

Blaze

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Grammar

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Express Publishing

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1

The verbs *to be*, *have got*, *can*

The verb *to be*

AFFIRMATIVE	I'm, He/She/It's, We/You/They're
NEGATIVE	I'm not, He/She/It isn't, We/You/They aren't
INTERROGATIVE	Am I?, Is he/she/it?, Are we/you/they?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I am., Yes, he/she/it is., Yes, we/you/they are. No, I'm not., No, he/she/it isn't., No, we/you they aren't.

In **short answers** we do not repeat the whole question. We use **Yes** or **No**, the **subject pronoun** and the verb form **am ('m not)/is (isn't)/are (aren't)**. *Are you a dentist? No, I'm not.*

The verb *have got*

We use the verb **have got**:

- a) to show that something belongs to someone. *She's got a laptop.*
- b) to describe people, animals and things. *He's got short dark hair.*
- c) to talk about relationships. *I've got a twin brother.*
- d) with the following expressions: *I've got a headache, I've got a temperature, I've got a cough, I've got a toothache, I've got a cold, I've got a problem.*

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

In short answers we use **Yes** or **No**, the **subject pronoun** and the verb form **have (haven't)/ has (hasn't)**. We do not use **got**. *Have you got a radio? Yes, I have.* (NOT: ~~Yes, I have got.~~)

We use **got** in the present tense and not so often in the past tense. *She had a bike when she was younger.* (NOT: ~~She had got...~~ – it is less common)

The verb *can*

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They can walk.
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They can't walk.
INTERROGATIVE	Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they walk?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can't.

- The verb **can** is the same in all persons and is always followed by a verb.
- We use the verb **can** to show ability. *I can sing. I can't play the guitar.*

- 1** Circle the correct form of the verb *have got*, *can* or *be*.
- 1 Is / **Are** Julie and Anne your sisters?
 - 2 Jim **hasn't** / haven't got a car.
 - 3 **Can** / Can't Henry play basketball?
 - 4 My brother **has** / have got a stomach ache.
 - 5 Kelly **can't** / can help us tomorrow. She's free all day.
 - 6 **Have** / Has Sarah got a pet cat?
 - 7 Laura **aren't** / isn't from England. She's from Canada.
 - 8 I **can't** / can call Fred. My mobile phone isn't working.
 - 9 Eric **hasn't** / haven't got any chores to do this evening.
 - 10 The girls **isn't** / aren't at school today. It's Saturday.

- 2** Complete the exchanges using *am*/*'m*, *'m not*, *is*/*'s*, *isn't*, *are*, *aren't*, *can*, *can't*, *have (got)*, *haven't (got)*, *has (got)*, *hasn't (got)*.

- 1 A: **Can** you drive a car?
B: No, I **can't**, but I can ride a bike.
- 2 A: _____ she _____ a fever?
B: No, she _____. But she _____ a sore throat.
- 3 A: _____ Pedro and Maria from Italy?
B: Yes, they _____ but they _____ speak Italian and English.
- 4 A: _____ you make me a salad?
B: No, I _____. We _____ any lettuce or tomatoes.
- 5 A: _____ Miguel from Italy?
B: No, he _____. He _____ from Mexico.
- 6 A: _____ Kim in Year 9?
B: No, she _____. She _____ in Year 8.
- 7 A: _____ you _____ a cousin?
B: Yes, I _____. She _____ 13 years old.
- 8 A: _____ Angela _____ a laptop?
B: Yes, she _____. It _____ an expensive computer.
- 9 A: _____ you ride a horse?
B: No, I _____, but I _____ ride a motorbike.
- 10 A: _____ you OK?
B: No, I _____. I _____ ill. I _____ a cold.

- 3** Fill in *is*, *are*, *has got*, *have got*, *can* or *can't* to find out a few things about Richard and his family.

- 1 Richard **is** nineteen years old.
- 2 He _____ blond hair and blue eyes.
- 3 He _____ polite and hard-working.
- 4 Richard _____ a sister and a brother.
- 5 They _____ very close. His sister's name is Serena and his brother's name is Scott.
- 6 Serena _____ play the guitar but Scott _____ play any musical instruments.
- 7 Richard and his brother and sister _____ students at Deansfield College.
- 8 They _____ any classes together. They study different subjects.

- 4** Read Andy's personal profile and fill in: *am*, *is*, *are*, *have got*, *has got*, *can* or *can't*.

Hi! My name **1) is** Andy and I **2) _____** seventeen years old. I **3) _____** brown hair and brown eyes. I live in Bristol with my parents. My parents **4) _____** both dentists and they **5) _____** an office at home. I **6) _____** one brother and he **7) _____** at university now. He **8) _____** nineteen years old and he studies in Leeds. I love football and I **9) _____** play very well. I **10) _____** the number nine shirt and score lots of goals, but I **11) _____** play in goal. My team **12) _____** lots of medals and trophies, and our coach **13) _____** really fantastic! We train very hard and **14) _____** a great team!



Speaking & Writing

Use the words in the list to write true sentences about yourself. Tell the class. Then, write a short personal profile like in Ex. 4.

- long hair • blue eyes • short • 18 years old
- Science student • one sister • a dog
- a tablet computer • a bike • play the guitar
- ride a motorbike • dance • only child
- play tennis

I haven't got long hair.



1

Pronouns – Possessives

Subject/Object pronouns

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

- instead of nouns. **This garden is beautiful. It has got a lot of flowers.** (It = the garden)
- instead of names. **Tony is from France. He is French.**

We use **object pronouns** after:

- verbs. **I play tennis. I like it very much.**
- prepositions. **Look at us! Play with me.**

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. **This is my book.**
 - b) the **relationship** between two or more people. **They are our friends.**
- **Possessive adjectives** are always followed by nouns. **This is her bike.**
- **Possessive pronouns** show that something **belongs** to someone.
Compare: **That is their ball.** (possessive adjective)
That ball 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:

- a) There is no possessive pronoun for the personal pronoun **it**.
- b) We use the patterns *a friend of mine/yours/his* to mean one of a number of friends.
Martha is a friend of mine. (NOT: *a friend of me*)
Are Tim and George friends of yours? (NOT: *friends of you*)
Sarah plays volleyball 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 don't like homework! It's boring!
(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 boys' bikes are red.**
- we add 's to an **irregular plural noun**. **These are the children's toys.**
- when the **same thing belongs** to **two or more people**, we add 's to the **last noun**. **This is Tina and Tom's room.** (Tina and Tom 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 mobile phones.** (Luke has got a mobile phone and Bob has got a mobile phone, too.)

Other possessive forms

- 1 We use **of** to talk about things and parts of things. **The leg of the table is broken.** (NOT: ~~the table's leg~~ because the 'table' is a thing)
- 2 We add 's to refer to a **place** (shop, business, house, etc) **Jon is at Maria's.** (= Maria's house) **Cathy is at the butcher's.** (= the shop)
- 3 We add 's to refer to **time**. **My house is five minutes' walk from the school. It's three hours' drive to the beach.**

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

These gloves aren't yours. They're Tina's. (= Tina's gloves)

5 Fill in the gaps with: *I, us, they, me, she, him*.

- 1 Look at **him**! He can run really fast!
- 2 Our neighbours aren't home. _____ are on holiday.
- 3 Excuse _____, how can _____ get to the train station?
- 4 We always take our football with _____ when we go to the park.
- 5 Mandy is a dancer. _____ can dance really well.

6 Fill in the gaps with *its* or *it's*.

- 1 I love this film! **It's** so exciting!
- 2 This is a great aquarium. _____ tanks are huge!
- 3 "Is this your coat?" "No, _____ Helen's."
- 4 What a nice cat! _____ fur is so soft.
- 5 This model plane can fly. _____ got a motor inside.


7 Fill in the appropriate *possessive adjectives/pronouns*, as in the example.

- 1 A: Who's that man with your cousin?
B: That's Gavin. He's **his** best friend. (he)
- 2 A: Can you pass me _____ (I) keys please?
B: Of course. Here you are.
- 3 A: Do you know where Fred is?
B: Yes, he's with _____ (we) in the garden.
- 4 A: Is that _____ (you) phone, Mark?
B: Yes. It's new.
- 5 A: Is this _____ (you) purse, Miss?
B: No, it isn't _____. (I)

8 Rewrite the phrases, as in the example.

- 1 It's a flight of four hours to Athens.
It's four hours' flight to Athens.
- 2 The concert this year is for a good cause.
_____.
- 3 It's a walk of ten minutes to the bus stop.
_____.
- 4 The specials today look really delicious!
_____.
- 5 It's a train ride of two hours to Birmingham.
_____.

9 Fill in the gaps with: *I, me, mine, my, you, your, her, she, we, us, our, they, their*.



Hi bloggers!

1) **My** name is Samantha.

2) _____ am sixteen years old.

Here is a picture of 3) _____ with two classmates of 4) _____. 5) _____ names are Jenny and Andrea. 6) _____ are my best friends. 7) _____ go to the same school. Jenny is from Manchester. That's 8) _____ on the right. 9) _____ is really funny and always makes 10) _____ laugh! Andrea is from Dublin, but 11) _____ lives here in London now. 12) _____ are also in the same volleyball team, but 13) _____ favourite thing to do is dance! What about 14) _____? Tell 15) _____ about 16) _____ friends.

10 Choose the correct item, as in the example.

- 1 That is my _____ watch.
A mothers' B mothers **C** mother's
- 2 "Whose bikes are these?" "They're _____."
A Richard's and Victor's
B Richard and Victor's
C Richard's and Victor
- 3 "Is this your cup of coffee?" "No, it's _____."
A Anna's B Anna C Annas'
- 4 The _____ books are on the table.
A girls B girl C girls'
- 5 Is there a _____ in your neighbourhood?
A chemists' B chemist's C chemists
- 6 Martin works for a _____ charity.
A childrens' B children C children's

Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer questions about your best friend and tell the class.

- name • age • country • hobbies

A: What's your best friend's name?

B: My best friend's name is ...

Writing

Now using your answers from the speaking activity post your comment to Samantha's blog.



1

there is/there are – Prepositions of place – Demonstratives – The imperative

there is/there are

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SHORT ANSWERS	
AFFIRMATIVE	There is/There's a table.	There are two tables.	Is there ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
NEGATIVE	There isn't a table.	There aren't two tables.	Are there ...?	Yes, there are. No, There aren't.
INTERROGATIVE	Is there a table?	Are there two tables?		

- We use **there's** to list things in the singular. **There's a table, a chair and a sofa in the living room.** (NOT: ~~There are a table, a chair and a sofa in the living room.~~)
- We use **there are** to list things in the plural. **There are**, does not have a short form. **There are two chairs, a desk and a mirror in the bedroom.** (NOT: ~~There're two chairs ...~~)
- We use **there is/are** to introduce something new and to say that something exists in a particular place. **There is a new cinema in the area.**
- In short answers we use **Yes, there is/are** or **No, there isn't/aren't**. We do not repeat the question. **Is there a desk in the bedroom? Yes, there is.** (NOT: ~~Yes, there is a desk in the bedroom.~~)
- We use **it + be** to give more details about something or someone that has already been mentioned. **There is some cake on the table. It's for you.**
- We use **it + be** to talk about **distance (It's 10 Km.) temperature (It's cold today.) time (It's quarter to five.) weather (It's windy today.)** and, also, in **expressions** like **(It's nice to meet you.)**.

Prepositions of place

We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is. These include: **on, under, in front of, behind, beside/by/next to, near, at, in, between, (a)round, among, opposite, above, below, on top of** and **against**.

We use **at**:

- in the **expressions**: *at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of ..., at the bottom of ..., at the station, at the airport, at Mary's (house), at a party/concert/football match, at the bus stop, at the door, at one's desk*
- with **addresses** when we mention the house number: **at 6 Oxford Street BUT in Oxford Street**

We use **in**:

- in the **expressions**: *in the middle, in the air, in the sky, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/magazine/book, in a street, in the world, in a photograph/picture, in a car, in a taxi*
- with the names of **cities, countries** and **continents**. **in London, in England, in Africa**

We use **on**:

- in the **expressions**: *on the left/right, on the first/second, etc. floor, on a bus/train/plane/ship, on a horse/bicycle/motorbike, on a chair BUT in an armchair*

this/these – that/those

this/these

- We use **this/these** for people, animals and things **near us**. **This is a bag.**
- We use **this/these** to introduce people. **This is my uncle, Jim, and these are my cousins, Kat and Anna.**
- We use **this** to introduce oneself on the phone. **Hello, this is Mark Jones. Can I speak to Lucy, please?**

that/those

- We use **that/those** for people, animals and things **far from us**. **That is a plane.**
- We use **that** for something that has finished or is in the past. **That movie we saw yesterday was great.**
- We use **that** when speaking on the phone to ask **who** the other **person is**. **Hello. This is Jane Philips. Who's that, please?**
- We use **this/these** and **that/those** in **wh-questions**. We answer these questions with **it** or **they**. **What's this/that? It's a poster.** (NOT: ~~This/That is a poster.~~) **What are these/those? They are posters.** (NOT: ~~These/Those are posters.~~)

The imperative

- We form the **imperative** with the **base form of the verb** without the subject. **Open your books, please!**
- We form the **negative imperative** with **do not/don't + the base form of the verb**. **Don't eat in class!**
- We use the **imperative** to:
 - give **orders**. **Don't close the window! Go out!**
 - offer** something. **Have some coffee!**
 - give **instructions**. **Mix the sugar with the eggs!**
- make a **request**. (To sound polite, we add the word **please** at the beginning or the end of the sentence.) **Give me a pen, please!** or **Please give me a pen!**
- We use **let's + the base form of the verb** to make suggestions. **I'm hungry. Let's get something to eat!**
- Let's + the base form of the verb** refers to the first person plural. **I'm free tonight. Let's go out!**

Note: We usually use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of an imperative sentence.

11 Fill in: *there is/there isn't/Is there or there are.*

- There are** 15 students in my class at school.
- _____ a bookcase in your bedroom?
- If you're thirsty, _____ some orange juice in the fridge.
- I'm afraid _____ a supermarket nearby. It's far from here!
- _____ lots of people at the department store today.

12 Complete the phrases with *at, on or in.*

- What time do you have to be **at** the airport?
- Let's go shopping _____ London today.
- I'm sure my keys are _____ the chair in the living room.
- Jenny is _____ work at the moment.
- The café is _____ the 2nd floor.
- I love the dress you're wearing _____ this photograph.

13 Underline the correct item.

- It's warm today. Goes/Let's go cycling.
- Don't eat/Eat any more sweets. They're bad for you.
- Forget/Don't forget to sign up for the competition.
- I'm hungry. Let's make/Make a sandwich.
- Take/Don't take this umbrella. It's raining.

14 Fill in: *there or it.*

- There** is a letter on the table. _____ is for you.
- _____ is a lady at the door for you.
- "How far is the train station from here?" "_____ is 5 km."
- _____ is a CD on your desk. _____ is from Darren.
- Look at the time! _____ is half past nine!
- _____ is a new pizzeria in the area. Let's go on Saturday!
- "_____ is sunny and hot today!" "Why don't we go to the beach?"
- _____ is a new department store in the city centre. _____ is huge!

15 Complete with *this, that, these or those.*

- Hello. This is Jack Harris. Who's that, please?
- Who's _____ boy over there? Is he Martin's cousin?
- _____ concert we went to last Saturday was great!
- "Hi, James. _____ is Harry, he's our new neighbour."
- _____ jeans are too small. I need a bigger size.
- Look at _____ birds in the sky! They are beautiful!
- _____ girls over there are my sisters.
- Look at _____ bags here. Which one do you like?



1 Question words

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who/whose (people) "Who did you ask for help?" "My brother." "Whose is this coat?" "It's Jill's." (possession) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long/how tall (size) "How tall are you?" "I'm 1.65m." "How long is an elephant's trunk?" "About two metres."
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which/what (things) Which is used to ask about a limited choice of things. "Which bag does Mary like – the red or the black one?" (You have to choose between these two bags, so the choice is limited.) What is more general. It is usually used to ask about an unlimited choice of things. "What films do you like?" (There are many kinds of films such as westerns, comedies, adventure films, so the choice is unlimited.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how much (quantity) "How much money have you got?" "Very little." • how many (number) "How many shirts did you buy?" "Three." • how (manner) "How does Sam get to work?" "By train."
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where (places) "Where did John go?" "To the supermarket." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why (reason) "Why was he late?" (The answers usually begin with because.) "Because he overslept."
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when/how long (ago)/how often/what time (time) "When did Peter go to the USA?" "In 1998." "How long have they known each other?" "Ten years." "How often does Paula travel abroad?" "Twice a month." "What time is it?" "It's 7 o'clock." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how old (age) "How old is your sister?" "Twenty-two." • how far (distance) "How far is it to the cinema?" "About five minutes' walk."

16 Choose the correct item.

- A: **Whose/Who's** your favourite athlete?
B: Usain Bolt.
- A: **How/What** long does it take to get to London?
B: Three hours.
- A: **What/Why** are you upset?
B: I can't find my mobile phone.
- A: **Who/What** is your favourite book?
B: 'The Hobbit'.
- A: **Where/Why** does your brother work?
B: At the newsagent's.
- A: **How often/How far** do you go to the gym?
B: Twice a week.
- A: **Why/When** does the film start?
B: In forty minutes.
- A: **Whose/Who's** coat is that?
B: It's Paul's.
- A: **Which/What** phone is yours?
B: The black one.
- A: **How long/How far** is the train station from her house?
B: About 10 minutes' walk.
- A: **Who/What** is that woman?
B: That's Sue.
- A: **How/Why** are you smiling?
B: Because I passed my driving test.

17 Complete the sentences with: *what, where, which, when, who, why*.

- 1 A: **Who** is he?
B: He is my father.
- 2 A: _____ does he want?
B: He wants to speak to Mrs Clarke.
- 3 A: _____ are you going?
B: To the supermarket.
- 4 A: _____ are you going on holiday?
B: Next week.
- 5 A: _____ bicycle is yours?
B: The one with the red seat.
- 6 A: _____ is he leaving?
B: Because he has to do his homework.
- 7 A: _____ can I get you?
B: A glass of water please.
- 8 A: _____ jacket do you like? The green one or the black one?
B: The black one.

18 Complete the sentences with: *many, much, far, often, long or old*.

- 1 A: How **old** are you?
B: I'm 13.
- 2 A: How _____ is it from here to the stadium?
B: About 15 miles.
- 3 A: How _____ books are you buying?
B: Only three.
- 4 A: How _____ do you go to the cinema?
B: Once a week.
- 5 A: How _____ sugar do you need?
B: Half a kilo.
- 6 A: How _____ is the concert?
B: Two hours.
- 7 A: How _____ money have you got?
B: Ten euros.
- 8 A: How _____ brothers have you got?
B: Two.

19 Write the questions to which the words in bold are the answer.



This is **Carla Layton**. She is from **Bromley in Kent**. She is **17 years old** and her birthday is on **May 22nd**. She lives with her parents. She has got **2 pets**; a cat and a dog. She is a student. She is studying **computer science**. Her favourite singer is **Taylor Swift** and her favourite song is **Bad Blood**.

1 **Who is this?**

- 2 _____ ?
- 3 _____ ?
- 4 _____ ?
- 5 _____ ?
- 6 _____ ?
- 7 _____ ?
- 8 _____ ?

20 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Sarah ___ from France. She's from Italy.
A isn't B is C has
- 2 ___ chocolate. It's bad for your teeth.
A Don't eat B Not eat C Eat not
- 3 The Petersons ___ a very big house. It's quite small.
A have got B hasn't got
C haven't got
- 4 Your dog is so cute! What's ___ name?
A it's B its C it
- 5 ___ parents are both doctors.
A Karen and Steve
B Karen's and Steve's
C Karen and Steve's
- 6 ___ some tea bags in the cupboard if you want to make a cup of tea.
A There are B There is C There aren't
- 7 "Where is the bank?" "It's ___ 10 Carlton Street."
A in B at C on
- 8 "___ mobile phone is this?" "It's Julie's."
A Which B Who's C Whose

2

Present simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
	Long form	Short form		
I] eat	I] do not eat	I] don't eat	Do [I eat?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
You] eat	You] do not eat	You] don't eat	Do [you eat?	
He] eats	He] does not eat	He] doesn't eat	Does [he eat?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.
She] eats	She] does not eat	She] doesn't eat	Does [she eat?	
It] eats	It] does not eat	It] doesn't eat	Does [it eat?	
We] eat	We] do not eat	We] don't eat	Do [we eat?	
You] eat	You] do not eat	You] don't eat	Do [you eat?	
They] eat	They] do not eat	They] don't eat	Do [they eat?	

Form

- We form the **affirmative** in the **present simple** with the **subject** (noun or personal pronoun) and the **base form of the verb**.
I talk, you teach, they cry
- We form the **third person singular** by adding **-s**, **-es**, or **-ies** to the verb.
he talks, he stays, he teaches, he cries
- We form the **third person singular** in the **interrogative** with **does + subject + the base form of the verb**. We form all the other persons with **do + subject + the base form of the verb**.
Does he play golf? Do you play golf?
- We form the **third person singular** in the **negative** with **subject + does not/doesn't + the base form of the verb** (without -s).
He doesn't walk to work.
We form all the **other persons** in the **negative** with **do + subject + the base form of the verb**.
They don't walk to work.

Spelling Rules

- Most verbs take **-s** in the **third person singular**. *I speak – he speaks, I eat – he eats*
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o** take **-es**. *I pass – he passes, I wash – he washes, I teach – he teaches, I fix – he fixes, I do – he does*
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies**.
I fly – he flies
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s** only.
I buy – he buys

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

- /s/** with verbs ending in **/f/, /k/, /p/** or **/t/** sounds.
cough – coughs
- /ɪz/** with verbs ending in **/s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/** or **/z/** sounds.
touch – touches
- /z/** with verbs ending in all other sounds.
read – reads

1 Write the third person singular of the verbs below.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 allow | allows |
| 2 guess | _____ |
| 3 reach | _____ |
| 4 laugh | _____ |
| 5 try | _____ |
| 6 close | _____ |
| 7 say | _____ |
| 8 listen | _____ |
| 9 do | _____ |
| 10 mix | _____ |

2 Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct box. Then, read the verbs out loud.

- speak • catch • begin • dream • stay
- kiss • brush • kick • open • jump • drink

/s/	speaks, _____ _____
/ɪz/	catches, _____ _____
/z/	begins, _____ _____

Present simple/Adverbs of frequency

2

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines.** I **get up** at 8 o'clock every day.
- **repeated actions.** She **goes shopping** twice a week.
- **habits.** He **usually goes** to the cinema on Saturdays.
- **permanent states.** He **lives in** New York.
- **general truths or laws of nature.** The sun **rises in** the east.
- **timetables or programmes.** The film **ends at** midnight. The train **leaves** at 7:00 pm.

- **sports commentaries.** Beckham **kicks the ball and passes it** to Ronaldo.
- **reviews and narrations.** Michael B. Jordan **successfully plays** the role of the Human Torch in *Fantastic Four*.

Time words/phrases used with present simple:

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

- We often use **adverbs of frequency** with the **present simple**. Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens. These are:
always (100%), **usually** (75%), **often** (50%), **sometimes** (25%), **seldom/rarely** (10%), **never** (0%).
- **Adverbs of frequency** come **before the main verb** (drink, visit, eat, etc.), but **after auxiliary verbs** (have, do, be) and **after modal verbs** (can, will, must, etc.)
Helen **always starts** work at 9 o'clock. Peter **is seldom** late for school. Jim **doesn't usually** sleep early. Mary **can never** park her car properly. Do you **often have** lunch at the school canteen?

3 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Daniel finish/finishes work at 5 o'clock every day.
- 2 The programme starts/start at 7:30.
- 3 Amy doesn't/don't have a bicycle.
- 4 In the UK, people drives/drive on the left.
- 5 Do/Does your brother play football?
- 6 Ben works/work for a big company.
- 7 I go/goes to the gym every Wednesday.
- 8 The train leave/leaves at 4:15pm.

4 Put the verb in brackets into the present simple.

- 1 Janet **enjoys** (enjoy) going to the cinema on Friday evenings.
- 2 Mr Wilson is a famous scientist who _____ (give) lectures every Tuesday.
- 3 They _____ (start) work at 7 o'clock.
- 4 _____ (he/usually/ride) his motorbike to college?
- 5 I _____ (not/catch) the 8.30 train to work every morning.
- 6 Messi kicks the ball and _____ (pass) it to Suárez.

5 Make sentences using the adverbs of frequency from the key as in the example.


KEY


always *****	sometimes **
usually ****	rarely/seldom *
often ***	never 0



- 1 James/watch/TV/at the weekend (0)
James **never watches** TV at the weekend.
- 2 My mum/have/porridge/for breakfast. (***)
_____.
- 3 I/go to bed/at 10 o'clock/at night. (****)
_____.
- 4 Shelley/be/at home/on Saturdays. (*)
_____.
- 5 I/ride my bike/in the park/in the afternoon. (**)
_____.
- 6 Do/you/get the bus/to work? (****)
_____.
- 7 Keiran/have/a yoga class/on Wednesdays. (0)
_____.
- 8 Do/you/go swimming/at the weekends? (****)
_____.

6 Write what Jenny does on Fridays.


Jenny 1) **wakes up**  at 7 o'clock on Fridays. First, she

2) _____ jogging , then she 3) _____



breakfast.  After that she 4) _____ to school.


 . She 5) _____ lunch  at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon, she 6) _____ her homework 


and then she 7) _____ computer games. 

She sometimes 8) _____ a cup of tea at 5 o'clock.

 In the evening, 9) she _____ TV  or

10) _____ shopping with her mum.  She

11) _____ dinner  at 9 o'clock and at 11

o'clock she 12) _____ to bed. 

7 In pairs, use the prompts to ask and answer questions about yourselves. Give as much information as possible.

- 1 like/rock music?
A: Do you like rock music?
B: Yes, I do./No, I don't. I like pop.
- 2 you/go shopping/Saturdays?
- 3 your mother/eat/lots/sweets?
- 4 your father/play/piano?
- 5 your family/wake up/early/morning?

8 a) Put the verb in brackets into the present simple.

Jane Hall 1) **lives** (live) in a big city in England. She 2) _____ (love) the shops and the theatres, but she 3) _____ (not/like) the traffic and the noise. Jane 4) _____ (work) in an office in the city centre. She 5) _____ (wake up) at 7am every day and 6) _____ (have) breakfast. Then, she 7) _____ (get) dressed and 8) _____ (walk) to work. Her office is always busy. She 9) _____ (write) reports and 10) _____ (attend) meetings. In the evening, she 11) _____ (not/go) home after work. She usually 12) _____ (meet) her friends for dinner.

b) Ask and answer, as in the example.

- 1 Where/Jane/live?
A: Where does Jane live?
B: She lives in a big city in England.
- 2 Jane/like/live in the city?
A: _____
B: _____
- 3 Where/Jane/work?
A: _____
B: _____
- 4 What/Jane/do/in the evening?
A: _____
B: _____

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.

- 1 A: Ben **sings** (sing) well.
B: I agree. But he _____
(not/dance) very well.
- 2 A: What ____ Helen _____
(usually/do) on Sundays?
B: She _____
(meet) her friends.
- 3 A: _____
(Frank/know) how to ride a bicycle?
B: No, he _____. He is only four.
- 4 A: _____
(Sue and Nick/work) long hours?
B: Not really. They _____
_____ (always/leave) at 5 o'clock.
- 5 A: _____
(the train/always/arrive) in York at 7 am?
B: No, it _____. It _____ (be/often)
late.
- 6 A: What _____ (Mark/do)?
B: He is a racing driver. He _____
_____ (drive) fast cars.
- 7 A: Janice _____ (seldom/sleep)
late on Sunday morning.
B: I know. She _____
(usually/get up) early for a run in the park.

10 Complete the dialogue with the *present simple* of the verb in brackets.

- A: What time 1) **do you go** (you/go) to college every morning?
B: At 9 o'clock. I 2) _____ (get up) at 7.30 every day. I 3) _____ (have) some breakfast and a shower and then I 4) _____ (leave) the house at 8.30.
- A: How 5) _____ (you/travel) to college?
B: Sometimes my dad 6) _____ (give) me a lift, but I usually 7) _____ (ride) my bike.
- A: What 8) _____ (you/do) in the evenings?
B: I always 9) _____ (do) my homework assignments. Then, I usually 10) _____ (play) computer games or my friend Ryan 11) _____ (come over) and we often 12) _____ (listen) to music.

11 What do you sometimes/never/usually/rarely/seldom do? Make sentences.

- S1: I sometimes go for ice cream after class.
S2: I sometimes drink milk in the morning.
S3: I sometimes meet my friends after school.

Game

Divide the class into two teams and choose a leader. The leader thinks of a sentence e.g. "I read a comic." He/She says: "I do that in the evening." The teams in turn try to guess what the leader does by asking him/her questions. Each team can ask five questions.

Team A S1: Do you watch TV?

Leader: No, I don't.

Team B S1: Do you listen to music? etc

Speaking

Imagine you are a newspaper reporter interviewing a famous pop star. In pairs, ask and answer questions about:

- time/get up
- morning/afternoon/evening activities
- free time activities

In your answers remember to use adverbs of frequency.

Writing

Use the answers from the speaking activity to write a short paragraph about the famous pop star's daily routine.

2

Present continuous

Form

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

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I] am working	I] 'm working	I] am not working	I] 'm not working
you] are working	you] 're working	you] are not working	you] aren't working
he] is working	he] 's working	he] is not working	he] isn't working
she] is working	she] 's working	she] is not working	she] isn't working
it] is working	it] 's working	it] is not working	it] isn't working
we] are working	we] 're working	we] are not working	we] aren't working
you] are working	you] 're working	you] are not working	you] aren't working
they] are working	they] 're working	they] are not working	they] aren't working

INTERROGATIVE		SHORT ANSWERS	
Am	I working ... ?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Are	you working ... ?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Is	[he] working ... ?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
		Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Are	[it] working ... ?	Yes, it is .	No, it isn't .
		Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are	[we] working ... ?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
		Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

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

Spelling rules

- Most verbs add **-ing** after the base form of the main verb.
read – reading, catch – catching, play – playing
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.
take – taking, dance – dancing BUT see – seeing
- Verbs ending in **-ie**, drop the **-ie** and take **-y + -ing**.
lie – lying, die – dying
- Verbs ending in a **stressed vowel + a consonant**, double the consonant and add **-ing**.
run – running, cut – cutting, swim – swimming, begin – beginning
- Some verbs ending in **-l**, double the **-l** and add **-ing**.
travel – travelling BUT feel – feeling

Use

We use the **present continuous**:

- for actions happening **now, at the moment of speaking**. **Tom's doing his homework now.**
- for **temporary actions** or **actions happening around the time of speaking**. **Peter is staying with some friends these days.**
- for **fixed arrangements** in the **near future**. **I'm flying to Paris tomorrow morning.**
- with **always** to express our **annoyance** for **actions happening too often**. **He's always telling lies!**

12 Write the *-ing* form of the verbs below and then put them in the chart.

- sleep • walk • sit • play • tie • make • do
- quarrel • run • relax • travel • live • swim
- die • have • look • feel

+ -ing		- / + -ing
sleeping _____		
- / + -ying	double consonant + -ing	double 'l' + -ing

13 Look at the pictures and correct the sentences.



1 Jimmy is riding a bike.

Jimmy isn't riding a bike.
He's eating an ice cream.



2 Samantha is reading a book.

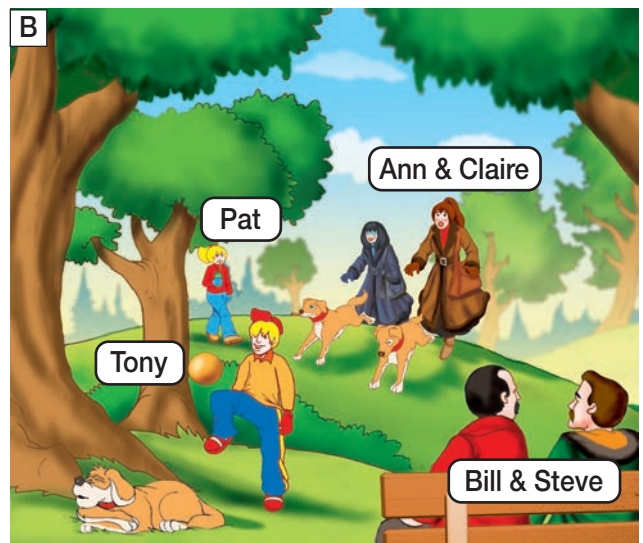
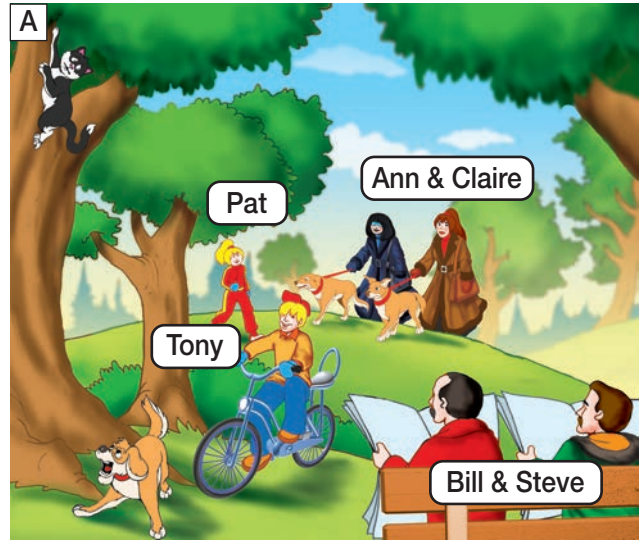


3 Shawn is playing football.



4 The children are eating pizza.

14 Look at the pictures and find the differences.



In picture A, Tony is riding his bike.
In picture B, Tony is playing with a ball.

- 15** Fill in the correct verb from the list in the *present continuous*. Which sentences refer to actions happening now (N), temporary actions (T), fixed future arrangements (F) and to actions happening too often (O).

• sleep • have • lose • work • fall • get
• rain • stay

- We **are having** a picnic on Saturday. **F**
- Please be quiet, the baby _____ . _____
- I _____ abroad until June. _____
- He _____ always _____ his keys. _____
- I _____ with my aunt this week. _____
- Georgia _____ married next week. _____
- You _____ always _____ asleep in front of the TV. _____
- It _____ outside! Take an umbrella. _____

- 16** Answer the questions about yourself.

- Are you drawing a picture?
A: **Are you drawing a picture?**
B: **No, I am not. I am doing my homework.**
- Is your friend studying at present?
A: _____ ?
B: _____ .
- Are you learning a musical instrument these days?
A: _____ ?
B: _____ .
- Is your father working now?
A: _____ ?
B: _____ .
- Are you going on holiday this year?
A: _____ ?
B: _____ .
- Is your best friend having a party on Saturday?
A: _____ ?
B: _____ .
- Are you listening to music at the moment?
A: _____ ?
B: _____ .

- 17** Read Maria's agenda. Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

	Monday	Saturday
9:00 am	have meeting at the office	see dentist
12:00 pm		have lunch with Sarah
3:00 pm	go to library	
7:00 pm		attend seminar
8:00 pm	meet Peter at chess club	

- have/meeting/at the office/Saturday/9:00 am?
A: **Is Maria having a meeting at the office on Saturday at 9:00 am?**
B: **No, she isn't. She's having a meeting at the office on Monday at 9:00 am.**
- see/dentist/Monday/9:00 am?
- have/lunch/with Sarah/Monday/12:00 pm?
- go/to library/Saturday/3:00 pm?
- attend/seminar/Monday/7:00 pm?
- meet/Peter/at chess club/Saturday/8:00 pm?

- 18** Write sentences for each person, as in the example.



- Kate is a nurse. She looks after people who are ill. She is reading a book now.**

19 Look at the pictures and write sentences, as in the examples.

- 1 A: What does Bob do?
 B: He's a doctor.
 A: What does a doctor do?
 B: He treats sick people.
 A: Is he treating sick people now?
 B: No, he isn't. He's jogging in the park.

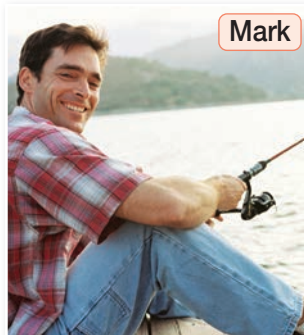


Bob



Lucy

2 secretary/work in office/dive



Mark

3 vet/treat animals/fish



Stan and Luke

4 engineers/design machines/ski



Kevin

5 chef/prepare meals/ride horse



Mary

6 artist/paint pictures/play tennis

20 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous*.

Hi James,
 Greetings from London! This is a wonderful place. Right now Betty and I **1) are sitting (sit)** at a café in Trafalgar Square. We **2) _____ (drink)** coffee. Betty **3) _____ (not/write)** emails, she **4) _____ (read)** a magazine. Some children **5) _____ (feed)** the pigeons. A lot of tourists **6) _____ (take)** photographs. They **7) _____ (walk)** slowly and **8) _____ (look)** at the great buildings. All of us **9) _____ (wear)** hats and gloves because it's very cold. Fortunately, it **10) _____ (not/rain)**. We **11) _____ (come)** back on Tuesday. **12) _____ (you/have)** a nice time in Spain?
 See you soon!
 Love, Tom

Game

One student thinks of an activity and acts it out (without saying a word). The other students guess what he/she is doing, but they may only guess in question form. The first student to guess correctly wins and takes over.

S1: Are you walking?

Leader: No, I'm not. etc

Speaking

Each student finds a picture in a magazine. Then, in pairs, student A describes his/her picture and student B draws what he/she hears. Student B can ask questions for more details. Students switch places.

Writing

Write a short text describing the picture from the speaking activity.

2

Stative verbs

Stative verbs describe states rather than actions. Stative verbs do not usually have continuous tenses.

Do you want a cup of tea? (NOT: ~~Are you wanting a cup of tea?~~)

I love her. (NOT: ~~I am loving her.~~)

I have a car. (NOT: ~~I am having a car.~~)

Stative verbs include:

- verbs of **senses**: hear, see, smell, taste, feel. Your perfume **smells** nice.
- verbs of **perception**: understand, believe, think (= believe), imagine, know, mean, realise, suppose, recognise, seem, forget, remember, etc. I **don't believe** in ghosts.
- verbs expressing **likes/dislikes**: like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, enjoy, etc.
Cathy **likes** romantic films.
- **some other verbs**: have (= possess), belong to, depend, own, contain, consist, want, need, appear, etc.
Do you **need** a new telephone?

We often use verbs of the senses with 'can': **Can you hear** the noise?

Some **stative verbs** have continuous tenses, but there is a difference in meaning.

Study the following examples:

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
I think she's Spanish. (= believe)	I'm thinking about moving house. (= am considering)
This coffee tastes awful! (= has an awful flavour)	I'm tasting my coffee. (= am testing the flavour of)
I can see the balloon in the sky. (= perceive with my eyes)	I'm seeing Tom for dinner tonight. (= am meeting)
Fred looks nice. (= appears)	Fred is looking at the cat in the tree. (= is directing his eyes at the cat to see what it is like)
These roses smell great. (= have a pleasant smell)	The dog is smelling the food in its dish. (= is sniffing)
This metal box feels smooth and cold. (= has a smooth and cold texture)	The doctor is feeling his head. (= is touching)
She is very childish. (= permanent state)	She is being very childish. (= behaviour – temporary situation)
They have a lovely house. (= possess)	They are having breakfast. (= are eating – idiom)

Note: Some idioms with **have** include:

have	[breakfast/lunch/dinner, etc.
		a bath/shower/swim/party, etc.
		a(n) accident/experience/dream, etc.
		a baby

21 Find the *stative verbs* and correct the mistakes, where necessary.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The cake is tasting delicious. tastes | 6 I can't hear you very well. _____ |
| 2 I don't know his name. _____ | 7 I am thinking you are wrong. _____ |
| 3 Sharon loves pop music. _____ | 8 She has a cat. _____ |
| 4 Do you understanding me? _____ | 9 Do you need anything? _____ |
| 5 I don't believe a word she says. _____ | 10 This book is belonging to Melanie. _____ |

Present simple vs Present continuous

2

The present simple is used for:

- permanent states.
Jane **works** as a secretary.
- repeated actions, daily routines or habits.
Jonathan **often buys** her flowers.
- programmes and timetables.
The film **starts** at 7:00 pm.
- general truths or laws of nature.
Water **freezes** at 0°C.

The present continuous is used for:

- temporary situations.
Steve **is working** very hard these days.
- actions happening at the time of speaking.
She's **having** a piano lesson now.
- fixed arrangements in the near future.
They're **going** to the cinema tonight.
- with **always** expressing our annoyance at actions happening too often. You're **always taking** my toys without asking!

22 Underline the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Hugh travels/is travelling all over the world this month.
- 2 Are you seeing/Do you see Bob tonight?
- 3 Peter and Susan are flying/fly to Madrid on Tuesday.
- 4 John always gets/is getting up late on Sunday.
- 5 What do you think/are you thinking about?
- 6 Sarah has/is having a cup of coffee every morning.

23 Complete the exchanges with the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 A: Where's Tommy?
B: In the garden. He is playing (play) with Joey.
- 2 A: What time _____
(your plane/depart) tomorrow morning?
B: At 7 o'clock. We _____
(fly) straight to Rome.
- 3 A: What _____ (you/do), Mike?
B: I _____ (talk) on the telephone, mum.
- 4 A: How often _____
(you/clean) your room?
B: Twice a week.
- 5 A: Sophia and Georgia _____
(work) hard these days!
B: I know. They _____ (want) to pass all their exams.
- 6 A: You _____ (look) terrible!
What's the matter?
B: I _____ (have) an awful headache.

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

- 1 They are relaxing right now. (relax)
- 2 Rick usually _____ souvenirs when he goes on holiday. (buy)
- 3 We _____ Jim at 2 o'clock at the mall. (meet)
- 4 Our plane _____ at 8 pm. (arrive)
- 5 You _____ the computer! Let me have a turn! (always/use)
- 6 I _____ basketball because I have a terrible headache. (not/play)
- 7 _____ tigers _____ in the jungle? (live)
- 8 Kim _____ hard these days. (study)
- 9 Janet _____ as a nurse. (work)
- 10 My best friend _____ to England next winter. (move)

25 Underline the correct time expressions.

- 1 Tony and Tina are going to a rock concert tonight/every Tuesday.
- 2 Louise takes karate lessons at the moment/on Wednesdays.
- 3 Does Bob usually/right now visit his grandparents at the weekend?
- 4 Sometimes/At the moment he is sending an email to a friend of his.
- 5 Beth goes jogging twice a week/these days.
- 6 Is she always/every day complaining about everything?
- 7 Paul at present/never tells lies.
- 8 He is not working at the moment/on Saturdays.

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



- John & Paula
- walk the dogs
- twice a day



- Tom
- deliver pizzas
- three times a week



- Damon & Steve
- ride bikes
- at weekends



- Paul
- buy a newspaper
- every morning



- Jerry
- do his homework
- every afternoon



- Tony
- water the plants
- every afternoon

A: What are John and Paula doing?
 B: They're walking the dogs.
 A: How often do they walk the dogs?
 B: Twice a day.

27 Choose the correct item.

- Steve _____ a shower at the moment.
 (A) is having B has
 C doesn't have
- Ann is studying hard for her exams _____.
 A usually B always
 C these days
- My sister and I _____ traditional food when we're on holiday.
 A am tasting B are tasting
 C taste
- _____ to go Spain this year?
 A Do you want
 B Are you wanting
 C Want you
- How _____ do you go to the theatre?
 A rarely B often C usually
- My brother _____ joining us for lunch today.
 A doesn't B aren't C isn't
- She _____ French lessons twice a week.
 A takes B take C is taking
- We usually _____ shopping at weekends.
 A go B goes C are going
- The play _____ at 7 o'clock.
 A is starting B start C starts
- Louise and Alex sometimes _____ to work.
 A are driving B is driving C drive

28 Use the phrases to make sentences about yourself.

- always • never • right now • at the moment
- these days • in October • today
- every Sunday • in the evenings

I always walk to work.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 29 Look at picture 1. In pairs ask and answer questions 1-6. Then ask and answer questions about pictures 2-4.



- 1 A: Where are they?
B: **In the street.**
- 2 A: What are they wearing?
B: _____.
- 3 A: What are they doing?
B: _____.
- 4 A: Do they enjoy it?
B: _____.
- 5 A: Do you like shopping?
B: _____.
- 6 A: Who do you usually go with?
B: _____.

- 30 Complete the email with the verbs in brackets in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

📧
REPLY MAIL
🗑️ ⚙️ 👤

Hi Kyle,

How 1) **are (be)** you? I'm glad it's the weekend, aren't you? I always 2) _____ **(enjoy)** weekends. I usually 3) _____ **(go)** shopping with my friends or 4) _____ **(help)** my mum with the chores on Saturday mornings. Then, in the evenings, I 5) _____ **(watch)** a film with my family or 6) _____ **(surf)** the Net. On Sundays, I usually 7) _____ **(get up)** early because I 8) _____ **(have)** football practice, but this weekend is different. I 9) _____ **(play)** in a football tournament. The game 10) _____ **(start)** at 11 am and I 11) _____ **(really/look)** forward to it. Afterwards, my parents 12) _____ **(take)** me for a meal to celebrate, even if we 13) _____ **(not/win)**. 14) _____ **(you/do)** anything special this weekend? Write back and tell me.

Andrew

- 31 Complete the second sentence, using the words in brackets in the correct form. Use up to five words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Stanley (**never/drink**) tea or coffee.
Stanley **never drinks** tea or coffee.
- 2 She (**work/office**) at the moment.
She _____ at the moment.
- 3 (**they/come**) to the cinema with us?
_____ to the cinema with us?
- 4 George (**usually/do/homework**) after school!
George _____ after school!
- 5 Martin (**not/talk**) on the phone right now.
Martin _____ on the phone right now.

Game

Write two sentences describing a classmate on a piece of paper. Put all the pieces of paper into a pile. Each student picks a piece of paper and tries to guess the name of the classmate.

He is wearing a red shirt. He has short black hair.

Speaking

What do you usually do at the weekends? What are you doing this weekend?

Writing

Write an email to your English speaking friend. Use your answers from the speaking activity and Ex. 30 as a model.

3

Adjectives/Order of adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns (**a big house**). They have the same form in the singular and plural.
a small car – small cars
- **Adjectives** go **before** nouns (**a tall girl**). They can also be used alone after the verb **to be**, and **after verbs** such as: **look, smell, sound, feel, taste**, etc. **Ricky is tall. It tastes nice.**
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** (beautiful, bad, etc.), which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, **fact adjectives** (long, strong, old, etc.), which give us factual information about age, size, colour, etc.

Order of adjectives

- **Opinion adjectives** go before **fact adjectives**. **a beautiful young woman**
- 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	new	square	green	French	woollen	rug

- We do not usually have a long list of adjectives before a single noun. We use one, two or three adjectives at the most to describe a noun.

an expensive Venetian crystal vase

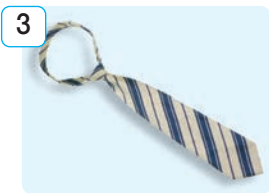
1 Put the adjectives in the correct order.



big/glass/green/vase
a big green glass vase



straw/African/round/hat



silk/nice/Italian/tie



new/leather/blue/sofa



blue/comfortable/leather/trainers



rubber/yellow/cute/duck

2 Fill in the correct adjective from the list. Then write whether they are opinion (O) or fact (F) adjectives.

- old • woollen • beautiful • expensive
- delicious

- 1 The holiday in Rome was very **expensive** for us. **F**
- 2 You should sell your _____ car before it breaks down. ____
- 3 My mum baked a _____ cake for my birthday. ____
- 4 I think Denise has such a _____ face that she could be a model. ____
- 5 These _____ socks are very warm. ____

3 Write the sentences in the plural.

- 1 That is a lovely necklace in the wardrobe. Those are **lovely necklaces** in the wardrobe.
- 2 I bought a pretty silk skirt yesterday. I bought some _____ yesterday.
- 3 There's a small plastic chair in the garden. There are _____ in the garden.
- 4 Do you want a tasty meat pie for lunch? Do you want _____ for lunch?

4 Put the *adjectives* in the correct order.

- 1 John is driving a **new, fast** car. (**fast, new**)
- 2 He bought a(n) _____ carpet. (**Persian, expensive**)
- 3 She is wearing _____ dress. (**satın, red, new**)
- 4 He offered her a(n) _____ ring. (**gold, expensive**)
- 5 She is a _____ girl. (**tall, beautiful**)
- 6 Can you please give me that _____ blanket? (**green, woollen**)
- 7 He's got a(n) _____ clock. (**wooden, lovely, old**)
- 8 I love my _____ jeans (**denim, new**). They're so fashionable.

5 Which adjective best completes each exchange?

- red • rubber • porcelain • yellow • small
- silk • antique • short

- 1 A: I need some **rubber** gloves to do the washing up.
B: They are in the cupboard under the sink.
- 2 A: Those shoes are too _____. They're the wrong size.
B: I'll get you another pair.
- 3 A: I love this beautiful _____ dress in the window.
B: Yes, it's lovely.
- 4 A: Look at this shiny _____ sports car parked outside!
B: It's my neighbour's.
- 5 A: How much is this _____ vase?
B: It's £50.
- 6 A: Those trousers are too _____.
B: I know. I need to buy a new pair.
- 7 A: This room is very bright, isn't it?
B: Yes, the warm _____ curtains make you feel happy!
- 8 A: This is an expensive shop.
B: I know, but they only sell _____ products.

6 Put the *adjectives* in the correct order.

REPLY MAIL

To: National Express Coaches
Subject: Lost bag

Dear Sir/Madam,

I came back on one of your coaches from Manchester to London and I think I left one of my bags in the overhead space above my seat. It's a **1) long, rectangular, red (red/rectangular/long)** bag with **2) _____ (white/circular/small)** dots. It has also got a **3) _____ (gold/shiny)** zip. Inside is a **4) _____ (square/beautiful/wooden)** box with my jewellery and a pair of **5) _____ (leather/black/new)** shoes. If you find my bag, please contact me on 03062319877.

Yours faithfully,
Julie Martin

Game

Play in teams. A student from Team A calls out a noun. Team B has to write three different types of adjectives to describe that noun (i.e. size, age, shape, colour, origin, material) on the board. Team A has to make a correct sentence using the adjectives.

Team A S1: dog

Team B S1: brown, big, German

Team A S2: a big brown German dog

Speaking

Use the prompts to talk about a place in your city. Describe what you like and what you don't like.

- clean/dirty • big/small • noisy/quiet • new/old
- good/bad • bright/dark • expensive/cheap
- modern/old-fashioned • beautiful/ugly
- exciting/boring • colourful/plain

The Grande Hotel in Paris is beautiful.

Writing

Use your answers in the speaking activity and the prompts to write a short paragraph about the place you visited.

The Grande Hotel in Paris is beautiful. It has expensive modern furniture and new colourful rugs.



A Dream Job

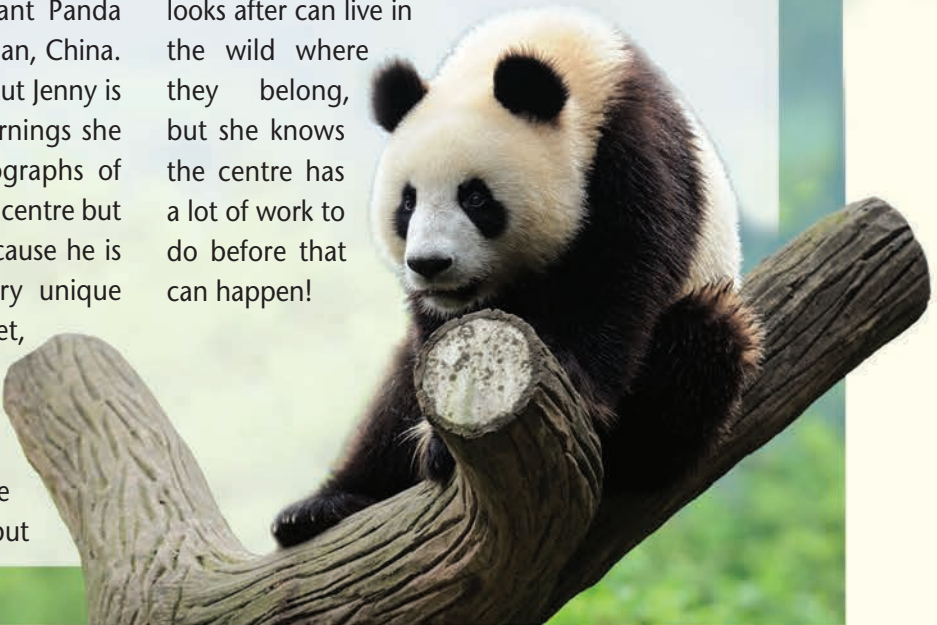
What's your dream job? Can you imagine working with your favourite animal? Jenny Bloom does just that. She **works** with her favourite animal every day, and it isn't just any animal, but the Giant Panda.

Jenny is a panda caretaker at the Giant Panda Protection and Research Centre in Sichuan, China. There are four caretakers at the centre but Jenny is responsible for the animals. In the mornings she **feeds**, studies, plays and takes photographs of them. Jenny knows all the pandas at the centre but she says her favourite is Tuan Tuan, because he is usually so friendly. He has got a very unique character. Tuan Tuan is sometimes quiet, but he is very curious about everything. He always plays lots of games.

Jenny **lives** at the centre so she can spend as much time as possible with the pandas. They need a lot of attention, but

Jenny enjoys looking after them. At the moment, she **is writing** a book about her experiences with them, and next month she **is giving** a talk in a local school about protecting pandas in the wild.

Jenny believes that one day the pandas that she looks after can live in the wild where they belong, but she knows the centre has a lot of work to do before that can happen!



The verbs *to be* & *have got*

1 a) Read the text and underline all the short and long forms of the verb *to be*. How do we form the affirmative/negative/interrogative of the verb *to be*?

b) Find an example of *have got* in the text. What is the negative and interrogative form? How do we form the short answers of the verb *have got*? Which is the word we do not use?

b) Find two adverbs of frequency. Where do we use them in a sentence: *before* or *after* the main verb/the verb *to be*?

c) What is a stative verb? Highlight all the stative verbs in the text. Give three examples.

Present simple & Present continuous, Adverbs of frequency, Stative verbs

2 a) Read the article and circle the verbs in the *present simple* and *present continuous*: How do we form the negative and interrogative of these tenses? Look at the highlighted verbs in the text. Match them to the uses.

- repeated action • permanent state • routine
- action happening now • fixed arrangement in the near future

Question words

3 Find an example of a question word in the text. Which question words do we use to ask about: *people? reason? manner? place?*

can

4 Read the text again and find an example of the verb *can*. How do we form the affirmative, negative, interrogative of this example? When do we use the verb *can*?

Revision (Units 1-3)



Circle the correct item.

- 1 ___ she from Canada?
A Is B Can C Has
- 2 He can ride a bike, but he ___ ride a horse.
A isn't B can't C can not
- 3 These are my friends from the USA.
___ names are Ben and Mark.
A Them B Theirs C Their
- 4 “___ car is this?”
“It’s Mark’s.”
A What B Whose C Which
- 5 ___ a lot of shops in this area.
A They are B These are C There are
- 6 The bank is ___ to the supermarket.
A beside B next C near
- 7 “Have you got a tablet?”
“Yes, I ___.”
A have B has C have got
- 8 The flowers ___ very nice.
A smell B are smelling C smells
- 9 She ___ a glass of fresh milk every morning.
A is drinking B drinks C drink
- 10 We ___ football in half an hour.
A are playing B plays C play
- 11 It is my cousin’s birthday and she ___ a party today.
A have B is having C has
- 12 Paolo ___ his new neighbourhood. There are so many things one can do there.
A loves B love C is loving
- 13 Look at my ___ shoes!
A leather, modern, red
B modern, red, leather
C red, modern, leather
- 14 This is Jane; she’s a friend of ____ .
A me B my C mine
- 15 ___ you usually play football on Sundays?
A Do B Are C Have
- 16 Simon ___ the doctor later.
A is seeing B sees C see
- 17 Messi shoots and ___!
A score B scores C is scoring
- 18 “___ do you play tennis?”
“Twice a week.”
A How often B How long C How far
- 19 I need a ___ dress for the wedding.
A black, silk, new
B new, black, silk
C silk, new, black
- 20 ___ leave your luggage here. It isn’t safe.
A Not B Don’t C Let’s

(Marks: $\frac{\quad}{20}$)