

Right on!

Jenny Dooley

1

Grammar Book

Student's Book



Express Publishing

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Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363

Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463

email: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk

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The indefinite article *a/an* – The definite article *the*

- We use the **indefinite article** *a/an* before nouns in the singular to talk about a person, thing or animal in general.
- We use ***a*** before nouns which begin with a **consonant sound** (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z).
a book, a ruler, a pencil
- We use ***an*** before nouns which begin with a **vowel sound** (a, e, i, o, u). ***an earring, an ant, an umbrella***
- We use the **definite article** *the* before singular or plural nouns. ***the ruler, the rulers***
- We use ***the*** to talk about something specific or something mentioned before. In other words, we use it when we can answer to the question 'Which?' ***I can see a sharpener. The sharpener is red.***

1 Fill in *a/an*, as in the example.



1 an apple



2 _____ clock



3 _____
orange



4 _____ bird



5 _____ iron



6 _____ rose



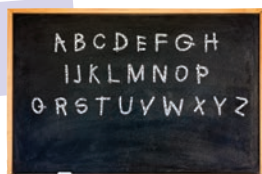
7 _____ duck



8 _____ vase



9 _____ baby



10 _____
blackboard

2 Write the words in the correct column.

- goldfish • egg • horse • cat • umbrella
- parrot • elephant • dog • insect • bike
- actor • onion • book • coat • artist

a

goldfish



an

egg



Speaking

- 3 Point to objects around you and say their names in English. Use *a/an*.

Writing

- 4 Find pictures of objects and animals. Glue them on a piece of paper and label them. Use *a/an*.

- We form the **imperative** with the **base form of the verb without the subject**. **Open the door, please!**
- We form the **negative imperative** with **do not/don't** and the **base form of the verb**. **Don't open the window!**
- We use the **imperative** to
 - tell someone what to do or not to do. (To sound polite, we usually add the word **please** at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.) **Don't use your camera, please.** or **Please don't use your camera.**
 - give orders. **Don't shout! Be quiet!**
 - give instructions. **Put the books in that bookcase.**
 - offer something. **Have some cake.**

1 Use verbs from the list to complete the sentences.

- draw • brush • be • talk • close • do



1 Don't be late for school!



2 Do your homework!



3 _____ your teeth!



4 _____ in class!



5 _____ a picture!



6 _____ the window, please.

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

Mrs Harper is a teacher. Write what she says to her students.

- Close your books!
Don't close your books _____!
- Go out, please.
_____!
- Listen to him!
_____!
- Give Sam the pen, please!
_____!
- Talk in class, please.
_____!
- Open your notebooks, please!
_____!
- Stand up!
_____!
- Put the books in the bookcase!
_____!

Speaking

3 Tell your partner what to do/not to do at school, as in the example. Use the verbs:

- eat • write • talk • listen • shout
• play • mess around

Don't eat in class!

Writing

4 Write ten rules for your school.

1.3

can

- **Can** is the same in all persons in the **singular** and **plural**. The negative of **can** is **cannot** or **can't**. (NOT: ~~can not~~)
- We use **can** before another verb to express **ability**.
I **can** speak German.

Affirmative
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can run.
Negative
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they cannot/can't run.
Interrogative & short answers
Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they run? Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can't .

1 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I <u>can't/can</u> speak Russian. My parents are from Russia.</p> <p>2 Tina <u>can/can't</u> drive a car. She's only 14 years old.</p> <p>3 <u>Can/Can't</u> you play the guitar?</p> | <p>4 Jack <u>can/can't</u> talk – he's still a baby!</p> <p>5 We haven't got a computer – we <u>can't/can</u> use the Internet.</p> <p>6 Luke <u>can't/can</u> play basketball very well. He's on the school team.</p> |
|--|--|

2 Ask and answer questions, as in the example.



she/swim?
Can she swim?
Yes, she can.



the baby/walk?



she/play the piano?



they/use a computer?



he/ride a bike?

3 Look at the pictures and follow the lines. Then use the prompts to ask and answer, as in the example.



1 Steve/sing

A: Can Steve sing?

B: No, he can't. He can play the guitar.

2 Anna/play football

A: _____

B: _____

3 Helen/ride a bike

A: _____

B: _____

4 Paul/drive

A: _____

B: _____

5 Sue/play the guitar

A: _____

B: _____

Speaking

4 Use the prompts to find out what your partner can/can't do. Then tell the class.

- climb trees • swim • draw • dance • jump • drive • sing • cook • run • fly

A: Can you climb trees? B: Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Writing

5 Write five true sentences about what you can/can't do.

1.4

Personal subject pronouns

- We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs instead of nouns or names. They show who or what sb/sth is or what sb/sth does.
Peter is a doctor. **He** is from England.

I: always with a capital letter

you: in the singular and plural

he: for a man or a boy

she: for a woman or a girl

it: for an animal or a thing (BUT: When we refer to our pet, we use **he** or **she**)

we: for people

they: for people, animals or things

Personal subject pronouns	
singular	plural
I	we
you	you
he she it	they

1 Fill in: *she, he, it, they.*



1 She is beautiful.



2 _____ are balloons.



3 _____ is a sailor.



4 _____ is a hat.

2 Fill in: *she, he, it, they.*

- Emma is a teacher. She is 30 years old.
- I'm good at Art. _____ is my favourite subject.
- Mary and Lyn are my sisters. _____ are 20 years old.
- 'How old is Jeff?' '_____ is 10.'
- Look at George and Beth. _____ are twins.

3 Choose the correct item.

- This is my schoolbag. It/He is red.
- This is Pedro and I'm Mario. **You/We** are brothers.
- Give **it/you** to Ann, please.
- This is Ann, Mary and Helen. **She/They** are my friends.
- Listen to **I/me**.
- This is Laura. **She/Her** is my sister.
- Can you see Tony and Laura? Where are **we/they**?
- This is a scarf. **It/They** is blue.



Grammar Tennis!

- Stand up with your partner, facing each other. To start the game, 'serve' by saying a name. Your partner has to 'hit the ball' by saying the personal pronoun. If your partner gets it wrong, you get a point!

A: Maria!

B: She. Steve!

A: He. Tina and I!

B: They.

Teacher: Wrong! "We" is the correct answer.
Student A gets one point!

singular	plural
I → my	we → our
you → your	you → your
he → his	they → their
she → her	
it → its	

We use **possessive adjectives** before nouns to show:

- that something belongs to somebody.
This is my schoolbag.
- the relationship between two or more people.
She is our teacher.

NOTE: We don't use *the* or *a* before possessive adjectives.

This is his house. (NOT: *This is the his house.*)

1 Fill in with the correct possessive adjectives.



- It's my book. (book – I)
- It's _____ parrot. (parrot – Bryan)
- They're _____ shoes. (shoes – mum)
- It's _____ room. (room – my sister and I)
- It's _____ house. (house – Peter and Tina)
- They're _____ cameras. (camera – my family)
- It's _____ car. (car – your family)
- They're _____ balloons. (balloon – I)
- They're _____ bikes. (bike – Ted)
- It's _____ ball. (ball – dog)

2 Fill in with the correct possessive adjective.

- His (he) dog is grey and white.
- _____ (we) house is very big.
- Larry, is this _____ (you) shirt?
- _____ (they) new car is very expensive.
- _____ (she) sister is a doctor and _____ (she) brother is a teacher.
- _____ (I) mum can cook very well.
- _____ (you) jacket is on the chair.
- This is a giraffe and (it) _____ neck is long.

3 Choose the correct item.

- Kevin, this is my/I jacket.
- Where are you/your keys?
- Her/She is 24 years old.
- Is that Dave's car? Its/It lights are on.
- We/Our garden is really big.
- He/His can play the guitar.
- My/I can't ride a motorbike.
- Where is they/their house?

Speaking

4 Work in groups of four. Mix up your pencils, books, notebooks, rubbers, etc, then sort them out.

A: **This is my ruler.**

B: **Yes, and these are your pens.**

1.6

The verb *to be* (affirmative)

- We normally use the long form of the verb **to be** when we write.
He is from Spain and he is 10 years old.
- We normally use the short form of the verb **to be** when we speak.
"What's this?" "It's a book."

long form	short form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
you are	you're
they are	they're

1 Fill in 'm/am, 's/is, 're/are, as in the example.

- It 's/is a red rubber.
- She _____ Mary.
- You _____ my friend.
- It _____ my dog.
- I _____ from Lisbon.
- He _____ John.
- We _____ brothers.
- They _____ students.

2 Use the prompts to write sentences.

- I/15 years old
I'm fifteen years old _____.
- She/my sister
_____.
- His name/Pedro
_____.
- This/my friend
_____.
- My ruler/green
_____.
- My cat and my dog/white
_____.

3 Correct the mistakes.

- Sally ~~are~~ from England. is
- Steve and I am students. _____
- Helen and Jenny is my friends. _____
- My dad and my mum is teachers. _____
- My pet's name are Rex. _____

4 Complete the sentences with *am, is* or *are*.



1
Hi, I am Ann and I _____ a teacher. I _____ thirty years old and I _____ from Britain. My favourite colour _____ red.



2
Hello. We _____ the Smith family. Stella _____ my mum and he _____ Bob, my dad. My sister Amy _____ 12 and I _____ 13.

Speaking

- Present yourself to the class. Tell the class your name, age, nationality and favourite colour. Use Ex. 4 as a model.

Writing

- Write a short text about you and your family. Use the text in Ex. 4 as a model. Include a picture.

The verb *to be* (negative & interrogative)

1.7

negative		interrogative	short answers
long form	short form		
I am not	I'm not	Am I ...?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
you are not	you aren't	Are you ...?	Yes, you are./No, you aren't.
he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't	Is he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
we/you/they are not	we/you/they aren't	Are we/you/they ...?	Yes, we/you/they are./ No, we/you/they aren't.

- We do not repeat the whole question in **short answers**. We only use **Yes** or **No**, the subject pronoun and the appropriate verb form.
- We use the **long form** of the verb *to be* in **affirmative short answers**.
Is she OK? Yes, she is. (NOT: ~~Yes, she's.~~)
- We use the **short form** of the verb *to be* in **negative short answers**.
Are you from Spain? No, I'm not. (NOT: ~~No, I am not.~~)

1 Look at the pictures and the prompts, then complete the exchanges with the verb *to be* in the correct form. Which form do we use in positive/negative short answers? Find examples.




- Sue: Are you from Britain, Tony?
Tony: Yes, I am.
- Sue: What is your favourite colour?
Tony: Red.
- Tony: Is Peter's favourite colour red?
Sue: No, it isn't.
- Tony: Where are you from, Peter?
Peter: I am from Canada.
- Sue: Is Tony British?
Peter: Yes, he is.
- Tony: Is Sue from Canada?
Peter: No, she isn't. She is from the USA.

2 Underline the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1 I'm from Egypt. I 'm not/isn't from Britain.
- 2 They isn't/aren't from Canada.
- 3 Are/Is they your brother and sister?
- 4 Is/Are he from Poland?
- 5 "Are Bill and John students?"
"Yes, they 're/are."
- 6 "Are you from the USA, John?"
"No, I am not/'m not."
- 7 She isn't/aren't my friend.
- 8 They 're/is my parents.

3 Look at the pictures. Ask and answer, as in the example.


1  Are they apples?
No, they aren't.
They're pears.

2 
_____ a teacher?

_____ a reporter.

3  _____ a television?

_____ a computer.

4 
_____ a policeman?

_____ a doctor.

4 Match the questions to the answers.

- 1 e Is Pedro from Spain?
- 2 Are they doctors?
- 3 Is Ann twenty years old?
- 4 Are you a pilot?
- 5 Are we friends?

- a No, they aren't. d No, she isn't.
b No, I'm not. e Yes, he is.
c Yes, we are.

5 Fill in: is, isn't, are, aren't.

- 1 Paul isn't from Canada. He's from the USA.
- 2 Lucy and Sam _____ students. I'm a student, too.
- 3 My favourite colour _____ purple.
- 4 Tom and Lisa _____ 25. They're 24.
- 5 Robbie _____ my brother. He's my cousin.
- 6 I'm 21 years old and Julie _____ 21, too.
- 7 Olive and Tony _____ teachers. They're doctors.
- 8 We _____ from Poland. We're Polish.
- 9 Her school bag _____ green. It's blue.
- 10 My parents _____ American. They're British.

6 Write questions for the answers.

- 1 A: Are you sixteen _____?
B: No, I'm not. I'm fifteen.
- 2 A: _____?
B: No, I'm not. I'm from Italy.
- 3 A: _____?
B: No, she's not. She's a nurse.
- 4 A: _____?
B: Yes, they are. They're from Madrid.
- 5 A: _____?
B: Yes, I am. My brother is an athlete, too.

We use the verb **have got** to:



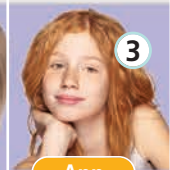

- a) show that something belongs to somebody.
Ann has got a red car.
- b) describe the characteristics of people, animals or things.
Chris has got short brown hair and blue eyes.
- c) to show the relationship between two or more people.
She has got a brother.

NOTE: In short answers we do not use **got**.
Have you got a book? Yes, I have (got).

BE CAREFUL:
He's a student. (He is)
He's got a sister. (He has)

affirmative	negative	interrogative	short answers
I/You have got ('ve got)	I/You have not got (haven't got)	Have I/you got?	Yes, I/you have./ No, I/you haven't.
He/She/It has got ('s got)	He/She/It has not got (hasn't got)	Has he/she/it got?	Yes, he/she/it has./ No, he/she/it hasn't.
We/You/They have got ('ve got)	We/You/They have not got (haven't got)	Have we/you/they got?	Yes, we/you/they have./ No, we/you/they haven't.

1 Look at the table and write sentences, as in the example.

	1  Tony	2  Mark & Pat	3  Ann	4  Jeff
TV	✓	✓	✗	✓
CD Player	✓	✗	✓	✓
guitar	✗	✗	✓	✗
bicycle	✓	✗	✓	✗

- 1 Tony has got a TV, a CD player and a bicycle. He hasn't got a guitar.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

2 Ask and answer, as in the example.

1



Julie/a teddy bear?
Has Julie got a teddy bear?
Yes, she has.

2



Jim/a cat?
Has Jim got a cat?
No, he hasn't.
He's got a dog.

3



Laura/a schoolbag?

4



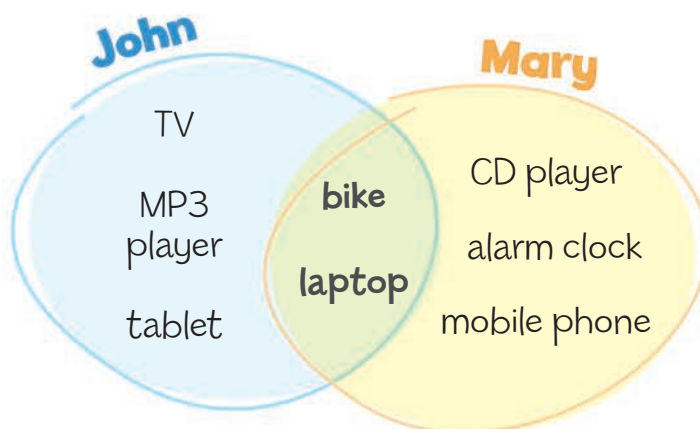
she/a guitar?

5



they/sunglasses?

3 a) Fill in: 's, hasn't, 've, haven't.



- 1 John 's got a TV.
- 2 They _____ got cars.
- 3 Mary _____ got an MP3 player.
- 4 They _____ got bikes.
- 5 Mary _____ got a mobile phone.
- 6 John _____ got a CD player.

b) Tell your partner what each person has got.

c) Which of these have you got? Write sentences.

4 Complete the questions about you, then answer them.

- 1 Have you got a big house?
Yes, I have .
- 2 _____ your friend got a TV in his room? _____ .
- 3 _____ you got a car?
 _____ .
- 4 _____ your friends got bicycles?
 _____ .
- 5 _____ your house got a garden?
 _____ .

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I have/has got a TV in my bedroom.
- 2 Have/Has you got a pet?
- 3 Lisa haven't/hasn't got a mobile phone.
- 4 Has/Have they got a big house?
- 5 We hasn't/haven't got a blue car.
- 6 Tony has/have got a new motorbike.

6 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 got/red/hair/hasn't/she/short.
She hasn't got short red hair.
- 2 have/Kim/computer/Joe/a/and/got?
_____.
- 3 Tom/has/skateboard/got/a.
_____.
- 4 they/children/four/got/haven't.
_____.
- 5 a/sister/got/you/have?
_____.

7 Fill in: *have ('ve), haven't, has ('s) or hasn't* as in the example.

- 1 A: Have you got a sister?
B: No, I _____. I _____ got two brothers, Tom and Ray.
- 2 A: _____ Emma got a new car?
B: Yes, she _____. It's red.
- 3 A: _____ they got a piano?
B: No, they _____ but they _____ got two guitars.
- 4 A: _____ your mum got blue eyes like you?
B: No, she _____. My dad _____ got blue eyes.
- 5 A: _____ the town got a cinema?
B: Yes, it _____. It's on Princess Street.
- 6 A: _____ you got a computer?
B: No, we _____. We _____ got a tablet, though.

8 Fill in: *have ('ve), haven't, has ('s) or hasn't*.

Hi Ben,
Guess what? I 1) 've got a new pet! His name is Buster and he's a brown and white dog. He 2) _____ got long ears and a short tail. He 3) _____ got blue eyes – his eyes are brown. He's very cute! I 4) _____ got a bed for him in the kitchen, but I 5) _____ got toys for him yet.
6) _____ you got a pet?
Write back,
Alan



Speaking

9 In pairs ask each other what you have. Use ideas from Exs 1 and 3.

A: Have you got a bike?

B: Yes, I have. Have you got a ... ?

Writing

10 What has/hasn't your friend got? Write a few sentences.

Tony has got a bike but he hasn't got a ...



1.9

Possessive case ('s/of)

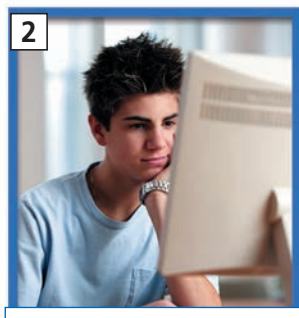
We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to somebody or the relationship between two or more people.

- We add 's to names or singular nouns. **the boy's ball, Tom's mother**
- We add 's only to the last noun when the same thing belongs to two or more people. **Mary and Robert's new television.**
- In general, we use the **possessive case** to talk about people. To talk about things we use **of**. **John's father, Mary's hair. BUT the door of the house, the capital of Italy.**
- We use **whose** to ask about possession. **Whose is this bike? It's Peter's.**

1 Write, as in the example.



the girl's dog



the _____ computer



the _____ cat



the _____ book

2 Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the possessive case.

- 1 The woman's bag (woman/bag) is red.
- 2 My _____ (sister/room) is big.
- 3 The _____ (capital/Spain) is Madrid.
- 4 _____ (Tom and Sue/mum) is a doctor.
- 5 The _____ (colour/room) is yellow.
- 6 The _____ (man/car) is new.
- 7 _____ (Mark and Tina/car) is black.

3 Look at the pictures. Ask and answer, as in the example.



mobile phone?/
Sharon

A: Whose mobile
phone is this?

B: It's Sharon's.



schoolbag?/Emily



MP3 player?/Daniel



skateboard/Tom



house?/Paul and Helen

Speaking

4 Point to objects around you. Tell your partner whose each is.

This is Mary's bag.

- Adjectives describe nouns. They say what people, things or animals are like.
a quiet street
- Adjectives go before nouns but after the verb to be.
It's a new car. BUT The car is new.
- Adjectives are the same in the singular and plural.
It is a new car. They are new cars.

1 Put the adjective in the correct place.



1

This is a beach. (clean)



2

It's a motorbike. (fast)



3

She's a woman. (young)



4

It's a street. (noisy)



5

It's a car. (red)

2 Put the words in the correct order.

1 boy/quiet/the/is/not

The boy is not quiet.

2 noisy/it/hotel/a/is

3 room/is/my/clean

4 café/an/it/old/is

5 dirty/the/is/beach

Speaking

3 In pairs, use the prompts to make sentences about your classroom.

- big/small
- clean/dirty
- new/old
- young/old
- quiet/noisy
- good/polite

- classroom
- windows
- desks
- blackboard
- student(s)
- teacher

Writing

4 Use your answers in the Speaking activity to write a short paragraph about your classroom.

My classroom is very big. We have got ...

The verb *to be* – The verb *have got*

- 1 a) Read the text and underline all short forms of the verb *to be*. Then write the long forms.



Hi Beth,

I'm your new e-friend.

My name's Mary and I'm from London. I'm twenty-five years old and I'm a secretary. Look at the photo. These are my friends. My best friend is Nick. He's tall. He's got a pet dog. He's from the USA. 1) Nick's 26 years old and he's a teacher. He's a very good teacher. Nick's sister's Laura and his brother's Mark. 2) Laura's 23 and 3) Mark's 22. 4) Laura and Mark are students. They're very nice. They've got a cat. We're all very good friends. What about you? Tell me about your friends. Send a photo.

Mary

b) Which verb form do we use in the third person singular? first person plural?

c) How do we form the negative form of the verb *to be*?

Short answers

- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Is Mary from London? _____
- 2 Has Nick got a dog? _____
- 3 Is Nick from England? _____
- 4 Is Mark 26 years old? _____
- 5 Has Laura got a dog? _____
- 6 Are Nick and Mark brothers? _____

a/an

- 3 a) Make true sentences about the text in Ex. 1.

Mary	is	a	student.
Nick			teacher.
Laura	isn't	an	actor.
Mark			secretary.

b) When do we use *a/an*? Give more examples.

Personal subject pronouns

- 4 a) Which personal subject pronouns can you find in the text in Ex. 1?

b) Look at the words in bold in the text in Ex. 1. Replace them with the appropriate personal pronoun.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

Possessive case

- 5 Make true sentences about the text in Ex. 1.

- 1 Beth is _____ new e-friend.
- 2 Mark is _____ brother.
- 3 Laura is _____ sister.
- 4 Nick is _____ best friend.

- 6 Underline the correct subject/object pronoun.

- 1 Her/She is from Spain.
- 2 This is my/I book.
- 3 Who is his/he?
- 4 Our/We are fifteen years old.
- 5 They are Joe and Ed. This is their/they house.
- 6 This is Rex. It/They is my dog.
- 7 This is Bill and Mike. They/Their are my friends.
- 8 I/My am with Laura in this photo. We/They are best friends.

Revision (Units 1.1-1.10)

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 _____ Peter German?
A Is B Are C Am
- 2 _____ out. It's very cold.
A Don't talk
B Don't go
C Go
- 3 We _____ from Australia.
A am not B isn't C aren't
- 4 _____ they from Spain?
A Am B Is C Are
- 5 "Is she a vet?"
"Yes, she _____."
A isn't B is C 's
- 6 This is _____ iron.
A a B an C -
- 7 Where _____ Laura and Steve from?
A am B is C are
- 8 This is _____ egg.
A a B an C -
- 9 _____ are my friends.
A We B He C They
- 10 It's _____ goldfish.
A a B an C -
- 11 This _____ my family.
A 's B is C are
- 12 "Are you from Germany?"
" _____."
A Yes, I'm. B No, I'm not.
C No, I am not.
- 13 I _____ speak Italian. My parents are from Italy.
A can't B can C cannot
- 14 My name _____ Helen. It's Ellen.
A 'm not B isn't C aren't
- 15 Is Mary _____ sister?
A you B she C your
- 16 " _____ is she?"
"Mrs Smith."
A How B What C Who
- 17 My brother and sister _____ a new laptop.
A has got B 've got C have got
- 18 "Whose house is this?"
"It's _____."
A Mary's and John B John's and Mary
C Mary and John's
- 19 "Have you got an MP3 player?"
" _____."
A No, I have got. B No, I've got.
C No, I haven't.
- 20 "Is she your sister?"
"No, she _____."
A is not B isn't C aren't

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

2.1

Plurals (-s ending)

Nouns usually take -s in the plural.
hat - hats, friend - friends, book - books

1 Write, as in the example.



1

a ruler



three rulers

2



a bottle



3



a calculator



4



a baseball



5



a cap



6



a dog



2 Complete the table.

Singular	Plural
hat	<u>hats</u>
book	<u>books</u>
rubber	<u>rubbers</u>
cup	<u>cups</u>
pet	<u>pets</u>
umbrella	<u>umbrellas</u>
orange	<u>oranges</u>
rabbit	<u>rabbits</u>
apple	<u>apples</u>

3 Find 10 plural words in the puzzle.

D	B	K	B	M	E	B	S	K	Q
Q	E	S	A	A	F	M	P	P	J
S	S	M	G	G	K	M	E	T	F
B	N	X	S	A	Y	N	P	E	L
E	O	A	A	Z	C	S	H	A	O
S	S	X	I	I	M	E	O	C	W
H	S	E	L	N	Y	L	N	H	E
O	E	S	E	E	I	P	E	E	R
E	L	X	L	S	M	P	S	R	S
S	C	O	A	T	S	A	F	S	N

Write them on the lines below.

PENCILS, _____

Plurals

- Nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x,** and **-o** take **-es** in the plural.
bus → buses, **class** → classes, **beach** → beaches, **toothbrush** → toothbrushes,
box → boxes, **tomato** → tomatoes
- Nouns ending in a **vowel + y,** take **-s** in the plural.
toy → toys, **boy** → boys
- Nouns ending in a **consonant + y,** drop the **-y** and take **-ies** in the plural.
city → cities, **strawberry** → strawberries
- Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe,** drop the **-f** or **-fe** and take **-ves** in the plural.
leaf → leaves, **wife** → wives

Irregular plurals

singular	plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
person	people

1 Write the plural of the words below.

- an arch → two arches
- a mouse → _____
- a puppy → _____
- a box → _____
- a foot → _____
- a torch → _____
- a tomato → _____
- a knife → _____
- a tooth → _____
- a country → _____

2 Rewrite in the plural.

- She is a wife. – They are wives.
- It is a potato. – _____
- She is a woman. – _____
- He is a man. – _____
- It is a strawberry. – _____
- I am a boy. – _____
- It is a toothbrush. – _____
- He is a person. – _____

3 Match the pairs and say which is singular (S) and which is plural (P).

book	child
city	class
leaf	bus
buses	cities
classes	leaves
children	books

leaf (S) leaves (P)



Who wants to be a millionaire?

4 Find the plurals of the words your teacher gives you and win a million dollars! You can ask for help from your class only once!

Teacher: What is the plural of child?

Student: Children.

Teacher: Right. \$200 for you. What is the plural of foot?

this - these

- We use the **demonstrative pronouns this/these** to talk about people, animals or things **near us**.
- We also use **this/these** to introduce people.
This is my father. These are my friends Mary and Paul.



This is an apple.



These are apples.

that - those

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



That is an apple.



Those are apples.

- We use **this/that** and **these/those** in questions. We usually answer these questions with **it** or **they**.

A: What's **this/that**?

B: It's a book. (NOT: ~~This/That is a book.~~)

A: What are **these/those**?

B: They are books. (NOT: ~~These/Those are books.~~)

1 Circle the correct answer.



1 This is / That is my friend Julie.



2 These are / Those are my brothers.



3 This is / That is my house.



4 This is / These are my dog.



5 That is / Those are my cats.

2 Use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example.

1 Tom / coloured pencils



These are Tom's coloured pencils.

2 Nick / hat



3 John / camera



4 Linda / sunglasses



5 Greg / violin



6 Tony / balls



Speaking

3 Work in pairs. Point to objects near or far from you and make sentences.

This is my book. That is Helen's schoolbag.



What's wrong?

4 Choose a leader. He/She points to things/people around him/her and makes wrong sentences. In teams, correct him/her.

Leader: (pointing to a book) This is a pencil.

Team A S1: No! That isn't a pencil. That is a book. This is a pencil.

2.4

there is/there are – a/an – some/any

there is/there are

	singular	plural
affirmative	There is a dog./There's a dog.	There are some dogs.
negative	There isn't a dog.	There aren't any dogs.
interrogative	Is there a dog?	Are there any dogs?
short answers	Is there ...? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Are there...? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

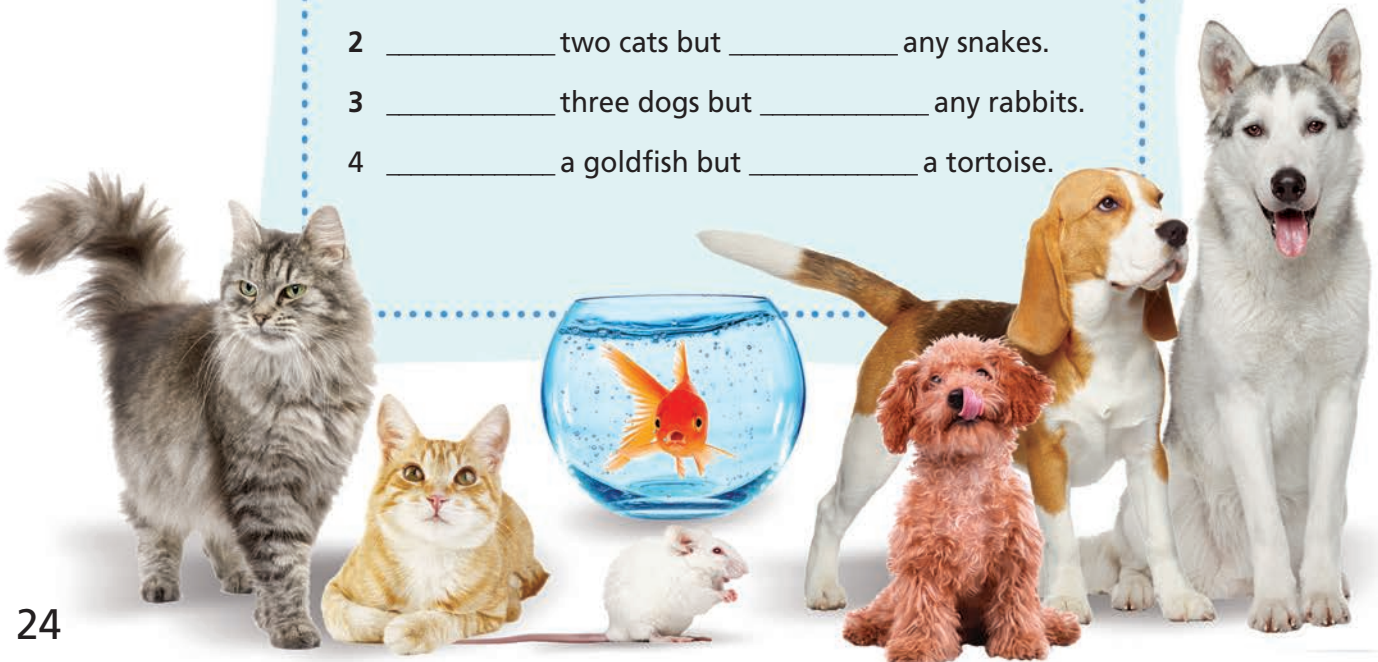
- We use **there is** before nouns in the singular to say what there is in a place.
There is a vase on the table. There's a book on the desk.
- We use **there are** before nouns in the plural. **There are** hasn't got a short form.
There are three books on my desk.
- In **short answers** we use **Yes, there is/are.** or **No, there isn't/aren't.** We do not repeat the whole question.
Is there a dog in the garden? Yes, there is. (NOT: ~~Yes, there is a dog in the garden.~~)

a/an – some/any

- The **indefinite article a/an** is used before singular countable nouns. **a bag, an eraser**
We use **a** before nouns which begin with a consonant sound. **a bike**
We use **an** before nouns which begin with a vowel sound. **an umbrella**
- We use **some** in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns.
There are some cushions on the sofa.
- We use **any** in interrogative sentences with plural countable and uncountable nouns.
Are there any children in the park? There aren't any pillows on the bed.

1 Look at the picture and fill in *there's/there isn't* and *there are/there aren't*, as in the example.

- 1 There's a mouse but there isn't a parrot.
- 2 _____ two cats but _____ any snakes.
- 3 _____ three dogs but _____ any rabbits.
- 4 _____ a goldfish but _____ a tortoise.



2 Rewrite the sentences as in the examples.

- 1 There is a bench in the park.
There are some benches in the park.
- 2 There aren't any pencils in my bag.
There isn't a pencil in my bag.
- 3 Is there a dog in the park?

- 4 There aren't any cars in the street.

- 5 There isn't a book on the desk.

- 6 Are there any flowers in the garden?

- 7 There are some hotels in the town.

- 8 Is there a sharpener on the desk?

- 9 There is a student in the classroom.

- 10 There aren't any paintings on the wall.

3 a) Look at the picture. What is there in Jack's schoolbag? First say, then write.



There are two pencils in Jack's schoolbag.

b) What is there in your schoolbag? Tell your partner.



Colin the Madman!

- 4** Colin the Madman is living in a mad one-room house in the mad city. Ask questions about his room and try to draw it on a piece of paper. Student A stands up in the middle of the class and answers your questions. The best 'mad room' wins!

Student B: Is there a bed in the room?

Student A: No, there isn't!

Student C: Is there a mouse in the room?

Student A: Yes, there is!

Speaking

- 5** Look at the picture. Use the prompts to tell your partner what there is/isn't in the picture.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 people | 5 bench |
| 2 buses | 6 hotel |
| 3 river | 7 trees |
| 4 buildings | 8 statue |



There are four people. There aren't any buses.

2.5

Possessive case

We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to somebody or the relationship between two or more people.

- We add 's to names or singular nouns.
the boy's camera, Ann's mother
- We add (') to plural nouns ending in -s. *the boys' camera*
- We add 's to irregular plural nouns. *the men's hats*

1 Match the phrases to the pictures.

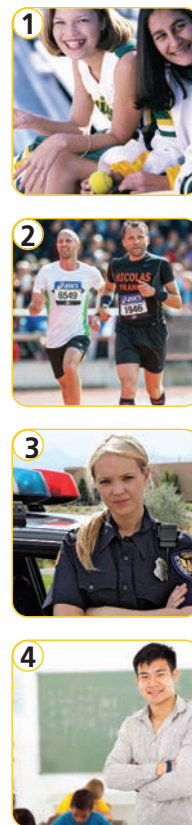


- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 the boys' caps | 3 the girl's hat |
| 2 the girls' hats | 4 the boy's cap |

2 Choose the right item.

- This is _____ pet.
A Tim B Tims' **C Tim's**
- "Whose books are these?"
"They are _____ books."
A the boys B the boy's C the boy
- My _____ names are Nick and George.
A friends B friend's C friends'
- My _____ name is Jim.
A brother's B brothers C brothers'
- This is the _____ car.
A man B man's C men

3 Match the two columns, then write sentences, as in the example.

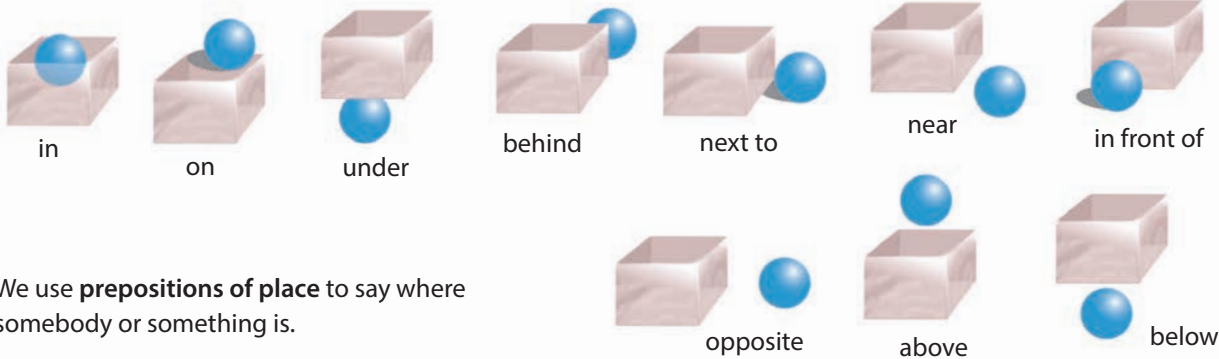


- They're the tennis players' racquets.
- _____
- _____
- _____

Speaking

4 Point to objects around you. Ask and answer questions as in the example.

Whose desk is this? It's the girls' desk.



We use **prepositions of place** to say where somebody or something is.

1 Complete the sentences with: *in, on, in front of, next to, under.*



1 The girl is **in front of** the computer.



2 The people are _____ the sunshade.



3 Bob is _____ Steve.



4 The woman is _____ the taxi.



5 They are _____ the boat.

2 Look at the picture and fill in the text with: *in front of, on (x2), above, between, behind.*



There is a **coffee table** 1) in front of the sofa 2) _____ the living room. There are some **cushions** 3) _____ the sofa. There's a **lamp** 4) _____ one armchair and a **carpet** 5) _____ the floor 6) _____ the coffee table. The **sofa** is 7) _____ the windows. There is a **painting** 8) _____ the fireplace.

Speaking

3 In pairs, use the words in bold in Ex. 2 to ask and answer questions.

A: Where's the coffee table?

B: It's in front of the sofa.

Writing

4 Write a short paragraph describing your living room. Include a picture.

Plural forms

- 1 a) Read the text and underline all the plural forms. What are the singular forms of these words?



This is a picture of Budapest. Budapest is an old city. There is a river in the city. It is the river Danube. There are a lot of bridges over the river. There are cars and buses on the bridge. There are a lot of buildings in the city. They are old. There are some old churches and palaces as well. Budapest is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

- b) What is the plural form of words ending in -y?

there is/there are

- 2 When do we use *there is/there are*? Find examples in the text in Ex. 1a.
- 3 What are the plural forms of *this* and *that*? How do we use them?
- 4 Read the text and answer the questions.
- 1 Is there a river in Budapest?

 - 2 Are there any bridges over the Danube?

 - 3 Are there any modern buildings in Budapest?

Prepositions of Place

- 5 Look at the diagram, then complete the sentences with prepositions from the list below.

- next to • in front of • between
- opposite (X2) • behind (X2) • near



- 1 The hospital is behind the library.
- 2 The bus stop is _____ the shopping centre.
- 3 The train station is _____ the shopping centre.
- 4 The gym is _____ the fire station and the train station.
- 5 The library is _____ the post office.
- 6 The zoo is _____ the post office.
- 7 The aquarium is _____ the post office.
- 8 The fire station is _____ the library.

Revision (Units 1.1-2.6)

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Where _____ they from?
A is B are C am
- 2 Paul's Canadian. He _____ British.
A isn't B aren't C 'm not
- 3 "Are you a doctor?" "No, _____."
A I am not B I'm C I'm not
- 4 There _____ a bench in the park.
A 're B are C is
- 5 Is there _____ orange on the table?
A a B an C any
- 6 There are some _____ on the table.
A apple B apples C apple's
- 7 Mrs Smith is our new teacher. Look at _____.
A him B she C her
- 8 This is my friend. _____ is from Portugal.
A Her B She C It
- 9 My name _____ Rosa.
A 'm B 're C 's
- 10 _____ cars are from Germany.
A This B These C Them
- 11 This is Tim and me. _____ are twenty years old.
A We B You C They
- 12 There aren't _____ cars in the street.
A any B some C a
- 13 Barcelona _____ a beautiful city.
A are B am C is
- 14 _____ Tony your friend?
A Is B Am C Are
- 15 "Are there any birds in the tree?"
"Yes, there _____."
A is B 're C are
- 16 They are _____.
A knives B knives C knife
- 17 Look at those _____.
A mans B man C men
- 18 _____ are some trees in the park.
A Those B These C There
- 19 You are five years old. You _____ seven.
A are B aren't C isn't
- 20 "Is Kate from London?"
"Yes, she _____."
A isn't B 's C is

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