

Right on!

Jenny Dooley

3

Grammar Book

Student's Book



Express Publishing



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Prepositions

Irregular verbs

Question words

We use **question words** to ask about somebody or something.

- **who/whose** (people) "Who takes you to school every day?" "My dad."
"Whose room is this?" "It's my brother's." (possession)
- **which/what** (things)
Which is used to ask about a limited choice of things. "Which bike is yours – the blue or the green one?" (You have to choose between these two bikes, so the choice is limited.)
What is more general. It is usually used to ask about an unlimited choice of things. "What is your favourite film?" (There are a lot of films, so the choice is unlimited.)
- **where** (place) "Where is your sister?" "At the library."
- **when/how long (ago)/how often/what time** (time)
"When does the train leave?" "At 6:30."
"How long does the lesson last?" "One hour."
"How often do you visit your grandparents?" "Twice a week."
"What time does the film start?" "At 7 pm."
- **why** (reason) "Why is James late?" "He didn't sleep well last night."
- **how old** (age) "How old is your brother?" "He is 15 years old."
- **how far** (distance) "How far is it to your school?" "Only one kilometre."
- **how much** (quantity) "How much sugar do you need for the cake?" "Not much."
- **how many** (number) "How many students are there in your class?" "Twenty-five."
- **how** (manner) "How do you get to work every day?" "By car."
- **how long/how tall** (size) "How long is Amy's hair?" "Down to her shoulders."
"How tall are you?" "I am 1.65 m."

Prepositions of time

We use **prepositions of time** as follows:

AT	ON	IN
time: at 10:00, at 5 o'clock holidays: at Christmas, at Easter in the expressions: at noon, at night, at midnight, at the moment, at the weekend	days: on Wednesday dates: on July 16th specific part of a certain day: on Monday morning	months: in October years: in 2015 centuries: in the 20th century seasons: in the winter/spring/summer/autumn in the expressions: in the morning/afternoon/evening

1 Choose the correct item.

- A: **What/Which** is your favourite dish?
B: I love pasta with tomato sauce.
- A: **How often/How far** do you go to the theatre?
B: Once a month.
- A: **How much/How many** rooms does your flat have?
B: Four.
- A: **Who/Whose** is that car parked outside your house?
B: My uncle's.
- A: **When/Where** does the film start?
B: At 5 o'clock.
- A: **Why/What** are you sad?
B: Because I failed my test.

2 Fill in the gaps with *at, in, on*.

- I usually get up late ___ Sunday mornings.
- Ann goes skiing ___ the winter.
- I am not watching TV ___ the moment.
- I'm flying to Spain ___ August.
- They are getting married ___ 12th July.
- We get lots of presents ___ Christmas.
- We have football practice ___ Wednesday afternoons.
- She was born ___ 1st March.
- They go sailing ___ the summer.
- What time do you get up ___ the morning?
- She usually takes a break ___ noon.
- We go on picnics ___ the weekend.

Pronouns – Possessives

Subject/Object pronouns

We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs:

- instead of nouns. **My** new house is big. **It** has got seven rooms. (It = the house)
- instead of names. **Jessica** is from the UK. **She** is British. (She = Jessica)

We use **object pronouns** after:

- verbs. **I** play volleyball. I like **it** very much. (it = volleyball)
- prepositions. **Look at me!** **Come with us!**

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Possessive adjectives – Possessive pronouns

- **Possessive adjectives** show:
 - a) that something **belongs** to someone. **That is my** jacket.
 - b) the **relationship** between two or more people.
They are his parents.
- **Possessive adjectives** are always followed by nouns.
This is her laptop.
- **Possessive pronouns** show that something **belongs** to someone.
Compare: **That is their** car. (possessive adjective)
That car is theirs. (possessive pronoun)
- **Possessive pronouns** are not followed by nouns.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	—
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Notes:

- There is no possessive pronoun for the personal pronoun **it**.
- We use the patterns *a friend of mine/yours/his* to mean one of a number of friends.
Laura is a friend of mine. (NOT: *a friend of me*)
Are Frank and George friends of yours? (NOT: *friends of you*)
Alice plays tennis with a friend of hers. (NOT: *a friend of her*)

its = possessive adjective
Look at the giraffe. Its neck is long.
it's = 'it is' or 'it has'
I like my room. It's big! (It is)
My new house is fantastic! It's got a playroom! (It has)

Possessive case

To show possession:

- we add 's after names and **singular nouns**.
Mary's hair is long. **The girl's** clothes are dirty.
- we add ' to **plural nouns** ending in -s. **The girls'** house is next to mine.
- we add 's to **irregular plural nouns**. **These are the men's** cars.
- when the **same thing belongs** to **two or more people**, we add 's to the **last noun**. **This is Sue and Peter's** room. (Sue and Peter share the same room.)
- when **two or more things belong** to **two or more people** and we want to show that **each person has his/her own thing**, we add 's to **each noun**. **Those are Luke's and Bob's** bikes. (Luke has got a bike and Bob has got a bike, too.)

Note: We can use the **possessive case without a noun** after it.

This scarf isn't yours. It's Tina's. (= Tina's scarf)

Other possessive forms

- We use **of** to talk about things and parts of things. **The cover of the book is red.** (NOT: ~~the book's~~ cover, because the 'book' is a thing)
- We add 's to refer to a **place** (shop, business, house, etc). **Mary is at Cathy's.** (= Cathy's house) **Tom is at the butcher's.** (= the shop)
- We add 's or ' to refer to **time**. **It's an hour's** drive to the beach. My house is five **minutes'** walk from the school.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject* or *object pronoun*.

- 1 We are going to the bowling alley this evening. Do you want to come with _____?
- 2 My best friend Diego is from Spain. _____ lives in Barcelona.
- 3 Becky isn't in the kitchen. _____ is in her bedroom studying.
- 4 Look at _____! She can play the guitar really well.
- 5 This is my new camera. _____ can take very nice pictures.
- 6 Why don't you listen to _____? He knows everything about computers.
- 7 I am so tired. It took _____ three hours to tidy my room.
- 8 Did you see _____? They were at the cinema.
- 9 John is my cousin. _____ are in the same class.
- 10 My brother is 27 years old. _____ is a bank clerk.

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct *possessive adjectives/pronouns*.

- 1 A: Do these books belong to you, Tim?
B: No, they are not _____.
- 2 A: Can I borrow _____ pen, Ann?
B: Of course, it's in _____ bag.
- 3 A: Sue, can I use _____ computer?
B: I'm sorry, but I have to finish my project. Ask Tom. Maybe you can use _____.
- 4 A: Do the Smiths live here?
B: Yes, that's _____ car outside.
- 5 A: Is Bob a friend of _____, Enid?
B: Actually yes, he is.
- 6 A: Whose keys are those? Are they _____?
B: No, they're not _____. Maybe they're Peter's.
- 7 A: Is this Steve's sweater?
B: No, this sweater is _____. In fact, it's my favourite! _____ sweater is on the bed.
- 8 A: What a cute puppy! What's _____ name?
B: It's Spot. This is _____ first trip to the park.

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Mr Smith is fixing **the roof of the house/the house's roof**.
- 2 The **childrens'/children's** room is next to mine.
- 3 **Ray's/Rays'** car is brand new.
- 4 This is the **boys'/boy's** hat.
- 5 These are **Jane's and Frank's/Jane and Frank's** bicycles.
- 6 This ball is **mine/my**.
- 7 This coat looks better on **you/them**, Sheila.
- 8 Look at that plant. **Its/It's** leaves have a beautiful orange colour.

6 Fill in: *they, we, your, my, their, it, me, you, I, mine, them*.

email

⋮ 🛒 ✉ 🏠 🔌

Hi Mary,

1) _____ name is Helen and **2)** _____ am sixteen years old. In my free time, I like listening to music and playing the guitar. Here is a picture of **3)** _____ and my friends. **4)** _____ names are Jenny and Vicky. They are both good friends of **5)** _____. **6)** _____ are in the same class at school. In this picture, we are listening to BTS. **7)** _____ is our favourite band! The singers are very talented and **8)** _____ sing really nice songs! I like **9)** _____ a lot. What about **10)** _____? What is **11)** _____ favourite band?

Write back,
Helen



Nouns

Nouns can be: **abstract** (freedom, love, justice, knowledge, etc) and **concrete** (book, mouse, train, etc). **Concrete nouns** can be **proper** (Jennifer, Paul, Portugal, Manhattan, etc), **common** (paper, window, dog, etc) and **group** (police, family, company, etc).

- Some **common nouns** referring to people have the same form for men and women (teacher, student, doctor, etc).
- Other **common nouns** have different forms: actor – actress, uncle – aunt, nephew – niece, prince – princess, king – queen, hero – heroine, waiter – waitress, etc.

The plural of nouns

We form the plural number of nouns with the following suffixes:

-s to the noun chair - chairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -s to nouns ending in a vowel + -o radio - radios, video - videos • -s to nouns ending in double -o zoo - zoos • -s to abbreviations ending in -o photo - photos • -s to musical instruments ending in -o piano - pianos • -s to proper names ending in -o Filipino - Filipinos. • Some nouns ending in -o can take either -es or -s. These are: buffaloes/buffalos, mosquitoes/mosquitos, volcanoes/volcanos, zeroes/zeros, tornadoes/tornados, etc.
-es to nouns ending in -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh bus – buses, glass – glasses, box – boxes, sandwich – sandwiches, dish – dishes	
-ies to nouns ending in a consonant + -y lady – ladies, family - families	
-s to nouns ending in a vowel + -y boy – boys, key – keys, day - days	
-es to nouns ending in -o potato – potatoes	-ves to some nouns ending in -f/-fe wife – wives, leaf – leaves BUT chief – chiefs, roof – roofs

Irregular plurals: child – children, man – men, woman – women, person – people, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, goose – geese, louse – lice, mouse – mice, sheep – sheep, deer – deer, fish – fish, trout – trout, salmon – salmon, ox – oxen, spacecraft – spacecraft, aircraft – aircraft, hovercraft – hovercraft, means – means, species – species.

7 Write the plurals.

- door _____ doors
- knife _____
- brother _____
- cake _____
- country _____
- brush _____
- banana _____
- party _____
- radio _____
- louse _____
- buffalo _____
- goose _____
- toy _____
- wish _____
- life _____

8 Write the nouns in the plural and put them in the correct box: bus, monkey, brush, city, bush, zoo, scarf, tomato, baby, sheep, roof, kiss, mouse, video, person, library, mosquito, kilo, shelf, fish, dress, fox, life, child, watch, butterfly, wife, puppy, kangaroo, leaf.

-s	
-es	buses
-ies	
-ves	
irregular	

Nouns can be:

- **countable nouns** (those that can be counted), **one bag – two bags, one child – four children**. Countable nouns have **singular** and **plural forms**. They can be used alone or with **a/an/the/my**, etc in the singular. **The key is on the table. The keys are on the table.**
- **uncountable nouns** (those that cannot be counted). **(some) sugar, (some) information** (NOT: ~~one sugar – two sugars~~)

Uncountable nouns take a **singular verb** and are not used with **a/an**. **Some, any, no, much**, etc can be used with them. **Can I have some water, please? BUT** we use **a** in phrases like **it's a relief, it's a shame, it's a pity, it's a wonder, he has a knowledge (of something)**, even though they consist of uncountable nouns. **It's a shame you can't come to the party!**

Uncountable nouns include:

mass nouns (fluids, solids, gases)	blood, water, bread, cheese, air, etc
subjects of study	Maths, History, Biology, Chemistry, etc
languages	Portuguese, Italian, Russian, etc
games	volleyball, football, darts, tennis, rugby, etc
diseases	flu, measles, mumps, pneumonia, etc
natural phenomena	rain, snow, fog, sunshine, etc
collective nouns	money, furniture, rubbish, jewellery, etc
some other nouns	accommodation, advice, anger, behaviour, business, countryside, courage, dirt, education, freedom, fun, hair, homework, information, knowledge, love, luck, music, news, peace, progress, research, seaside, shopping, traffic, truth, weather, work, etc

Note:

- With expressions of **duration, distance** and **money** meaning a **whole amount**, we use a **singular verb**.
Forty pounds is a lot to pay per person for dinner.
- We can use **a/an, one, two**, etc with nouns such as **coffee, tea**, etc when we order something.
We'll have two coffees, please.

Many uncountable nouns can be made countable when used with phrases of quantity such as: **a piece, a bottle, a kilo**, etc.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • A piece of paper/advice | • A pair of trousers/scissors | • An ice cube |
| • A glass/bottle of water | • A bar of chocolate/soap | • A sheet of paper |
| • A jar of jam | • A tube of toothpaste | • A kilo of meat |
| • A packet of spaghetti/rice | • A loaf/slice of bread | • A can of cola |
| • A pot of yoghurt | • A carton of juice/milk | • A tin of beans |
| • A pot/cup/bag of tea | • A bowl of soup | |

9 Fill in the gaps with: *a, an or some*.

- 1 A: Can I have some milk, please?
B: Of course.
- 2 A: We need _____ butter.
B: I know. We need _____ cheese as well.
- 3 A: I want _____ orange.
B: Sorry, there aren't any left.
- 4 A: Can I have _____ banana, please?
B: Sure. Help yourself.
- 5 A: Can you buy me _____ lamb chops, please?
B: Sure.
- 6 A: There's _____ ice cream in the freezer if you like.
B: No, thanks.
- 7 A: I want _____ apple juice. Have we got any?
B: No, we haven't.
- 8 A: I'm going to the supermarket. Do you need anything?
B: Yes, please. Can you buy me _____ strawberries and _____ packet of rice?

10 Fill in: *carton, can, jar, bar, kilo, tube* in the correct form.

11 Look at the pictures and fill in: *pot, loaf, bottle, cup, pair, box, bowl, tin*.

1 a loaf of bread 2 a _____ of scissors

3 a _____ of popcorn 4 a _____ of yoghurt

5 a _____ of olive oil 6 a _____ of tuna

7 a _____ of biscuits 8 a _____ of tea



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Check out this week's deals!



Two for the price of one on all
1) _____ of cola.



30% off all
4) _____ of jam!

Buy one 2) _____ of chocolate and get the second half price.



Three
5) _____ of hand cream for the price of two.



A 3) _____ of bananas is only £1.89.



£1 off a
6) _____ of orange juice

Speaking

12 You and your friend are going to the supermarket. Look at the list and decide what you need to buy.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	minced meat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	soap (2 bars)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	toothpaste (a tube)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bread (a loaf)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	chocolate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yoghurt (3 pots)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pasta (2 packets)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tomato	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	butter

A: Do we need any minced meat from the supermarket?

B: No, we don't need any minced meat, but we need a loaf of bread ...

Writing

13 Use your answers from the speaking exercise to write a note to your friend.

Tony, please buy these things from the supermarket. We need ...

Starter Quantifiers

	Positive	Interrogative	Negative
Countable	some/a lot (of)/lots (of)/(a) few/(too) many	any/(How) many	no/not any/many
Uncountable	some/a lot (of)/lots (of)/(a) little/(too) much	any/(How) much	no/not any/much

some/any/no – a lot of/lots (of) – much/many – (a) few/(a) little

- We use **some**, **any** and **no** with **uncountable nouns** (juice, water, etc) and **with plural countable nouns** (pens, keys, etc)
Some is used in **affirmative sentences**. He's got **some** bread. She's got **some** biscuits.
Any is used in **interrogative** and **negative sentences**. Have you got **any** tea? No, I haven't got **any** tea. **Any** can also be used in **affirmative sentences** when it means 'it doesn't matter who' or 'it doesn't matter what'. You can borrow **any** bag you like.
 We can also use **no** instead of **not any** in **affirmative sentences** to express **negation**. They haven't got **any** milk./They've got **no** milk.
Some can also be used in questions when we want to make an offer or a request.
 Would you like **some** coffee? (offer) Can I have **some** orange juice, please? (request)
- We normally use **a lot of/lots of** + **countable/uncountable nouns** in **affirmative sentences**. Mary's got **a lot of/lots of** hobbies. There is **a lot of/lots of** fruit in that bowl.
A lot of can also be used in **interrogative** and **negative sentences** in everyday English. Have they got **a lot of** books?
 We omit **of** when **a lot of/lots of** is not followed by a noun. 'Do we need **any** sugar?' 'Yes, but not **a lot/lots**'.
- We use **many** and **much** in **interrogative** and **negative sentences**.
many + **countable nouns** Have you got **many** CDs? I haven't got **many** CDs.
much + **uncountable nouns** Is there **much** butter in the fridge? There isn't **much** bread left.
 We use **how much** and **how many** in **questions**.
How much milk do you take in your coffee? Just **a little**. **How many** close friends do you have? Four.
- **Too many** is used with plural **countable nouns** and has a **negative meaning**. It shows that there is a bigger number of something than is needed or wanted. There are **too many** people in here. It is **too** crowded.
- **Too much** is used with **uncountable nouns** and has a **negative meaning**. It shows that there is more of something than is needed or wanted. I've got **too much** homework to do. I can't go out tonight.
- We use **a few/few** with **plural countable nouns** (apples, pears, etc)
A few means **some**, a small number of (positive meaning). I've got **a few** eggs. I'll make an omelette.
Few means **not many**, almost none (negative meaning). **Few** people shop here because the service is bad.
- We use **a little/little** with **uncountable nouns** (milk, honey, water, etc).
A little means **some**, a small amount of (positive meaning). I've got **a little** time. Shall we meet today?
Little means **not much**, almost none (negative meaning). I've got **(very) little** time this week. I'm very busy.
- We can use **very** before **few** and **little** for **emphasis**.
 He's got **very few** friends. There's **very little** water in the jug.

14 Look at the picture. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the words given.



- bread • orange juice • plates • cake
- women • apples • men • children
- crisps • vegetables • butter

A: Can you see any ... in the picture?

B: Yes, I can see (some) ...

15 Fill in the gaps with *some*, *any* or *no*.

- A** There's **1)** no food for dinner tonight. Let's make a list of what we need.
- B** We need **2)** _____ tuna to make the salad.
- A** OK, I want to make a pie. Have we got **3)** _____ eggs for the pastry?
- B** Well, we have **4)** _____ eggs at all, and there's **5)** _____ meat for the filling, either.
- A** OK, I'll put them on the list. We need **6)** _____ biscuits as well.
- B** Have we got **7)** _____ fruit for a fruit salad?
- A** Yes, we've got **8)** _____, but we haven't got **9)** _____ ice cream.
- B** Ok, I'll get **10)** _____.

16 Underline the correct item.

- 1 I'm hungry! Is there any/some pizza in the fridge?
- 2 I bought any/some interesting books today.
- 3 There are no/any apples. Would you like a banana instead?
- 4 Can I have any/some honey in my tea?
- 5 Are there some/any people in the pool?
- 6 I'm afraid there aren't any/no tables available, sir.
- 7 I can't make a pie. There is any/no flour in the cupboard.
- 8 We haven't got any/no toothpaste.

17 Circle the correct item.

- 1 There is a lot of / much pasta left from last night's meal.
- 2 How many / much does this pie cost?
- 3 How many / much honey do we need?
- 4 We haven't got many / much time to cook dinner.
- 5 You should eat a lot of / much fruit.
- 6 I'm going to invite a lot of / much people to my graduation day.
- 7 There are too many / much eggs in this cake.
- 8 How many / much flour do we need for the muffins?

18 Vicky is helping Mark cook a meal. Fill in:

- how much • how many • much • many

Vicky I've never cooked lasagna before, Mark. **1)** _____ minced meat do we need?

Mark About five hundred grams should be fine. Any more than that will be too **2)** _____.

Vicky OK, and **3)** _____ pasta sheets should I take out of the box?

Mark We need around eight sheets.

Vicky Wow ... you've got so **4)** _____ things in this cupboard Mark! Where are the pasta sheets anyway?

Mark You're right. I just don't have time to clear out the kitchen. The pasta is at the back. Can you see it?

Vicky Yes! I can. Thanks.

Mark OK, great job. Let's get cooking!

19 Fill in the gaps with *much*, *many*, *a lot of*.

- 1 A: How much water do you drink every day?
B: About two bottles.
- 2 A: She drinks _____ milk.
B: Yes. She really likes milk.
- 3 A: How _____ chocolate do you eat?
B: About one bar a week.
- 4 A: Do we have any apples for the pie?
B: Yes. How _____ do you need?
- 5 A: Do you eat _____ junk food?
B: No, I don't like it.

20 Fill in the gaps with a few/few/little/a little.

- 1 Do you want a little sugar in your coffee?
- 2 I prefer _____ spoons of honey in my tea.
- 3 Can I have _____ more time to finish my essay, sir?
- 4 Very _____ people came to the event.
- 5 He got very _____ sleep last night.
- 6 There are _____ children playing in the park today, so we can play all together.
- 7 I have so _____ time to cook that I order food most nights.
- 8 Would you like _____ more ice cream?
- 9 There is _____ milk in the fridge so you can have a bowl of cereal.
- 10 Let's go shopping; there are _____ things we need.

21 Put the words below into the correct box. Compare with your partner.

- carrots • chocolate • cake • soup • coffee
- ice cream • tables • cheese • salt • bread
- fish • grapes • olives • sauce • chicken
- sandwiches • pepper • eggs • lemons
- sugar • glasses • potatoes • napkins • milk
- onions • plates

a few ...

carrots,

a little ...

chocolate,

22 Fill in the gaps with a few or a little.

- 1 A: Have you got many friends in Kent?
B: I only have a few. Most of my friends are in London.
- 2 A: Listen to this song. It's great!
B: Turn it up _____ more. I can't hear it.
- 3 A: Can I have _____ milk, please?
B: Sure! Help yourself.
- 4 A: Hello, I have an appointment with Mr Smith.
B: He'll be with you in _____ minutes, sir.
- 5 A: So, what is your decision?
B: I need _____ time; I'll tell you tomorrow.
- 6 A: Who can give me _____ ideas for my essay?
B: You can ask Ann.
- 7 A: What would you like to drink?
B: Can I have _____ orange juice, please?

23 Fill in the gaps with the words below in the correct form.

- any • much • tin • packet • jar • can • kilo
- carton • loaf • a lot of

Sully's Supermarket

offers

- 1) A lot of special offers!
- Three 2) _____ of biscuits for the price of two!
- Buy one 3) _____ of jam, get one free!
- Three 4) _____ of tuna for the price of two!
- Buy one 5) _____ of cola, get one free!
- Buy 6) _____ brand of coffee for a bargain price!
- Two 7) _____ of oranges for the price of one!
- Get three 8) _____ of milk for the price of two!
- Buy a 9) _____ of white bread, get a wholemeal one for free!
- Enjoy as 10) _____ tea as you want while you shop.



24 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

- I'd like ~~an~~^a jar of jam, please.
- I'm going to buy some sandwich for lunch tomorrow.
- I need to get a can of sugar from the supermarket.
- There aren't some empty tables at this restaurant.
- There are much restaurants to choose from.
- There are a little people over there.
- You shouldn't eat too many pizza.
- I'd like a few more milk in my coffee.
- Let's get her a carton of chocolates.

Sentence transformations

25 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use up to three words.

- This soup is really salty!
There is too much salt in this soup!
- There is no milk left.
We haven't got _____ left.
- I don't want much rice, thank you.
I just want _____
_____ rice, thank you.
- The exhibition centre is full of people.
There are _____
_____ people in the exhibition centre.
- Does this place serve organic food?
Is _____
_____ organic food on the menu?
- I haven't got much free time this weekend.
I've got very _____
_____ this weekend.
- I need to know the number of people who are coming to the event.
I need to know _____
_____ are coming to the event.
- How sweet do you like your tea?
How _____ sugar
do you like in your tea?
- Shall I put ice in your juice?
Would you like _____
_____ in your juice?
- There's only a little sugar in the pot.
There's not _____
_____ left in the pot.



Do you remember?

26 Look at the pictures. Close your books and, in teams, say as many items as you can remember from the pictures.



Speaking

27 a) Interview your partner to fill in the questionnaire.

Food Questionnaire					
	0 never	1-2 once/twice a week	3-4 times a week	4-6 times a week	7+ times a week
meat					
fish					
fruit					
fast food					
sweets					

A: How much meat do you eat every week?

B: I eat meat once a week.

b) Tell the class about your partner's eating habits.

... doesn't eat much meat.

Writing

28 Write your shopping list for this week.

Starter *both/either/neither*

- **Both** refers to two people/groups of people, things or actions. It has got a **positive meaning** and is always followed by a verb in the plural. It is the opposite of **neither/not either**. We don't use **both** in negative sentences.
Christina and Laura are high school students.
Both Christina and Laura are high school students.
They are **both** high school students.
Both of them are high school students.
Both girls are high school students.
- **Either** (any of the two)/**neither** (not the one and not the other – **negative meaning**) refer to **two** people or things and are followed by **singular countable nouns**.
Either dress looks great on you.
Neither dress suits me.
- **Neither of/either of** take a verb in either the **singular** or **plural**. **Neither of the sofas is/are** new.
- **Both ... and ... + plural verb**. **Both Aidan and Liam are coming** with us.
- **Either ... or ... /Neither ... nor ... + affirmative singular/plural verb** depending on the subject which follows **nor/or**.
Neither Jane nor Alex is coming to the school trip. **Either the desk or the chairs have to go** – there is not enough room in here.

29 Choose the correct item.

- 1 **Neither/Either** flat is large enough so which do you prefer?
- 2 **Either/Both** Nancy and Fiona were at the concert.
- 3 We can catch **both/either** the 9 o'clock film or the late one.
- 4 Mum bought me two shirts, but **neither/both** of them fitted me.

30 Fill in the gaps with *both, either, neither*.

- 1 A: Where are your parents from?
B: They are _____ from London.
- 2 A: Who will pick me up from the train station?
B: _____ Dad or I will be there.
- 3 A: Did you buy those two dresses?
B: No. _____ of them fitted me.
- 4 A: Which of these two muffins would you prefer?
B: I just can't decide; _____ of them look delicious.

31 Use the words in brackets to join the sentences.

- 1 I would like to move house. I would like to join a gym, too. (**both**)
I would like both to move house and to join a gym.
- 2 Soap operas are boring. Sitcoms are boring, too. (**both**)

- 3 Joe didn't come. Peter didn't come. (**neither**)

- 4 We can go out. We can stay in. (**either**)

- 5 Paul doesn't like fish. John doesn't like fish. (**neither**)



Form sentences

32 Play in teams. Choose different classmates and make sentences about them. Use *both, either* or *neither*.

Team A S1: Both Ann and Sheila have got long hair.

some/any/no/every & compounds

	Quantifier	People	Things	Places
Affirmative	some	someone/somebody	something	somewhere
Interrogative	any	anyone/anybody	anything	anywhere
Negative	no/not any	no one/nobody/not anyone/not anybody	nothing/ not anything	nowhere/ not anywhere
Affirmative/ Interrogative/ Negative	every	everyone/everybody	everything	everywhere

some/any/no/every & compounds

- **Some, any** and **no** are used with **uncountable nouns** and **plural countable nouns**. **There are some children** at the door. **Is there any milk** left? **There is no juice** in the fridge.
- **Some** and its compounds (**someone/somebody, something, somewhere**) are usually used in **affirmative sentences**. **He said he had something** important to tell me. **Someone/Somebody** left this letter for you. **Some** and its compounds can also be used in **interrogative sentences** when we expect a **positive answer**, for example when we make an **offer** or a **request**.
I think the map is confusing. Shall we ask **someone** for directions? (we expect the answer to be 'yes')
Would you like **something** to drink? (offer)
Can **someone** help me with the chores? (request)
- **Any** and its compounds (**anyone/anybody, anything, anywhere**) are used in **interrogative** and **negative sentences**.
Is there **anything** I can do to help you?
There isn't **anyone** at the store; it's closed.
Any and its compounds are also used with **negative words** like **without, never, seldom, rarely, hardly**, etc.
I have **never** been **anywhere** more beautiful!
Any and its compounds can also be used in **affirmative sentences**, but with a difference in meaning.
Anybody/Anyone can sign up for the Spanish course. (= it doesn't matter who)
Since you've finished your homework, you can do **anything** you like. (= it doesn't matter what)
I would go **anywhere** with you. (= it doesn't matter where)
- **No** and its compounds (**no one/nobody, nothing, nowhere**) are used in **negative sentences** instead of **not any**. **There is no one/nobody** in here. (= There isn't anyone/anybody in here.) The **verb** is in the **affirmative form**.
- **Every** is used with **singular countable nouns**. **Every student** has a textbook to study from. Its compounds (**everyone/everybody, everything, everywhere**) are used in **affirmative, interrogative** and **negative sentences**, and they are **always followed by a singular verb**.
Everyone is here. Let's start dinner.
Everything he said was true. I haven't been **everywhere** in this city yet.

33 Fill in the gaps with *some, any, no* or *every*.

- I have some money in my wallet if you want to buy a cup of coffee.
- Do you have _____ questions about the task?
- There is a show _____ hour at the history museum.
- There is _____ excuse for such rude comments!
- Could I have _____ information about the competition, please?
- The baby cries _____ time they go to the doctor.
- There aren't _____ seats available in the front row of the cinema.
- There are _____ buses that go there so we will have to take the train.
- Is there _____ reason why you avoid talking to me?
- The writer received _____ good reviews about her new book.

34 Choose the correct item.

- Let's go somewhere/anywhere nice tonight.
- No one/Someone** passed by and left this parcel for you.
- She thinks she knows **everything/anything** about gardening.
- He hasn't seen **no/any** football games this season.
- Hardly **nobody/anybody** was interested in the cooking course.
- Is **anyone/someone** in your room? The light is on.
- There is **something/nothing** interesting playing at the cinema this weekend, so we won't go.
- Has **anyone/everyone** seen my keys?
- Call us **every/any** time you like.
- Is **anybody/everybody** having a nice time?
- The bus was crowded so there was **somewhere/nowhere** to sit.
- There's **no/some** sugar in my coffee; it's bitter.

35 Fill in: *any, anyone, anything* or *anywhere* (x2).

- A: What do you want for dinner?
B: Is there any pasta left?
- A: Shall we book seats near the aisle?
B: Oh, _____ you like. It doesn't matter to me.
- A: Did you answer the door?
B: Yes, but there wasn't _____ outside.
- A: Have you seen Helen recently?
B: No. She seldom goes _____ these days because she is taking exams.
- A: Thanks for the help.
B: No problem. If you need _____ else, call me.

36 Fill in: *every* (x2), *everyone/everybody*, *everything* or *everywhere*.

- They wanted to go to the game, but every seat was sold out.
- _____ they went, people were talking about the match.
- It seemed like _____ they knew would be going to it.
- The two friends tried _____ they could, but they still couldn't get a ticket.
- After checking _____ channel, they finally found the game and watched the match on TV.

37 Fill in the gaps with the correct compound of the word in brackets.

- There is someone waiting in the living room for you. (**some**)
- We didn't go _____ this weekend. (**any**)
- Don't worry. _____ will be all right. (**every**)
- I called the office several times but _____ answered. (**no**)
- I looked _____, but I couldn't find my purse. (**every**)
- Did _____ call while I was out? (**any**)
- I have _____ to tell you, but I'm afraid it's not good news. (**some**)
- We are bored; we have _____ to do. (**no**)

38 Choose the correct item.

- 1 ____ knew Keith had an accident until the police called.
A Somebody B Everybody C Nobody
- 2 Since ____ is here we can start the meeting.
A anyone B everyone C someone
- 3 I have never been ____ like Vietnam.
A anywhere B nowhere C somewhere
- 4 ____ should be done about all the rubbish in our neighbourhood.
A Anything B Something C Everything
- 5 Ted is so busy at work that he rarely sees ____ these days.
A someone B everyone C anyone
- 6 Jenny goes ____ without her dog, Rover.
A somewhere B anywhere C nowhere
- 7 I'm sure we have met ____ before.
A anywhere B somewhere C nowhere
- 8 I didn't think John was ____ who could run so fast.
A anyone B someone C no one

39 Read the email about a festival. Fill in the gaps with *some, any, no, every* or *one of their compounds*.

✉
REPLY MAIL
🗑️ ⚙️ 👤

Hi Anna,

Do you know **1)** anything about the Music Festival at Kite Park this weekend? It seems like **2)** _____ from school is going. I have **3)** _____ plans for this Saturday so I was thinking of going, but I don't know **4)** _____ of the bands playing. I asked **5)** _____ of my friends but hardly **6)** _____ has heard of the bands playing on Saturday. I really want to see **7)** _____ good. Are you interested in going with me? We could meet **8)** _____ in the town centre and go together by train. Let me know.

Laura

40 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

- nothing • nobody • anyone • someone
- everything • everywhere • nowhere
- somewhere • everyone • anywhere
- anything • something

- 1 A: Did you see anyone you know at the mall?
B: Actually, yes. I saw Lucy and Mark there.
- 2 A: Can we keep the puppy? He has _____ to go.
B: Sure. I'd love to.
- 3 A: Where would you like to go tonight?
B: _____ you want. It's fine by us!
- 4 A: I've forgotten _____ I learned in the course!
B: Well, you can take the course again if you like.
- 5 A: Did you all go to the library after school?
B: Yes, but _____ could find the book we needed.
- 6 A: What happened in class today?
B: The teacher asked _____ in the class to hand in their lab notes.
- 7 A: Can we meet _____ for lunch?
B: Sure. How about the new Italian restaurant downtown?
- 8 A: There is _____ on the menu that I like.
B: Why don't you try the homemade pasta?
- 9 A: What's wrong?
B: I can see _____ moving in the water.
- 10 A: You hardly ate _____ at dinner.
B: I know. My stomach is quite upset.
- 11 A: I can't find my slippers. I've looked _____.
B: Check under the table.
- 12 A: Who was on the phone?
B: _____ from the office.

Adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns.
They have the same form in the singular and the plural.
This is a nice book. (*What's the book like? Nice.*)
This bus is slow. (*What's the bus like? Slow.*)
These buses are slow. (NOT: *slows*)
- **Adjectives** go before the nouns they describe (**an old house**). They can also be used alone after the verb **to be** (**He is tall**), or other verbs such as **look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, become, get, stay**, etc. **The pizza tastes great.**
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** (smart, bad, etc), which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and **fact adjectives**, (short, big, old, etc), which give us factual information about the age, size, colour, etc of the noun.

The adjectives in the following **pairs** have a difference in meaning:

- He gave her a gold necklace for their anniversary.** (= a necklace made of gold)
The Canary Islands are famous for their golden beaches. (= beaches that have the colour of gold)
- Kim bought a silk skirt.** (= a skirt made of silk)
I love having silky hair. (= hair which feels like silk)
- We have a nice stone wall in our garden.** (= a wall made of stone)
She had a stony expression on her face. (= a cold and unresponsive expression, like a stone)

Order of adjectives

- **Opinion adjectives** go before **fact adjectives**. **a pretty tall girl**
- When there are two or more **fact adjectives** in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	noun
a	small	old	round	blue	English	china	plate

- We do not usually use a long list of adjectives before a single noun. A noun is usually described by **one, two** or **three** adjectives at the most. **a tall English man**
- The adjectives **afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, content, glad, ill, pleased**, etc are never followed by a noun. **The girl was ashamed. The children were pleased.**

Note: Many **adjectives** are formed from nouns and verbs by taking suffixes:

e.g.	-ful	wonder – wonderful
	-ic(al)	economy – economic/economical
	-ive	act – active
	-less	colour – colourless
	-ous	adventure – adventurous
	-ed	crowd – crowded
	-ing	excite – exciting, etc

41 Put the words into the correct order and add the correct article, *a* or *an*.

- 1 sofa/comfortable/white
a comfortable white sofa _____
- 2 wooden/chair/old

- 3 table/black/metal

- 4 rose/red/beautiful

- 5 green/vase/glass

- 6 dish/round/wooden

- 7 cup/china/white

- 8 brown/boot/leather

- 9 cat/grey/pretty

- 10 small/dog/brown

42 Use the adjectives to describe the objects.

1 They are smart, Italian, leather shoes. (leather, smart, Italian)



Shoes

2 It's a _____.
_____.
(blue, modern, plastic)



Chair

3 It's a(n) _____.
_____.
(expensive, porcelain, Chinese)



Vase

4 It's a(n) _____.
_____.
(woollen, old, black)



Hat

43 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives from the list.

- light • bright • casual • small • friendly
- long • careful • hand-painted • busy • old



My first day in Edinburgh was a(n) 1) bright sunny Saturday. I woke up and had a(n) 2) _____ breakfast, then put on some 3) _____ clothes and went out for a walk. As I walked round the 4) _____ city streets, I came across a(n) 5) _____ shop that caught my attention. It was in a narrow street near the castle. 6) '_____ Books Bought and Sold' read a 7) _____ sign outside. I walked in. The man behind the counter was around 60, and he had a 8) _____ white beard.

'Good morning,' he said with a(n) 9) _____ smile, 'How can I help you?' 'Can I look around?' I asked. 'Go ahead,' he said, 'But please be 10) _____ when you handle the books. Some of them are very rare.'

44 Find objects from various countries. Prepare a poster. Present them to the class.



It's a beautiful, small, Spanish doll.

Form

Affirmative	I work , He/She/It works , We/You/They work .
Negative	I don't work , He/She/It doesn't work , We/You/They don't work .
Interrogative	Do I/you work ? Does he/she/it work ? Do we/you/they work ?
Short Answers	Yes , I/you/we/they do . No , I/you/we/they don't .
	Yes , he/she/it does . No , he/she/it doesn't .

Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take **-s** after the base form of the main verb in the **third person singular** (he/she/it).
I drink – he drinks
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** take **-es**.
I miss – he misses, I brush – he brushes, I catch – he catches,
I fix – he fixes, I do – he does
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**. I cry – he cries **BUT**: Verbs ending in a **vowel + -y** keep the **-y** and take **-s** I play – he plays

Pronunciation

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

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

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines**. I **start work at 9 o'clock in the morning**.
- **repeated actions and habits** (especially with adverbs of frequency such as *always, usually*, etc). *She always walks to work. They usually go to the park in the afternoon.*
- **permanent states or situations**. *They live in Bristol.*
- **programmes and timetables** (buses, trains, etc) (future meaning). *The bus for Brighton leaves at 3 o'clock.*
- **general truths and laws of nature**. *Water boils at 100°C.*
- **sports commentaries, reviews and narrations**. *Ramsey passes the ball to Collins and scores.* (sports commentary) *Ben Affleck plays Batman very well in the film Batman vs Superman.* (review) *Then, he gets on the horse and rides away.* (narration)

Time words/phrases used with the present simple: every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at noon, at night, etc.

1 Fill in the third person singular form of the verbs below.

1 wash washes

2 give _____

3 go _____

4 try _____

5 dance _____

6 finish _____

7 stay _____

8 press _____

9 read _____

10 mix _____

11 lose _____

12 reach _____

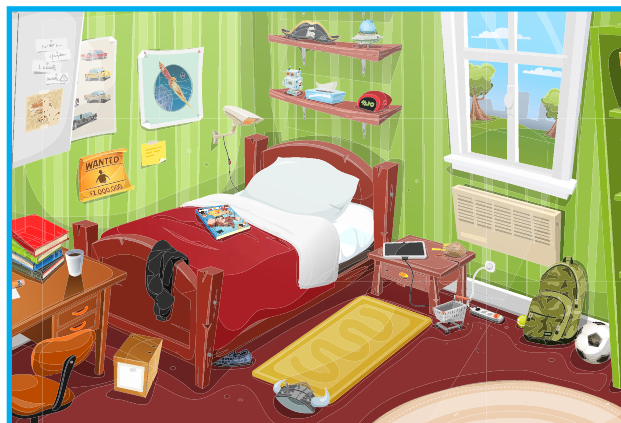
2 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Sue wake/wakes up at 8 o'clock every day.
- 2 **Do/Does** you go to the gym at the weekends?
- 3 Tony always **brushes/brush** his teeth before bedtime.
- 4 They **don't/doesn't** walk the dog late at night.
- 5 The bus **leaves/leave** at 6 pm every afternoon.
- 6 The Sun **set/sets** in the west.
- 7 John **doesn't go/don't go** to football practice on Sundays.
- 8 Stephens **pass/passes** the ball to Reading.
- 9 Ann **lives/live** in Milan. She's a teacher.
- 10 What time does your French class **finishes/finish**?

3 Expand the following prompts into sentences to make true statements. Use *doesn't/don't* where necessary.

- 1 Sun/rise/in the east
The Sun rises in the east.
- 2 it/snow/in hot weather
_____.
- 3 sharks/swim/in the ocean
_____.
- 4 goats/eat/meat
_____.
- 5 flour/grow/on trees
_____.
- 6 chickens/make/cheese
_____.
- 7 milk/come/from leaves
_____.
- 8 Sun/revolve/around the Earth
_____.
- 9 cheetahs/live/in parks
_____.
- 10 water/freeze/at 50°C
_____.

4 Look at Steve's room. Then ask and answer questions about his habits and hobbies, as in the example. Use *does* and *Yes, he does/No, he doesn't*.



- 1 Does Steve play football? Yes, he does.
- 2 _____ he have a messy room? _____
- 3 _____ he read comic books? _____
- 4 _____ he like playing the guitar? _____
- 5 _____ he go to school? _____
- 6 _____ he like pirates? _____
- 7 _____ he play rugby? _____
- 8 _____ he surf the Net? _____

5 Complete the exchanges with the *present simple* form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: Does your mum drive (your mum/drive) to work?
B: No, she doesn't. She _____ (catch) the train to work.
- 2 A: What _____ (you/usually/do) on Saturday evenings?
B: I sometimes _____ (go) out with friends or I _____ (stay) in and _____ (read) a magazine.
- 3 A: How often _____ (he/travel) abroad?
B: He _____ (fly) to Rome at least twice a month.
- 4 A: What time _____ (you/have/breakfast)?
B: We _____ (usually/eat) breakfast at 7:30.
- 5 A: _____ (they/live) in the centre of London?
B: No, their flat _____ (be) on the outskirts.

1.2 Adverbs of frequency

- **Adverbs of frequency** tell us how often something happens. They are often used with the **present simple**. They are: *always* (100%), *usually* (75%), *often* (50%), *sometimes* (25%), *seldom/rarely/hardly ever* (10%), *never* (0%).
- **Adverbs of frequency** usually come **before the main verb** (drink, work, leave, etc) but after **auxiliary verbs** (have, do, be) and **modal verbs** (can, will, must, etc).

He **always** behaves like this.

He **is never** late for work.

Do you **usually** stay at home on Saturday evenings? I **will never** forget the day we met.

- Some **adverbs of frequency** can come at the beginning or end of a sentence for **emphasis**. (sometimes, usually, often). He goes to the park **sometimes**.

Note: The adverbs *seldom*, *rarely*, *hardly ever* and *never* have a **negative meaning** so they are never used with the word *not*.

James **rarely** watches TV in the evenings. (NOT: James ~~doesn't rarely~~ watch TV in the evenings.)

Belinda is a vegetarian. She **never** eats meat. (NOT: ... she ~~doesn't never~~ eat meat.)

- 1** Complete the table with *never*, *usually*, *often*, *always*, *hardly ever* and *sometimes*.

100%	<u>always</u>	25%	_____
75%	_____	10%	_____
50%	_____	0%	<u>never</u>

- 2** Tick the appropriate gap in the sentences below to indicate the correct position of the **adverb of frequency**.

- Mary goes _____ to the cinema with her friends. (**sometimes**)
- Do you _____ go to bed _____ late in the evening? (**usually**)
- They _____ drive to work _____. (**never**)
- It _____ rains _____ here in the autumn. (**often**)
- I _____ can _____ beat Jenny at squash. (**never**)
- They _____ are _____ late for school. (**always**)
- Ted _____ goes _____ to the theatre. (**rarely**)
- Bob _____ has _____ enough time to go out these days. (**seldom**)
- Laura _____ tidies _____ the flat at the weekend. (**usually**)
- I _____ do _____ my homework in the afternoon. (**always**)
- Nina _____ is _____ rude to others. (**never**)
- Sam _____ sees his friends _____ on weekdays. (**hardly ever**)

- 3** Read about Charlie's daily routine. Rewrite the sentences to include the **adverb of frequency**, as in the example.

- Charlie gets up at 6:30 on weekdays.
(**always**)
Charlie always gets up at 6:30 on weekdays.
- He has a glass of milk with breakfast.
(**sometimes**)

- Charlie walks to school with his friend Alan.
(**usually**)

- He plays polo with his friends. (**often**)

- He stays out late in the evening. (**rarely**)

- Charlie goes to bed after 10:00 pm. (**never**)

- 4** Ask your partner about his/her habits. Use **adverbs of frequency**. Tell the class.

How often do you ...?

- read books/magazines
- tidy your room
- go swimming
- cook
- surf the Net
- go cycling
- do the shopping
- watch TV
- meet your friends
- listen to music
- play in the park

Tina **sometimes** plays in the park. She **often** goes cycling.

Form

Affirmative	I'm working, He/She/It's working, We/You/They're working.
Negative	I'm not working, He/She/It isn't working, We/You/They aren't working.
Interrogative	Am I working? Is he/she/it working? Are we/you/they working?
Short Answers	Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling

- Most verbs take **-ing** after the base form of the main verb.
tell – **telling**, catch – **catching**, stay – **staying**
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and take **-ing**.
write – **writing**, leave – **leaving**
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + a consonant** double the consonant and take **-ing**.
cut – **cutting**, stop – **stopping**
- Verbs ending in **-ie** change the **-ie** to **-y** and take **-ing**.
lie – **lying**
- Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **-l** and take **-ing**.
travel – **travelling**

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening **now**, **at the moment of speaking**. *She's eating some pizza now.*
- temporary actions** happening around the time of speaking. *She's staying at her aunt's house in New York this summer.*
- fixed arrangements** in the **near future**, especially when we know the time and the place. *We're going on a picnic tomorrow.*
- currently **changing** and **developing situations**. *The Earth is getting warmer.*
- with **always**, **constantly**, etc to express our **annoyance** at actions happening **too often**. *You are always taking my clothes without asking!*

Time words/phrases used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, tonight, these days, today, tomorrow, next week, etc.

1 Use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

1 (Paul & Kate/play tennis)

(play chess)

A: What do Paul & Kate usually do at the weekends?

B: They play tennis.

A: What are they doing now?

B: They are playing chess.



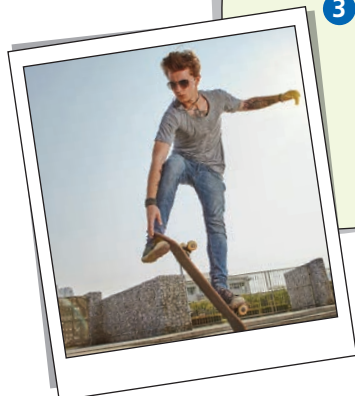
2 (Mary/do the garden)

(paint)



3 (Bob/go to the mall)

(skateboard)



4 (they/go to the cinema) (practise their new song)



2 a) Fill in the correct form of the *present continuous* or the *present simple*.



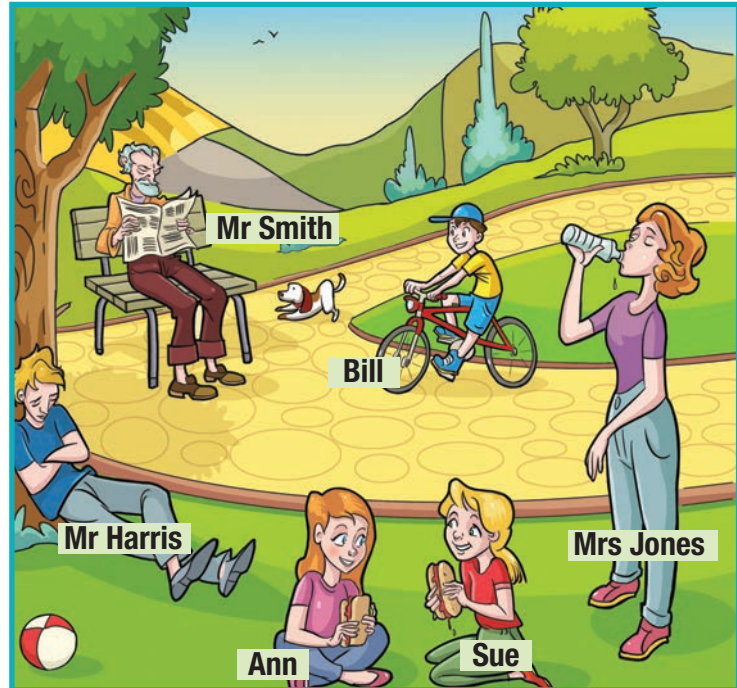
Helen 0) is staying (stay) with her friend Ann in Bath this month and she 1) _____ (enjoy) herself. She 2) _____ (take) a summer course at college and 3) _____ (plan) to be a translator when she finishes. She 4) _____ (be) good at languages; she 5) _____ (speak) French and German and she 6) _____ (learn) Chinese now. She 7) _____ (find) the language rather difficult but she 8) _____ (get) better every day and is sure to pass her exams. Now, she 9) _____ (sit) on a bench in the college campus with some classmates. They 10) _____ (talk) about the course because they 11) _____ (work) on a project together. Later, they 12) _____ (go) into town. They 13) _____ (usually/have) a snack after their lessons.

b) Read the text again and find examples of verbs describing:

- actions happening now
- temporary actions happening around the time of speaking
- fixed arrangements in the near future
- developing situations
- permanent state
- repeated actions

3 Look at the picture and correct the sentences, as in the example. Use the verbs below.

- read • have • sleep • drink • ride



- Mr Smith is sleeping.
No, he isn't. Mr Smith is reading a newspaper.
- Mrs Jones is having a picnic. _____
- Ann and Sue are playing football. _____
- Mr Harris is riding a bike. _____
- Bill is drinking water. _____



Guess: What am I doing?

4 Play in teams. Each team chooses one place and makes a list of what you can do there. The other team asks questions to find out what the members of the first team are doing.

- kitchen • garden • living room • bedroom

Team A S1: Are you in the kitchen?

Team B S1: Yes, I am.

Team A S2: Are you washing the dishes?

Team B S2: No, I'm not. etc.

Stative verbs are verbs which describe a **state** rather than an action, and do **not normally have continuous tenses**.

I **love** Chinese food. (NOT: ~~I'm loving~~ Chinese food.)

I **believe** you're wrong. (NOT: ~~I'm believing~~ you're wrong.)

These verbs include:

- verbs of the **senses**: *hear, see, smell, taste, feel, look, seem, sound, appear*, etc. **You seem** tired.
- verbs of **perception**: *understand, believe, think (= believe), imagine, know, mean, realise, suppose, recognise, seem, forget, remember*, etc. **I don't know** what you are talking about.
- verbs which express **feelings and emotions**: *like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, enjoy*, etc. **Kim loves** comedies.
- some other verbs: *have (= possess), belong to, depend, own, contain, consist, want, need, appear, fit, owe, matter*, etc. **These jeans don't fit** me; **I'll try** on another pair.

Some **stative verbs** can be used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples:

Present Simple	Present Continuous
She has a red car. (= she possesses)	She's having lunch now. (= she's eating)
I think she's a very clever girl. (= I believe)	I'm thinking about working late tonight. (= I'm considering)
The flower smells nice. (= it has a nice aroma)	She is smelling the flower. (= she is sniffing)
Do you see that man over there? (= perceive with the eyes)	I'm seeing my doctor this evening. (= I'm meeting)
She is selfish. (= this is her character – permanent state)	She is being selfish. (= she is behaving – temporary situation)
They look tired. (= they appear to be)	They are looking at the building. (= they are taking a look at)
The food tastes delicious. (= it has a delicious flavour)	Why are you tasting the food? (= testing the flavour)
This shirt feels like silk. (= it has the texture of)	Andrew is feeling his forehead to see if he's got a temperature. (= he's touching)
He appears to be very tired. (= he seems)	My daughter is appearing in the school play. (= she is performing)
This dress fits you perfectly. (= it is the right size)	Bob is fitting a basketball hoop in the garden. (= he is installing)

1 Choose the correct verb tense.

- A: Have some of this cake. It **tastes/is tasting** so good.
B: You're right. It's delicious!
- A: Would you like to go to the theatre tonight?
B: I'm sorry I can't. I **am seeing/see** Monica.
- A: **Are you understanding/Do you understand** how it works?
B: No, could you show me, please?
- A: I **am thinking/think** about buying a new laptop.
B: Oh really? What's wrong with your old laptop?
- A: Beth **is looking/looks** upset.
B: Yes. She lost her passport.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- A: Those flowers smell (smell) lovely.
What are they?
B: They are orchids.
- A: What _____ (you/look) at?
B: There's someone in the garden.
- A: This scarf _____ (feel) so soft.
B: Yes, it does.
- A: Do you know that boy over there?
B: No, but I _____ (think) he's Ann's cousin.
- A: Are you coming tomorrow?
B: Sorry, I can't. I _____ (work) late.

1.5

Present simple vs Present continuous

We use the **present simple** for:

- **permanent states or situations.** He **works** for a big company.
- **daily routines, habits and repeated actions** (especially with adverbs of frequency such as *always, usually*, etc).
I **always have** breakfast at 8 am.
- **programmes and timetables** (buses, trains, etc) (future meaning). **The bus leaves** at 9.
- **general truths and laws of nature.**
The Moon moves around the Earth.
- **sports commentaries, reviews and narrations.**
Laura Hunt **acts superbly** in the film.

Time words/phrases used with the present simple:

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

We use the **present continuous** for:

- **temporary actions, happening around the time of speaking.** He's **staying** with his friend until he finds a flat of his own.
- **actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.**
I'm **having** breakfast at the moment.
- **fixed arrangements in the near future.**
I'm **leaving** for the airport in two hours.
- **currently changing and developing situations.**
It's **getting colder** as winter approaches.
- **with always, constantly, etc, to express our annoyance at actions happening too often.**
She's **always talking** on the phone!

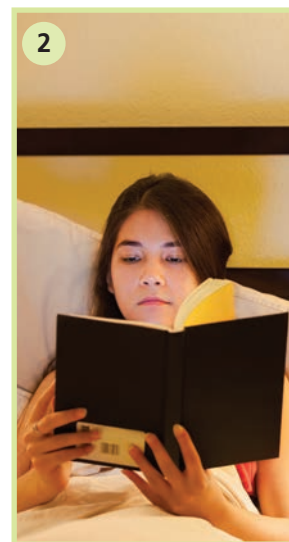
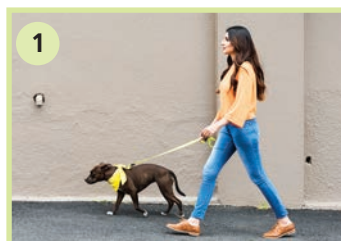
Time words/phrases used with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, at present, these days, today, tomorrow, next week, etc.

1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences 1-6. Use the verbs:

- read • walk • play • watch • have • meet

- 1 It's Monday morning. Jenny is walking her dog. She walks her dog every morning.
- 2 It's Sunday evening. Kate _____ a book. She usually _____ a book on Sunday evening.
- 3 It's Friday and John _____ his friends. He often _____ his friends after school on Fridays.
- 4 It's Saturday evening. The Smiths _____ a film. They usually _____ a film at weekends.
- 5 It's 10 o'clock in the morning and Gina _____ a snack. She _____ a snack every day at work.
- 6 It's 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He _____ tennis. He sometimes _____ tennis before he goes to the library.



2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.


- Amy walks (walk) her dog in the park every day.
- He _____ (take) the ball from Jones, shoots and scores.
- Her French _____ (get) better every day.
- _____ (you/see) Mary tomorrow evening?
- Antarctica _____ (stay) frozen all year round.
- Why _____ (he/constantly/tell) others what to do?
- What time _____ (the shop/open)?
- Debbie _____ (not/work) this week; she's on holiday.
- George _____ (not/eat) yoghurt for breakfast every morning.
- Ms Smith _____ (not/teach) in the evenings at present.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- A: Where **1** are you going (you/go) now?
B: To the market. **2** _____ (you/want) anything?
A: Yes. I **3** _____ (need) some fruit.
- A: **1** _____ (Penny/usually/sit) here?
B: Yes, but she **2** _____ (not/come) today. She **3** _____ (work) from home.
- A: Why **1** _____ (you/be) so upset?
B: Because my brother **2** _____ (always/take) my things without asking! It's so annoying!
- A: What time **1** _____ (Sue and Kevin/finish) school on Fridays?
B: Well, they **2** _____ (usually/finish) at 2:00, but today they **3** _____ (stay) late to prepare for the school clean-up day.

4 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

INBOX
OUTBOX
CONTACTS
LOG OUT



Hi Beth,

Greetings from Spain! The weather here **0** is (be) great. I **1** _____ (lie) on the beach right now with Jenny. She **2** _____ (drink) a huge glass of cold orange juice. The children **3** _____ (play) in the water and Jenny **4** _____ (watch) them.

We **5** _____ (have) a great time! We **6** _____ (stay) in a lovely room in a small hotel near the beach. Every day we **7** _____ (get up) late and **8** _____ (spend) most of our time at the beach. In the evening, we **9** _____ (try) local dishes. It's wonderful here!

I **10** _____ (look) forward to seeing you when we get back.

Love,
Sandra

b) Answer the questions based on the text.

- Where is Sandra?
She is in Spain.
- What is the weather like?

- What is she doing at the moment?

- Who is Sandra on holiday with?

- Where are they staying?

- What do they do every day?
