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ENTERPRISE

Student's Book

GRAMMAR 1

Virginia Evans-Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing

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Subject Pronouns

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

We use **he** for a man or a boy.
We use **she** for a woman or a girl.
We use **it** for an animal or a thing.

We use **you** in the singular and plural.
We use **they** for people, animals or things.

Note: We always write I with a capital letter.

The Verb "to be"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I am	I'm	Am I?	I am not	I'm not
you are	you're	Are you?	you are not	you aren't
he is	he's	Is he?	he is not	he isn't
she is	she's	Is she?	she is not	she isn't
it is	it's	Is it?	it is not	it isn't
we are	we're	Are we?	we are not	we aren't
you are	you're	Are you?	you are not	you aren't
they are	they're	Are they?	they are not	they aren't

Note: We use **short forms** in spoken English or in informal written English.

Short answers

Are you a doctor? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, I am.} \\ \text{No, I'm not.} \end{array} \right.$

Are you from Austria? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, we are.} \\ \text{No, we aren't.} \end{array} \right.$

Is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right.$ from China?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right. \text{ is.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right. \text{ isn't.} \end{array} \right.$

Are they Polish? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, they are.} \\ \text{No, they aren't.} \end{array} \right.$

- We use the **long form** of the verb **to be** in **positive short answers**.
Are you from Sweden? Yes, I am. (not: Yes, ~~I~~)
- We use the **short form** of the verb **to be** in **negative short answers**.
Are you from Spain? No, I'm not. (not: No, I ~~am~~ not)

Indefinite Article A/An

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

Subject Pronouns

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

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct personal pronouns, as in the example.

- 1 A: How old are *you*?
B: 'm 19 years old.
- 2 A: Who is?
B: is my friend, Anna.
- 3 A: Where is George?
B: 's at school.
- 4 A: Are Julie and Maria sisters?
B: Yes, are.
- 5 A: Is this your book?
B: Yes, is.
- 6 A: Are a policeman?
B: No, 'm not a policeman.

- 7 A: Are Brian and Robert from France?
B: No, aren't from France.
- 8 A: Is Ben a pilot?
B: Yes, is.
- 9 A: Is Lisa your friend?
B: No, isn't my friend.
- 10 A: Where is the Statue of Liberty?
B: is in America.

The Verb "to be"

3 Fill in the correct form of the verb *to be*.

Long Form	Short Form
1 I <i>am</i> 16 years old.	I'm 16 years old.
2 He from Brazil.	He from Brazil.
3 She not a lawyer.	She a lawyer.
4 It a car.	It a car.
5 They not football players.	They football players.
6 You not Brian.	You Brian.
7 It an apple.	It an apple.
8 We British.	We British.
9 I not a dancer.	I a dancer.
10 She Canadian.	She Canadian.

4 Use the prompts to complete the dialogues, as in the example.

- 1 Julie/a dancer? *Is Julie a dancer?*
No/a teacher *No, she isn't. She's a teacher.*
- 2 you/from Canada?
- No/from Australia
- 3 he/a vet?
- No/a pilot
- 4 she/17?
- No/15
- 5 Bob/married?
- No/single
- 6 he/from Turkey?
- No/from Poland
- 7 Debbie/an artist?
- No/a doctor
- 8 you/a farmer?
- No/a postman
- 9 Jimmy/35?
- No/27
- 10 they/from Italy?
- No/from Japan

5 Fill in 'm, 's, 're, 'm not, isn't or aren't, as in the example.

- 1 We aren't old. We're young.
- 2 My favourite sport is tennis. It golf.
- 3 The Pyramids in Paris. They're in Cairo.
- 4 I from Spain. I'm from Mexico.
- 5 She isn't Stella. She Molly.
- 6 I'm not Bill. I Tom.
- 7 The Taj Mahal isn't in Ottawa. It in Agra.
- 8 They from Poland. They're from Sweden.
- 9 Jill my friend. She isn't my sister.
- 10 I 24 years old. I'm 27.

6 Fill in are, is, 's, 're, 'm, aren't or isn't, as in the example.

- 1 A: *Is* he Spanish?
B: No, he He French.
- 2 A: you a taxi driver?
B: No, I not. I a pilot.
- 3 A: What your favourite sport?
B: My favourite sport volleyball.
- 4 A: they from Birmingham?
B: No, they They from York.
- 5 A: he a doctor?
B: Yes, he
- 6 A: you Jackie Wilson?
B: No, I not. I Sandra Collins.
- 7 A: Big Ben in Tokyo?
B: No, it It in London.
- 8 A: How old the two of you?
B: We 38 years old.
- 9 A: Warsaw in Hungary?
B: No, it It in Poland.
- 10 A: What the capital of Germany?
B: It Berlin. It Dublin.

7 Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1
Are they policemen?
No, they aren't.
They're doctors.



- 2 kittens?
- 3 a lemon?
..... an apple.
- 4 a lawyer?
..... a barman.
- 5 girls?
- 6 a television?
..... an umbrella.

8 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to be.

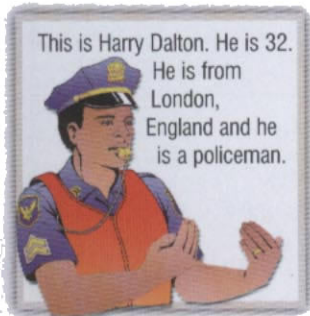
- Jane: Hello, my name 1) Jane Smith.
What 2) your name?
- Simone: My name 3) Simone Starr.
4) you an actress?
- Jane: No, I 5) not. I 6) a singer.
7) you a guitarist?
- Simone: Yes, I 8) My friend 9) a drummer.
We 10) in a band.
- Jane: Who 11) your favourite singer?
- Simone: My favourite singer 12) Celine Dion.
She 13) a pop singer.
- Jane: 14) she from Holland?
- Simone: No, she 15) She 16) from Canada.

9 Put the words into the correct order to form a sentence, as in the example.

- 1 ice-skater / an / is / she
She is an ice-skater.
- 2 Portuguese / we / not / are
.....
- 3 Black Forest / in / is / the / Germany
.....
- 4 not / am / I / Dutch
.....
- 5 favourite / is / your / what / sport?
.....
- 6 twenty-two / old / we / years / are
.....
- 7 what / capital / Denmark / of / is / the?
.....
- 8 you / from / where / are?
.....
- 9 pasta / his / favourite / is / food
.....
- 10 are / New Zealand / from / they?
.....

Question Words: How old, Where, What




10 Read the texts, then write the missing questions using *how old, where* and *what*, as in the example.



- 1 *What's his name?*
Harry Dalton.
- 2
He's 32.
- 3
He's from London, England.
- 4
He's a policeman.
- 5
Ed.
- 6
He's 30.
- 7
He's a vet.

Indefinite Article: A/An

11 Fill in a or an.

		
1 book	2 armchair	3 house
		
4 orange	5 elephant	6 dog
		
7 tree	8 umbrella	9 envelope
		
10 watch	11 clock	12 hamburger

Numbers

12 Write the words for these numbers.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 7 | 54 |
| 39 | 10 |
| 64 | 11 |
| 41 | 26 |
| 82 | 93 |

13 Write these numbers in figures.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| twenty-one | ninety-seven |
| eighteen | forty-three |
| fifty | sixty-eight |
| one hundred | thirty-two |
| seventy-five | eighty-nine |

The Verb "have got"

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

Use

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

Short answers

Have you got a cat? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, I/we have.} \\ \text{No, I/we haven't.} \end{array} \right.$

Have they got a brother? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, they have.} \\ \text{No, they haven't.} \end{array} \right.$

Has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$ got blue eyes? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\} \text{ has.} \\ \text{No, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\} \text{ hasn't.} \end{array} \right.$

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

The Verb "can"

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I can walk	Can I walk?	I cannot walk	I can't walk
you can walk	Can you walk?	you cannot walk	you can't walk
he can walk	Can he walk?	he cannot walk	he can't walk
she can walk	Can she walk?	she cannot walk	she can't walk
it can walk	Can it walk?	it cannot walk	it can't walk
we can walk	Can we walk?	we cannot walk	we can't walk
you can walk	Can you walk?	you cannot walk	you can't walk
they can walk	Can they walk?	they cannot walk	they can't walk

The verb **can** is the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
I can sing well. He can sing well. They can sing well.

Use

- We use **can** to show ability.
He can dance.
- We also use **can** to express polite requests.
Can you close the window, please?

Short answers

Can I/you/he, etc ... play the piano? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Yes, I/you/he, etc can.} \\ \text{No, I/you/he, etc can't.} \end{array} \right.$

The Verb "have got"

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

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

2 Look at the table and fill in *has*, *hasn't*, *have* or *haven't*.

				
Anna	X	X	✓	✓
Michael	✓	X	✓	X
Rachel	X	✓	✓	X

- 1 Anna got a cat. She got a video camera.
- 2 Michael got a car, but he got a stereo.
- 3 Rachel got a stereo. She got a cat.
- 4 Michael and Anna got a car. They got a stereo.
- 5 Rachel got a video camera, but she got a car.
- 6 Michael got a video camera, but he got a cat.
- 7 Rachel and Anna got a stereo. They got a video camera.
- 8 Anna got a car, but she' got a stereo.

3 Write questions and answers, as in the example.



- 1 she/dark hair 2 he/basketball 3 she/short hair
- 4 they/books 5 he/guitar 6 he/beard
- 7 he/hat 8 she/newspaper 9 she/computer

- 1 *Has she got dark hair?*
No, she hasn't. She's got fair hair.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

The Verb "can"

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



1

ride a bicycle



2

paint



3

play the guitar



4

dance



5

roller-skate



6

ride a horse



7

fly



8

cook



9

fly a plane



10

run fast



11

sing



12

play basketball

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



Jack

Karen

Chris

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

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

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

SA: *Can Jack dance?*

SB: *No, he can't.*

SA: *Can Karen dance?*

SB: *Yes, she can. etc.*

6 a) Answer the questions about yourself.

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

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

- SA: *What can he do?*
SB: *He can ride a bicycle.*

Revision: Units 1 - 2

7 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

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

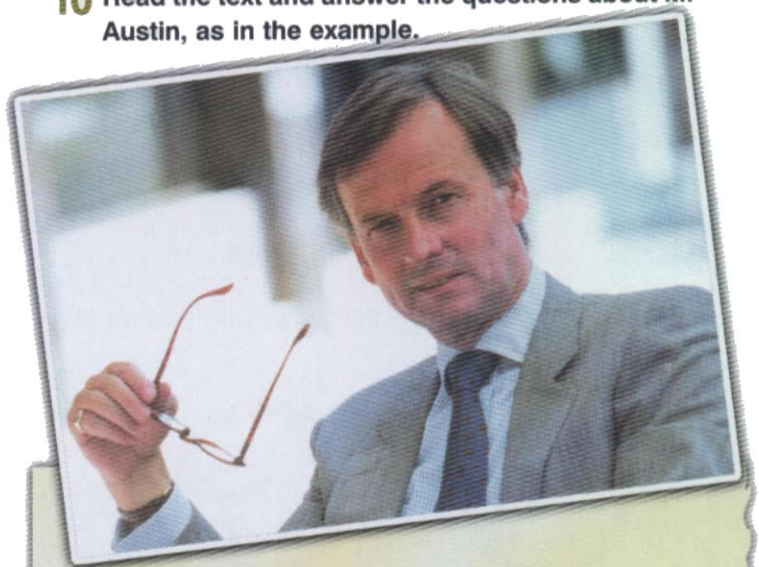
8 Fill in a or an, as in the example.

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

9 Fill in you, he, she, it, they, as in the example.

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

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



Mr Austin is a businessman. He is 45 years old. He is American. He is tall and slim with short dark hair and brown eyes. He is married and has got two children.

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

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

Plurals

- Most nouns take **-s** in the plural.
a table - two tables
- Nouns ending in **-ss, -s, -sh, -ch, -x** take **-es** in the plural.
a dress - two dresses, a bus - two buses, a brush - two brushes, a torch - two torches, a box - two boxes

Pronunciation

The suffix of the plural form is pronounced:

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

This/These - That/Those

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



This is a clock.



These are clocks.

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



That is a rabbit.



Those are rabbits.

There is/There are

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

Short answers

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

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

Some/Any - A/An

- We use **some** in the affirmative with plural nouns.
There are some chairs in the room.
- We use **any** in the negative or interrogative with plural nouns.
There aren't any pictures on the wall.
Are there any chairs in the room?
- We use **a/an** with singular nouns.
There is a book on my desk.
There isn't an elephant in the zoo.
Is there a vase on the table?

Prepositions of Place



on



in front of



under



behind



next to



in



Plurals



1 Write the plural form of these nouns.



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



This - These / That - Those



2 Complete the sentences, as in the examples.

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

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

3  a suitcase and 



4  a horse and 



5  a guitar and 



3 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.



- This is a bus.
.....
- There is a lamp in the room.
.....
- That is a watch.
.....
- This is a sofa.
.....
- There is an orange on the table.
.....



4 Write sentences, as in the example.

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

2  

3  

4  

5  

Prepositions of Place

5 Look at the picture and fill in the correct preposition. One of the prepositions is used more than once.

on, in, under, behind, next to, in front of

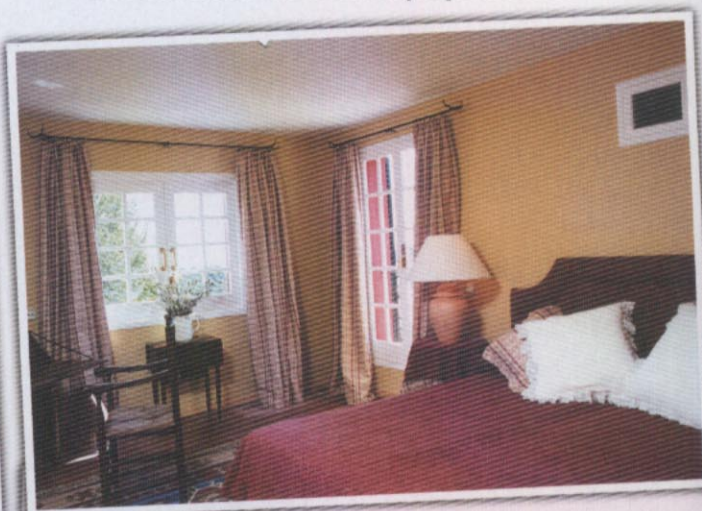


- 1 There is a plant the table.
- 2 There is a fireplace the room.
- 3 There are stairs the sofa.
- 4 There is a rug the table.
- 5 There are pictures the walls.
- 6 There is a big table the sofa.
- 7 There is a lamp the chair.
- 8 There are some cushions the sofa.

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

- 1 Mary?/study *Where's Mary? She's in the study.*
- 2 my books?/table
- 3 the girls?/kitchen
- 4 my dinner?/oven
- 5 the posters?/wall
- 6 Jeff?/balcony
- 7 carpet?/floor
- 8 the flowers?/vase
- 9 Sara?/bathroom
- 10 pillow?/bed

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



There is a rug 1) *in/on* the floor. It is 2) *behind/under* the bed. There is a lamp 3) *next to/on* the bed. There are some pillows 4) *in/in front of* the bed. There is a vase 5) *in/in front of* the window. There is a chair 6) *in/under* the room. It is 7) *next to/in front of* the desk. There is a picture 8) *on/under* the wall.

Some/Any - A/An

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



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

9 Fill in *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

- 1 There are flowers in the vase.
- 2 Are there towels in the bathroom?
- 3 There are books in the bookcase.
- 4 There aren't chairs in the kitchen.
- 5 There are magazines on the table.
- 6 There isn't bedroom downstairs.
- 7 Are there flats for rent in the area?
- 8 There aren't drawings on the wall.
- 9 There are plants in the garden.
- 10 There isn't armchair in the dining-room.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 There ~~s~~ two cups on the table.are.....
- 2 There aren't some dresses in the wardrobe.
- 3 That are my books.
- 4 There are any keys on the desk.
- 5 These are his glass.
- 6 There isn't some church on this street.
- 7 Those is brushes.
- 8 There are any beds in the bedroom.
- 9 This aren't my towels.
- 10 There aren't some flowers in the vase.
- 11 This isn't my cars.
- 12 Is there a vase on the table?
Yes, there isn't.
- 13 These is our cats.
- 14 Are there some oranges in the fridge?
- 15 There are a lamp on my desk.

11 Underline the correct item.

- 1 There is a carpet on/under the floor.
- 2 There aren't any/some cushions on the armchair.
- 3 I have got two torch/torches.
- 4 There is a/an owl in the tree.
- 5 Are there some/any curtains in the room?
- 6 There are/aren't any desks in the classroom.
- 7 That/Those are pencils.
- 8 There is a/an egg in the fridge.
- 9 These/This is my bicycle.
- 10 Are there some/any books in the bookcase?
- 11 There is a lamp in/on the dressing-table.
- 12 Are there any bench/benches in the garden?

Revision: Units 1 - 3

12 Choose the correct item.

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

Personal Pronouns

Subject Personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	} they
she	
it	

Object Personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	} them
her	
it	

- We use **subject personal pronouns** before a **verb** instead of the name of a person or a noun.
They are doctors.
- We always write **I** with a capital letter.
He's Jack and I'm Steve.
- We use **he** for a man or boy.
Tony ⇒ he
- We use **she** for a woman or girl.
Sheila ⇒ she
- We use **it** for a thing.
a table ⇒ it
We also use **it** for an animal whose sex we do not know.
a tiger ⇒ it
If the animal is our pet or we know its sex we can use **he** or **she**.
This is my dog Rex. He's one year old.
- We use **they** in the plural for people, animals or things.
Tom and Ann ⇒ they, three cats ⇒ they, two tables ⇒ they
- We use **object personal pronouns** after a verb or a **preposition** as objects.
Look at me.

Possessives

Possessive adjectives

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his	} their
her	
its	

Possessive pronouns

Singular	Plural
mine	ours
yours	yours
his	} theirs
hers	
—	

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

The Possessive Case

- We add **'s** when a noun is singular to show possession.
It's the woman's hat. (It's her hat. The hat belongs to her.)
- We add **'** when a noun is plural and ends in **-s** to show possession.
This is the boys' room. (It's their room. The room belongs to them.)
- We add **'s** to the last noun of a phrase to show possession.
This is Tony and Mary's car. (It's their car. The car belongs to them.)

Who - Whose

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

The Imperative

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

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I work you work he works she works it works we work you work they work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	I do not work you do not work he does not work she does not work it does not work we do not work you do not work they do not work	I don't work you don't work he doesn't work she doesn't work it doesn't work we don't work you don't work they don't work

Form

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

Affirmative

The third person singular takes **-s** or **-es** in the affirmative.

I play - he plays, I go - he goes

Interrogative

We use **do + subject + base form of the verb** in all persons except for the third person singular. We use **does + subject + base form of the verb** in this person.

Do you like football? Does he like tennis?

Negative

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

I don't play, he doesn't play

Spelling: 3rd person singular affirmative

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

Use

We use the present simple for:

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

Pronunciation

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






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

Time Expressions we use with the present simple:

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

Subject/Object Pronouns

1 Look at the pictures and fill in the appropriate object or subject pronouns, as in the example.













1		Look at <i>it</i> . <i>It</i> is a camel.
2		Look at is a singer.
3		Look at can dance.
4		Look at is a firefighter.
5		Look at is an aeroplane.

2 Fill in *he, she, they, them, her, it, I* or *his*.

- 1 A: Do you have a sister?
B: Yes, do. name is Sara and is 16 years old.
- 2 A: Does Peter like basketball?
B: No, doesn't. hates basketball.
- 3 A: Is this your football?
B: No, isn't. haven't got one.
- 4 A: Who is that?
B: name is Mrs Smith.'s our Maths teacher.
- 5 A: Whose bicycle is this?
B: I think's Harold's. Yes, it's
- 6 A: Do you like horror films?
B: Yes, love think 're great.
- 7 A: Is your mother pretty?
B: Yes, is.'s got brown eyes and hair is long and red.

Possessive Pronouns/Adjectives

3 Look at the pictures and fill in the possessive pronouns/adjectives or the people's names, as in the example.

Mark	Claire	Jason	Joanne
			
Jessica	Mike	Bill & Laura	Andrew & Lucy
			
Paul	Linda	John	Denise
			

- 1 A: Is that Mark's trumpet?
B: Yes, it's *his*. It's *his* trumpet.
- 2 A: Is that Jessica's computer?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 3 A: Is that Jason's motorbike?
B: Yes, it's It's motorbike.
- 4 A: Is that Bill and Laura's TV?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 5 A: Is that John's telephone?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 6 A: Are those Mike's balloons?
B: Yes, they're They're balloons.
- 7 A: Is that Denise's car?
B: No, it isn't It's
- 8 A: Is that Andrew and Lucy's house?
B: Yes, it's It's house.
- 9 A: Are those my books?
B: No, they're not They're

- 10 A: Are those Linda's flowers?
 B: Yes, they're They're flowers.
- 11 A: Is that your umbrella?
 B: No, it isn't It's
- 12 A: Is that Denise's pen?
 B: Yes, it's It's pen.

4 Label the people with their jobs, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

vet, farmer, firefighters, music teacher, ballerina, chef



ballerina



- 1 SA: *What's her job?*
 SB: *She's a ballerina.*
- 2 SA: ?
 SB:
- 3 SA: ?
 SB:
- 4 SA: ?
 SB:
- 5 SA: ?
 SB:
- 6 SA: ?
 SB:

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

- 1 This is my brother. name is Jonathan.
 2 We have a computer in classroom.

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

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

- 1 cousin/Wendy
That's my cousin.
Her name's Wendy.
- 2 son/Tom

- 3 wife/Carol

- 4 brother/Jim

- 5 dog/Spike

The Possessive Case

7 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 "Is this bicycle **your/yours**?" "Yes, it's **mine/my**."
 2 "Who's he?" "He's **Alex's and Rachel's/Alex and Rachel's** cousin."
 3 "**Who/Whose** football is this?" "It's **theirs/their**."
 4 "Are these **Paul/Paul's**?" "No, they're **yours/your**."
 5 "**Who's/Whose** is Jerry?" "He's **my/mine** friend."
 6 "Are those computer games **your/yours**?" "Yes, they're **our/ours**."
 7 "**Whose/Who** guitar is this?" "It's **their/theirs**."
 8 "**Who's/Whose** she?" "She's **Sally's/Sally** sister."

- 9 "Is this TV **ours/our**?" "No, it's **Mark and Amanda's/Mark's and Amanda's**."
 10 "Is that **yours/your** father?" "No, he's not **my/mine** father."

The Imperative

- 8 Match the numbers to the letters, as in the example.

1 Wake	a at her! She's beautiful.
2 Look	b to Liz. It's hers.
3 Help	c to your room!
4 Give this	d up. You're late!
5 Do	e me! I can't move!
6 Go	f your homework, now!

Present Simple

- 9 Fill in the correct form of the verb.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I am - he | 7 I read - he |
| 2 I live - he | 8 I use - he |
| 3 I play - he | 9 I help - he |
| 4 I have - he | 10 I walk - he |
| 5 I listen - he | 11 I give - he |
| 6 I watch - he | 12 I hate - he |

- 10 Complete the dialogues, as in the example.

- 1 A: *Does she* like going to the cinema?
 B: Yes, she does.
 2 A: work at the local school?
 B: No, he doesn't.
 3 A: What's your brother like?
 B: kind and patient.
 4 A: like jazz music?
 B: Yes, they do.
 5 A: Does he like living in the city?
 B: No, he
 6 A: hate doing the ironing?
 B: Yes, she does.
 7 A: play tennis on Saturdays?
 B: Yes, he does.
 8 A: What Steve look like?
 B: He's tall and very handsome.
 9 A: like playing the guitar?
 B: No, he doesn't.

- 11 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

- 1 Theresa (✓) exercising (x) reading
Theresa likes exercising but she doesn't like reading.
 2 He (✓) travelling (x) fishing

 3 They (✓) football (x) tennis

 4 Nicole (✓) dogs (x) cats

 5 We (✓) playing games (x) watching TV

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

😊 love 😊 like 😞 not like 😡 hate

- 1 Perry 😊/going shopping.
Perry likes going shopping.
 2 Terry 😞/listening to classical music.

 3 We 😊/going to the cinema.

 4 Adam and Kelly 😞/exercising.

 5 She 😊/going on picnics.

 6 They 😞/cleaning the house.

 7 I 😊/travelling.

 8 George 😞/playing computer games.

 9 I 😞/doing the washing-up.

 10 Rebecca 😞/fishing.

 11 He 😊/walking in the park.

 12 David and Anna 😞/waking up early.

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



This is Michael. He 1) (be) 10 years old. He 2) (have got) short dark hair, brown eyes and a dark complexion.

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

In his free time, Michael 9) (love) playing computer games and he 10) (enjoy) watching TV.

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

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

Revision: Units 1 - 4

15 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Warsaw is the capital Poland.
A in B at C of
- 2 My brother is pilot.
A a B an C -
- 3 Are they from Spain? No, they
A aren't B am not C is not
- 4 I got short curly hair.
A 'm B 've C 're
- 5 There are flowers in the vase.
A a B any C some
- 6 He swim but he can cook.
A can't B not C can
- 7 I like listening rock music.
A to B at C on
- 8 My friend Ivan comes Russia.
A with B from C of
- 9 Simon is son.
A John and Audrey B John's and Audrey's
C John and Audrey's
- 10 There is a large garage the house.
A on B in C behind
- 11 She a nurse.
A am B is C are
- 12 "..... that man?" "Ann's father."
A How B Whose C Who's
- 13 My mother going to the theatre.
A don't like B likes C like
- 14 This isn't my book. It's
A John's B him C he
- 15 I can see car in the street.
A an B a C -
- 16 There is a study the attic.
A in B behind C on
- 17 "Are these Bob's sunglasses?"
"Yes, they're"
A his B he C him

Adverbs of Frequency

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

- I **never** get up early on Sundays.*
- He **rarely** goes to the zoo. (= not often)*
- She **sometimes** has a sandwich for lunch.*
- Do you **often** walk to work?*
- Mum is **usually** home by four.*
- He is **always** late for work.*

Prepositions of Time: at, in, on

We use **at** with **time** and with **the weekend, night** and **noon**.

- AT** *The match starts **at three o'clock**.*
*We often visit our grandparents **at the weekend**.*

We use **in** with **months***, **seasons, years** and with the expressions **the morning/the evening/the afternoon**.

- IN** *They go on holiday **in August**.*
*School starts **in the autumn**.*
*He was born **in 1959**.*
*He always watches TV **in the evening**.*

We use **on** with **days of the week***, **parts of a particular day** and **dates**.

- ON** *Is the show **on Saturday**?*
*Mum always makes us a special breakfast **on Sunday mornings**.*
*She was born **on Friday the 2nd of August** in 1991.*

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

Adverbs of Frequency

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

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

2 car/often/Bob/the/washes

3 born/1964/was/in/Jane

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

5 leave/what/you/work/time/do/for?

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

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

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

I usually get up early on Mondays.

.....

.....

.....

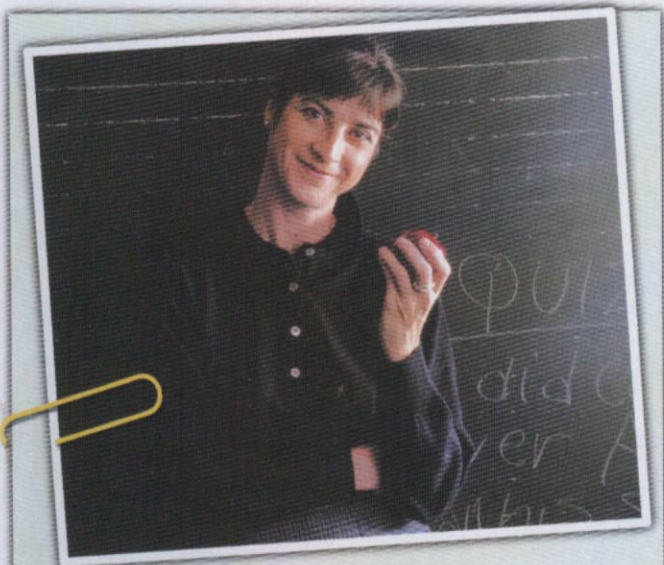
.....

.....

.....

Prepositions of Time

3 Fill in *at, in* or *on*, then underline the adverbs of frequency.



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

4 Fill in *on, in* or *at*.

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

Revision: Units 1 - 5

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

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

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

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

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

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



Jack Warren 1) an actor at the local theatre.

He 2) late, at about midday, and 3) a shower.

Jack 4) lunch at about 1 pm and then he 5) to the theatre for rehearsal. Rehearsal 6) at about 4 pm and Jack usually 7) home to rest before the show. The show 8) at 8 pm and 9) at about 10 pm.

Afterwards, he 10) dinner with some of the other actors from the show. He 11) to bed at about 1 am.

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

.....

b) Now correct the statements below.

- Jack Warren gets up early in the morning.
.....
- Jack has lunch at about 10 am.
.....
- Rehearsal finishes at about 7 pm.
.....
- The show starts at 9 pm and finishes at about 11 pm.
.....

- Jack goes to bed at about 3 am.
.....
- Jack goes fishing and plays computer games in his free time.
.....
- Jack isn't very satisfied with his career.
.....

8 Choose the correct item.

- Are your shoes?
A this B these C that
- "Who's that?" "She's cousin."
A my B mine C yours
- That is bicycle.
A Jerry's B Jerry C he
- "Are they American?" "No, they"
A isn't B are C aren't
- I have got a dog. name is Spot.
A It's B Their C Its
- are Sandy's books.
A That B This C Those
- This is my pencil.
A son's B sons C son
- "How old are you?" "I 16 years old."
A are B is C am
- is an armchair in the living-room.
A Those B There C These
- What's that name?
A girl's B girls C girls'

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

- (Peter/work) in the city centre?
- My father (get up) early on Sundays, but my mother doesn't.
- (you/like) fishing?
- Where (they/be) from?
- Mark usually (play) football after school. Ben (listen) to music.
- My sister (be) very polite but my brother (not/be).
- (Kirk/live) in Paris?
- Lisa (not/have) brown eyes. She (have) green eyes.
- How many rooms (be) there in your house?
- What (Tony/like) doing in his free time?

- 11 (you/like) travelling?
- 12 (Ann/take) the bus to school?
Yes, she (take) the bus every morning at 8:30.

10 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.



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

Mandy 2) (go) to the café every morning at six o'clock. She 3) (open) the café and 4) (set) the tables. The other waiters 5) (arrive) at seven o'clock and they 6) (tidy) the kitchen. The first customers 7) (come) in at about 7:30. Mandy 8) (take) a break at 10 o'clock. She 9) (finish) work at 2 o'clock and sometimes she 10) (meet) her friends for lunch. She usually 11) (get) home at about 3 o'clock.

In her free time, she 12) (listen) to music. She 13) (be) very happy with her job. "I 14) (get) up early every day, but I don't mind because I have the whole afternoon free."

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

- 1 you/go to the café/at six o'clock?
SA: *Do you go to the café at six o'clock?*
SB: *Yes, I do.*
- 2 the other waiters/arrive/at six o'clock?
SA: *Do the other waiters arrive at six o'clock?*
SB: *No, they don't. They arrive at seven o'clock.*
- 3 first customers/come in/at 7:30?
SA:
SB:
- 4 you/take a break/at 11 o'clock?
SA:
SB:
- 5 you/finish work/at 2 o'clock?
SA:
SB:
- 6 you/get home/at 4 o'clock?
SA:
SB:
- 7 you/listen to music/in your free time?
SA:
SB:

11 Rewrite the sentences, as in the examples.

- 1 This is my trumpet.
It is mine.
- 2 Those are her posters.
They are hers.
- 3 This is his football.
.....
- 4 Those are their pens.
.....
- 5 This is your TV.
.....
- 6 These are your glasses.
.....
- 7 This is our house.
.....
- 8 Those are his books.
.....
- 9 This is their car.
.....
- 10 These are her shoes.
.....
- 11 This is my pencil.
.....
- 12 Those are your dolls.
.....

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

- **Who** is Michael?
He's my brother.
- **Where** do kangaroos live?
They live in Australia.
- **Why** do dolphins learn easily?
Because they're intelligent.
- **When** do tigers sleep?
They sleep during the day.
- **What** do koalas eat?
They eat eucalyptus leaves.
- **How long** do sea lions live?
They live for about 15 years.
- **How much** does an elephant weigh?
About 4,000 kilos.
- **How many** legs has a lion got?
A lion has got four legs.
- **How often** does a dog eat?
Twice a day.
- **How** do kangaroos carry their babies?
In a pouch.

Irregular Plurals

Some nouns have irregular plural forms. These are:

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

Questions

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: " do dolphins eat?"
B: "They eat fish."</p> <p>2 A: " do penguins live?"
B: "In Antarctica."</p> <p>3 A: " do you play football?"
B: "In my free time."</p> <p>4 A: " do you visit your grandparents?"
B: "Once a month."</p> <p>5 A: " is that girl over there?"
B: "My sister."</p> <p>6 A: " do kangaroos have strong back legs?"
B: "Because they need to jump very high."</p> <p>7 A: " do koalas sleep?"
B: "In the tops of eucalyptus trees."</p> <p>8 A: " money do you have?"
B: "Not much."</p> <p>9 A: " can a sea lion do?"
B: "It can swim very well."</p> <p>10 A: " are you smiling?"
B: "Because I'm happy."</p> | <p>11 A: " do you feed your goldfish?"
B: "Every morning."</p> <p>12 A: " do tigers live?"
B: "For about fifteen years."</p> <p>13 A: " is Mrs Jackson?"
B: "Our neighbour."</p> <p>14 A: " colour is your cat?"
B: "Black."</p> <p>15 A: " pieces of pie do you want?"
B: "Only one, please."</p> <p>16 A: " tall are you?"
B: "I'm 1.50 m."</p> <p>17 A: " do sea lions weigh?"
B: "About 250 kilos."</p> <p>18 A: " do you get to school?"
B: "By bus."</p> <p>19 A: " do you sleep at night?"
B: "Eight hours."</p> <p>20 A: " is Ankara?"
B: In Turkey.</p> |
|--|--|

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

what, how much, where, how long, how many



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

3 Fill in *who, what, which, where, how long, when, what, how often, how or whose*.

- 1 A: "..... are these glasses?"
B: "Paul's."
- 2 A: "..... do dolphins live?"
B: "About fifty years."
- 3 A: "..... do tigers eat?"
B: "Deer and monkeys."
- 4 A: "..... are you?"
B: "I'm Tom."
- 5 A: "..... are the children?"
B: "They're fine."
- 6 A: "..... animals do you like?"
B: "Dogs and cats."

- 7 A: "..... do kangaroos sleep?"
B: "During the day."
- 8 A: "..... do koalas live?"
B: "In eastern Australia."
- 9 A: "..... colour is an elephant?"
B: "Grey."
- 10 A: "..... do you wash your dog?"
B: "Once a week."
- 11 A: "..... tall is your brother?"
B: "About 1.80 metres."
- 12 A: "..... is that animal?"
B: "It's a sea lion."
- 13 A: "..... cat is that?"
B: "It's mine."

Revision: Units 1 - 6

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

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

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

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

- 1 She is a doctor. *They are doctors.*
- 2 He is a policeman.
- 3 It is a cat.
- 4 I am a singer.
- 5 She is a girl.
- 6 It is an armchair.
- 7 I am a man.
- 8 He is a pilot.
- 9 You are a farmer.
- 10 It is a mouse.
- 11 I am a surgeon.
- 12 It is a fox.
- 13 It is a fish.
- 14 You are an actress.
- 15 He is an astronaut.

6 Fill in *have got, swim, are, live, weigh* or *eat*.



Polar bears **1)** mammals and feed their babies on milk. They **2)** in the Arctic. They are about two metres tall and they **3)** about 400 kilos. Polar bears **4)** cream-coloured fur which keeps them very warm. They can **5)** very well because their front legs are very strong. They **6)** seals and they usually live on their own and not in big groups like many other mammals. They live for about twenty-five years.

7 Write the missing questions, as in the example.

- 1 *Where is Tony from?*
He's from England.
- 2
Karen's at the cinema.
- 3
He's 13 years old.
- 4
No, he isn't a doctor. He's a dentist.
- 5
The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, France.
- 6
No, I'm not married.
- 7
Yes, she's my sister.
- 8
No, he isn't a barman. He's a waiter.
- 9
Yes, we are from Holland.

8 Use the prompts to make questions or sentences, as in the examples.

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

9 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

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

10 Use the prompts and the prepositions in the list below to make sentences.

on, in, under, next to, in front of



- chair / window
- pictures / wall
- small table / sofa
- rug / table
- flowers / room
- cushion / sofa

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

11 Choose the correct item.

- 1 A lot of don't like snakes.
A persons B peoples C people
- 2 do you weigh?
A How B How many C How much
- 3 We live a flat.
A in B on C at
- 4 There are four in the room.
A woman B woman's C women
- 5 I always visit my grandparents weekends.
A in B on C at
- 6 you like ice cream?
A Doesn't B Are C Do
- 7 We always have lunch 12 o'clock.
A at B on C in
- 8 Frank is my brother. He's my uncle.
A fathers B father's C father
- 9 A: Are these books yours?
B: Yes, they're
A yours B hers C mine
- 10 There are a lot of in the park.
A geese B goose's C goose
- 11 It's my birthday Saturday.
A at B on C in
- 12 There are pillows on the bed.
A any B a C some
- 13 A: Does Claire work on Sundays?
B: No, she works on Sundays.
A never B usually C often
- 14 It's raining. Have you got umbrella?
A a B an C some
- 15 is that bicycle, please?
A How B How much C How many
- 16 There are some in the field.
A mice's B mouse C mice
- 17 legs has a spider got?
A How long B How many C How often
- 18 I never sleep the afternoon.
A at B on C in
- 19 do you eat for breakfast?
A When B How C What
- 20 This is car.
A she B her C hers



Present Continuous - Present Simple

Present Continuous (to be + verb -ing)

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

Form

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

Use

- We use the present continuous for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
I'm playing tennis now.
- We also use the present continuous for actions happening around the time of speaking.
We're looking for a flat at the moment.
- Time expressions** used with the present continuous: **now, at the moment, at present.**

Spelling

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

- Verbs ending in -e drop the -e and take -ing.
take - taking

Short answers

Are you ...? < Yes, I am./Yes, we are.
No, I'm not./No we aren't.

Is

he
she
it

 ...? < Yes,

he
she
it

 is.
No,

he
she
it

 isn't.

Are they ...? < Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

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

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

- We use the **present continuous** for actions happening now.
I'm studying now.
- We use the **present simple** for habits or daily routines.
I go to work every day.
- We also use the **present continuous** for actions happening around the time of speaking.
He is working late these days.
- We also use the **present simple** for permanent states.
He lives in Manchester.

Present Continuous

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs below.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 shine | 6 listen |
| 2 throw | 7 go |
| 3 make | 8 read |
| 4 swim | 9 watch |
| 5 play | 10 wear |

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

- 1 He is playing football.
He isn't playing football.
Is he playing football?

- 2 They are wearing heavy jackets.
.....
.....

- 3 You are making a sandcastle.
.....
.....

- 4 She is decorating the Christmas tree.
.....
.....

- 5 It is raining today.
.....
.....

- 6 I'm going on a picnic.
.....
.....



- 7 He is sunbathing.
.....
.....
- 8 They are listening to music.
.....
.....
- 9 We are swimming.
.....
.....

3 Look at the pictures, then use the verbs in the list to make sentences, as in the example.

read, play, wear, paint, dance, wash



1 He *is wearing* a hat.



2 She
..... a picture.



3 She
..... the car.



4 They
..... a book.



5 He
..... the guitar.



6 They

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

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

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

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

- 1 Jim usually (wake up) late on Sundays.
- 2 I (play) tennis at the moment.
- 3 Sheila (listen) to music in her free time.
- 4 The sun usually (shine) in the summer.
- 5 We (make) a snowman at the moment.
- 6 The children (swim) now.
- 7 She (go) on a picnic every Sunday.
- 8 Bill (have) a shower at the moment.
- 9 They (decorate) the Christmas tree now.
- 10 Joy (watch) TV every afternoon.
- 11 They (sleep) at the moment.

- 12 George (drive) to work every morning.
- 13 He (walk) in the park now.
- 14 Julie sometimes (wear) long skirts.
- 15 It (snow) heavily today.

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

Dear Steve,

I 1) (write) to you from Canada.
 I 2) (be) on holiday with my brother.
 We 3) (visit) my parents in beautiful Montreal.
 It usually 4) (snow) here this time of year, but the weather is lovely and the sun 5) (shine) today.
 My brother and I 6) (be) very busy this week. There is a big family dinner on Tuesday and we 7) (try) very hard to have everything ready. My brother 8) (sleep) now and I 9) (listen) to music. We 10) (have) a really good time.
 See you soon.

Yours,
Mike

7 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a It is raining heavily today. ✓ ...
- b It rains heavily today.
- 2 a Frank plays football every weekend.
- b Frank is playing football every weekend.
- 3 a The sun is shining at the moment.
- b The sun shines at the moment.
- 4 a Jessica is playing the drums in her free time.
- b Jessica plays the drums in her free time.
- 5 a James usually wears a shirt and tie.
- b James is usually wearing a shirt and tie.

- 6 a They do their homework now.
- b They are doing their homework now.
- 7 a Charles catches the bus to work every morning.
- b Charles is catching the bus to work every morning.
- 8 a The children are making a snowman at the moment.
- b The children make a snowman at the moment.
- 9 a It rains in Prague today.
- b It is raining in Prague today.
- 10 a I listen to music every evening.
- b I am listening to music every evening.

8 a) Fill in the correct form of the verbs below.

watch, have, make, play, wear, go

Every winter my sister and I make a snowman. We 1) heavy jackets and gloves and 2) outside. Our mum 3) us from the window and our dad 4) hot chocolate for everybody. Sometimes our mum comes outside and 5) in the snow with us. We 6) a great time!

b) Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

Plurals

9 Rewrite the sentences with the underlined words in the plural, as in the example.

- 1 Do you like that book?
Do you like those books?
- 2 This boy loves playing football.
These boys love playing football.

- 3 That pencil is Tracy's.
.....
- 4 This flower smells lovely.
.....
- 5 Who is that girl?
.....
- 6 This shop is open until 5:30 pm.
.....
- 7 That car is expensive.
.....
- 8 This bus goes to London.
.....
- 9 That painting is very famous.
.....
- 10 This dog is friendly.
.....

Prepositions of Time

10 Fill in on or in.

- 1 Let's go to the cinema Sunday.
- 2 I start school September.
- 3 She was born 19th May, 1974.
- 4 Kevin goes to work the morning.
- 5 They play tennis Wednesday evenings.

Revision: Units 1 - 7

11 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 Dolphins ~~are living~~ for about fifty years.live.....
- 2 She often go to the beach on Sundays.
- 3 They visits Paris every year.
- 4 This house cost £400 per month to rent.
- 5 Every day, Paul catch the bus at 8 am.
- 6 Jane have got red hair and blue eyes.
- 7 I usually writes a letter to my friend every month.
- 8 She are driving to the beach now.
- 9 John wears black trousers and a T-shirt today.
- 10 Every summer, we goes on holiday.
- 11 These books isn't mine.
- 12 My brother haven't got long hair.

12 Choose the correct item.

- 1 pencils are mine.
A This B Those C That
- 2 He like fishing.
A don't B doesn't C isn't
- 3 We usually lunch at school.
A are having B has C have
- 4 There aren't any in the park.
A bench B benches' C benches
- 5 Are there biscuits left?
A some B a C any
- 6 Tina can't well.
A dances B dance C dancing
- 7 "Whose passport is this?" "It's"
A mine B your C her
- 8 close the window.
A Doesn't B Don't C Aren't
- 9 Some animals can't
A flies B flying C fly
- 10 Has James a computer?
A get B got C getting
- 11 She's Italian teacher.
A an B a C -
- 12 tall are you?
A What B How C Where
- 13 The farmer has some
A ducks' B duck C ducks
- 14 The plane leaves Los Angeles 9:00 am.
A at B in C on
- 15 you like going to the cinema?
A Are B Does C Do
- 16 Ann is at the moment.
A sleeps B sleeping C sleep
- 17 The sun is
A shines B shine C shining
- 18 "..... books are those?" "They're Tom's."
A Who's B Whose C Where
- 19 are your parents from?
A Who B Why C Where
- 20 There are apple trees in the garden.
A some B any C an



Plurals

- Some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or **-fe** and take **-ves** to form their plural.

loaf - loaves but cliff - cliffs
knife - knives roof - roofs

- Nouns ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ies**.

cherry - cherries, lady - ladies

- Nouns ending in a **vowel + y**, take **-s**.

boy - boys, toy - toys

- Some nouns ending in **-o** take **-es**.

tomato - tomatoes but radio - radios
potato - potatoes photo - photos

Countable/Uncountable Nouns

- Countable nouns are those nouns which we **can count**. They have singular and plural forms.

one lemon, two lemons, three lemons etc.

We use **a/an** with countable nouns in the **singular**.

a cherry, an orange

We use **some** with countable nouns in the **plural**.

some cherries, some oranges

- Uncountable nouns are those nouns which we **cannot count**. They have only singular forms.

bread, butter (not: ~~bread~~s, ~~butter~~s)

We can use **some** with uncountable nouns.

some bread, some butter

- We can use countable and uncountable nouns in phrases of quantity such as: **slice, cup, bottle, glass, piece, carton, kilo, loaf, packet + of** a **bottle** of water, a **kilo** of apples

How Much/How Many

- We use **how much** with uncountable nouns.
How much bread do you want?

- We use **how many** with countable nouns.
How many potatoes do you want?

A Few/A Little

- We use **a few** (= not many; some) with countable nouns. *I want a few biscuits.*

- We use **a little** (= not much; some) with uncountable nouns.
I want a little milk.

Some/Any

- We use **some** in the **affirmative** with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.
I want some biscuits and some milk.

- We use **some** in the **interrogative** form for **offers** or **requests**.

Would you like some biscuits? (offer)

Can I have some water, please? (request)

- We use **any** in the **negative** and **interrogative** form.

I haven't got any strawberries.

Have you got any milk?

Plurals

1 Write the plural forms of the words below.

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

Countable/Uncountable Nouns

2 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- I'd like ~~×~~ water, please. *some*
- How many butter is there in the fridge?

- I'm hungry. I'd like a soup.
- How much eggs do we need?
- Do we have a salt?
- How many sugar would you like?
- How much lemons do you need?
- I'd like some hams, please.
- Would you like any coffee?
- How many meat do you need?
- Could I have a bananas, please?
- I need a little carrots.
- There are a few cherrys in the bowl.
- I haven't got some biscuits.
- Can I have any milk?
- I want some cheeses.



How much - How many - A Few - A Little - Some - Any

5 Fill in *How much* or *How many*.

- 1 potatoes do we need?
- 2 sugar would you like?
- 3 milk is there in the fridge?
- 4 eggs do you want?
- 5 ham do you need?

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

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

7 Fill in: *some, any, is, are, much or many*.

- 1 A: I'd like 1) eggs, please.
B: Of course. How 2) would you like?
A: Six, please. 3) there
4) tomatoes?
B: Certainly. How 5) do you need?
A: A kilo, please.
- 2 A: I'd like 1) olive oil.
B: How 2) do you need?
A: Half a bottle. 3) there
4) flour?
B: Certainly. How 5) do you need?
A: A kilo, please.

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

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

9 Tick (✓) the correct sentences, as in the example.

- 1 a There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.
- b There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge. ✓
- 2 a I'd like some soup, please.
- b I like some soup, please.
- 3 a Would you like some orange juice?
- b Do you like some orange juice?
- 4 a How much cherries do you need?
- b How many cherries do you need?
- 5 a I'd like some rice for lunch.
- b I'd like a rice for lunch.
- 6 a Would you like some bread?
- b Do you like some bread?
- 7 a No thanks. I don't want any coffee.
- b No thanks. I'd like any coffee.
- 8 a "Here's your hamburger."
"How many is it?"
- b "Here's your hamburger."
"How much is it?"
- 9 a How much you want?
- b How much do you want?
- 10 a I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?
- b I'm hungry. Is this anything to eat?

Revision: Units 1 - 8

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

- 1 Andy/school?
Does Andy like school?
- 2 Susan/the theatre?
.....
- 3 your parents/reading?
.....
- 4 he/rock music?
.....
- 5 you/exercising?
.....



11 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

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

12 Fill in the gaps, as in the example.

- 1 A: ...*Do they*... play computer games?
B: Yes, they ...*do*...
- 2 A: like fishing?
B: Yes, she
- 3 A: What your sisters like?
B: very friendly and polite.
- 4 A: like camping?
B: No, they
- 5 A: Mary like going shopping?
B: No, she

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

- 1 A Where 1) (*you/go*)?
B: I 2) (*go*) ice-skating.
A: Can you ice-skate?
B: Yes, I 3) (*be*) very good because I 4) (*go*) ice-skating every Saturday.
A: Can I come with you?
B: Of course.
- 2 A: What 1) (*you/do*) every weekend?
B: We usually 2) (*visit*) our grandparents. They 3) (*live*) by the sea.
A: How 4) (*you/spend*) your time there?
B: We usually 5) (*swim*) in the mornings and 6) (*play*) tennis in the afternoons.
A: What about the evenings?
B: We often 7) (*go*) for a walk along the beach.

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 How do you travel by plane?
A often B sometimes C always
- 2 What time does the plane Paris arrive?
A to B from C at
- 3 I don't like football I love basketball.
A often B but C sometimes
- 4 Have you got bread?
A any B a C few
- 5 I brush my every night.
A teeth B teeth's C tooth
- 6 We usually out on Saturday afternoons.
A going B go C goes
- 7 What's the weather like London today?
A at B on C in
- 8 I'd like sugar please.
A a B some C many
- 9 This is house.
A my B ours C mine
- 10 a hamburger?
A I'd like B How about C Would you
- 11 you see the boat?
A Are B Can C Does
- 12 How does it weigh?
A much B many C few
- 13 The children are their pyjamas.
A on B in C at
- 14 you like some strawberries?
A Would B Do C Can
- 15 How many of ham do you want?
A cartons B loaves C slices
- 16 Give this to Carol. It's
A her B hers C she
- 17 A: is his job?
B: He's a mechanic.
A Who B How C What

Prepositions of Place



between



opposite

next to



in front of

behind

Was/Were (past simple of the verb "to be")

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

- The past simple of the verb "to be" is **was**. We use **was** with the first and the third persons singular. In all other persons we use **were**.
- We form the interrogative with **was/were** + **subject pronoun**
Where were you last night?
- We form the negative with **was/were** + **not**.
He wasn't at the party last night.

Short answers

Was I/he/she/it ...? < Yes, I/he/she/it was.
No, I/he/she/it wasn't.

Were we/you/they ...? < Yes, we/you/they were.
No, we/you/they weren't.

Had (past simple of "have")

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

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

Short answers

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

Could (past simple of "can")

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

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

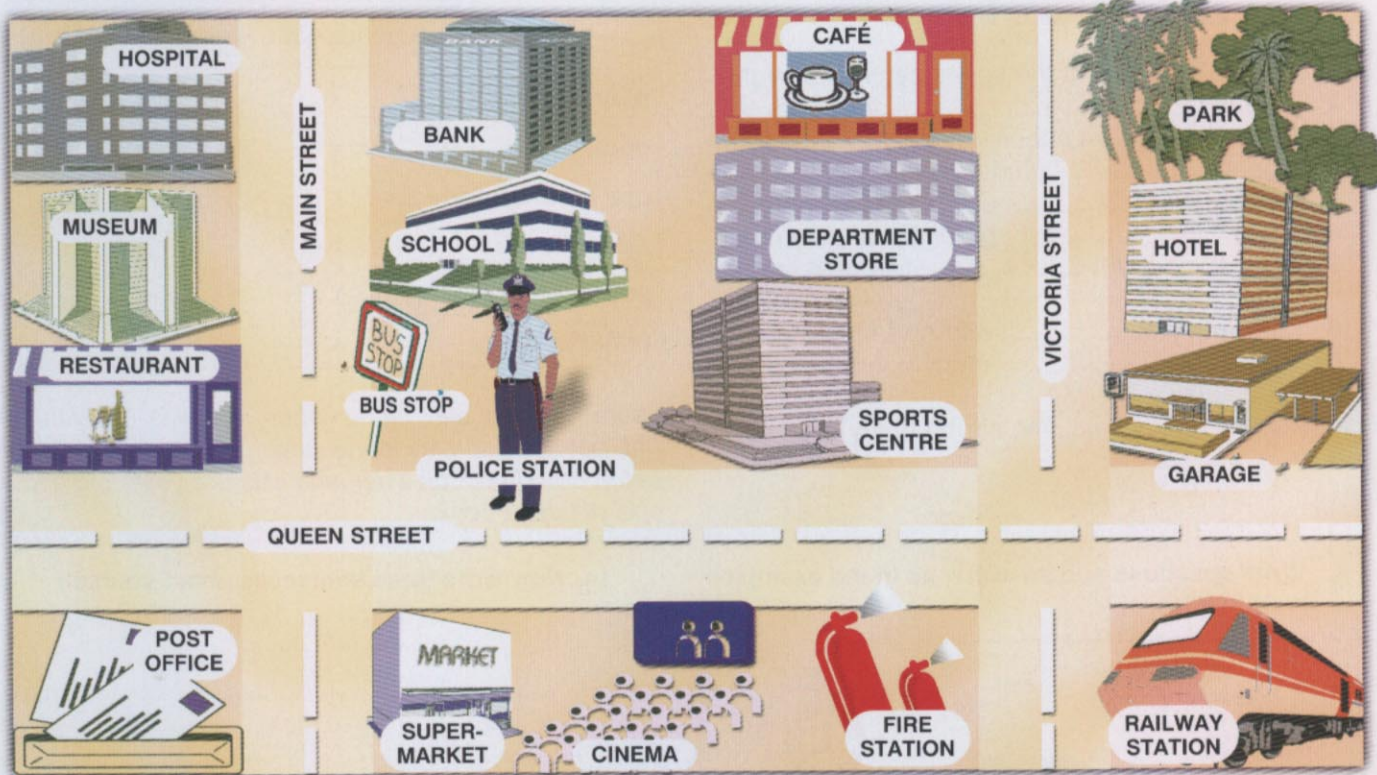
Short answers

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

Prepositions of Place

1 a) Look at the diagram, then complete the sentences with prepositions from the list below.

in front of, opposite, next to, on, between



- 1 The restaurant is the post office.
- 2 The cinema is the supermarket.
- 3 The garage is the corner of Queen St and Victoria St.
- 4 The café is the park.
- 5 The bus stop is the police station.
- 6 The hotel is the park and the garage.
- 7 The museum is the hospital.
- 8 The school is the bank and the police station.

b) Where is: *the hospital? the museum? the post office? the bank? the school? the supermarket? the department store? the fire station? the park? the railway station?*

Was/Were

2 Fill in *were, was or wasn't*.

- A: 1) you at the cinema last night?
 B: No, I 2) I 3) at the football match.

- A: Who 4) you with?
 B: I 5) with John.
 A: How 6) the match?
 B: It 7) very exciting! My favourite team won! Where 8) you?
 A: I 9) at my parents' house.
 B: 10) you with your sister?
 A: No, I 11) She 12) at work.

3 Fill in *was, wasn't, were or weren't*.

- 1 There any department stores here twenty years ago.
- 2 "..... there a park here then?"
 "No, there"
- 3 What your favourite toys when you a child?
- 4 There any cars here forty years ago.
- 5 Is Julia ill? She at school today.
- 6 There a lot of people at the party last night.
- 7 Where you yesterday?

- 8 What your brother like when he young?
- 9 I called David, but he at home.
- 10 there a theatre here ten years ago?

4 Fill in *am, is, are, was or were*.

- 1 you at the sports centre last night?
- 2 In 1980 I ten years old.
- 3 There a supermarket in my area now.
- 4 Now, I a student at the local school.
- 5 My parents at work at the moment.
- 6 There green fields here once.
- 7 It's my birthday! I twelve years old today.
- 8 I with Andrea yesterday.
- 9 There many hotels in the city centre now.
- 10 There an airport in my town now.

Had

5 Write questions and answers, as in the example.



SA: *Did you have a dog when you were four years old?*
 SB: *Yes, I did./No, I didn't.*

Could

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

	5 years old	Now (21 years old)
play tennis	X	✓
cook	X	X
use a computer	X	✓
ride a horse	X	✓
paint	X	✓
play the piano	X	X

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

b) Now write three sentences about yourself.

.....

7 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Can/Could you ride a motorbike?
- 2 We didn't had/have a TV when I was little.
- 3 "Was/Were your brother a quiet child?" "No, he weren't/wasn't."
- 4 There are/were telephones 100 years ago.
- 5 I had/have a bike when I was five, but I can't/couldn't ride it.
- 6 Were/Was you at home last night?
- 7 Jill couldn't/can't drive when she was ten years old.
- 8 There wasn't/weren't many shops here thirty years ago.
- 9 I didn't had/have a computer last year. I had/have a typewriter.
- 10 Could/Couldn't you read when you were four years old?
- 11 They wasn't/weren't at the party last night.
- 12 Was/Were there a hotel here twenty years ago?
- 13 There weren't/wasn't a cinema here when I was a child.
- 14 We had/have a dog last year.
- 15 "Can't/Can you play the violin?" "No, I can't/can."

Revision: Units 1 - 9

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

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

9 Fill in the gaps with words from the lists.

1 *could, have got, couldn't, can*

When I was six, I drive a car, but I ride a bicycle. Now I a car and I drive it very well.

2 *is, hasn't got, was, had*

When Cathy four, she many dolls to play with. Now she sixteen and she any dolls.

3 *could, can, can't, couldn't, were*

A: your sister cook?
B: No, she you cook when you nine?
A: No, I

4 *had, have got, haven't got*

I a computer now, but I a typewriter. I a typewriter when I was fourteen.

5 *aren't, didn't have, has got, had*

My town a theatre now, but it a theatre twenty years ago. It many parks. There any parks now.

6 *haven't got, aren't, are*

A: those your cats?
B: No, they I any cats.

7 *wasn't, was, were*

A: you at home last night?
B: No, I I at a party.

8 *haven't got, is, isn't*

A: he your brother?
B: No, he I any brothers.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

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

11 Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: I can't find my shoe!
B: It's the sofa.
A under B between C above
- 2 When I five, I could read.
A were B was C am
- 3 My mother is Maths teacher.
A - B an C a
- 4 There aren't chairs in the kitchen.
A any B some C a
- 5 A: Is this John's coat?
B: Yes, it's
A mine B his C yours
- 6 We always go bed before 12 o'clock.
A on B in C to
- 7 sugar do you want in your coffee?
A How many B How much C How long
- 8 A: Are they watching television?
B: No, they They're having dinner.
A aren't B haven't C don't
- 9 I'm not very hungry. I just want a of soup for lunch.
A cup B bowl C plate
- 10 I help you, sir?
A Do B Would C Can

Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
he worked	Did he work?	he didn't work
she worked	Did she work?	she didn't work
it worked	Did it work?	it didn't work
we worked	Did we work?	we didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
they worked	Did they work?	they didn't work

Short answers

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

Form

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

Spelling

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

Use

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

Time Expressions we use with the past simple:

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

A/An/The

We use **a/an** to talk about something for the first time. We use **the** to talk about something we have mentioned before. *There's a dog in the garden. The dog is near the swimming-pool.*

We also use **the** before:

- names of rivers: *the Nile, the Amazon*
- names of seas: *the Mediterranean Sea*
- names of oceans: *the Pacific, the Atlantic*
- names of mountain ranges: *the Himalayas, the Alps*
- nationalities: *the Polish, the Italians*
- names of families: *the Johnsons, the Browns*
- names of tribes: *the Navajo, the Inuit*

We don't use **the** before:

- proper nouns: *Paul, Warsaw*
- names of countries: *Spain, Turkey*
- names of meals: *dinner, breakfast*
- names of sports/games: *basketball, cards*

Pronunciation

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

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

Will (for predictions)

Affirmative		Negative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I will go	I'll go	I will not go	I won't go
you will go	you'll go	you will not go	you won't go
he will go	he'll go	he will not go	he won't go
she will go	she'll go	she will not go	she won't go
it will go	it'll go	it will not go	it won't go
we will go	we'll go	we will not go	we won't go
you will go	you'll go	you will not go	you won't go
they will go	they'll go	they will not go	they won't go

Interrogative

Short answers

Will I go?	Will you/he, etc go out tonight?	Yes, I/you/he, etc will . No, I/you/he, etc won't .
Will you go?		
Will he go?		
Will she go?		
Will it go?		
Will we go?		
Will you go?		
Will they go?		

Form

- We form the affirmative of the future simple with **will + base form of the verb**.
I'll see you tomorrow.
- We form the interrogative with **will + subject pronoun + base form of the verb**.
Will you come tomorrow?
- We form the negative with **won't + base form of the verb**.
I won't see Judy.

Use

We use **will** to make predictions.
I think he'll come tomorrow.

Time Expressions we use with will:

after, tomorrow, next week/year/month, tonight, soon, etc.

Linking Words: and, because, but, until, when

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

- Tony worked hard **and** became famous.*
- Mary left early **because** she wanted to catch the bus.*
- Bob had a lot of money **but** he lost it all.*
- She continued travelling **until** the day she died.*
- I learned to play tennis **when** I was five.*

Post Simple

1 Fill in the past simple of the verbs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bell graduated from Edinburgh's Royal High School in 1861 and 2) his first studies in sound in 1864 at Elgin's West House Academy. In 1870, together with his family, he 3) to Canada. In 1871 he 4) in Boston, USA, about how to teach speech to the deaf and in 1872 he 5) his own school for training teachers of the deaf in Boston. He became a professor at Boston University in 1873. Bell 6) the telephone in 1876. He 7) Mabel Hubbard a year later and in 1880 he invented the gramophone. He was granted eighteen patents for his inventions.

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



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

- 1 What time *did you get* (you/get) to work this morning?
 - 2 Where (she/go) on holiday?
 - 3 Why (he/leave) the party early?
 - 4 Whose book (you/borrow) yesterday?
 - 5 What (you/have) for breakfast?
 - 6 Where (Brian/work) last summer?
 - 7 When (Margaret/buy) a computer?
 - 8 What film (you/see) last night?
- a At 9:30 am.1.....
- b He was tired.
- c Bacon and eggs.
- d On Tuesday.
- e At his father's supermarket.
- f *Asterix and Obelix*.
- g To Paris.
- h Michelle's.

6 Answer the questions, as in the example.

- 1 What time did you go to school this morning?
I went to school at nine o'clock.

- 2 Who did you go on a picnic with?
.....
- 3 What did you study at university?
.....
- 4 When did you call Ben?
.....
- 5 What did you cook for dinner?
.....
- 6 Who did you invite to the party?
.....

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

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

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

- 1 A: What (you/do) last night?
B: I (watch) TV.
A: *What did you do last night?*
B: *I watched TV.*
- 2 A: When (you/buy) those trousers?
B: I (buy) them on Tuesday.
A:
B:
- 3 A: Where (she/go) on holiday?
B: She (go) to Portugal.
A:
B:

- 4 A: When **(you/have)** a party?
 B: I **(have)** a party two days ago.
 A:
 B:
- 5 A: Who **(they/invite)** for dinner?
 B: They **(invite)** Jason and Marie.
 A:
 B:
- 6 A: What **(he/study)** at university?
 B: He **(study)** Maths.
 A:
 B:

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

- 1 A: to the party last night? **(you/go)**
 B: No, I was tired.
- 2 My mum a cake for us yesterday. **(make)**
- 3 A: football yesterday? **(Bill/play)**
 B: No, he didn't. He was ill.
- 4 I the grass on Sunday. **(cut)**
- 5 Johann Strauss The Blue Danube. **(compose)**
- 6 I for a walk in the park with my friend yesterday. **(go)**
- 7 She for four years at Oxford University. **(study)**
- 8 A: How much meat? **(you/buy)**
 B: Two kilos.
- 9 I looked for my watch but I it. **(not/find)**
- 10 Leonardo da Vinci the Mona Lisa. **(paint)**
- 11 I born on 1st December, 1971. **(be)**
- 12 A: the film? **(you/enjoy)**
 B: No, I didn't. It was boring.
- 13 Alex the shopping last Saturday. **(do)**
- 14 the Louvre when you were in Paris? **(you/visit)**
- 15 Elvis Presley on 16th August, 1977. **(die)**

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Maria Montessori was a famous Italian actress.
She wasn't a famous Italian actress. She was a famous Italian teacher.
- 2 She graduated from Oxford University.

- 3 She continued her studies in Maths and History.

- 4 She opened her first school in 1952.

- 5 She left Canada in 1870.

- 6 She went to England.

- 7 She died in America in 1952.

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

- 1 My sister **(wash)** the dishes now.
- 2 I **(watch)** TV every night.
- 3 She **(go)** to the theatre last night.
- 4 My parents **(buy)** a new car last month.
- 5 It **(snow)** every winter in Canada.

- 6 I **(cook)** dinner at the moment.
- 7 We **(make)** a cake yesterday.
- 8 He **(have)** toothache last week.
- 9 Bill **(play)** computer games every evening.
- 10 Julie **(read)** a magazine at the moment.

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

- 1 A: **(your brother/like)** football?
B: No, he **(like)** basketball.
- 2 A: What **(you/do)**?
B: We **(watch)** TV at the moment.
- 3 A: **(you/go)** swimming yesterday?
B: No, it **(be)** too cold, so we **(go)** to the cinema.
- 4 A: Where **(Bob/work)** last year?
B: He **(work)** at a private school.
- 5 A: What **(she/do)** at the moment?
B: She **(play)** computer games. She usually **(play)** computer games in her free time.
- 6 A: Where **(you/buy)** that dress?
B: I **(buy)** it at Harrods. I always **(buy)** my clothes there.
- 7 A: **(he/write)** a letter?
B: Yes, he He **(write)** a letter to his father.
- 8 A: When **(you/finish)** your homework?
B: I **(finish)** it two hours ago.

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

- 1 Jim **(have)** his breakfast at the moment.
- 2 Helen **(read)** a book yesterday.
- 3 **(you/watch)** TV last night?
- 4 My sister **(play)** tennis right now.
- 5 A: **(you/stay)** at home last night?
B: No, I **(not/do)**. I **(go)** to my friend's house.
- 6 They **(go)** to the park every Saturday last spring.

- 7 Sara and Tim **(look)** for a flat at the moment.
- 8 Wendy **(wake)** up at seven every morning.
- 9 A: Where **(she/go)** for her holidays last year?
B: She **(go)** to Spain.
- 10 Laura **(become)** a dentist two years ago.
- 11 The Wilsons usually **(go)** out for dinner on Tuesdays.
- 12 A: **(you/call)** your parents last night?
B: Yes, but they **(not/be)** home.
- 13 He often **(play)** football in his free time.
- 14 My mother **(return)** late from work yesterday.
- 15 I **(do)** my homework right now.

Linking Words

14 Underline the correct item.

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

A/An/The

15 Fill in a, an or the where necessary.

- 1 Athens is the capital of Greece.
- 2 I have brother and two sisters.
- 3 *Woody's* is excellent restaurant.
- 4 Browns are from America.
- 5 We had picnic in park yesterday.
- 6 Joey cooked dinner yesterday and I made cake.
- 7 I saw awful film at cinema last night.
- 8 Statue of Liberty is in New York.
- 9 Did you get apple for Jerry?
- 10 Vivaldi was famous composer and violinist.

- 11 My name is Tom. I am from Ottawa.
- 12 Is there any milk in fridge?
- 13 Her father is pilot. He flies aeroplane.
- 14 Jim has got two uncles and aunt.
- 15 Dana went to Brazil last summer.
- 16 I don't want hamburger for lunch.
- 17 Paris is capital of France.
- 18 Bill hasn't got computer, but Alex has.
- 19 We saw great film last night.
- 20 Brenda likes swimming but she doesn't like playing guitar.
- 21 Danube isn't longer than Amazon.
- 22 How much are these eggs?
- 23 My mother is nurse.

Will

16 Fill in the short forms, as in the example.

Long Form	Short Form
1 She will go to work.	She 'll go to work.
2 I will not study.	I study.
3 He will do the shopping.	He do the shopping.
4 You will not cook dinner.	You cook dinner.
5 I will play tennis.	I..... play tennis.
6 She will not go to school.	She go to school.

17 In pairs, use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example.

- 1 It/not be/sunny today.
SA: *It won't be sunny today.*
SB: *Will it be sunny tomorrow, then?*
- 2 She/not do/the shopping today.
- 3 He/not cook/dinner tonight.
- 4 I/not go/to the cinema tonight.
- 5 Bill/not play/football this afternoon.
- 6 He/not visit/his sister today.
- 7 I/not tidy/my room today.
- 8 Carol/not go/for a walk tonight.

18 Fill in will ('ll) or will not (won't).

- 1 Don't forget to take your gloves. It be cold tomorrow.
- 2 Hurry or you catch the bus!
- 3 "We haven't got any eggs." "I buy some."
- 4 Watch out or you hit your head.
- 5 Put on your jacket or you be cold.

- 6 I don't like Paul so I invite him to the party.
- 7 I'm tired. I think I stay at home tonight.
- 8 I don't think it be sunny tomorrow.
- 9 "Let's go to a restaurant." "Great! I cook dinner, then."
- 10 It be rainy tomorrow so don't forget to take your umbrella.

Revision: Units 1 - 10

19 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I a letter to my mum yesterday.
A write B am writing C wrote
- 2 A: What's your brother doing?
B: He the car.
A washes B is washing C washed
- 3 Kim the bus to work every day.
A taking B take C takes
- 4 Christopher Columbus America.
A discovered B is discovering C discovers
- 5 A: Where are you going?
B: We to the beach.
A are going B go C went
- 6 Jerry to music in his free time.
A is listening B listens C listen
- 7 I History at university 2 years ago.
A studied B am studying C studies
- 8 Sophie rarely TV in the evening.
A is watching B watched C watches
- 9 A: Where's Peter?
B: He the shopping at the moment.
A does B is doing C did
- 10 I my grandparents last week.
A visited B am visiting C visits
- 11 do lions live?
A How many B Where C What
- 12 Are there cars in the street?
A a B some C any
- 13 A: Alice?
B: She's my sister.
A Whose B Who's C What's
- 14 you like some ice cream?
A Can B Would C Do
- 15 Mark sometimes long hours.
A works B is working C work

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. They are the same in the singular and the plural.

Look at this **tall** tree.

Look at these **tall** trees.

Adverbs

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

Form

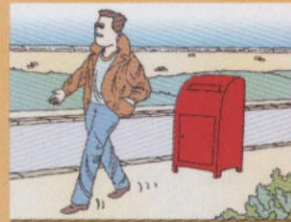
- We usually form adverbs by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
careful - carefully
- When the adjective ends in a **consonant + y**, we drop **-y** and add **-ily** to form the adverb.
lucky - luckily
- Some adverbs have the same form as their adjectives.
hard ⇒ hard, fast ⇒ fast, early ⇒ early
Note: *good ⇒ well*

Linking Words: and, because, but, so, then, when

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

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

Prepositions of Movement



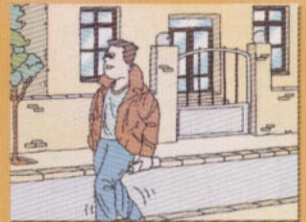
past



towards



across



along



up



down



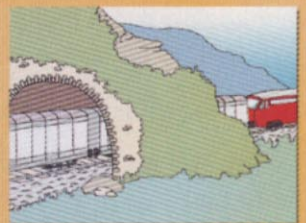
under



into



over



through

Adjectives

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

interesting, gorgeous, happy, strange, careful

- 1 There was a(n) film on television last night.
- 2 Carlos is a(n) driver. He never has accidents.
- 3 There was a(n) man looking through my kitchen window.
- 4 It was a(n) spring day so they went on a picnic.
- 5 Kate was very when she won first prize in the art competition.

Adverbs

2 Fill in the adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
easy	good	.....
proud	close	.....
happy	sleepy	.....

3 Fill in the adverbs.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 tight - | 6 nervous - |
| 2 loud - | 7 immediate - |
| 3 sudden - | 8 fast - |
| 4 desperate - | 9 careful - |
| 5 quick - | 10 hard - |

4 Underline the correct item.

- 1 John dressed **quick/quickly** and went to work.
- 2 She looked **beautiful/beautifully** on her wedding day.
- 3 **Sudden/Suddenly** it started to rain.
- 4 Richard can paint very **good/well**.
- 5 Hannah **desperate/desperately** tried to open the window.
- 6 You are very **lucky/luckily** you weren't hurt.
- 7 Don won first prize and was very **proud/proudly**.
- 8 "Help, help me!" she shouted **loud/loudly**.
- 9 My sister is a very **careless/carelessly** driver.

Linking Words

5 Match the sentences, as in the example.

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

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

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

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

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

Prepositions of Movement

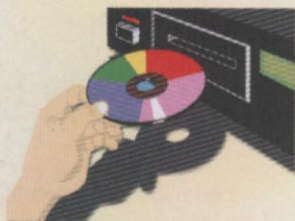
8 Fill in the appropriate preposition from the list.
over, along, up, towards, down, under, through, into



1 The firefighter climbed the ladder.



2 She is looking
 the camera lens.



3 He's putting a CD the CD player.



4 He is jumping the hurdle.



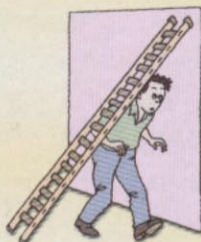
5 They are driving the road.



6 He is running the finishing line.



7 The child is going...
 the slide.



8 The man is going the ladder.

Revision: Units 1 - 11

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

A: Where 1) (you/go) last night?
 B: I 2) (go) to Ann's party.
 A: 3) (you/have) fun?
 B: Oh, yes! It 4) (be) great! I came home very late and I 5) (go) straight to bed.

10 Make questions to which the words in bold type are the answers, as in the example.

- 1 **John** drove to work.
Who drove to work?
- 2 Kate did **the shopping**.

- 3 **Alex** went for a walk.

- 4 She opened **the door**.

- 5 **Sean** visited his grandparents.

- 6 They heard **noises**.

- 7 **Helen** called the police.

- 8 Sophie wore a **red dress**.

- 9 **Jimmy** is a careful driver.

- 10 They went to **the beach**.

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

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

12 Choose the correct item.

- 1 We dinner at my parents' house yesterday.
A have B had C are having
- 2 The horse jumped the fence.
A on B across C over
- 3 They their breakfast right now.
A are eating B eat C eating
- 4 I think there underwater cities in the future.
A is B will be C was
- 5 Doug painting the door yesterday.
A finished B is finishing C finishes
- 6 I to a party last weekend.
A went B go C am going
- 7 Tina at the moment.
A sleeps B is sleeping C slept
- 8 Tom three letters yesterday.
A writes B is writing C wrote
- 9 I live in a flat the city centre.
A in B on C down
- 10 She count to ten when she was four.
A can B could C can't
- 11 did you go out to dinner with? A
Where B Who C When
- 12 It heavily today.
A snowing B snows C is snowing
- 13 Do you believe there life on other planets?
A is B be C are
- 14 Put the cups the shelf.
A on B up C in
- 15 "Help! I can't open the door."
A my B me C mine
- 16 She always to bed at ten o'clock.
A go B goes C will go

- 17 I my umbrella with me because it's raining.
A will take B taking C took
- 18 Billy threw the ball the swimming-pool.
A on B into C up



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

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

Comparisons

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

Form

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

Note

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

Use

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

Quite/Very/Too

- We use words like **very, quite** or **too**, to show how cold/good/interesting, etc something or someone is.
*It is **quite** dark. (= It is a bit dark.)
It is **very** dark. (= It is extremely dark.)
It is **too** dark. (= It is so dark that I can't see.)*

Comparisons

1 Fill in the correct form of the adjectives.

adjective	comparative	superlative
.....	more expensive	.....
old	.....	the worst
small	.....	.....
.....	more	.....
.....	.....	the tiniest
.....	higher	.....
hot	.....	.....

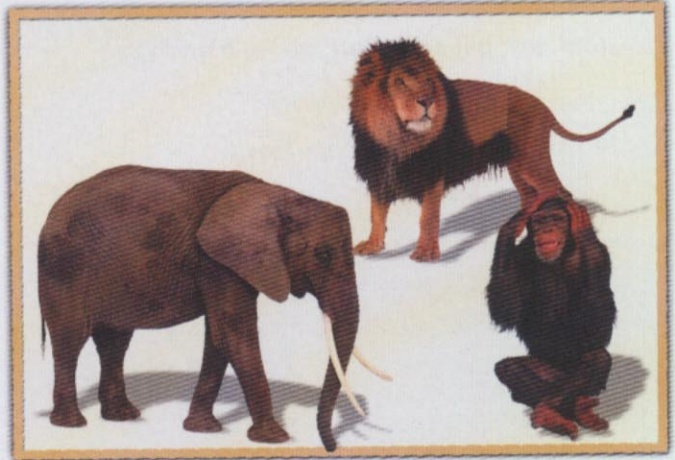
2 Fill in the gaps with *in, of, than, the* or *as...as*.

- The Amazon River is longer the Mississippi.
- The State of the Vatican City is smallest country the world.
- New York is not clean Stratford.
- There are many hotels in my town. *The Chelsea* is the most comfortable all.
- The Whiskey* is a famous club Los Angeles.
- Living in the country is cheaper living in the city.
- Death Valley is the hottest place the world.
- Oxford is not noisy Paris.

3 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

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

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



- The chimpanzee is not *as big as* (**big**) the elephant.
- The lion is (**small**) the elephant.
- The lion is not (**friendly**) the chimpanzee.
- The elephant is (**heavy**) animal of all.
- The lion is (**dangerous**) animal of all.
- The chimpanzee is not (**fast**) the lion.

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

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

6 Use the adjectives in the list to write six sentences about your family members, as in the examples.

(old, tall, patient, short, good, friendly)

My father is taller than my mother.

My brother is the tallest in our family.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 Choose the correct item.

- 1 She is than her brother.
A short B shorter C the shortest
- 2 Bill is student in his class.
A good B better C the best
- 3 Susan is a girl.
A pretty B prettier C the prettiest
- 4 New York is than Miami.
A interesting B more interesting
C the most interesting
- 5 Paris is a very city.
A expensive B more expensive
C the most expensive
- 6 Nick is in his family.
A tall B taller C the tallest
- 7 *Independence Day* is a very film.
A exciting B more exciting
C the most exciting
- 8 A dog is than a mouse.
A heavy B heavier C the heaviest
- 9 *The Roxy* is a very club in Boston.
A famous B more famous
C the most famous
- 10 *Anthony's* is café in my town.
A popular B more popular
C the most popular

8 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 My new car is ~~fastest~~ than my old one. *faster*
- 2 Alex is short than Tom.
- 3 She's prettyer than her sister.
- 4 Edinburgh is much smallest than London.
- 5 Egypt is the fascinating country.
- 6 The Eiffel Tower is the more famous tower in France.
- 7 Is Rome old than Venice?
- 8 That is a very nicer dress.

Revision: Units 1 - 12

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

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

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

Dear Irene,

I'm in Edinburgh now, in Scotland! We 1)
 2) (leave) London last week and
 3) (travel) north. Some people
 3) (say) Edinburgh is the most beautiful
 city in Britain. Well, it's certainly very clean!
 We 4) (stay) in a small, but
 comfortable hotel in the centre, near the castle.
 It's quite expensive, but much cheaper than hotels
 in London. The people here are friendlier and more
 helpful, too.

There are many interesting places to visit and a
 lot of old buildings. We 5) (visit) the
 castle and Holyroodhouse last week. Yesterday, we
 6) (go) to Edinburgh zoo and did some
 shopping.

The Royal Mile has lots of souvenir shops that
 7) (sell) traditional Scottish souvenirs
 and there are big department stores on Princes
 Street, too.

I really 8) (love) the food
 here! There are very cosy cafés everywhere that
 9) (serve) delicious cakes and hot
 soups. The only problem is the weather. It is very
 cold and it 10) (rain) a lot.

See you soon.

Flora

11 Look at the table, then make sentences, as in the example.

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

Flats are big.

Houses are **bigger** than flats.

Castles are **the biggest** of all.

.....

12 Choose the correct item.

-

- Our house is bigger yours.
 A as B for C than
 - My grandmother is than my grandfather.
 A older B old C the oldest
 - Which is the hottest place the world?
 A on B in C at
 - We ate a Chinese restaurant on
 Saturday night.
 A at B on C to
 - My father always drives very
 A carefully B careful C more careful
 - I closed the window it was cold
 outside.
 A when B but C because
 - you go on holiday last summer?
 A Don't B Did C Do
 - The last time I watched TV was two hours

 A ago B before C early
 - He first played football he was six.
 A but B when C until
 - When you were ten you ski?
 A could B couldn't C can
 - tomatoes do you need for the
 pizza?
 A How much B How many C How long
 - We need to buy spaghetti for dinner.
 A a B any C some
 - They are having breakfast
 A yesterday B every day
 C at the moment
 - My mother to the supermarket
 every Wednesday.
 A goes B is going C go
 - do you go out with your family?
 A How long B How many C How often

Be Going To

Talking about plans and intentions

Affirmative:	I am /You are /He is etc going to buy a car.
Negative:	I'm not /You aren't /He isn't etc going to buy a car.
Interrogative:	Am I / Are you / Is he etc going to buy a car?
Short answers:	Yes, I am /you are /he is etc. No, I'm not /you aren't /he isn't etc.

Form

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

Use

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

Future Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I will leave	I'll leave	Will I leave?	I will not leave	I won't leave
you will leave	you'll leave	Will you leave?	you will not leave	you won't leave
he will leave	he'll leave	Will he leave?	he will not leave	he won't leave
she will leave	she'll leave	Will she leave?	she will not leave	she won't leave
it will leave	it'll leave	Will it leave?	it will not leave	it won't leave
we will leave	we'll leave	Will we leave?	we will not leave	we won't leave
you will leave	you'll leave	Will you leave?	you will not leave	you won't leave
they will leave	they'll leave	Will they leave?	they will not leave	they won't leave

Form

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

Use

We use the future simple:

- to make predictions based on what we believe or imagine.

*There **will be** rain in Paris tomorrow.*

- to make on-the-spot decisions.

A: The phone is ringing.

B: I'll answer it.

Time Expressions we use with the future simple:

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

Present Continuous

- We can use the present continuous to talk about fixed future arrangements.

*I **am seeing** John tonight.*

With verbs of movement such as: **come, go, fly, travel, leave** etc.

*I **am flying** to Athens **tomorrow**. My plane is **leaving** at 6 am.*

- We also use the present continuous for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
*It's **snowing** at the moment.*

It will be/There will be

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

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

Expressing Reason, Result or Purpose

- We express reason with **because** and result with **so**.
- We also express reason or purpose with **to + infinitive** (infinitive of purpose).
*She's going to save money **because** she wants to go on holiday. (reason)*
*She wants to go on holiday, **so** she's going to save money. (result)*
*She's going to save money **to go** on holiday. (purpose)*

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

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

They're going to the cinema on Monday.

.....

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

- 1 A: I need to go to the dentist.
B: Okay, I drive you there.
- 2 A: Your shirt is dirty.

- B: I know. I wash it later.
- 3 A: We haven't got any tomatoes.
B: I know. I buy some this afternoon.
- 4 A: I don't understand this exercise!
B: Don't worry, I help you.
- 5 A: Why are you so excited?
B: I buy some new clothes next week.
- 6 A: It's hot in here.
B: I open the window.
- 7 A: I can't do this puzzle.
B: I show you how to do it.
- 8 A: I'm not feeling well.
B: I take you to the doctor.
- 9 A: What are you doing next weekend?
B: I visit my parents.
- 10 A: There's something wrong with the car.
B: I call a mechanic.
- 11 A: Why is she wearing these clothes?
B: She have dinner with Paul.
- 12 A: What are Sean's plans for the summer?
B: He work at a restaurant to earn some money.
- 13 A: What are you looking for?
B: My basketball. I play basketball with Peter.

- 14 A: I'm hungry.
B: I make you a sandwich.
- 15 A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: Sorry, I can't. I visit my aunt.

3 It's Jill's birthday next Saturday and she's going to have a party. First, look at the pictures and match them with the prompts in the list below. Then make sentences, as in the example.

buy/coke and crisps, hire/a band, send/invitations/to friends, make/birthday cake



- 1 *She's going to send invitations to her friends.*
2
3
4

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

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

- 1 Jane's putting an ad in the newspaper.
She *is going to sell her car.*
- 2 The washing machine isn't working.
My father
- 3 I bought some flour and some eggs.
I

- 4 Robert is on a diet.
He
- 5 Peter is still in bed.
He

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

visit, paint, clean, have, cook, rain, drive, stay, phone, answer

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

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

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

10 I can't go to the park today. I
(take) my dog to the vet.

It/There

7 Fill in It or There.

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

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

A	B
1 Tom has toothache	a save some money
2 Amanda likes music	b borrow a camera
3 Chris wants to go on holiday	c send invitations to his friends
4 Lisa needs to relax	d visit the dentist
5 Dave wants to have a party	e stay at home
6 Jill wants to take some pictures	f take piano lessons

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

9 Match Cindy's intentions to their reason/purpose. Then make sentences, as in the example.

Intentions	Reason/Purpose
1 save money	a go to a party
2 study hard	b relax
3 take French lessons	c finish university
4 stay at home	d buy a car
5 buy a new dress	e get a job in France

Cindy is going to save money because she wants to buy a car.
Cindy wants to buy a car, so she is going to save money.
Cindy is going to save money to buy a car.

Revision: Units 1 - 13

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

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

11 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Peter drew the curtains looked out of the window.
A because B when C and
- 2 Do you think it be foggy tomorrow?
A don't B will C can
- 3 you in the library yesterday?
A Were B Was C Wasn't
- 4 People didn't have running water those days.
A on B at C in
- 5 How many of bread do we need?
A loaf B slice C loaves
- 6 How sugar do you want?
A many B much C some
- 7 Does Anthony here?
A work B works C working
- 8 He is heavier his brother.
A from B than C to
- 9 I a glass of milk this morning.
A did B have C had
- 10 people owned a television in 1950.
A Little B Few C Any
- 11 She read when she was five.
A can't B can C could

Giving Advice

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

Must/Mustn't

Affirmative	Interrogative
I must stay	Must I stay?
you must stay	Must you stay?
he must stay	Must he stay?
she must stay	Must she stay?
it must stay	Must it stay?
we must stay	Must we stay?
you must stay	Must you stay?
they must stay	Must they stay?

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I must not stay	I mustn't stay
you must not stay	you mustn't stay
he must not stay	he mustn't stay
she must not stay	she mustn't stay
it must not stay	it mustn't stay
we must not stay	we mustn't stay
you must not stay	you mustn't stay
they must not stay	they mustn't stay

We use **must** :

- to express obligation
*You **must keep** the room clean.*
- for rules
*You **must be** home by 11 pm.*
- to give advice
*You **must see** a dentist. (I strongly advise you.)*

Mustn't means "it is forbidden" or "it isn't right".
*You **mustn't park** here. (= It is forbidden to park here, it is against the rule.)*

Can/Can't - Could/Couldn't

Affirmative	Interrogative
I could swim	Could I swim?
you could swim	Could you swim?
he could swim	Could he swim?
she could swim	Could she swim?
it could swim	Could it swim?
we could swim	Could we swim?
you could swim	Could you swim?
they could swim	Could they swim?

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I could not swim	I couldn't swim
you could not swim	you couldn't swim
he could not swim	he couldn't swim
she could not swim	she couldn't swim
it could not swim	it couldn't swim
we could not swim	we couldn't swim
you could not swim	you couldn't swim
they could not swim	they couldn't swim

Form

- We form the interrogative by putting **can** or **could** before the subject.
Can they swim?/Could they swim?
- We form the negative by putting the word **not** after can or could.
*They **cannot/can't** swim well./They **could not/couldn't** swim well.*

Use

- We use **can** to show that someone has the ability to do something in the present. We use **could** to show that someone had the ability to do something in the past.
- We also use **can** to give permission.
*You **can** watch TV. (You are allowed to.)*
- We use **can't** to refuse permission.
*You **can't** watch TV. (You aren't allowed to.)*

1 Match the pictures to their meanings.



- 1 Don't throw rubbish.
- 2 Don't walk.
- 3 Don't ride your bike.
- 4 Don't turn right.
- 5 Don't enter.
- 6 Don't touch.

2 Fill in *should* or *shouldn't*.

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

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



HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR CAT

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

4 Underline the correct word.

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

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

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

Student: 3) we touch the animals?

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

Student: 5) we take pictures of the animals?

Teacher: Yes, you 6) You 7) take pictures but you 8) bother them.

Student: 9) we go anywhere we want?

Teacher: No! Everyone 10) stay close to me.

6 Fill in the phrases below.

you should, I think it's a good idea,
Why don't you, I don't think it's a good idea



Dear Linda,

6th May.....

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

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

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,
 Tracy

7 Fill in *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

- 1 Michael use a computer when he was two but he now.
- 2 Sally is from Paris. She speak French.
- 3 you play football when you were five?
- 4 I go to the cinema. I must study for a test.
- 5 Paul is a chef. He make many delicious dishes.
- 6 I lost my keys and I find them anywhere.
- 7 I count when I was three but I now.
- 8 you ride a bicycle when you were four?

8 Fill in *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1 It's cold. You leave without your jacket.
- 2 You eat fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.
- 3 I go to the post office. I have a letter to send.
- 4 You speak rudely to your parents.
- 5 You park here — it's illegal.
- 6 We hurry or we'll miss the bus.

Revision: Units 1 - 14

9 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 It's the most comfortable flat ~~in~~ all.of.....
- 2 Tonia is saving some money because she can go on holiday next year.
- 3 There will be hot and sunny at the weekend.
- 4 You must talk during the test.
- 5 This car is cheaper as that one.
- 6 Don't talk so fastly.
- 7 My school is close from my house.
- 8 Will you like a cup of tea?
- 9 Sonia is my brother's daughter. She's mine niece.
- 10 That's not your coat. Its my.
- 11 I can't swim. Do you?
- 12 I'm Italian. Where about you?
- 13 Banks are open from 9 am for 3 pm.
- 14 I'd like some bottle of water, please.

- 15 Excuse my, what's the time?
- 16 There wasn't a cinema in these days.

10 Fill in the where necessary.

1) Amazon Rainforest is in 2) Brazil, 3) South America. It lies at the beginning of 4) Amazon River. 5) Amazon River is 6) longest river in the world.

7) Amazon Rainforest is a very beautiful place. A lot of animals, birds and insects live in it. There are also many trees and plants.

8) forest has a serious problem. People are cutting down too many of its trees. As a result, many of its plants and animals are dying. 9) trees and plants are very important to the environment. Scientists say that 10) world is in danger because of 11) destruction of 12) rainforests.

11 Fill in the comparative or superlative forms.

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

12 Choose the correct item.

- I have a glass of water, please?
A Must B Can C Should
- drop litter in the street.
A Don't B Shouldn't C Mustn't
- He dinner at the moment.
A cooks B cooked C is cooking

- There is man at the door.
A an B a C the
- I did the shopping yesterday, I didn't clean the house.
A but B to C when
- I use your pen?
A Can B Can't C Mustn't
- did you go on holiday with?
A Which B When C Who
- Go along High Street and take the first turning your left.
A in B on C to
- He to work every day.
A is driving B drove C drives
- "Do they live in a flat?" "Yes, they"
A do B does C don't

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: I like your new dress, Tina.
B: Oh, thanks. I (buy) it yesterday.
A: (be) it very expensive?
B: Yes, it (be).
A: (you/wear) it to the party tonight?
B: Yes, I (be).
- A: Hi, Sue. It (be) Anne. What (you/do) this evening?
B: Oh, hello Anne. Well, I (stay) at home and relax.
A: Okay. I (call) you tomorrow.
- A: How (be) your holiday, Molly?
B: Oh, it (be) terrible! The hotel (be) very expensive and the beach (be) dirty.
A: What about the weather?
B: It (rain) every day.
A: (be) the food good?
B: No, it (taste) awful!
- A: I (be) hungry.
B: What about a sandwich?
A: No, thanks. I (want) something hot. I think I (have) a bowl of soup.
- A: There (be) a great film on TV yesterday. (you/see) it?
B: No, I

Present Perfect

Regular Verb

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

Irregular Verb

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

Form

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

Use

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

Time adverbs used with the **present perfect**: **since, for, just, already, yet, never, ever.**

Past Simple

- We use the past simple for an action which happened at a stated time in the past.
*They **travelled** to France **last summer**. (When? Last summer. The time is mentioned.)*
Time adverbs used with the past simple: **yesterday**, **two/three** etc **days/months** etc **ago**, **last Monday/week/month**, etc.

Ever/Never

- We use **ever** in questions and statements.
*Have you **ever** visited Prague?*
*Madrid is the best city I've **ever** visited.*
- We use **never** in statements.
*I've **never** visited America. (= I haven't visited America.)*

Just

We use **just** in statements to show that an action finished only a few minutes earlier.
A: *Have you finished your homework?*
B: *Yes, I've **just** finished it.*

Yet/Already

- We use **already** in statements and questions.
*Have you done the washing up **already**?*
*Yes, I have. I've **already** done it.*
- We use **yet** in questions and negatives.
*Have you done the ironing **yet**?*
*No, I haven't. I **haven't done** the ironing **yet**.*

For/Since

- We use **for** to express duration.
*I've worked here **for** seven years.*
- We use **since** to state a starting point.
*I've worked here **since** 1992.*

Have gone (to) - Have been (to)

There are two ways to form the present perfect of the verb **go**: **have gone** and **have been**, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples below.
*Bob and Marie **have gone** to Rome. (They went to Rome some time ago and they are **still** there.)*
*I **have been** to Rome. (I have visited Rome and come back. I am **not** there now.)*

Present Perfect

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

- She/live in Brazil/1992
She has lived in Brazil since 1992.
- He/be/ill/three days
.....
- They/not visit/their grandparents/last month
.....
- I/be/a policeman/twenty years
.....
- Karen/not be/home/October
.....
- He/not travel/by boat/last summer
.....
- I/not go/to Paris/six years
.....
- Jack/work in Canada/ten years
.....
- She/not be abroad/two years
.....
- Jeff/not call/Monday
.....

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

	go to the opera	eat Mexican food	travel to Europe	take a boat trip
Tom	X	✓	✓	X
Andrea	✓	X	X	✓
The Smiths	✓	X	✓	X

*Tom hasn't been to the opera, **but** he has eaten Mexican food. He has also travelled to Europe, **but** he hasn't taken a boat trip.*

Andrea

.....

The Smiths

.....

.....

.....

.....

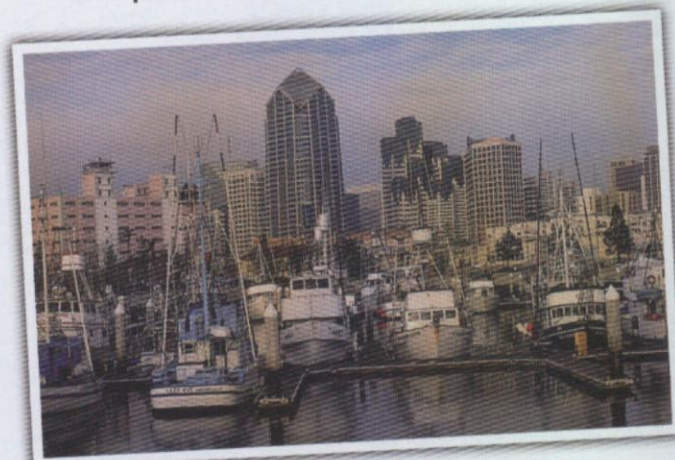
3 Underline the correct word.

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

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

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

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



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

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>...for...</i> nine years | 7 a weekend |
| 2 Monday | 8 December |
| 3 1971 | 9 five days |
| 4 a day | 10 yesterday |
| 5 last month | 11 last night |
| 6 six weeks | 12 a week |

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

- 1 *How long* have you lived in Turkey?
- 2 Sophie has been to the opera before.
- 3 I've finished my homework.
- 4 He has been working in Hungary 1993.
- 5 A: Have you paid the phone bill?
B: No, I haven't paid it
- 6 have you worked here?
- 7 A: Have you cleaned your room?
B: Yes, I have cleaned it.
- 8 I have been fishing before.
- 9 Have you been on a canoe trip?

- 10 She has been on holiday last Monday.
- 11 Jerry has been ill three days.
- 12 have you been here?
- 13 David hasn't found a job
- 14 I have lived in this house eight years.
- 15 This is the best hamburger I've had.

- 11 Don't touch the stove! I (just/turn) it on!
- 12 How long (you/work) here?
- 13 Nicole (not/travel) to Spain.
- 14 The weather is nice. Why (not/we/go) to the beach?
- 15 When (you/hear) the bad news?

Revision: Units 1 - 15

8 Choose the correct item.

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

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

- 1 We **had (have)** chicken for dinner last night.
- 2 My father always **(come)** home at 6 pm.
- 3 Finish your homework and I **(take)** you to the park.
- 4 Sara **(not/play)** football with us yesterday.
- 5 **(you/want)** something to drink?
- 6 Please be quiet! The baby **(sleep).**
- 7 OK! I **(help)** you with your maths.
- 8 Jill **(do)** the shopping every Saturday morning.
- 9 **(Jim/pay)** the phone bill yet?
- 10 Jason **(wash)** the car now.

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

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

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Andrea,

Hello from Dublin! The weather 1) (be) fantastic and 12) (have) a wonderful time. I 3) (stay) at a comfortable hotel near the city centre. I 4) (be) here since Thursday and I 5) (already/do) many interesting things.

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

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

Dublin 14) (be) a very friendly city - you must visit it one day. I 15) (come) back on the 16th, so I 16) (call) you then.

Love,
Laura

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	let	let	let
bear	bore	born(e)	lie	lay	lain
beat	beat	beaten	light	lit	lit
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	ride	rode	ridden
burst	burst	burst	ring	rang	rung
buy	bought	bought	rise	rose	risen
can	could	(been able to)	run	ran	run
catch	caught	caught	say	said	said
choose	chose	chosen	see	saw	seen
come	came	come	seek	sought	sought
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spill	spilt	spilt
forget	forgot	forgotten	split	split	split
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
freeze	froze	frozen	spread	spread	spread
get	got	got	spring	sprang	sprung
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	stick	stuck	stuck
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	sting	stung	stung
have	had	had	strike	struck	struck
hear	heard	heard	swear	swore	sworn
hide	hid	hidden	sweep	swept	swept
hit	hit	hit	swim	swam	swum
hold	held	held	take	took	taken
hurt	hurt	hurt	teach	taught	taught
keep	kept	kept	tear	tore	torn
know	knew	known	tell	told	told
lay	laid	laid	think	thought	thought
lead	led	led	throw	threw	thrown
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	understand	understood	understood
leave	left	left	wake	woke	woken
lend	lent	lent	wear	wore	worn
			win	won	won
			write	wrote	written

PROGRESS TESTS

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: Do you work on Saturday?
B: No, I work on Saturday.
A usually B never C sometimes
- 2 How many are there in your class?
A child B children C children's
- 3 those your pencils?
A Is B Isn't C Are
- 4 A: do koalas live?
B: In Australia.
A When B Why C Where
- 5 Tom was born 1989.
A on B in C at
- 6 There are three in the car.
A men B men's C man
- 7 Susan go to school?
A Do B Does C Don't
- 8 do you eat for dinner?
A Who B When C What
- 9 I sometimes go out with my friends Fridays.
A in B on C at
- 10 How legs does a cat have?
A many B much C long
- 11 A: Is this your sweater?
B: No, it's sweater.
A her B hers C she
- 12 is an orange juice, please?
A How B How many C How much
- 13 They going to the cinema at the weekend.
A doesn't like B like C likes
- 14 He always reads a magazine the evening.
A at B on C in
- 15 The plane leaves 9 am in the morning.
A at B in C on
- 16 long do elephants live?
A Where B How C Why
- 17 Pam wakes up very early. She starts work at 7 am in the morning.
A never B always C rarely
- 18 A: is your best friend?
B: Ann.
A Who B When C What
- 19 Jim and Bill like playing football?
A Are B Doesn't C Do
- 20 Mum does the shopping Friday mornings.
A at B on C in

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 She dinner at the moment.
A is cooking B am cooking C cooks
- 2 Do we need bread?
A a B some C any
- 3 Let's meet for lunch Wednesday.
A in B on C at
- 4 eggs are there in the fridge?
A How much B How C How many
- 5 Yuko in Japan.
A lives B live C is living
- 6 Would you like a biscuits?
A little B few C some
- 7 playing with her friends at the moment?
A Is it B Is she C Is he
- 8 Can I have milk?
A some B any C a few
- 9 How about a of cake?
A cup B carton C piece
- 10 Do you want any?
A tomatoes B tomato C tomatos
- 11 She a shower every night.
A is having B has C am having
- 12 Could I have a of water, please?
A glass B packet C piece
- 13 Rick for his exams this week.
A am studying B studies C is studying
- 14 How tea do you want?
A some B much C many
- 15 It today in Boston.
A isn't snowing B snows C snowing
- 16 There aren't any on the table.
A knives B knife C knives
- 17 Are you late today?
A working B work C works
- 18 Can I have sugar in my coffee, please?
A a little B a few C any
- 19 Carol usually jeans and sandals.
A don't wear B is wearing C wears
- 20 There are apples in the basket.
A much B a little C some

NAME:

DATE:

CLASS:

MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Where you born?
A had B were C was
- 2 you see Lindsay yesterday?
A Will B Do C Did
- 3 Emily read when she was two years old, but she can read now.
A couldn't B can't C could
- 4 Where did they at Christmas?
A goes B went C go
- 5 He likes playing basketball.
A - B the C a
- 6 He from university in 1998.
A will graduate B graduated C graduates
- 7 The cinema is the café and the post office.
A at B on C between
- 8 Amazon is in Brazil..
A - B The C An
- 9 Helen at the park on Sunday?
A Could B Was C Did
- 10 She went to the dentist she had toothache.
A but B and C because
- 11 There a new museum in the city centre.
A is B were C am
- 12 My father a delicious dinner last night.
A is making B make C made
- 13 There any CDs 100 years ago.
A wasn't B weren't C hadn't
- 14 I finish it tomorrow.
A will B do C did
- 15 I have a motorcycle when I was ten.
A won't B wasn't C didn't
- 16 Charles Dickens born in Portsmouth.
A had B was C were
- 17 Did you a pet when you were young?
A have B had C has
- 18 My house is the corner of Pine Road and Maple Avenue.
A on B between C across
- 19 He went to the cinema Saturday.
A yesterday B ago C last
- 20 I go to school yesterday because I was ill.
A am not B didn't C don't

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 He is very of his new car.
A proudly B proud C prouder
- 2 John is the shortest student his class.
A at B of C in
- 3 Go the stairs and turn left.
A through B up C into
- 4 Paris is beautiful than Vienna.
A most B much C more
- 5 He is heavier me.
A of B than C from
- 6 Judy is the intelligent student in the class.
A more B most C much
- 7 My mother wanted to go to the cinema my father didn't.
A because B so C but
- 8 Villages are not as as large cities.
A dirtier B dirty C dirtiest
- 9 Chris turned off the light went to sleep.
A and B so C but
- 10 The girl's ball fell the swimming-pool.
A along B towards C into
- 11 He opened the window it was very hot.
A so B because C then
- 12 I think tennis is the best sport all.
A in B of C than
- 13 She is cleverer than her sister.
A more B many C much
- 14 Is the Missouri River longer the Amazon?
A as B than C of
- 15 Amy plays basketball
A good B well C best
- 16 The cheetah is much than the lion.
A fast B faster C fastest
- 17 Karen woke up because she heard a noise.
A loudly B loud C loudest
- 18 Susan can read quickly than Jane.
A most B much C more
- 19 This is most expensive dress of all.
A the B than C a
- 20 This city is clean.
A much B too C very

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 I'm hungry. I make myself a sandwich.
A have B will C did
- 2 I to buy a new house next year.
A 'm going B will C have
- 3 Lynneat so much chocolate.
A must B should C shouldn't
- 4 will be windy in Miami on Tuesday.
A It B There C It's
- 5 Lucy lives in Tokyo. She speak Japanese.
A can B mustn't C will
- 6 You must your room clean.
A keeping B keeps C keep
- 7 You speak loudly in a library.
A could B shouldn't C should
- 8 She will a new car.
A buys B buy C bought
- 9 You leave your dog alone in the house all day.
A mustn't B couldn't C had
- 10 There snow in Toronto tomorrow.
A are B is C will be
- 11 He joined a gym he wanted to lose weight.
A so B because C and
- 12 I'll the keys on the table.
A leave B leaves C leaving
- 13 I go to bed so early?
A Mustn't B Must C Can
- 14 will be rain tomorrow.
A There B It C This
- 15 Steven ride a bicycle when he was five years old.
A must B could C should
- 16 we have some cake, please?
A Can B Can't C Must
- 17 You smoke in hospitals.
A mustn't B should C could
- 18 He's going to save money buy a new bicycle.
A because B so C to
- 19 I Steve tonight.
A saw B am seeing C see
- 20 don't you stop eating sweets?
A How B Why C When

NAME:

DATE:

CLASS:

MARK:

(Time: 40 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: is Lee from?
B: He's from Japan.
A Where B What C How
- 2 What's address, please?
A yours B you C your
- 3 Kyle gets up nine o'clock.
A in B on C at
- 4 They had telephones 100 years ago but they have televisions.
A don't B didn't C doesn't
- 5 painted the *Mona Lisa*?
A How B Who C When
- 6 He has three books.
A buying B buy C bought
- 7 How apples do you need, sir?
A many B much C more
- 8 He has been here three days.
A yet B since C for
- 9 she like playing tennis?
A Do B Has C Does
- 10 Kirsty was born July.
A on B in C at
- 11 Jennifer her bicycle at the moment.
A rode B rides C is riding
- 12 He's the student of all.
A noisy B noisier C noisiest
- 13 Tom hasn't travelled by plane he was twenty years old.
A for B since C already
- 14 He will tomorrow.
A call B called C calling
- 15 Did you TV last night?
A watched B watch C watches
- 16 Have you been to Portugal?
A never B yet C ever
- 17 I help you, madam?
A Do B Can C Would
- 18 you count when you were five?
A Can B Can't C Could
- 19 When was the last time you on holiday?
A gone B go C went
- 20 Are any good restaurants in your town?
A here B they C there
- 21 There are some pictures on the wall but there aren't posters.
A any B some C much
- 22 We have visited the castle.
A yet B ever C already
- 23 Would you like milk?
A a B some C any
- 24 Jenny to New Delhi at 9 pm.
A is flying B flies C have flown
- 25 That was the film I've ever seen.
A best B good C better
- 26 will be foggy in London on Saturday.
A There B It C They

- 27 A: Pam?
B: She's my niece.
A Who's B Where's C Whose is
- 28 Diana usually jeans and T-shirts.
A is wearing B wears C wear
- 29 Has Susan bought the tickets?
A yet B just C ever
- 30 Peter got blue eyes.
A have B hasn't C haven't
- 31 Janet lives a small flat.
A on B in C at
- 32 A: Are those Carol's books?
B: No, they aren't
A she B her C hers
- 33 Where does your uncle?
A living B live C lives
- 34 The exam wasn't very
A easily B easy C easier
- 35 he like listening to rock music?
A Does B Do C Don't
- 36 A: Has Greg booked a table?
A: Yes, he's booked a table at *Mell's*.
A yet B just C never
- 37 Robert went to the dentist he had toothache.
A because B but C and
- 38 A: Where's your sister?
B: She's work."
A at B in C on
- 39 Is the Nile as as the Amazon?
A longest B long C longer
- 40 A: Is she mother?
B: No, she isn't.
A him B his C he