

Right on!

Jenny Dooley

4



Grammar Book

Student's Book



Express Publishing

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- **Subject questions** are **questions** we ask when we want to find out *who* or *what* did something; that is, when we want to know the **subject** of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words *who*, *what* or *which*. In subject questions, the verb is in the **affirmative form**.

Who is calling Billy? Julie is calling Billy.

What is in your bag? My schoolbooks are in my bag.

- **Object questions** are **questions** we ask when we want to know the **object** of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words *who*, *what* or *which*. In object questions, the verb is in the **interrogative form**.

Who is George speaking to? He's speaking to his mum.

What is John looking for? He's looking for his keys.

subject	verb	object
Emily	likes	dresses.
↓		
Who	likes	dresses?

subject	verb	object
Emily	likes	dresses.
What	does Emily	like?

Note: In **object questions**, the preposition following the verb comes at the end of the questions.

What are you thinking about?

Who are you talking to?

- 1** Write the questions to which the words in **bold** are the answers. Then identify the type of question; *S* (subject question) or *O* (object question).

- Jason is holding **some yellow flowers**.
_____ *O*
- Lisa works **at the supermarket**.

- Paul** is taking Biology this year.

- Toby listens to **pop music** after school.

- Fran and Ben** take the bus to school.

- Julia has guitar lessons **on Mondays and Fridays**.

- Mum's car** is in the garage.

- Simon** is helping Ann with her homework.

- Ian's having his party **at the sports centre**.

- Mark and I** are having lunch.

- My clothes** are in the green suitcase.

- The students are **at a museum** now.

- 2** Complete the questions, as in the examples.

- Henry is wearing a blue jacket.
 - Who is wearing a blue jacket? Henry.
 - What is Henry wearing? A blue jacket.
- Diane goes to the mall with Mary on Saturdays.
 - Who _____? Diane.
 - Who _____? Mary.
- Martin works at the bank as a teller.
 - Who _____? Martin.
 - What _____? A teller.
- Mary gave Peter the tickets.
 - Who _____? Mary.
 - What _____? The tickets.
- The children are tidying their room.
 - Who _____ their room? The children.
 - What _____? Their room.
- The bus is going to the bus station.
 - What _____ the bus station? The bus.
 - Where _____? To the bus station.
- The school is next to the library.
 - What _____? The school.
 - Where _____? Next to the library.

Prepositions of time

at	<p>at + (clock) time: at eleven o'clock, at dawn, at noon, at midnight, at 9 am/pm, etc</p> <p>at + holidays: at Halloween, at Thanksgiving, etc</p> <p>at + mealtime: at breakfast, at lunch, at dinner, etc</p> <p>at + phrases: at the moment, at present, at the weekend, etc</p>
in	<p>in + months: in April, in September, etc</p> <p>in + seasons: in (the) spring/summer/autumn/winter</p> <p>in + years/centuries: in 2004, in the seventeenth century, etc</p> <p>in + the + part of the day: in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc</p> <p>in + phrases: in two hours, in a second, in a while, in a year, etc</p>
on	<p>on + days: on Wednesday, on Christmas Day, etc</p> <p>on + dates: on 25th August, etc</p> <p>on + specific part of a certain day: on Thursday afternoon, etc</p> <p>on + (adjective) + (season/day) + part of day: on a cool spring night, on Saturday morning, etc</p>

Prepositions of a period of time

- **after** (later than sth) The children walked to school **after** they had breakfast.
- **before** (earlier than sth) She did her homework **before** she went to the cinema.
- **between** (time that separates two points) We have our lunch break **between** one and two o'clock.
- **by** (not later than a special time) Robert needs to finish his school project **by** next Friday.
- **during** (through the whole of a period of time) People should turn off their phones **during** the film.
- **for** (a period of time) My dad worked at the hospital **for** 15 years.
- **from ... to/from ... till/until** (two points that form a period) The shops are open **from** 9 am **to** 9 pm every day.

3 Underline the correct prepositions of time.

- 1 My dad gets to work **from/before** his shift starts every morning.
- 2 We're going on holiday **in/at** August.
- 3 Kate sleeps **during/on** the day because she works overnight as a nurse.
- 4 Janet works out at the gym **between/by** 7 and 8 pm every Thursday night.
- 5 The children always wake up late **on/from** Saturday and Sunday mornings.
- 6 We have to leave **in/at** six o'clock in the morning if we don't want to be late.
- 7 My last day of school before summer holidays is **on/by** Friday!
- 8 I need to finish my Science project **by/during** the end of the week.
- 9 Mario gets up **at/before** exactly 7 am every morning.
- 10 Glen only works **on/from** Monday to Wednesday each week.

4 Choose the correct item.

- 1 We need to be there **from/at/by** 9 pm or they won't let us in!
- 2 Larry plays video games **during/between/before** 4 pm and 6 pm every day.
- 3 We're going to be in Spain **on/in/from** 5th to 16th July.
- 4 Lynn always arrives at the café **by/before/during** it opens at 7 am.
- 5 James is going to be at the library **for/on/at** a few hours this afternoon.

5 Complete the sentences with: from ... to, before, by, during and for.

- 1 We need to be at the cinema by 7 pm so we can get tickets for the new Avengers film.
- 2 Tom brushes his teeth _____ a few minutes, twice a day.
- 3 The postman is dropping off a package for me _____ 10 am today.
- 4 Jane is staying at her grandparents' house _____ her summer holidays.
- 5 A lot of people work Monday to Friday _____ 9 am _____ 5 pm.

Starter Plurals

- Most nouns take -s to form the plural. **bag** → **bags**, **pencil** → **pencils**
 - Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o take -es to form the plural. **lens** → **lenses**, **class** → **classes**, **brush** → **brushes**, **watch** → **watches**, **box** → **boxes**, **tomato** → **tomatoes**
 - Some nouns ending in -o that come from other languages, or are the short form of a word, take only -s. **piano** → **pianos**, **photo** → **photos** (photograph) (BUT **hero** → **heroes**)
 - Nouns ending in a vowel + -y take -s in the plural. **boy** → **boys**
 - Nouns ending in a consonant + -y drop the -y and take -ies in the plural. **strawberry** → **strawberries**
 - Some nouns ending in -f or -fe drop the -f or -fe and take -ves in the plural. **leaf** → **leaves**, **knife** → **knives** (BUT **chef** → **chefs**, **giraffe** → **giraffes**)
 - Some nouns have the same singular & plural forms. **spacecraft** → **spacecraft**, **deer** → **deer**, **fish** → **fish**, **sheep** → **sheep**
- Irregular plurals:** **woman** → **women**, **man** → **men**, **person** → **people**, **child** → **children**, **foot** → **feet**, **tooth** → **teeth**, **mouse** → **mice**, **goose** → **geese**, **ox** → **oxen**
- Certain nouns can be used in the singular and the plural with a difference in meaning.

Singular	Plural
glass: I'd like a glass of water. (a container for drinking) She makes jewellery out of glass . (the material)	glasses: My dad wears glasses to see better. (spectacles)
paper: Greg reads the paper every morning. (a newspaper) My sister likes making flowers with paper . (the material)	papers: My parents signed the papers for our new house. (documents)
hair: My brother's hair is short. (all the hair on his head)	hairs: I've got cat hairs on my shirt. (single hairs)
wood: Sam makes bird houses with wood . (the material)	woods: Let's go for a walk in the woods . (the forest)
chocolate: Put some chocolate in the milk. (the ingredient)	chocolates: I gave my mum a box of chocolates . (a small sweet)
time: It took her a long time to finish the book. (a period of time)	times: I saw the film three times . (occasions)
room: There isn't enough room for me in the car. (space)	rooms: The house has got six rooms . (part of a building)

Singular – Plural nouns

We use **singular verb forms** with certain nouns even though they end in -s. Some of these nouns are:

- school subjects: **Maths**, **Economics**, **Physics**, etc. **Physics is** my favourite subject at school.
- games: **billiards**, **dominoes**, etc. **Dominoes is** very amusing.
- diseases: **measles**, **mumps**, etc. **Measles is** a highly contagious disease.
- physical activities: **aerobics**, **gymnastics**, etc. **Gymnastics is** a very difficult sport to learn.
- the word **news**. **Your news is** really surprising!

Some other nouns we always use singular verb forms with are: **advice**, **information**, **money**, **furniture**, **hair**, **homework**, **rubbish**, **jewellery**, **luggage**, etc. **Her jewellery is** very expensive. **Your advice was** very helpful.

Note:

With expressions of **duration**, **distance** or **money** meaning 'a whole amount' we use a singular verb. **Three hours is** very long for a lesson.

We use **plural verb forms** with:

- objects consisting of two parts: **garments** (jeans, shorts, etc), **instruments** (binoculars, etc), **tools** (scissors, pliers, etc) **My jeans are** blue. **The binoculars are** in the bottom drawer.
- nouns such as: **cattle**, **clothes**, **congratulations**, **earnings**, **outskirts**, **people**, **police**, **premises**, **stairs**, **surroundings**, **wages**, etc. **The company's earnings have** increased by 20% this year.

Group nouns

Group nouns (**army**, **audience**, **crew**, **crowd**, **family**, **government**, **press**, **staff**, **team**, etc) can take either a singular or a plural verb depending on whether we see the group as a unit or as individuals.

- We use singular verb forms when we refer to them as a unit. **The staff at Tony's is** very helpful. (the staff as a unit)
- We use plural verb forms when we refer to them as individuals. **The staff at Tony's are** mostly college students. (individual members of the staff)

6 Write the plurals of the nouns below.

- 1 scarf scarves
- 2 box _____
- 3 potato _____
- 4 dictionary _____
- 5 aubergine _____
- 6 chef _____
- 7 fish _____

7 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.

- 1 The baby is holding a toy.
The babies are holding toys.
- 2 The person is buying a packet of crisps.

- 3 There is an apple in the bowl.

- 4 The child is wearing a boot.

- 5 There is a box on the shelf.

8 Choose the correct item.

- 1 a There are two **hair/hairs** in my soup.
b I want to cut my **hair/hairs** short.
- 2 a Is there any **paper/papers** in the printer?
b There are a few **paper/papers** on the desk.
- 3 a The **time/times** is 8 o'clock right now.
b Tim goes to the gym three **time/times** a week.
- 4 a There's **room/rooms** on the shelf for some more books.
b My house has six **room/rooms** in it.
- 5 a It's too dark. Please turn on all the **light/lights**.
b The **light/lights** from the sun is shining through the clouds.
- 6 a A few **chocolate/chocolates** are left in the box.
b Annie put some **chocolate/chocolates** on top of the cake.

9 Fill in *is* or *are*.

- 1 My scissors are in my pencil case.
- 2 A pair of glasses _____ on the table.
- 3 Your ice skates _____ next to the door.
- 4 500 metres _____ not a long distance to run.
- 5 The stairs _____ being cleaned, so we are taking the lift.
- 6 Gymnastics _____ a challenging sport.
- 7 My clothes _____ wet because I didn't have an umbrella with me.
- 8 The news _____ on TV at 6 pm every day.
- 9 My flippers _____ in my beach bag!
- 10 £60 _____ too much to pay for tickets to a football match.

10 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 "_____ is Bob going out with?" "Simon."
 A Who B Where C When D What
- 2 Andrew wears _____ when he drives.
A a pair of glasses C pairs of glass
B a pair of glass D pairs of glasses
- 3 Sam works _____ the night, and sleeps by day.
A by B in C during D before
- 4 £100 _____ too much for a pair of jeans.
A are B is C be D aren't
- 5 A lion's _____ are very sharp.
A tooth C sets of tooth
B teeth D sets of teeth
- 6 Terry injured his ankle _____ the second half of the football match.
A at B on C from D in
- 7 "_____ did Lucy give to Bob?" "His notebook."
A Who B When C What D Where
- 8 John's trousers _____ too long. They reach the floor.
A are B aren't C is D isn't

- Countable nouns are nouns that **we can count**. They have both singular and plural forms. We use **a/an** with **singular countable nouns**. **a carrot, an egg**
We use **some** with plural countable nouns. **some carrots, some eggs**
- Uncountable nouns are nouns which **we cannot count**. They can be used alone or with **some, any, no, much**, etc. **some oil** (NOT: ~~one oil, two oils~~, etc). They usually have singular forms only. These include:
food: rice, cheese, butter, flour, sugar, salt, etc **liquid:** oil, juice, milk, coffee, tea, water, etc

Notes:

- We can use **a/an, one, two**, etc, with nouns such as **coffee, tea**, etc, when we order something.
We'll have two teas, please.
- We use **some** in the **affirmative** with either **countable nouns in the plural** or with **uncountable nouns**.
I ate some strawberries. Have some tea.

Quantifiers

	Countable	Uncountable	Examples
affirmative	some/a lot (of)/lots (of)/many (formal)	some/a lot (of)/lots (of)/much (formal)	There are some bananas on the table. There is some rice in the bowl. There are lots of books in the bookcase. There is a lot of sugar in my coffee.
interrogative	any/many	any/much	Are there any eggs in the fridge? Is there any salt in the cupboard? Are there many people at the party? Is there much oil in the bottle?
negative	no/not any/not many	no/not any/not much	There aren't any apples in the basket. There isn't any juice in the carton. There aren't many biscuits in the packet. There isn't much jam in the jar. There are no oranges in the bag.
	a few (= some) very few (= not enough)	a little (= some) very little (= not enough)	Only a few people liked the film. I read very few books during my holidays. I always add a little salt to my food. We've got very little milk, so we can't have cereal.

- Some** and **any** are used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns. **Some** is normally used in affirmative sentences. **Any** is used in interrogative and negative sentences. **There are some glasses in the cupboard. Is there any milk? No, there isn't any in the carton. Some** can also be used in interrogative sentences when we expect a positive answer; for example, when we make a request or an offer. **Would you like some cake?**
- A lot of/Lots of + countable/uncountable nouns** are normally used in affirmative sentences. **She's got a lot of/lots of shoes. A lot of** can also be used in questions and negations in informal English. **Did you eat a lot of chocolate at the party?**
- Many + countable nouns** } are normally used in questions and negations.
Much + uncountable nouns }
Are there many books in the bookcase? There isn't much sugar in the bowl.
- Many** and **much** can also be used in positive sentences after **too, so, how** or in formal English.
You spend too much time on your computer. There are so many people outside the cinema.
- How much/many** are used in interrogative sentences. **How much sugar do we need for the pie? How many people are there at the party?**
- A few** (= some, a small number) + countable nouns } have a positive meaning.
A little (= some, a small amount of) + uncountable nouns }
I have a little flour, so I'll make a few biscuits.
- Few** (= not many, almost none) + countable nouns } have a negative meaning.
Little (= not much, almost none) + uncountable nouns }
Few people still write letters to their family and friends. Susan's got little money; she can't buy a car.

Notes:

- Few/Little** can be used with **very** for emphasis. **Very few people still write letters to their family and friends. I have got very little information on the subject, so I have to do some research.**
- We use **most/some/any/many/much/(a) few/(a) little/several/a great deal/one/two**, etc + **of** when a noun follows, which is preceded by **this, that, these, those, a, the** or possessives. **Most of the people enjoyed the film.**

Partitives

We cannot use *a/an* or a number before an uncountable noun. If we want to say how much of something there is, we use a phrase of quantity, called a **partitive**, followed by *of*. Partitives can be used with **uncountable nouns** or **plural countable nouns**. *a piece of cake – pieces of cake, a packet of biscuits – packets of biscuits*

- a **piece** of cake/news/advice
- a **pot** of yoghurt/honey
- a **tube** of toothpaste
- an ice **cube**
- a **glass/bottle** of soda/water
- a **cup/pot** of coffee/tea
- a **loaf/slice** of bread
- a **bunch** of grapes
- a **jar** of jam/honey
- a **pair** of trousers/scissors
- a **carton** of milk
- a **kilo** of meat
- a **packet** of rice/biscuits
- a **bar** of chocolate/soap
- a **bowl** of cereal/soup
- a **can** of cola

11 Write C or U.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 T-shirt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 bookshop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 syrup | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 stick | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 bread | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12 Choose the correct item.

- There are ____ strawberries in the basket.
A any B much C little **D some**
- "How many bottles of water do we need?"
"Just ____."
A not much C a few
B not many D a little
- Are there ____ aubergines in the fridge?
A any C some
B much D not much
- There's ____ ketchup in the bottle. Let's get more at the supermarket.
A very much C very few
B very little D very many
- How ____ sugar do we need for the recipe?
A some B no C many D much
- There are ____ restaurants open after 11 pm in this area.
A very many C very few
B very much D very little
- How ____ boxes do you need?
A few B many C any D little
- There's ____ food in the house; let's go shopping.
A not many C not much
B some D not lots
- There are a ____ of gyms in my city.
A lot C much
B lots D many
- We have very ____ time to get ready for the party. Let's hurry up!
A lots B few C little D a lot

13 Fill in with the correct quantifier: a lot of, a few, few, no, some, a little.

- There's _____ **no** butter in the fridge, so I need to buy some at the supermarket.
- There are _____ plates in the dishwasher but it isn't full yet.
- We only need _____ oil in the recipe, so don't put too much!
- Very _____ students walk to school; most of them take the bus.
- We eat _____ vegetables, so we need to go to the market often.
- "Would you like _____ potatoes, Liam?"
"Yes, please."

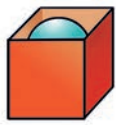
14 Look at the list and complete it with the correct partitives.

Shopping List

- six slices of cheese 
- a _____ of flour 
- a _____ of chocolates 
- a _____ of olives 
- a _____ of toothpaste 
- a _____ of grapes 
- a _____ of juice 
- a _____ of olive oil 

Starter

Prepositions of place



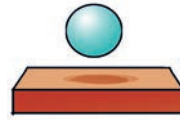
in/inside



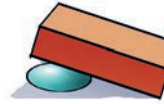
at



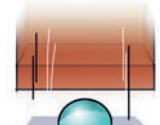
on



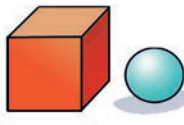
above



under



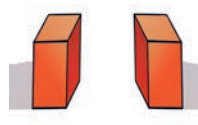
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near



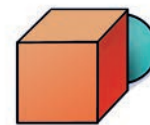
next to/beside



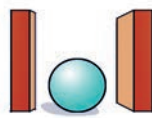
opposite



in front of



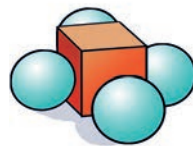
behind



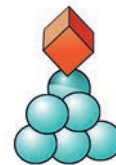
between



among



around



on top of



against

At

We use *at*:

- when we refer to a **particular point or position**. *Wally is at the bus stop.*
- to say where an **event** takes place. *The festival is at the park.*
- in the expressions: *at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of, at the bottom of, at sea* (= working on a ship), *at the station/airport, at the seaside*, etc. *The climbers are at the top of the mountain.*
- with addresses when we mention the house number. *I live at 24 Bale Street. BUT in Oxford Street*
- to talk about a person's **house or business**. *at Ben's (house), at the florist's*

In

We use *in*:

- in the expressions: *in the middle, in the sky, in the shade, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/magazine/book, in a picture/photo, in a street, in the world, in a lesson, in the country, in one's hand*, etc. *Paul is in hospital because he broke his leg.*
- with the names of **towns, cities, countries and continents**. *in Henley, in Rome, in Portugal, in Africa*

Note: We use *in* when we refer to a building itself. However, we use *at* when we refer to the normal function of the building. *The students were in the school.* (inside the building) *The students were at school.* (They were having lessons.)

On

We use *on* in the expressions: *on the left/right, on a(n) platform/page/screen/island/beach/coast, on a map, on a farm, on a menu, on the first/second floor*, etc, *on the phone*. *Our flat is on the third floor.*

on a chair BUT in an armchair

on/at the corner of a street BUT in the corner of a room

15 Complete the sentences with *at*, *in* or *on*.

- 1 The magazine is on the coffee table next to the vase.
- 2 Kate is _____ the beach right now.
- 3 Mum is cooking dinner _____ the kitchen.
- 4 Kim and Kelly are _____ school today.
- 5 "Where is the lettuce?" "It's _____ the bowl."
- 6 Your hockey stick is _____ the table.

16 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The gym is **opposite/between** the bakery.
- 2 The newer books are **at/on** the front of the bookshop.
- 3 I can't open the door because there's something heavy **inside/against** it.
- 4 I can't reach the items on the shelf **above/in front of** me because it's too high.
- 5 There are lots of trees **around/in** my house.
- 6 There is a car park **behind/among** the hospital.
- 7 The climbers put a flag **below/on top of** the mountain.
- 8 You can relax – you're **among/in** friends now.
- 9 There is a clothes shop **on/below** our flat.

17 Look at the picture and fill in the correct preposition of place.



Ann's living room is small but very cosy. There is a big white sofa on one side of the room and a wooden cabinet 1) opposite the sofa. There is a nice lamp 2) _____ the cabinet. There is a coffee table 3) _____ the sofa and the cabinet. There is also an armchair 4) _____ the coffee table. The armchair is 5) _____ some big glass doors with lovely blue curtains hanging 6) _____ them. The walls in Ann's living room are beige, except for the wall 7) _____ the sofa, which is blue to match the curtains. There's a mirror 8) _____ the blue wall 9) _____ the sofa. It's in the shape of the sun. There is also a little table 10) _____ the sofa.



Guess what?

- 18 Play in teams. The teacher thinks of an object or person in the classroom and gives a clue using a preposition of place. Then, in turns, students from each team guess the object/person. The team with the most points wins.

Teacher: It is above the door.

Team A S1: It's the clock.

Speaking

- 19 Look at the picture. In pairs, make sentences using prepositions of place, as in the example.



A: There is a teddy bear on the chair.

B: There is a basket under the painting. etc

Writing

- 20 Write a short description of your living room using prepositions of place. You can use Ex. 17 as a model.

Starter Question words

Wh-questions begin with a question word such as *who, what, where, when*, etc. We put the auxiliary (*is, are, do, does, have, has*) or modal verb (*can, must*, etc) before the subject.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who (people) "Who is that boy talking to Joe?" "That's Stan." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where (place) "Where are you going right now?" "I'm going to school."
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whose (possession) "Whose book is this?" or "Whose is this book?" "It's mine." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why (reason) "Why are you sad?" "(Because) I lost my cat."
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which/what (things) Which is used alone or before a noun, one/ones or of to ask about a limited choice of things. Which hat do you like the most – the white or the green one? (You have to choose between the two, so the choice is limited.) Which is also used with comparative and superlative forms. Which is the tallest – a giraffe or an elephant? What is more general and is used alone or before a noun to ask about an unlimited choice of things. What kind of films do you like? (There are many kinds of films, such as comedy, sci-fi, animation, thriller, etc, so the choice is unlimited.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how much (quantity) "How much does this coat cost?" "Ninety pounds."
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how many (number) "How many children were at the party?" "About fifteen."
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how (manner) How do you make hamburgers?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long (length)/how tall (height) "How long is the Mississippi River?" "It's over 3,700 km long." "How tall are you?" "I'm 1.60 m tall."
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when/how long (ago)/how often/what time (time) "When is the dance competition?" "On Friday." "How long is the film?" "Three hours." "How long ago did you see Brenda?" "Two weeks ago." "How often do you go to the gym?" "Twice a week." "What time do you go to work?" "At 9 o'clock." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how old (age) "How old is your dad?" "He's 45 years old."
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how far (distance) "How far is the department store?" "It's about 2 km from here."

21 Complete the sentences with the correct question words.

- 1 " Who is that girl next to Ann?" "That's my cousin Julie."
- 2 " _____ do you play darts?" "Once or twice a month."
- 3 " _____ is your little sister?" "She's five."
- 4 " _____ does your mum usually buy fruit and vegetables?" "At the greengrocer's."
- 5 " _____ is your favourite sport?" "Football."
- 6 " _____ does Peter wake up every morning?" "At 6 am."
- 7 " _____ gloves are these?" "They're mine."
- 8 " _____ film do you want to see – the comedy or the thriller?" "The thriller."
- 9 " _____ are you late?" "I'm late because I missed the bus."
- 10 " _____ are you leaving for London?" "Today."
- 11 " _____ does your mum get to work?" "She takes the bus."
- 12 " _____ is Tom?" "He's over there talking to Mr Jones."

22 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

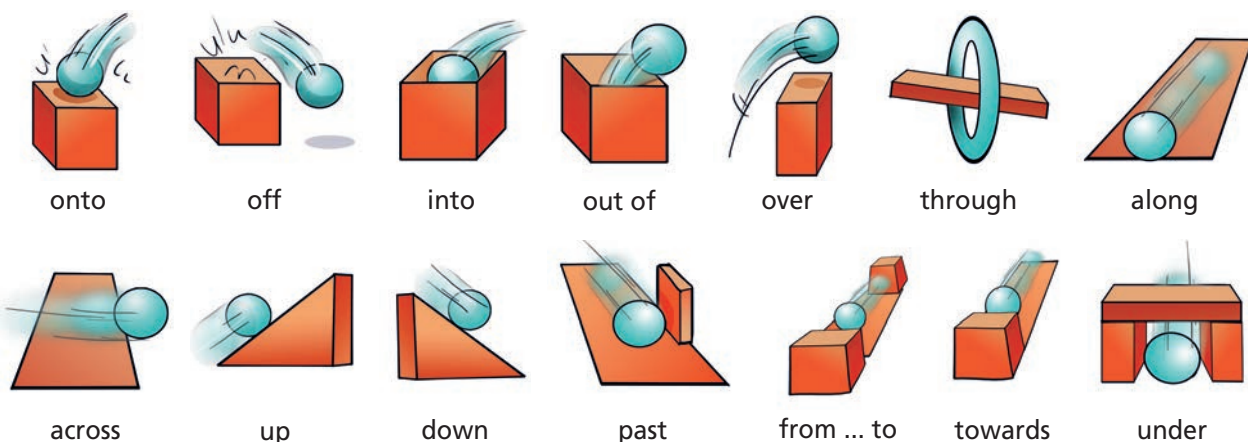
- 1 **Who is your best friend?**
Billy is my best friend.
- 2 _____
Andrea lives at **15 Main Street**.
- 3 _____
The badminton match begins at **10 am**.
- 4 _____
Tony plays tennis **twice a week**.
- 5 _____
I would like **pizza** for dinner.

Speaking

23 Student A, imagine you went shopping last week. Student B, ask Student A questions to find out information. Use as many question words as possible.

- B: What did you do last week?
A: I went shopping. etc

Prepositions of movement



- When we talk about a means of transport, we use the preposition **by**. **by car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat/ship/etc** BUT **on foot**
- We do not use the preposition **by** when there is an article (**a/an/the**), a possessive adjective (**my, your, etc**) or a possessive case before the means of transport, or when the means of transport is in the plural. **on the bus** (NOT: ~~by the bus~~), **in your car** (NOT: ~~by your car~~), **on the five o'clock train**, **on the boat**, **in Jane's car**, **on ships**

24 Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 Walk along/through Oak Street and turn left.
- 2 Turn right and go over/up Queen Street towards the library.
- 3 Go onto/down Green Street until you get to the zebra crossing.
- 4 The butcher's is past/through the bakery on your right.
- 5 How do I get from the post office to/under the florist's?
- 6 Turn onto/along Main Street at the traffic lights.
- 7 The lighthouse helps ships out/off the coast avoid crashing into the rocks.

25 Fill in *by, on or in*.

- 1 We went to the beach by car.
- 2 Have you ever flown in a hot-air balloon?
- 3 The only way to get to the top of the mountain is on foot.
- 4 We were riding on the train when it suddenly stopped.
- 5 Tina thinks it's too dangerous to travel on motorcycle.
- 6 My family went on a cruise for our summer holiday.
- 7 People used to ride on wagons before we had cars and trains.

26 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The boat managed to go _____ the bridge without hitting it.
 A under C across
 B past D down
- 2 The train was dark while we went _____ a tunnel.
 A out of C over
 B onto D through
- 3 The hurricane is heading straight _____ the coast and will hit soon.
 A off C by
 B towards D past
- 4 It's very dangerous to go _____ the waterfall in a kayak.
 A through C over
 B into D onto
- 5 How are we going to get _____ the river without a bridge?
 A around C out of
 B across D through
- 6 Please put the supplies _____ the boot of the car.
 A against C over
 B onto D into
- 7 We were so happy to step _____ the car at the end of the journey.
 A through C into
 B out of D around

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Affirmative/Negative/ Interrogative	
Determiners	some	no/not any	any	every	
Pronouns	someone/ somebody	no one/not anyone nobody/not anybody	anyone/ anybody	everyone/everybody	people
	something	nothing/not anything	anything	everything	things
Adverbs	somewhere	nowhere/not anywhere	anywhere	everywhere	places

- **Some, any** and **no** are used with **uncountable nouns** (milk, honey, etc.) and **plural countable nouns** (pens, bags, etc.). **some tea, some strawberries**
- **Some** and its compounds can be used in interrogative sentences when we make an offer or a request. **Would you like some cake?** (offer) **Can someone answer the phone?** (request)
- **Any** and its compounds are used in **interrogative** and **negative** sentences. They can also be used with negative words such as **without, never, seldom, rarely, hardly**. **Are there any burgers left? There isn't anything you can do. There was such thick fog we could hardly see anything.**
- When **any** and its compounds are used in affirmative sentences, there is a difference in meaning. Study the following examples:
 - You can come by any time you like.** (It doesn't matter when.)
 - Anyone/Anybody can come to the festival.** (It doesn't matter who.)
 - You can make anything you want for dinner.** (It doesn't matter what.)
 - We can go anywhere you want for our summer holiday.** (It doesn't matter where.)
- **No** and its compounds are used instead of **not any** in negative sentences. **There aren't any tickets left./There are no tickets left.**
- We use a **singular verb** with **compounds of some, any** and **no**. **There is someone/somebody waiting for you. Is there anything you need from the butcher's? There is nothing in the room.**
- **Every** is used with singular countable nouns. **Every window in the house is closed.**
- The pronouns **everyone/everybody, everything** and the adverb **everywhere** are used in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences, and are followed by a singular verb. **Everyone/Everybody is here, so we can start the lesson.** (NOT: ~~Everyone/Everybody are here~~)

27 Choose the correct item.

- There's **some/every** cheese, but there isn't any bread.
- We have **anything/everything** we need for our camping holiday.
- Are there **some/any** bottles of cola left in the kitchen?
- There are **no/some** badminton courts in my area, so I play in a nearby neighbourhood.
- I want to go **somewhere/anywhere** exciting for an adventure holiday.
- Everyone/No one** is ready, so let's go!
- Can **somebody/nobody** help me, please?
- I can't find my keys **nowhere/anywhere**.
- Julian couldn't see **anything/nothing** without his glasses.

28 Fill in the gaps with the correct compound of the words in brackets.

- Marie and Leslie were bored because they had **nothing** (**no**) to do.
- There's _____ (**some**) at the door.
- You shouldn't drive your car _____ (**every**). Instead, take public transport.
- "Was _____ (**any**) left on the ship when the rescuers found it?" "No, they all escaped on a lifeboat."
- Would you like _____ (**some**) to drink?
- We tried to book a hotel, but there was _____ (**no**) to stay in the area.
- Does _____ (**every**) have enough food, or shall I get some more?
- I was looking for John, but _____ (**no**) knew where he was.

29 Fill in: *some, any, no, every or one of their compounds.*



The Best Trip Ever

My trip to Paris was the best ever. **1) Everything** was perfect and **2) everyone** enjoyed themselves. On the first day, we had **3) no** special planned, so we just walked around the city and visited **4) many** shops. Then, we stopped at a small restaurant and had **5) something** to eat before heading back to our hotel. On the second day, we visited the Eiffel Tower. At the top of the tower, we asked **6) someone** to take a group picture of us. Unfortunately, it was only a two-day trip, so we had **7) no** time to visit the Arc de Triomphe. Also, we didn't see **8) any** famous painting at the Louvre. But that's OK. It's a good reason for us to go back to Paris again **9) some** time soon. I wouldn't want to visit **10) anywhere** else!

30 Rewrite the sentences with the correct compounds.

- All the guests** had fun at the party.
Everyone/Everybody had fun at the party.
- There's **an object** on the floor over there.

- Is there **a place** that we can buy lunch near here?

- No people** at the beach got sunburnt.

- I'm sure there's **a person** that can help us here.

- Was there **a person** at the door?

31 Choose the correct item.

- Do we have ___ we need for our trip?
A something **C everything**
B anything D nothing
- Jack couldn't come with us because ___ came up at the last minute.
A something C nothing
B anything D everything
- Susan doesn't walk ___ since she got a car.
A somewhere C nowhere
B anywhere D everywhere
- ___ in my family speaks French. We only speak English.
A Somebody C Everybody
B Anybody D Nobody
- I've looked ___ for my keys, but I still haven't found them.
A somewhere C everywhere
B anywhere D nowhere
- My sister is so lazy. She does ___ all day.
A something C everything
B anything D nothing
- Did you buy ___ while you were in Spain?
A something C everything
B anything D nothing
- I'm sure I've seen you ___ before.
A somewhere C everywhere
B anywhere D nowhere
- The film was so funny that ___ in the cinema was laughing.
A somewhere C everyone
B anyone D no one



Present simple Form: main verb (+ -s in the third person singular)		Present continuous Form: subject + verb to be (am/is/are) + main verb -ing	
AFFIRMATIVE	I/You eat. He/She/It eats. We/You/They eat.	AFFIRMATIVE	I'm listening. You're listening. He/She/It's listening. We/You/They're listening.
NEGATIVE	I/You do not/don't eat. He/She/It does not/doesn't eat. We/You/They do not/don't eat.	NEGATIVE	I'm not listening. You aren't listening. He/She/It isn't listening. We/You/They aren't listening
INTERROGATIVE	Do I/you/we/they eat? Does he/she/it eat? Do we/you/they eat?	INTERROGATIVE	Am I listening? Are you listening? Is he/she/it listening? Are we/you/they listening?
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 .	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 (3rd-person singular affirmative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most verbs take -s in the third-person singular. I take – he takes Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o take -es. I kiss – he kisses, I wish – he wishes, I watch – he watches, I mix – he mixes, I do – he does Verbs ending in consonant + y drop the -y and take -ies. I try – he tries Verbs ending in vowel + y take -s. I play – he plays Use We use the present simple for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> daily routines/repeated actions (especially with adverbs of frequency: <i>often, usually, always</i>, etc). She goes to school at 8:00 am. habits. She watches TV after dinner. permanent states. They live in York. timetables/schedules (future meaning). The train leaves at 11:00. general truths and laws of nature. The Sun sets in the west. reviews/sports commentaries/narrations. Julie wins the tennis tournament. 		Spelling of the present participle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most verbs take -ing after the base form of the main verb. do – doing, drink – drinking Verbs ending in -e drop the -e and take -ing. come – coming Verbs ending in one vowel + consonant and which are stressed on the last syllable, double the consonant and take -ing. sit – sitting, begin – beginning BUT whisper – whispering (stress on 1st syllable) Verbs ending in -ie change the -ie to -y and add -ing. lie – lying Use We use the present continuous for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions happening now, at the moment of speaking. She is doing her homework now. actions happening around the time of speaking. She is working at a restaurant these days. fixed arrangements in the near future, especially when we know the time and the place. We're travelling to Paris tomorrow. temporary situations. Mel is staying with his aunt for the summer. changing or developing situations. His English is getting better every day. frequently repeated actions, with <i>always, constantly</i> and <i>continually</i>, to express annoyance or criticism. She is always taking my clothes! 	
Time words/phrases used with the present simple: every day/month/hour/summer/morning/evening, etc, usually, often, sometimes, always, etc, on Sundays/ Tuesdays, etc		Time words/phrases used with the present continuous: now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, these days, today, tomorrow, next month, etc	

1 Identify the tenses and match them to the correct use.

- 1 I'm going hiking tomorrow.
present continuous
- 2 The film starts at 6:30 pm. _____
- 3 I listen to the radio when I wake up.

- 4 Ben lives in England. _____
- 5 The moon moves around the Earth.

- 6 You're always taking my skateboard without asking! _____
- 7 This sport is becoming more and more popular. _____
- 8 She's looking at the photographs now.

- 9 I'm staying with a friend for a week.

- 10 He shoots the arrow ... and he hits the centre of the target! _____
- 11 I wake up at 7:30 am. _____
- 12 I'm learning to ice skate these days.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | daily routines/repeated actions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b | habits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c | permanent states |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d | timetables/schedules |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e | general truths and laws of nature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f | reviews/sports commentaries/narrations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> g | actions happening now, at the moment of speaking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> h | actions happening around the time of speaking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> i | fixed arrangements in the near future |
| <input type="checkbox"/> j | temporary situations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> k | changing or developing situations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> l | for frequently repeated actions to express annoyance or criticism |

2 Underline the correct time expression.

- 1 I play tennis every weekend/now.
- 2 I'm getting good grades tomorrow/these days.
- 3 The bus leaves at 10:00 am on Mondays/always.
- 4 I'm exercising at the gym right now/usually.
- 5 Are you going bowling sometimes/tomorrow?
- 6 We always/nowadays train before a big football match.
- 7 I'm staying with my grandparents at the moment/on Sundays.
- 8 We go to the park today/every Saturday.

3 Underline the correct verb form.

- 1 I am reading/read a book at the moment.
- 2 My hair is/is being brown.
- 3 Plants are producing/produce oxygen.
- 4 I am saving/save my pocket money these days for a new video game.
- 5 You are always using/you always use my laptop without asking; stop it!
- 6 What do you do/are you doing this weekend?
- 7 I always sleep/am always sleeping with the window open.
- 8 I use/am using my mum's computer because mine is at the repair shop.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 George is studying (study) at the library right now.
- 2 Trees _____ (grow) towards the light.
- 3 Suzie _____ (visit) Portugal next week.
- 4 Miller _____ (score) the winning goal and the game is over!
- 5 We _____ (live) in Wales; it's my home.
- 6 She _____ (take) a break from the football team until her leg is better.
- 7 The play _____ (begin) at 7 pm.
- 8 More and more people _____ (move) to this town.

1.2

Adverbs of frequency

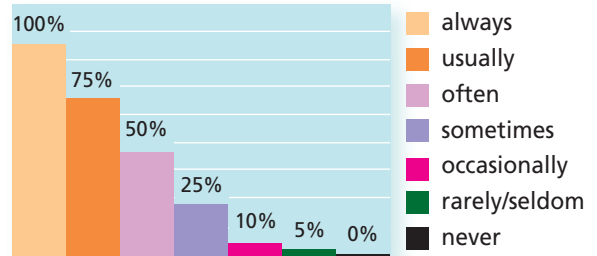
The **adverbs of frequency** show us how often something happens. They answer the question *How often ...?* We often use adverbs of frequency with the **present simple**.

"Does she **always** walk to school?" "No, she doesn't. She **usually** rides her bike."

Use

We use **adverbs of frequency**:

- before the main verb. **Simon never plays video games. He thinks they are a waste of time.**
- after the auxiliary verbs **be, have, do** and **modal verbs** such as **can, will, must**, etc.
Tammy is often late for school.
They don't often spend time together.
You can always come to me for help.



Note:

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

David **rarely** drinks coffee. (NOT: ~~David doesn't rarely drink coffee.~~)

They **seldom** throw parties. (NOT: ~~They don't seldom throw parties.~~)

1 Put the adverb of frequency in brackets in the correct position.

- 1 My mum always makes _____ dinner after work. (always)
- 2 I _____ stay _____ up late. (rarely)
- 3 The bus _____ is not _____ on time. (always)
- 4 Do you _____ argue _____ with your sister? (often)
- 5 I don't _____ eat _____ fast food. (usually)
- 6 I _____ try _____ a new hobby. (occasionally)

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs and adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- 1 Frank often watches (often/watch) TV in the evening.
- 2 _____ (you/usually/listen) to this type of music?
- 3 We _____ (occasionally/go) paragliding.
- 4 It _____ (rarely/rain) here.
- 5 _____ (he/always/sing) this well?
- 6 I _____ (not/usually/come) to this café.
- 7 Terry _____ (never/be) bored at the weekend.
- 8 Lana _____ (sometimes/help) out her parents with the housework.

3 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

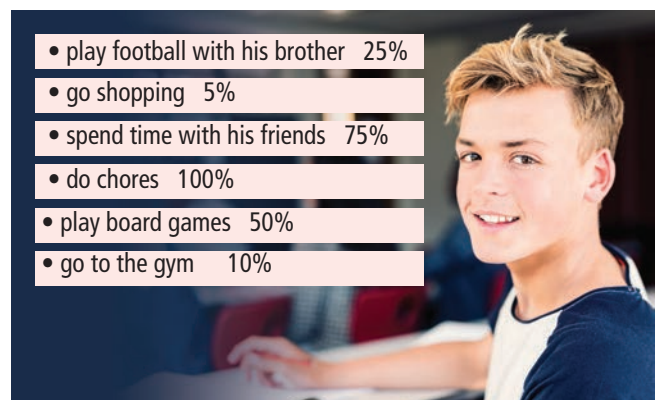
- 1 Simone goes to bed at 9 pm. (rarely)
Simone rarely goes to bed at 9 pm.
- 2 Emma plays chess with us. (never)

- 3 I get stressed. (sometimes)

- 4 I drink water when I'm thirsty. (usually)

Speaking

4 Look at Dave's weekend activities. In pairs, ask and answer questions. Use adverbs of frequency.



A: How often does he play football with his brother?

B: He sometimes plays football with his brother.

Stative verbs are verbs which describe a state rather than an action, and do not usually have a continuous form.

These are:

- verbs of the **senses** (*appear, feel, hear, look, see, smell, sound, taste*, etc). *It smells nice.*
- verbs of **perception** (*believe, forget, know, understand*, etc). *I don't understand this exercise.*
- verbs which express **feelings and emotions** (*desire, hate, like, love, prefer, want*, etc). *Chris loves spicy food.*
- other verbs: *agree, be, belong, contain, cost, fit, have, include, keep, need, owe, own*, etc.

Do you agree with his offer?

Some of these verbs can be used in continuous tenses, but with a difference in meaning.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
She is quite clever. (= character – permanent state)	She is being rude. (= he is behaving – temporary state)
I think you need to study more. (= I believe)	I'm thinking about having a snack. (= I am considering)
They have a dog. (= they possess)	You're having a terrible time. (= are experiencing) They're having a dinner party. (= are holding) We're having some coffee. (= are eating/drinking)
Sarah looks fantastic. (= appears)	I'm looking at the statues in the museum. (= I am taking a look at)
I see that you are happy. (= it is visible) I see why you like eating here. (= I understand)	I'm seeing the dentist this afternoon. (= I am meeting)
This coat feels soft. (= it has the texture of)	Ben is feeling the desk to find his keys in the dark. (= is touching)
This soup tastes good. (= it has a nice flavour)	Ned's tasting the food to see if it's OK. (= he is testing the flavour)
This perfume smells great. (= it has a nice aroma)	Julia is smelling the flowers on her desk. (= she is sniffing)
Gary appears to be sad. (= he seems)	My favourite singer is appearing live on TV. (= she is performing)
Those trousers fit you well. (= they are the right size)	Amy is fitting a basket on her bike. (= she is installing)

Note: The verbs *look* (when we refer to somebody's appearance), *feel* (when we experience a particular emotion), *hurt* and *ache* can be used in simple or continuous tenses with no difference in meaning. *You look great!* = *You're looking great!*, *I feel sad.* = *I'm feeling sad.*, *My head hurts/aches.* = *My head is hurting/aching.*

1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 We have/are having two birds.
- 2 I have/am having fun.
- 3 Your holiday photos are looking/look really lovely; what an amazing resort!
- 4 Why is he being/is he so impolite? He is/is being usually so well-behaved.
- 5 This milkshake is tasting/tastes great.
- 6 I am seeing/see my friend later.
- 7 I think/am thinking about trying yoga.
- 8 You appear/are appearing to be worried.
- 9 I am looking/look at the painting you told me about.
- 10 This hat isn't fitting/doesn't fit me.

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

- 1 The chef is tasting (taste) the soup to check the flavour.
- 2 He _____ (be) very nice today; he's not usually so friendly!
- 3 The shop _____ (appear) to be closed.
- 4 I _____ (see) why you like hiking here; it's a beautiful place.
- 5 I _____ (have) lots of fun on this holiday.
- 6 I _____ (think) the gym is on this street.
- 7 He _____ (feel) the football to see if it has enough air in it.
- 8 I _____ (have) a book about knitting that you might like.
- 9 Ed and Al _____ (have) salad for lunch.
- 10 I _____ (see) the headmaster after school.

3 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a I think he's funny.
- b I'm thinking he's funny.
- 2 a The flowers are smelling nice.
- b The flowers smell very nice.
- 3 a It is feeling warm in this room.
- b It feels warm in this room.
- 4 a I'm having fish for lunch today.
- b I have fish for lunch today.
- 5 a I'm being Irish, I'm from Dublin.
- b I'm Irish, I'm from Dublin.
- 6 a I see that you are good at archery.
- b I am seeing that you are good at archery.
- 7 a The band you like appear on TV tonight.
- b The band you like are appearing on TV tonight.
- 8 a Those shoes fit you well.
- b Those shoes are fitting you well.

4 Find the mistake and correct it.

- 1 We usually **A are going** to the park at the weekends, but today, we **B are going** to the beach.
We usually go to the park at the weekends ...
- 2 I **A am not swimming** much these days because I **B am not having** any free time.

- 3 Your outfit **A looks** great. It **B is fitting** you so well.

- 4 We **A are travelling** to France tomorrow. We **B are always travelling** there by train.


- 5 I **A am doing** my history homework while my brother **B tidies** his room.

- 6 Eric **A is** usually very busy on Saturdays, but this Saturday he **B is having** nothing to do.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Jake usually _____ to bed at 9:00. Tonight, he _____ to bed at 10:30. **(go)**
- 2 Brian _____ Spanish this year. He _____ every evening. **(study)**
- 3 I _____ football every Saturday. This Saturday we _____ against another school. **(play)**
- 4 My dog _____ a labrador. He _____ silly today! **(be)**
- 5 I _____ the flowers to see if they _____ nice. **(smell)**
- 6 I _____ about joining a gym. I _____ I would enjoy it. **(think)**
- 7 I _____ tea right now, but I usually _____ juice. **(drink)**


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



New

Inbox

Trash

Search 


Hi Finn!

You asked me about my daily routine and what I'm doing this weekend.

Well, I **1** _____ **(wake)** up at 8.00 am every morning, and then I always **2** _____ **(have)** cereal for breakfast. I **3** _____ **(think)** breakfast **4** _____ **(be)** the most important meal of the day. My brother and I **5** _____ **(try)** to exercise more, so we **6** _____ **(walk)** to school these days. We **7** _____ **(live)** near my school, so it **8** _____ **(not/take)** long to get there. My favourite lesson of the day is History. I **9** _____ **(love)** learning about different ancient civilisations around the world. At the moment, we **10** _____ **(learn)** about life in Ancient Greece. In the evenings, I **11** _____ **(be)** pretty busy with schoolwork, but when I have a free minute, I **12** _____ **(read)** about parkour, which is my passion. This weekend, I **13** _____ **(do)** parkour with my friends at the park. The park **14** _____ **(open)** at 6:30 am, so we're going to arrive early and spend the whole day there. Parkour's great, and I'm happy that it **15** _____ **(become)** more and more well-known.

What about you? What **16** _____ **(you/do)** every day? What **17** _____ **(you/do)** this weekend?

Write back soon,
Sid



7 Choose the correct item.

- I _____ from Paris, but I live in Spain.
A come C comes
B am coming D is coming
- It _____ right now, so take an umbrella.
A rain C rains
B is raining D are raining
- I listen to music _____.
A right now C every day
B at the moment D today
- Rob and I _____ a bike rack onto our car.
A fit C fits
B is fitting D are fitting
- He is _____ leaving dirty dishes in the sink!
A often C occasionally
B always D never
- I never _____ milk – I am allergic to it.
A drink C drinks
B am drinking D are drinking
- How _____ do you prepare a meal?
A never C always
B usually D often
- The library _____ to be closed.
A appear C appears
B are appearing D is appearing
- I _____ for Olly; do you know where he is?
A look C looks
B am looking D are looking
- She _____ appears on TV; I've only seen her once, on a music programme.
A rarely C always
B never D often



Sentence Transformations

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

- Randy has a dentist's appointment this evening.
Randy is seeing a dentist this evening.
- Every day, Sara's health is a little better.
Sara's _____ better every day.
- My phone frequently switches off; it's annoying.
My phone _____ off; it's annoying.
- Zara has a temporary job in a shop.
Zara _____ in a shop at the moment.
- Every time there is a school concert, Jade plays the keyboard.
Jade _____ keyboard in school concerts.
- Gary is busy with his schoolwork right now.
Gary _____ his schoolwork right now.
- Nat's plans for this week include going to his best friend's party.
Nat _____ his best friend's party this weekend.

Speaking

9 In pairs, talk about what you usually do in your free time and what you are doing this weekend.

- A: What do you usually do in your free time?
B: I usually hang out with my friends and I always spend time with my parents.
A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: I'm going to the cinema with my cousin. etc

Writing

- 10 Use your answers from Ex. 9 and write an email to your English-speaking friend about what you do in your free time and what you are doing this weekend. You can use the email in Ex. 6 as a model.

1.4

Present perfect

Present perfect

Form: subject + *have/has* + past participle of the main verb

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/We/They have/’ve moved. He/She/It has/’s moved.
NEGATIVE	I/You/We/They have not/haven’t moved. He/She/It has not/hasn’t moved.
INTERROGATIVE	Have I/you/we/they moved? Has he/she/it moved?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes , I/you/we/they have ./ No , I/you/we/they haven’t . Yes , he/she/it has ./ No , he/she/it hasn’t .

Use

We use the **present perfect**:

- for actions which **started in the past** and **continue** up to the **present**, especially with stative verbs such as *be, have, like, know*, etc. **Mark has known her for three years.** (= Mark met her three years ago and they are still friends.)
- to talk about a **past action** which has a **visible result** in the **present**. **The baby has grown.**
- for actions which happened at an **unstated time** in the **past**. The action is more important than the time it happened. **Dad has prepared dinner.** (When? We don’t know; it’s not important.)
- with *today, this morning/afternoon/week, so far*, etc when these periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking. **She has written five emails today.** (The time period – ‘today’ – is not over yet. She may write another email.)
- for **recently completed actions**. **He has just finished his homework.** (The action is complete. He isn’t doing his homework now.)
- for **personal experiences/changes** which have happened. **It’s the first time I have eaten sushi.**

Time words used with the present perfect:

- **already** (normally in affirmative sentences) **You don’t need to take the rubbish out. I have already done it.**
- **yet** (normally in interrogative or negative sentences) **Have you finished your chores yet? He hasn’t prepared lunch yet.**
- **just** (normally in affirmative sentences to show that an action finished a few minutes earlier) **Richard has just left.**
- **ever** (normally in affirmative and interrogative sentences) **This is the best film I’ve ever seen. Have you ever tried skiing?**
- **never** (negative meaning) **I have never visited Italy. Tracy has never played darts.**
- **for** (over a period of time) **Connie hasn’t seen her friends for months.**
- **since** (from a starting point in the past) **Ben hasn’t spoken to Tom since Monday.**
- **recently** (normally in affirmative or interrogative sentences) **We have recently travelled to Spain. Have you seen any good films recently?**
- **so far** (normally in affirmative sentences) **I have only read the first book of the series so far.**

have gone (to)/have been (to)/have been in

- **Ed has gone to the zoo.** (He’s on his way to the zoo or he’s there now. He hasn’t come back yet.)
- **I have been to the supermarket.** (I went to the supermarket, but I’m not there now. I’ve come back.)
- **We have been in the USA for one month.** (We came to the USA a month ago and we are still in the USA.)

1 Match the tenses in bold in sentences 1-6 to the correct use (a-f).

- 1 I've **painted** this candle red and green.
- 2 We've only **played** laser tag once.
- 3 Lucy **has knitted** two scarves this week.
- 4 Martin **has done** parkour for six months.
- 5 Melanie **has just left** Zumba class.
- 6 Jen **has made** us lunch.

- a** 4 for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present
- b** to talk about a past action which has a visible result in the present
- c** for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past
- d** when the periods of time are not finished at the time of speaking
- e** for recently completed actions
- f** for personal experiences/changes which have happened

2 Complete the sentences with the *present perfect* of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Jack has already done (already/do) his homework.
- 2 Have _____ (you/have) breakfast yet?
- 3 Billy _____ (not/visit) the zoo since he was a child.
- 4 Moira _____ (just/finish) eating.
- 5 _____ (you/meet) my little brother?
- 6 Simon and Mike _____ (go) to the park.
- 7 I _____ (not/play) tennis in years.

3 Fill in the sentences with the *present perfect* of the verbs in the list.

- not/study • find • not move • think
- see • give

- 1 We have seen the latest action film at the cinema.
- 2 Luke _____ to his new house yet.
- 3 I _____ a lot of interesting souvenirs in the shop.
- 4 My dad _____ me some good advice.
- 5 Hannah _____ enough to do well in her exams.
- 6 I _____ a lot about where to go on holiday and decided on Bali.

4 Choose the correct item.

- 1 We aren't hungry; we have already/yet eaten lunch.
- 2 Have you ever been to Paris **before/ago**?
- 3 The rock band has **since/just** recorded a new song.
- 4 I haven't talked to my best friend at all **today/before**.
- 5 Has your brother heard about the chess tournament **just/yet**?
- 6 They've **just/so far** watched the new action film at the cinema.
- 7 Laura has only been on a roller coaster **for/once**.
- 8 I have been at the studio **already/since** nine this morning.
- 9 We have waited for the new Spider-Man film **for/yet** months.
- 10 Maureen has been abroad **since/for** last month.

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 We have been/gone to the library and the supermarket this morning.
- 2 Where's Warren? Has he **gone/been** to the gym?
- 3 I haven't **gone/been** in Cork for very long!
- 4 Have the students **gone/been** to the science centre today?
- 5 Jason has **gone/been** to Paris once and Rome twice.
- 6 Lisa hasn't **gone/been** to work yet because her car isn't working.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have(n't) gone to*, *have(n't) been to* or *have(n't) been in*.

- 1 Martha isn't here. She has gone to the mall.
- 2 I _____ New York City since I was 12 years old.
- 3 Beth _____ the bookshop, but she'll be back in an hour.
- 4 _____ Mark _____ Japan for long?
- 5 My grandparents _____ many different countries all over the world.
- 6 My sister _____ London for 6 weeks now.
- 7 The children are sick, so they _____ basketball practice today.

1.5

Present perfect continuous

Form: subject + *have/has been* + main verb *-ing*

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/We/They have/'ve been sleeping. He/She/It has/'s been sleeping.
NEGATIVE	I/You/We/They have not/haven't been sleeping. He/She/It has not/hasn't been sleeping.
INTERROGATIVE	Have I/you/we/they been sleeping? Has he/she/it been sleeping?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/we/they have./No, I/you/we/they haven't. Yes, he/she/it has./No, he/she/it hasn't.

Use

We use the **present perfect continuous**:

- to place **emphasis** on the **duration of an action** which started in the past and continues up to the present. *They **have been studying** all day.*
- for an action that started in the past and lasted for some time. It may still be continuing or have finished, but it has left a visible result in the present. *Neil **is tired. He's been exercising** all morning.*
- to express **anger, irritation, annoyance** or **criticism**. *You've **been banging** on your drums all day. Can you please stop?* (annoyance/irritation)

Time words/phrases used with the present perfect continuous: since, for, how long (to place emphasis on duration)

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the *present perfect continuous* of the verbs in brackets. Then match them to the correct use (a-c).

- They 've been travelling (travel) across the country for days.
- You _____ (listen) to the same CD for hours! Please turn it off!
- Tom _____ (not/paint) very long; only one wall is finished so far.
- What _____ (you/do) all day? Do your chores!
- Roberta _____ (not/exercise) for long; she is still quite unfit.
- _____ (they/work) on the project all day?

- to place emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present
- for an action that started in the past and lasted for some time. It may still be continuing or have finished, but it has left a visible result in the present
- to express anger, irritation, annoyance or criticism

2 Complete the exchanges with the correct form of the *present perfect continuous*.

- A: You look tired! What's wrong?
B: I am tired. I have been training (train) at the gym for the last three hours.
- A: How long _____ (you/ work) at this café?
B: It's been two years now!
- A: What's new, Stephanie?
B: Not much. I _____ (catch up) on my reading lately.
- A: Is Andrew still at Green Hill school?
B: No, he _____ (not/teach) since last December.
- A: _____ (they/shopping) all afternoon?
B: Yes, they need new outfits for Ann's graduation day.

3 Fill in with: *since, for, how long, lately* or *all day*.

- Have you been going to basketball practice lately?
- George has been decorating the house for Molly's surprise party _____.
- My family have been living in Bristol _____ I was a little boy.
- Crystal hasn't been feeling well _____ a few days.
- _____ have you been learning English?

4 Choose the correct item.

- My sister has _____ seen a horror film.
 (A) never C yet
 B ever D for
- Jane _____ France yet.
 A hasn't been visiting
 B haven't visited
 C hasn't visited
 D haven't been visiting
- The hikers have _____ Mount Everest for the last two weeks.
 A climbed C have climbed
 B climbing D been climbing
- They have _____ all the members of the club, but no one can come to the meeting.
 A be calling C being calling
 B called D calling
- _____ long has that actress been appearing on this TV series?
 A How C All
 B For D From
- Mum _____ the market to buy some vegetables.
 A has been going to C has gone in
 B has gone to D has been going in
- _____ to take her karate uniform to class?
 A Has she been remembering
 B She has remembered
 C She has been remembering
 D Has she remembered
- Tim _____ for Channel 6 news for 20 years.
 A has reported C reporting
 B has been reporting D reported
- My parents _____ at a hotel in a long time because they prefer camping.
 A haven't been staying
 B didn't stay
 C haven't stayed
 D not been staying
- Colin _____ Amsterdam since 2015.
 A has been in C has been to
 B has gone to D has gone in
- We haven't been to the ski resort _____ last winter.
 A before C for
 B already D since
- David _____ a new house for the past six months.
 A has built C built
 B has been building D been building

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous* of the verbs in brackets.

- Where were you? I have been waiting (wait) for you for an hour.
- The manager _____ (not/open) the shop yet.
- _____ (Michael/read) that book all morning?
- _____ (the waitress/tell) you today's specials?
- Josh _____ (not/help) us with the group project at all this week!
- We _____ (live) in this house since 2002.

Sentence Transformations

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

- They are still preparing dinner.
They haven't finished preparing dinner yet.
- John first got in line at 6 am.
John _____ in line since 6 am.
- My parents are in the Bahamas right now.
My parents _____ the Bahamas.
- We didn't go to India in the past.
We _____ India before.
- Erin arrived here this morning and she's still here now.
Erin _____ here all day.

Speaking

7 In pairs, look at the table and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

	NAME	ACTIVITY/HOW LONG	HOW MANY
1	Lucy	vlogging/3 years	make/200 vlogs
2	Bob	skydiving/6 months	do/10 jumps
3	Sue	play chess/10 years	play/500 games
4	Eric	collecting stamps/6 years	collect/1,000 stamps

- A: How long has Lucy been vlogging?
 B: She's been vlogging for 3 years.
 A: How many vlogs has she made?
 B: She has made 200 vlogs. ...

1.6

Comparisons

- We use the **comparative** to compare one person or thing with another. We use the **superlative** to compare one person or thing with others of the same group. *Tom is shorter than Ed. He's the shortest student in the class.*
- We often use **than** after a comparative. *Their house is bigger than ours.*
- We normally use **the** before a superlative. We can use **in** or **of** after superlatives. We often use **in** with places. *Jerry's is the most expensive restaurant in the city. Mary's the most clever of all the people I know.*

Formation of comparatives and superlatives

Adjectives

- Adjectives of **one syllable** take **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
fast	faster (than)	the fastest (of/in)
tall	taller (than)	the tallest (of/in)

- Adjectives of **one syllable** that end in a **single vowel + a single consonant**, double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big	bigger (than)	the biggest (of/in)

- Adjectives of **two syllables** ending in **-ly, -y, -w** also take **-ier/-iest** or **-er/-est**.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ugly	uglier (than)	the ugliest (of/in)
busy	busier (than)	the busiest (of/in)
shallow	shallower (than)	the shallowest (of/in)

- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/the most**.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
beautiful	more beautiful (than)	the most beautiful (of/in)
relaxed	more relaxed (than)	the most relaxed (of/in)

Note: *clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, shallow, simple, stupid* form their comparatives and superlatives either with **-er/-est** or with **more/the most**.

friendly – friendlier/more friendly – the friendliest/the most friendly

Adverbs

Adverbs that have **the same form** as their adjectives (*hard, fast, free, late, high, low, deep, long, near*) take **-er/-est**. The adverb **early** drops the **-y** and adds **-ier/-iest**.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
hard	harder (than)	the hardest (of/in)

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
early	earlier (than)	the earliest (of/in)

Adverbs formed by two syllables and those formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective take **more** in the comparative and **the most** in the superlative form.

ADJECTIVE/ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
often	more often (than)	the most often (of/in)
simply	more simply (than)	the most simply (of/in)

Irregular adjectives and adverbs

ADJECTIVE/ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good/well	better (than)	the best (of/in)
bad/badly	worse (than)	the worst (of/in)
little	less (than)	the least (of/in)
much/many	more (than)	the most (of/in)
far	farther/further (than)	the farthest/the furthest (of/in)

Notes:

- We can use **elder/eldest** for people in the same family. *My elder/eldest sister is in college.*
- further/farther** (adv) = longer (in distance) **further** (adj) = more
Joe's house is further/farther away than Peter's. If you need any further help, please contact us.

1 Fill in the missing forms of the *adjectives* in the table.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 long	longer	
2 thin		
3 dry		
4 interesting		
5 high		
6 popular		
7 easy		

2 Fill in the table with the missing *comparative* or *superlative* form of the *adverbs*.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 late	later	
2 quickly		
3 well		
4 seriously		
5 hard		
6 far		
7 loudly		

3 Choose the correct item.

- This is the **easier/easiest** test I've ever taken.
- My sister is **older/oldest** than me.
- I think chocolate brownies are **more delicious/most delicious** than ice cream.
- This is the **hungrier/hungriest** I've felt in a long time!
- Tonya and Jessica both exercise at the gym, but Jessica is **fitter/fittest**.
- Jeremy is the **more reliable/most reliable** of all my friends.
- My brother and sister are bad at playing video games, but I'm the **worse/worst**.
- The surfing lesson is **cheaper/cheapest** than the scuba diving lesson.

4 Underline the correct item. Then, put the *adjectives/adverbs* in brackets into the correct form.

Whitewater Rafting

Whitewater rafting has been 1) far/by far _____ (good) hobby I've ever had. However, it was 2) slightly/little _____ (hard) than I thought it would be. For one, the water is 3) very/much _____ (cold) than I first expected. Also, keeping my balance is 4) ever/even _____ (difficult) than paddling, which I used to think was the _____ (challenging) part of whitewater rafting. Finally, I didn't realise that it is 5) far/lot _____ (expensive) than other hobbies! Whitewater rafting is a hobby that I enjoy, but it is 6) quite/a lot _____ (tough) than you might think. So if you want to try it, make sure you go with an experienced friend!



Speaking

5 In pairs, compare the three girls below, as in the example.



	Kathy	Anna	Vicky
old	**	***	*
short	**	*	***
thin	**	*	***
serious	***	**	*
intelligent	*	***	**
friendly	***	*	**
bossy	*	**	***

A: Kathy is older than Vicky, but Anna is the oldest of the three.

B: Kathy is shorter than Anna, but Vicky is the shortest of the three. etc

Types of comparisons

- **as + adjective + as** (to show that two people or things are similar/different in some way). In negative sentences, we use **not as/so ... as**. **I am as tall as my mum. Erin is not as/so old as her best friend.**
- **less + adjective + than** (expresses the difference between two people or things). The opposite is **more ... than**. **The restaurant is less busy than usual. This café is more popular than the one across the street.**
- **the least + adjective + (of/in)** (compares one person or thing with two or more people or things of the same group). The opposite is the **most ... (of/in)**. **This is the least expensive jacket I have ever bought.**
- **comparative + and + comparative** (to show that something is increasing or decreasing). **People are using public transport more and more.**
- **the + comparative ... , the + comparative** (shows that two things change together, or that one thing depends on another thing). **The more you exercise, the fitter you will become.**
- **the same as** **My dad's car is the same as Mrs Daniel's car.**
- **twice/three times, etc/half as + adjective + as** **We paid twice as much as Martin for the same trip. The dancer wasn't half as good as I had expected.**
- **very + adjective/adverb**: **This is a very expensive laptop.**
- **much/a lot/even/a bit/a little/far/slightly + comparative form of adjective/adverb**: **Nat's doing much better in school now that he's studying a lot harder.**
- **by far + superlative form of adjective/adverb**: **This is by far the best day of my life.**

Like – As

Like is used:

- for similarities. **He sang like an opera singer.**
- with **feel, look, smell, sound, taste**: **verb + like + noun**. **Your skin feels like silk.**
- with nouns, pronouns or the **-ing** form to express similarity or contrast. **There's no one like me. Jessica can sing like Adele. There's nothing like going away on holiday.**

As is used:

- to say what sb or sth really is (jobs or roles). **He works as a lawyer.**
- in the expressions: **as usual, as always, as much, such as, the same as**. **He's early as always.**
- with **accept, be known, describe, refer to, regard, use**. **He is regarded as the best teacher in our school.**

1 Choose the correct sentence.

- a Oliver isn't so helpful as Maria.
b Oliver isn't same helpful than Maria.
- a I enjoyed my cooking class just so much as my judo class.
b I enjoyed my cooking class just as much as my judo class.
- a Kate runs a lot faster than Andrea.
b Kate runs bit faster than Andrea.
- a This is the less tasty dish on the menu.
b This is the least tasty dish on the menu.
- a The more you study, the more better your marks are.
b The more you study, the better your marks are.
- a The trees are growing taller and taller.
b The trees are growing tall and tall.

2 Fill in the gaps with *like* or *as*.

- Jack works at a department store _____ a floor manager.
- Justine swims _____ a fish.
- Tony is late _____ usual.
- Jason is looking for a kayak that is just _____ his old one.
- The band's new songs sound a lot _____ their early music.
- Joshua is known _____ the funniest student in the class.
- Peter started _____ an office worker and now he's the president of the company!
- Lisa's new dress fits _____ a glove.
- Paul's new car is the same colour _____ his old car.

3 Choose the correct item.

- My sister is as _____ I am.
A tall **C** tall as
B taller D tallest
- Daniel is _____ than his little brother Ryan.
A as calm C calmest
B calmer D calm
- There's no sport _____ lacrosse in my opinion.
A the B than C as D like
- Archery is _____ dangerous than I expected.
A least B little C less D a little
- Football equipment isn't _____ expensive _____ other sport equipment.
A so, as C so, than
B as, than D much, as
- Zumba is _____ way to get fit of all!
A amusing C more amusing
B as amusing D the most amusing
- My brother enjoys playing video games _____ more than I do.
A little C by far
B slightly D lot
- My uncle Jerry has worked _____ a scuba instructor for fifteen years.
A as B like C since D for

Sentence Transformations

- Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use up to three words.
1 Laser tag is more interesting than knitting. Knitting isn't as interesting as laser tag.
2 Nobody is as good at playing the piano as Clara. No one plays the _____ Clara.
3 Stacey is a pilot. Stacey works _____ pilot.
4 You play better when you practise a lot. The _____, the better you play.
5 This ice cream is banana-flavoured. This ice cream _____ banana.

GAME

Form a sentence

- Play in teams. Each team makes sentences comparing the activities in box A. Use the adjectives in box B in the comparative, superlative and with *as/so...as* or *by far*.

A	A
knitting	exciting
fencing	relaxing
archery	amusing
Zumba	difficult
lacrosse	expensive
laser tag	dangerous
candle making	boring
parkour	easy

Team A S1: Candle making is more boring than parkour and fencing.

Team B S1: I agree, but knitting is by far the most boring of all the activities. etc

Speaking

- Look at the sports below. In pairs, compare them as in the example. Use the adjectives from the game to compare them.



A: Badminton is the easiest sport of all three.

B: Yes, but it isn't as exciting as rock climbing or paragliding. ...

Writing

- Your friend wants to take up one of the sports in Ex. 6, but doesn't know which one to choose. Write a short email to your friend comparing the sports above. You can use the adjectives in the game.