ~~Jenny paints~~.

2 With modal verbs, we do not use the auxiliary verbs *don't/doesn't* or *do/does* in the negative form or in questions.

I can't ski. NOT ~~I don't ski~~.
Can your sister drive?

NOT ~~Does your sister drive?~~

3 We generally use the contracted form of the negative *can't*.

4 We use *can* to talk about general ability.

5 To describe different levels of ability we use the following adverbs:

really well
(very) well
quite well
not very well

My mum can cook really well.

Daniel can swim well.

I can't sing very well.

B good/bad at...

1 We can use these adjectives to describe our ability:

brilliant/great at
quite/pretty/very/really good at
not bad at
not very good at
quite/pretty/very/really bad at
hopeless at

2 We use these adjectives with a noun or a verb in the -ing form.

Andy's brilliant at drawing.

I'm not bad at English.

My dad's hopeless at playing computer games.

C Can/Could...?

1 *Could* is a modal verb so it follows the same rules as *can*, and we do not use the auxiliary verbs *do/does* to form negatives or questions. (See point A.)

2 We use *can* and *could* to ask for permission and make requests.

Can we leave the classroom?

Could I use your MP3 player?

Could you open the window, please?

3 *Could* is more polite and formal than *can*.

4 We can also use *May I/we...?* to make requests, but it is quite formal and we do not use it in informal spoken English. We cannot use ~~May you...?~~
May I speak to the manager, please?

D would love, would like, would prefer, would hate

1 *Would* is a modal verb so it does not take -s in the 3rd person singular, and we do not use the auxiliary verbs *do/does* to form negatives or questions. (See point A.)

I would like to see that film.

Becky would like to go to Spain.

2 After *would like*, *would love*, *would prefer*, *would hate*, we can use a noun or the base form of another verb with *to*.

I'd like an ice cream.

I'd like to go home now.

3 The contracted form of *would* is 'd. We can use the contracted form after a pronoun, but not after a proper noun.

She'd love to see Madrid.

NOT ~~Becky'd love to see Madrid~~.

4 The negative of *would* is *wouldn't*.

I wouldn't like to be a doctor.

NOT ~~I'd not like to be a doctor~~.

5 It is not possible to use *wouldn't* with *love*, *prefer* or *hate*.

I wouldn't like to be famous.

NOT ~~I wouldn't love to be famous~~.

6 We use *would like*, *would love*, *would prefer*, *would hate*:

- to express a preference at the moment of speaking or to express a wish:
I'd prefer to watch a film on TV, not the football.
I'd love to be rich.
- to make a request, offer or invitation.
I'd like a pizza margherita, please.
Would you like to sit down?
Would you like to come to my party?

Practice

A can/can't

1 Complete the text about Martin with *can* or *can't*.

Martin is very good at music. He can play three instruments. He can't hear a piece of music and then play it note for note, but he can read music on a page. So he can't write the notes for other people to play.

B good/bad at...

2 Use the guide in the box to write sentences about Izzie and Ned's abilities.

✓/✓/✓ = brilliant at
✓/✓/✓ = very good at
✓/✓ = quite good at
✓ = not bad at
XX = not very good at
XXX = quite bad at
XXXX = hopeless at

> Izzie/tennis
Izzie is quite bad at tennis.

1 Ned/cooking ✓

2 Izzie and Ned/speaking English ✓/✓

3 Izzie/Maths ✓/✓/✓

4 Ned/tennis XX

5 Izzie/cooking XXXX

6 Ned/Maths ✓/✓

C Can/Could...?

3 Complete the requests with the phrases from the box.

Could I borrow _____ Can I go _____
~~Could you open~~ Can/stay _____ Can you give _____

> Could you open _____ the window, please?

1 Mum, _____ to Maria's party?

2 Dad, _____ Josh and me a lift?

3 _____ quiet, please?

4 _____ Charlie _____ for dinner?

5 _____ your dictionary?

4 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

> my I homework do can't Physics
I can't do my Physics homework.
1 very without Sid his see glasses well can't

2 you software help this me can open ?

3 languages can how speak many you ?

4 I your mobile phone can use ?

5 Jessie ski very can fast

D would love, would like, would prefer, would hate

5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> I wouldn't leave to be an accountant. I don't like Maths.

I wouldn't like to be an accountant. I don't like Maths.

1 Mei'd hate to go camping. She doesn't like insects!

2 We wouldn't like be late for the party.

3 I like a coffee, please.

4 You would like to come to the cinema this evening?

5 I'd not like to make a speech.

Summative practice

6 Complete the interview with the words from the box.

can't (x2) good at can wouldn't like
Could (x2) prefer (x2) 'd love hopeless at

Interviewer Good morning. Could I ask you a few questions for our survey?

Woman I'm busy so I _____ talk for long.

Interviewer OK. First question. Would you _____ to work in an office or outdoors?

Woman I _____ to work outdoors! I work in an office, but I'm _____ gardening - it's my passion.

Interviewer Next question. Would you _____ to work in a team or alone?

Woman Alone, I _____ work easily on my own. Not like my friend. She _____ working to work alone. She's _____ when there is nobody else in the office.

Interviewer _____ you tell me...?

Woman I'm sorry, I _____

► Reference

A Past simple of be

1 The Past simple of the verb *be* has two forms:

I/he/she/it + was you/we/they + were

I was at Marco's house.

They were in the garden.

2 We form the negative like this:

subject + *wasn't (was not) / weren't (were not)*

Fiona wasn't in her room.

Dan and Joe weren't at the party.

3 We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

4 We form questions like this:

Was/Were + subject + ?

Were you at the cinema?

When was Elizabeth's birthday?

5 We form short answers like this:

Yes, + subject pronoun + was/were.


No, + subject pronoun + wasn't/weren't.

Were your friends at home? Yes, they were.

6 We use the Past simple of the verb *be* to talk about past facts, situations or events.

Charles Dickens was a great Victorian novelist.

I wasn't at school yesterday.

 Unlike Italian, in English we use the Past simple of the verb *be* to talk about place and date of birth.

I was born in July. ~~NOT *I born in July.~~

B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs)

Positive

Regular verbs: visit	Irregular verbs: go
<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they visited</i>	<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they went</i>

Negative

I/you/he/she/we/they didn't (did not) visit/go

1 We form the positive of the Past simple of regular verbs by adding *-ed*.

I played football yesterday.

2 When we add *-ed* to the base form of regular verbs, some verbs have the following variations in spelling:

- ▀ verbs which end in *-e*: add only *-d*;
- ▀ *arrive - arrived use - used*
- ▀ some verbs which end in a consonant + vowel + consonant: double the final consonant and add *-ed*;
- ▀ verbs which end in a consonant + *-y*: remove the *-y* and add *-ied*;
- ▀ *try - tried cry - cried*

► Practice

A Past simple of be

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb *be*.

A Where _____ were you born?

B In Ulm, Germany.

A I _____ your father famous?

B No, he _____.

A What _____ your parents' names?

B They _____ Hermann and Pauline.

A Where _____ your first job?

B In a patent office in Bern.

A What _____ you famous for?

B For winning the Nobel Prize in Physics.

A _____ you Albert Einstein?

B Yes, I _____.

B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs)

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> We ~~eated~~ fish and chips last night.

1 John Lennon sung with *The Beatles*.

2 My brother swimmied for an hour this morning.

3 Julia playd tennis last Saturday.

4 I enjoyed not Patsy's party last weekend.

5 My grandfather haved a job in a factory.

6 A lot of people not worked in the 1930s.

C Past simple: questions and short answers

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of verbs in the Past simple.

1 A What did you think _____ of the film? (you/think)

B I _____ (think) it was great.

2 A _____ (Kieran/see) Poppy at the weekend?

B No, but he _____ (see) Tilda.

3 A _____ (sell) their car? (your parents'/sell)

B Yes, they _____ (do). They _____ (sell) it for £2,000.

4 A Who _____ for lunch yesterday? (Kelly/meet)

B She _____ (not meet) anyone.

5 A How many games of tennis _____ yesterday? (they/play)

B They only _____ (play) one.

6 A Where _____ my mobile phone? (you/find)

B I _____ (find) it on the sofa.

7 A What _____ remember? (I/say)

B That you _____ (not like) his new haircut!

D Past time expressions

4 Imagine it is 7.00 p.m. on 26th January. Look at the table below and complete the sentences about what the people did at the times indicated. Use the Past simple and past time expressions.

Who	Time	Activity
Nina	24 September	fly to Paris
1 Hatie	20 December	go to Andy's party
2 Lara and Kim	17 January	have an English test
3 Piers	23 January	meet Tim
4 Janet and Tom	24 January	watch a DVD
5 My little brother	25 January	fall off his bike

> Nina flew to Paris last year/four months ago.

1 Hatie _____.

2 Lara and Kim _____.

3 Piers _____.

4 Janet and Tom _____.

5 My little brother _____.

Summative practice

5 Complete Mark's email with the correct form of the verbs in the Past simple or Present simple.

Dear Pete,

Did I tell _____ (I/tell) you that I _____ (start) last month (work) on Saturdays? I _____ (help) my uncle in his sports shop.

My uncle _____ (open) the shop last year. It _____ (not be) busy at first, but now lots of people _____ (go) there.

Last week, I _____ (speak) to an Olympic athlete! He _____ (want) some new trainers (Unfortunately, we _____ (not have) his size).

_____ (you/need) any sports equipment? Let me know.

Mark

► Reference

A will/won't

- Positive**
I/you/he/she/it/we/they'll (will) go
- Negative**
I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't (will not) go
- Questions**
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they go?
- Short answers**
Positive
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will
Negative
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't
- Will is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take -s in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.
He'll do his homework tomorrow.
 - We do not use the auxiliary verbs *don't/doesn't or do/does* in the negative form or in questions.
They won't be famous. NOT ~~They don't~~ will be famous.
Will Robbie be angry?
 - We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.
 - We use *will*:
 - to talk about future facts:
Sea temperatures will rise.
I'll be 16 in July.
 - to make predictions about the future based on what we think, hope or expect will happen:
I think you'll like the film.
I hope John will pass his exam.
 - to express a spontaneous decision taken at the moment we are speaking (including offers, promises and requests).
I like this CD. I'll buy it.
I'll pay for you.
Don't worry! I won't forget!
Will you help me, please?
 - After the expression *I think...*, we do not use *won't*. Instead, we use *I don't think + will...*
I don't think you'll like the film.
NOT ~~I think you won't like the film.~~

6 We often use the following adverbs with *will* when we make a prediction:

maybe/perhaps
probably/definitely/certainly

- Maybe and perhaps come at the beginning of a sentence.
- Perhaps/Maybe it will be sunny on Saturday.
- Probably, definitely and certainly come after *will*, but before *won't*.
- They'll definitely come to the party.
They certainly won't be late.

B Imperatives

1 We form imperatives for all persons like this:

base form of verb

Do your homework!

Come here! NOT ~~You come here!~~

2 We form the negative imperative for all verbs, including the verb *be*, like this:

Don't + base form of verb

Don't forget to call me.

Don't be late!

Unlike Italian, in English there is only one form of the imperative for both the 2nd person singular and plural (you), and we use it informally and formally.

Daniel! Listen!
Boys! Listen!

3 We use imperatives:

- to give orders and instructions:
Don't listen to him.
Go to page 51.
- to give directions:
Go straight on for 100 metres.
Turn right at the bank.
- to give warnings:
Be careful!
Don't cross the road here!
- to offer something:
Have a cup of tea.
Take a seat.
- with other common expressions:
Have a nice day!
Enjoy your meal.
Have a safe trip.
Sleep well.

Can you bring me a menu, please?
NOT ~~Bring me a menu.~~

Unlike Italian, in English we cannot use imperatives to make requests or ask for things. We use *Can you...?* or *Could you...?*

► Practice

A will/won't

1 Match the sentences or questions (1-6) to the answers (a-f). Then complete the sentences with *will*, *won't* or *won't*.

- My bike's got a flat tyre. How long _____ will _____ it take to fix it?
 - Can you come to our party on Saturday?
 - When _____ you know your exam results?
 - Jenny kept the secret you told her?
 - You _____ (not) be warm enough in that jacket.
 - Do you think people _____ use their cars a lot in future?
- a She says she _____.
- b Yes, I _____ - it's not cold outside!
- c We _____ (not) know the results before August.
- d Sorry, I _____ (not) be here. I _____ be on holiday.
- e ~~Not long. It's an easy job.~~
- f I don't think so. Oil _____ be too expensive.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverbs in the correct place.

> Brazil will win in the next World Cup. (probably)

Brazil will probably win in the next World Cup.

1 Maddy will be late. She always is. (certainly)

Maddy will always be late. She is always late.

2 Paula will call me later. (perhaps)

Paula will probably call me later.

3 Josh's idea won't work. (certainly)

Josh's idea will definitely not work.

4 I'll go for a bike ride at the weekend. (maybe)

I will probably go for a bike ride at the weekend.

5 People won't live on other planets. (definitely)

People will definitely not live on other planets.

3 What is the function of *ll*, *will* or *won't* in these sentences? Write Future fact, Prediction, Spontaneous decision, Offer or Promise.

> Can I borrow your bike? I'll look after it.

Promise

1 Is that bag heavy? I'll carry it for you.

2 I'm not sure what to do today. I know, I'll phone Sam and see what he's doing.

3 Jess will be sixteen next week.

4 'Was that the door bell?' 'Yes, I'll see who's there.'

5 I'm sure Seb won't go to All's party. He never goes to parties.

6 I won't tell anyone. Your secret's safe with me.

B Imperatives

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

turn	put	have	take
park	sit down	run	be

- > Put _____ the chicken in the oven at 180°C soon.
- 1 Please _____ . The doctor will see you right at the roundabout and _____ the first road on the left
- 2 _____ your car here. It's illegal.
- 3 _____ near the side of the swimming pool. It's dangerous.
- 4 _____ careful. The floor's wet.
- 5 _____ a good time at the party!
- 6 _____
- 5 Rewrite the sentences and questions as imperatives.
- > Why don't you open your books at page 20?
Open your books at page 20
- 1 Could you be careful? The floor's wet.
- 2 Please can you not leave your clothes on the floor?
- 3 I hope you enjoy your trip.
- 4 I don't think it's a good idea to listen to him.
- 5 Would you like to have a biscuit?

Summative practice

6 Read the dialogue between Jen and her driving instructor and choose the correct alternative.

Instructor Turn/Will you turn right at the next road.

Jen I will/is the driving test be difficult?

Instructor No, you 'll/won't be OK. It 'll probably/probably will be easy for you. You're a good driver.

Jen My brother says the instructor 'll/certainly/certainly will try to fail me.

Instructor 'Don't listen/You listen to him. 'Watch out!/Watch out you! There's a car on your left.

Jen Oops. Sorry!

Instructor 'Park/Not park here.

Jen Oh dear. This is such a small space.

Instructor 'Perhaps 'll/'ll perhaps take over before you hit that car. You know what I said about the test? Well...

Irregular verb list

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got (AmE: gotten)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone, been
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
let	let	let
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written