

Grammar Reference



UNIT 1

1.1 Verb to be

Positive

I	am	from the USA.
He She It	is	
We You They	are	

I'm = I am

He's = He is
She's = She is
It's = It is

We're = We are
You're = You are
They're = They are

Question

Where	am	I	from?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

I'm 20

I'm 20.
I'm 20 years old. NOT ~~I'm 20 years.~~
~~I have 20 years.~~

1.2 Possessive adjectives

What's	my your his her its	name?
This is	our your their	house.

What's = What is

1.3 Question words

What is your phone number?
Where are you from?
How are you?

1.4 a/an

It's a	ticket. newspaper. magazine.
It's an	apple. envelope. English dictionary.

We use *an* before a vowel.

I'm a doctor. NOT ~~I'm doctor.~~
I'm a student. ~~I'm student.~~

1.5 Plural nouns

- Most nouns add *-s* in the plural.
stamps keys cameras
- If the noun ends in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, or *-ch*, add *-es*.
bus → buses class → classes wish → wishes
match → matches
- If the noun ends in a consonant + *-y*, the *y* changes to *-ies*.
country countries party parties
But if the noun ends in a vowel + *-y*, the *-y* doesn't change.
key keys day days
- Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.
child children person people
woman women man men

1.6 Numbers 1-20

1 one	6 six	11 eleven	16 sixteen
2 two	7 seven	12 twelve	17 seventeen
3 three	8 eight	13 thirteen	18 eighteen
4 four	9 nine	14 fourteen	19 nineteen
5 five	10 ten	15 fifteen	20 twenty

1.7 Prepositions

Where are you **from**?
I live **in** a house **in** Fortaleza.
What's this **in** English?



UNIT 1 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use *am*, *is*, or *are*.

- How _____ you?
- I _____ fine, thanks.
- Patrick _____ my brother.
- We _____ both 23 years old.
- Katy and Paul _____ married.

2 Complete the conversation. Use *my*, *your*, *her*, or *his*.

Ann Hi, (1) _____ name's Ann. What's (2) _____ name?
Nick Hi! (3) _____ name's Nick. This is my sister. (4) _____ name's Maria.
Ann Hi. This is my brother. (5) _____ name is Tom.

3 Choose the correct question word.

- How / What is your name?
- What / How are you?
- What / Where are you from?

4 Complete the sentences. Use *a* or *an*.

- It's _____ stamp.
- He's _____ teacher.
- It's _____ apple.
- I'm _____ student.
- It's _____ orange.

5 Write the plural form.

- dictionary _____
- student _____
- orange _____
- child _____
- day _____



UNIT 2

2.1 Verb to be

Questions with question words

What	is her surname? is his job? is her address?	
Where	is she are you are they	from?
Who	is Lara? is she?	
How old	is he? are you?	
How much	is an ice-cream?	

Answers

Jefferson.
He's a policeman.
34, Church Street.

Mexico.

She's Patrick's daughter.

Twenty-two.

One pound 50p.

Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	hot?
Are	you they	married?

Short answers

Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.

No, I'm not./No, we aren't.
Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Negative

I	'm not	
He She It	isn't	
We You They	aren't	

I'm not = I am not (~~I amn't~~)

He isn't = He is not
She isn't = She is not
It isn't = It is not

We aren't = We are not
You aren't = You are not
They aren't = They are not

2.2 Possessive 's

My wife's name is Judy. That's Andrea's dictionary.

2.3 Numbers 21-100

21 twenty-one	30 thirty
22 twenty-two	31 thirty-one
23 twenty-three	40 forty
24 twenty-four	50 fifty
25 twenty-five	60 sixty
26 twenty-six	70 seventy
27 twenty-seven	80 eighty
28 twenty-eight	90 ninety
29 twenty-nine	100 one hundred

2.4 Prepositions

This is a photo **of** my family.
It's good practice **for** you.
I'm **at** home. My mother and father are **at** work.
I'm **at** The Embassy Language School.
I'm **in** Brighton. I'm **in** a class **with** eight students.
I live **with** an English family **in** an old house.



UNIT 2 EXERCISES

1 Complete the questions. Use *What, Where, Who, How much, or How old*.

- _____ are you? I'm 22.
- _____ is Nick? He's at home.
- _____ is this? It's £40.
- _____ is your job? I'm a teacher.
- _____ is that? It's Alex.

2 Make questions and negative sentences.

- you / are / cold / ? _____
- We / speak / English / don't _____
- cafés / they / do / like / ? _____
- I'm / from / Italy / not _____
- Does / play / she / tennis / ? _____

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use the possessive 's.

- Jane + book Jane's book
- my friend + bag _____
- my family + house _____
- John + son _____
- Andrea + brother _____
- his wife + name _____

4 Match the numbers.

1 fifteen	a 11
2 twenty	b 12
3 thirteen	c 20
4 eleven	d 13
5 twelve	e 15



UNIT 3

3.1 Present Simple *he, she, it*

- The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.

He **comes** from Switzerland. She **works** in a bank.

- It also expresses a habit.

She **goes** skiing in winter. He never **has** a holiday.

Positive

He She It	lives	in Australia.	<i>Have</i> is irregular. She has a dog. NOT she haves
-----------------	-------	---------------	--

Negative

He She It	doesn't live	in France.	doesn't = does not
-----------------	--------------	------------	--------------------

Question

Where does	he she it	live?
------------	-----------------	-------

Yes/No questions

Does	he she it	live	in Australia? in France?
------	-----------------	------	-----------------------------

Short answers

Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.

3.2 Spelling of the third person singular

- Most verbs add **-s** in the third person singular.
wear → wears speak → speaks live → lives
But **go** and **do** are different. They add **-es**.
go → goes do → does
- If the verb ends in **-s**, **-sh**, or **-ch**, add **-es**.
finish → finishes watch → watches
- If the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, the **y** changes to **-ies**.
fly → flies study → studies
But if the verb ends in a vowel + **-y** the **y** does not change.
play → plays
- Have** is irregular.
have → has

3.3 Prepositions

She lives **in** Kenya.
He plays tennis **in** his free time.
A nurse looks **after** people **in** hospital.
He lives **on** an island **in** the west **of** Scotland.
He collects the post **from** the boat.
He drives the children **to** school.
Tourists come **by** boat.
It's **about** 6.30.



UNIT 3 EXERCISES

1 Write the third person singular form of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 do _____ | 4 speak _____ |
| 2 watch _____ | 5 have _____ |
| 3 listen _____ | 6 walk _____ |

2 Change the sentences from positive to negative.

- Olivier comes from Belgium. _____
- Sandra works in a school. _____
- Bill speaks Japanese. _____
- My sister has two children. _____
- Lucy goes to Greece every year. _____
- Peter studies art at college. _____

3 Make questions.

- study / Harry / German / at school / does / ?

- does / she / live / where / ?

- does / come / this stamp / where / from / ?

- sports / does / enjoy / she / what / ?

- Guy / got / has / dog / a / ?

4 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple.

- _____ he _____ in Greece? (live)
- You _____ in a bank. (not work)
- I _____ TV in the evenings. (watch)
- Marta _____ a new boyfriend. (have)
- I _____ Spanish. (not speak)
- _____ Carlo _____ English? (study)



UNIT 4

4.1 Present Simple

Positive

I		
You	start	
We		at 6.30.
They		
He		
She	starts	
It		

Negative

I			
You	don't		
We			
They		start	at 6.30.
He			
She	doesn't		
It			

Question

	do	I	
When		you	
		we	start?
		they	
	does	he	
		she	
		it	

Yes/No questions

Do	you	have	a camera?
	they		
Does	he	like	Chinese food?
	she		
	it		

Short answers

No, I don't./No, we don't.
Yes, they do.
Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.

4.2 Adverbs of frequency

0%		50%		100%
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

- These adverbs usually come before the main verb.
She **never** eats meat.
I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays.
I **don't often** go swimming.
I **usually** go to bed at about 11.00.
We **always** have wine in the evenings.
- Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.
Sometimes we play cards. We play cards **sometimes**.
Usually I walk to school. I walk to school **usually**.
- Never* and *always* can't come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.
NOT ~~Never I go to the theatre.~~
~~Always I have tea in the morning.~~

4.3 like/love + verb + -ing

When *like* and *love* are followed by a verb, it is usually verb + **-ing**.
I **like** cooking. She **loves** listening to music.

4.4 Prepositions

She gets up early **on** weekdays.
She goes to the gym **on** Friday mornings.
They never go out **on** Saturday evenings.
Do you relax **at** weekends?
She gets up **at** six o'clock.
She gets up early **in** the morning.
We go out **in** the evening.
She goes surfing **in** summer.



UNIT 4 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the positive form of the verbs in the box.

play go live work speak

- My best friend _____ in Italy.
- John and Kate _____ French and German.
- Nadia often _____ running before breakfast.
- I _____ six days a week.
- My brother _____ the piano.

2 Make questions and short answers. Use the Present Simple.

- he / like / swimming?

No, _____.

- you / have / a computer?

Yes, _____.

- they / live / in Paris?

Yes, _____.

- she / start / at 9.00?

No, _____.

- we / speak / English?

Yes, _____.

3 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- George walks to work. (always) _____
- Sandra watches TV. (never) _____
- You don't go running. (often) _____

4 Find and correct two incorrect sentences.

- Vicky loves to listen to the radio. _____
- My sister likes going shopping. _____
- They love reading. _____
- David likes to cook. _____



UNIT 5

5.1 There is/are

Positive

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two books.	(plural)

Negative

There	isn't	an armchair.	(singular)
	aren't	any flowers.	(plural)

Yes/No questions

Is	there	a table?
Are		any photos?

Short answers

Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.
Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

5.2 How many ... ?

How many books do you have?

5.3 some/any

Positive

There are **some** flowers. *some + plural noun*

Negative

There aren't **any** cups. *any + plural noun*

Question

Are there **any** books? *any + plural noun*

5.4 this, that, these, those

We use *this/these* to talk about people/things that are near to us.

I like **this** ice-cream.

I want **these** shoes.

We use *that/those* to talk about people/things that aren't near to us.

Do you like **that** picture on the wall?

Who are **those** children outside?

5.5 Prepositions

He lives **in** the south of France.

There is a photo **on** the television.

There are two pictures **on** the wall.

The cinema is **on** the left, **opposite** the flower shop.

The bank is **next to** the supermarket.

The bus stop is **near** the park.

There is a post box **in front of** the post office.

There are magazines **under** the table.



UNIT 5 EXERCISES

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1 Is there	a any boys?
2 There are	b a computer.
3 Are there	c a letter?
4 There isn't	d two girls.

2 Make sentences. Use *be*: +, -, or ?.

- (?) _____ there any books?
- (-) There _____ any champagne.
- (+) There _____ five glasses.
- (?) _____ there a dictionary?
- (-) There _____ any magazines.
- (+) There _____ a black dog.

3 Complete the sentences. Use *some, any, or many*.

- How _____ apples are there?
- There are _____ photos.
- Are there _____ glasses?
- There are _____ biscuits.
- How _____ sandwiches do you want?

4 Choose the correct word.

- I like this / these clock.
- Do you want those / that books?
- These / this flowers are beautiful!
- Where is that / those café?

UNIT 6

6.1 can/can't

Can and *can't* have the same form in all persons.
There is no *do* or *does*.
Can is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

could/couldn't

Could is the past of *can*.
Could and *couldn't* have the same form in all persons.
Could is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

Positive

I		
He/She/It	can	swim.
We	could	
You		
They		

Negative

I		
He/She/It	can't	dance.
We	couldn't	
You		
They		

NOT He ~~doesn't can~~ dance.

Question

What	can	I	do?
	could	you	
		he/she/it	
		we	
		they	

Yes/No questions

Can	you	drive?
Could	she	cook?
	they	

Short answers

No, I can't./No, we couldn't.
Yes, she can/could.
Yes, they can/could.

NOT ~~Do you can~~ drive?

6.2 was/were

Was/were is the past of *am/is/are*.

Positive

I	was	
He/She/It		in Paris yesterday.
We	were	in England last year.
You		
They		

Negative

I	wasn't	
He/She/It		at school yesterday.
We	weren't	at the party last night.
You		
They		

Question

Where	was	I? he/she/it?
	were	we/you/they?

Yes/No questions

Was	he she	at work? at home?
Were	you they	

Short answers

No, he wasn't.
Yes, she was.
Yes, I was./Yes, we were.
No, they weren't.

was born

Where	was	she he	born?
	were	you they	

I **was born** in Manchester in 1980.
NOT ~~I am born~~ in 1980.

6.3 Prepositions

I was **at** a party.
Yesterday there was a party **at** my house.
Can I speak **to** you?
He sits **at** his computer **for** hours.

UNIT 6 EXERCISES

1 Correct the sentences.

- Tanya can sing, but she couldn't dance.
- Mark could to swim two years ago, but he couldn't ride a bicycle.
- Do you can play tennis?
- What I can do today?

2 Write sentences that are true for you. Use *can/can't* or *could/couldn't*.

- I _____ play an instrument.
- I _____ use a computer.
- I _____ fly a plane.
- I _____ cook.
- I _____ ride a bike when I was six.
- I _____ swim when I was two.
- I _____ speak two languages when I was eight.
- I _____ speak my language when I was four.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the past. Use *was* or *were*.

- I'm in London. _____
- They are at a party. _____
- Where are you? _____
- You aren't at school. _____
- She's at home. _____
- Are they in the restaurant? _____
- Where's David? _____
- We aren't at work. _____

UNIT 7

7.1 Past Simple – spelling of regular verbs

- The normal rule is to add **-ed**.
worked started
If the verb ends in **-e**, add **-d**.
lived loved
- If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
- Verbs that end in a consonant + **-y** change to **-ied**.
studied carried

7.2 Past Simple

The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

I **lived** in Rome when I was six.

She **started** work when she was eight.

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

Positive

I		
He/She/It	moved	to London in 1985.
We	went	
You		
They		

Negative

We use **didn't** + infinitive (without **to**) in all persons.

I			
He/She/It	didn't	move	to London.
We		go	
You			
They			

Question

We use **did** + infinitive (without **to**) in all persons.

When	did	I	go?
Where		you	
		he/she/it	
		we/they	

Yes/No questions

Did	you	like	the film?
	she	enjoy	the party?
	they		
	etc.		

Short answers

No, I didn't.
No, we didn't.
Yes, she did.
No, they didn't.

There is list of irregular verbs on the inside back cover.

7.3 Time expressions

last	night	month
	week	year
	Saturday	

yesterday	morning
	afternoon
	evening

7.4 Prepositions

She travelled **around** the world.

She acted **in** over 50 films.

She worked **for** 20th Century Fox.

She went **to** school when she was 12.

She flew **across** the Atlantic.

Are you interested **in** modern art?

UNIT 7 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple.

- I _____ playing football at 5 p.m. (stop)
- She _____ in a café last summer. (work)
- You _____ John last week. (not see)
- _____ they _____ to university? (go)
- Sarah _____ in New York in 2002. (live)
- When _____ he _____? (arrive)
- Peter _____ to travel round Europe. (decide)
- Luke _____ two dogs and a cat. (have)
- When _____ the film _____? (finish)
- They _____ a holiday in India. (want)

2 Put the time expressions in the correct column.

morning night afternoon year evening week

last	_____	yesterday	_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

3 Write the Past Simple of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 walk _____ | 6 write _____ |
| 2 go _____ | 7 study _____ |
| 3 see _____ | 8 run _____ |
| 4 eat _____ | 9 sing _____ |
| 5 become _____ | 10 hear _____ |

4 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Did you watch TV last week? _____
- Did you and your friends go out last weekend? _____
- Did your father teach you to ride a bike? _____
- Did your parents travel abroad when you were a child? _____

UNIT 8

8.1 Past Simple

Negative

Negatives in the Past Simple are the same in all persons.

I/He/She	didn't	go out	
We/You/They		see Tom	last night.

ago

I went to the USA ten years / two weeks / a month ago.

8.2 Time expressions

in	the twentieth century / 1924 / the 1990s winter / summer / the evening / morning / September
on	10 October / Christmas Day / Saturday / Sunday evening
at	seven o'clock / weekends / night

8.3 Prepositions

He started **in** the 1820s.

All US cars had wipers **by** 1916.

I tried **to** forget **about** him.

People didn't hear **about** his invention.

People laughed **at** her idea.

I fell **in** love **with** him.

They lived **by** the lake.



UNIT 8 EXERCISES

1 Make sentences.

1 Sue / yesterday / to the cinema / went

2 ago / I / met / Nick / two years

3 last night / go / they / out / didn't

4 three weeks / Jack / ago / was born

5 Friday / we / last / met

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the negative form of the Past Simple.

1 I watched TV last night. _____

2 They travelled by train. _____

3 Mary sang in the concert last week. _____

4 Pete saw three men outside the bank. _____

5 We went to New York in 2002. _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple.

1 Nick _____ off his bike. (fall)

2 I _____ them an email. (send)

3 You _____ my glasses! (find)

4 She _____ a cup of coffee. (drink)

5 We _____ a new DVD. (buy)

4 Choose the correct preposition.

1 They met on / at / in 11 June.

2 Kate was born in / at / on the 1980s.

3 We play tennis on / in / at weekends.

4 She bought the flat at / on / in May.

5 What did you do in / at / on Monday?



UNIT 9

9.1 Count and uncount nouns

Some nouns are countable.

a book → two books an egg → six eggs

Some nouns are uncountable.

bread rice

Some nouns are both!

Do you like ice-cream? We'd like three ice-creams, please.

9.2 would like

Would is the same in all persons.

We use *would like* in offers and requests.

Positive

I		
You		
He/She/It	'd like	a drink.
We		
They		

'd = would

Yes/No questions

Would	you	
	he/she/it	
	they	like a biscuit?

Short answers

Yes, please.
No, thank you.

9.3 some and any

We use *some* in positive sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

There is	some	bread	on the table.
There are		oranges	

We use *some* in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

Can I have	some	coffee, please?
Would you like		grapes?

We use *any* in questions and negative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

Is there	any	water?
Does she have		children?
I can't see		rice.
There aren't		people.

(I don't know if there is any water / if she has any children.)

9.4 How much ... ? and How many ... ?

We use *How much* ... ? with uncount nouns.

How much rice is there? There isn't much rice.

We use *How many* ... ? with count nouns.

How many apples are there? There aren't many apples.

9.5 Prepositions

I've got a book **by** John Grisham.

What do you have **for** breakfast?

Germany has many kinds **of** sausages.



UNIT 9 EXERCISES

1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 milk _____ | 5 apple _____ |
| 2 money _____ | 6 bread _____ |
| 3 homework _____ | 7 fruit _____ |
| 4 CD _____ | 8 tea _____ |

2 Complete the sentences. Use *Would ... like* or *'d like*.

- I _____ a cup of coffee, please.
- _____ they _____ some food?
- _____ you _____ to go out tonight?
- _____ she _____ a drink?

3 Choose the correct word.

- Can I have any / some milk, please?
- Do they have some / any sandwiches?
- There are some / any oranges.
- Would you like any / some coffee?
- Are there any / some biscuits?

4 Complete the sentences. Use *is*, *are*, *some*, *any*, *much*, or *many*.

- How _____ sugar is there?
- I'd like _____ water, please.
- _____ there any bread?
- How _____ people did you see?
- There _____ some letters for you.
- Have you got _____ money?



UNIT 10

10.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	old safe big hot	older safer bigger hotter	the oldest the safest the biggest* the hottest*
Adjectives ending in -y	noisy dirty	noisier dirtier	the noisiest the dirtiest
Two or more syllable adjectives	boring beautiful	more boring more beautiful	the most boring the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest

* Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

You're **older than** me.

New York is **dirtier than** Paris.

Prague is one of **the most beautiful** cities in Europe.

10.2 have got and have

Have got means the same as *have* to talk about possession, but the form is very different. We often use *have got* in spoken English.

have got

Positive

I			
You	have		
We			
They		got	a cat. a garden.
He			
She	has		
It			

Negative

I			
You	haven't		
We			
They		got	a dog. a garage.
He			
She	hasn't		
It			

Questions

Have	I you we they		
		got	any money? a sister?
Has	he she it		

How many children **have they got**?

Short answers

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

The past of both *have* and *have got* is *had*.

have

Positive

I			
You	have		
We			
They			a cat. a garden.
He			
She	has		
It			

Negative

I			
You	don't		
We			
They		have	a dog. a garage.
He			
She	doesn't		
It			

Questions

Do	I you we they		
		have	any money? a sister?
Does	he she it		

How many children **do they have**?

Short answers

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

Yes, she does./No, she doesn't.

10.3 Prepositions

The country is quieter **than** the city.

The house is 50 metres **from** the sea.

Everest is the highest mountain **in** the world.

He spends his time **on** the banks of the river.

He drove **along** the road.

He drove **round** the corner.

They ran **over** the bridge.

I walked **past** the pub.

He walked **up** the hill.

He ran **down** the hill.

The cat ran **through** the hedge.

He jumped **into** the lake.



UNIT 10 EXERCISES

1 Write the comparative and superlative form.

- easy _____ → _____
- boring _____ → _____
- far _____ → _____
- noisy _____ → _____
- nice _____ → _____

2 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- ☐ My computer's bigger than yours.
☐ My computer is more big than yours.
- ☐ This is the noisiest city I know!
☐ This is the noisier city I know!
- ☐ It's the worse film in the world.
☐ It's the worst film in the world.
- ☐ Seville is hotter than London.
☐ Seville is hoter than London.
- ☐ Museums are boringer than parks.
☐ Museums are more boring than parks.

3 Make sentences. Use *have got*: +, -, or ?.

- (+) I / a brother _____
- (?) you / a pet _____
- (-) they / a car _____
- (?) we / any money _____
- (-) he / a computer _____
- (+) it / a cinema _____



UNIT 11

11.1 Present Continuous

- The Present Continuous describes an activity that is happening now.
She's **wearing** jeans.
I'm **studying** English.
- It also describes an activity in the near future.
I'm **playing** tennis this afternoon.
Jane's **seeing** her boyfriend tonight.

Positive and Negative

I	am		
He She It	is	(not) going	outside.
We You They	are		

Question

	am	I	
Where	is	he she it	going?
	are	we you they	

Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time?
Is my English getting better?
Are they having a party?

Short answers

Yes, we are.
Yes, it is.
No, they aren't.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- Most verbs just add **-ing**.
wear → **wearing** go → **going** cook → **cooking**
- If the infinitive ends in **-e**, drop the **-e**.
write → **writing** smile → **smiling**
- When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, double the consonant.
sit → **sitting** get → **getting** run → **running**

11.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time.
I **come** from Switzerland.
He **works** in a bank.
- The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, and temporary activities.
Why **are you wearing** a suit? You usually wear jeans.

11.3 Whose + possessive pronouns

Whose ... ? asks about possession.

Subject	Object	Adjective	Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs

Whose is this book? Whose book is this? Whose is it?	It's	mine. yours. hers. his. ours. theirs.
--	------	--

11.4 Prepositions

We've got this jumper **in** red.
He's talking **to** Mandy.
There's a girl **with** fair hair.
I'm looking **for** a jumper.
I always pay **by** credit card.



UNIT 11 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

- He _____ maths at university. (study)
- I _____ away this weekend. (not go)
- _____ they _____ ? (work)
- She _____ the party. (not enjoy)
- _____ you _____ Sam tonight? (see)

2 Write the -ing form.

- write _____
- stop _____
- travel _____
- go _____
- dance _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use Whose or Who's.

- _____ books are these?
- _____ standing at the door?
- _____ going to pass the exam?
- _____ is this pen?
- _____ dog is that?

4 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Juan _____ from Barcelona. (come)
- I _____ Jo at 6 p.m. tonight. (meet)
- Why _____ you _____ now? (laugh)
- She always _____ nice clothes. (wear)
- We're late! _____ you _____ ? (come)



UNIT 12

12.1 going to

- 1 *Going to* expresses a person's plans and intentions.
She's **going to** be a ballet dancer when she grows up.
We're **going to** stay in a villa in France this summer.
- 2 Often there is no difference between *going to* and the Present Continuous to refer to a future intention.
I'm **seeing** Peter tonight.
I'm **going to see** Peter tonight.
- 3 We also use *going to* when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.
Careful! That glass is **going to** fall!

Positive and negative

I	am	(not) going to	have a break. stay at home.
He/She/It	is		
We/You/They	are		

Question

When	am	I	going to	have a break? stay at home?
	is	he/she/it		
	are	we/you/they		

With the verbs *to go* and *to come*, we usually use the Present Continuous for future plans.

We're **going to** Paris next week.
Joe and Tim **are coming** for lunch tomorrow.

12.2 Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive can express why a person does something.

I'm saving my money **to buy** a CD player.
(= I want to buy a CD player)

We're going to Paris **to have** a holiday.
(= we want to have a holiday)

NOT

I'm saving my money ~~for to buy~~ a CD player.
I'm saving my money ~~for buy~~ a CD player.

12.3 Prepositions

What did he do **as** a child? What's the weather **like**?
He grew **up in** the city. What's **on** TV tonight?
I'm going to Florida **in** a year's time. What's **on at** the cinema?



UNIT 12 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to*: +, -, or ?.

- 1 (+) Look! It _____ be a lovely day!
- 2 (?) _____ Bill _____ see Dan tonight?
- 3 (-) I _____ study this weekend.
- 4 (?) _____ they _____ the theatre?
- 5 (+) Be careful! You _____ fall.
- 6 (-) We _____ play football today.
- 7 (?) _____ you _____ cook dinner tonight?
- 8 (+) He _____ pass the exam.
- 9 (-) I _____ work tomorrow.
- 10 (?) _____ they _____ stay with us?

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use an infinitive of purpose.

- 1 I'm going out because I want to walk the dog.

- 2 They're saving money because they want to buy a flat.

- 3 She's going to the bank because she wants to get some cash.

- 4 Nick is running because he wants to get fit.

- 5 You are studying because you want to learn English.



UNIT 13

13.1 Question forms

When did Shakespeare live?
Where did Hans Christian Andersen come from?
Who did she marry?
Who created Mickey Mouse?
How do you get to school?
What do you have for breakfast?
What happens at the end of the story?
Why do you want to learn English?
How many people are there in the class?
How much does she earn?
How far is it to the centre?
What sort of car do you have?
Which newspaper do you read?

13.2 Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives describe nouns.

a **big** dog a **careful** driver

Adverbs describe verbs.

She ran **quickly**. He drives too **fast**.

To form regular adverbs, add *-ly* to the adjective.
Words ending in *-y* change to *-ily*.

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
bad	badly
careful	carefully
immediate	immediately
easy	easily

Some adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
early	early
fast	fast

13.3 Prepositions

What's the story **about**?
What happens **at** the end of the story?



UNIT 13 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use a suitable question word.

- _____ many children have you got?
- _____ does Gianni come from?
- _____ are you doing?
- _____ does the class start?
- _____ much time have we got?

2 Correct the sentences.

- Who Sally married? _____
- What does happen at the start of the film? _____
- Which town you live in? _____
- How far it is to the town hall? _____
- Why you want to buy that CD? _____

3 Change the adjectives into adverbs.

- good _____
- hard _____
- immediate _____
- fast _____
- careful _____

4 Choose the correct adjective.

- This film is very bored / boring.
- I was amazed / amazing when I saw it.
- Pete was boring / bored, so he went home.
- This article is very interesting / interested.
- She's frightening / frightened of dogs.



UNIT 14

14.1 Present Perfect

- The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened some time before now.

She's **travelled** to most parts of the world.

Have you ever been in a car accident?

- If we want to say *when* these actions happened, we must use the Past Simple.

She **went** to Russia two years ago.

I **was** in a crash when I was 10.

- Notice the time expressions used with the Past Simple.

I left last night/yesterday/in 1990/at three o'clock/on Monday.

Positive and negative

I	have		
You			
We			
They		(not)	to the
		been	States.
He			
She	has		
It			

I've been = I have been
 You've been = You have been
 We've been = We have been
 They've been = They have been

He's been = He has been
 She's been = She has been
 It's been = It has been

been and gone

She's **gone** to Portugal. (= she's there now)

She's **been** to Portugal. (= now she has returned)

Question

Where	have	I you we they	been?
	has	she he it	

Yes/No questions

Have you been to Russia?

Short answers

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

ever and never

We use *ever* in questions and *never* in negative sentences.

Have you **ever** been to Russia? I've **never** been to Russia.

14.2 yet and just

We use *just* in positive sentences. We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions.

Have you done your homework **yet**?

I haven't done it **yet** (but I'm going to).

I have **just** done it (a short time before now).

14.3 Prepositions

She works **for** a big company.

Ryan and Tara are **on** honeymoon.

Hamlet is a play **by** Shakespeare.



UNIT 14 EXERCISES

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- ☐ I went to Finland last year.
☐ I have been to Finland last year.
- ☐ Have you ever met a famous person?
☐ Did you ever meet a famous person?
- ☐ Kate's not here. She went to Paris.
☐ Kate's not here. She's gone to Paris.
- ☐ You have met him when you were six.
☐ You met him when you were six.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect: +, -, or ?.

- (+) He _____ all over the world. (travel)
- (?) _____ you ever _____ this film? (see)
- (-) We _____ on holiday this year. (be)
- (+) They _____ your letter. (read)
- (?) _____ Bill _____ the shopping? (do)
- (-) We _____ the card yet. (send)

3 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- Have you finished the report? (yet) _____
- I've been to Australia. (never) _____
- Tom has called. (just) _____
- Has Tony lived in London? (ever) _____

4 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Have you ever been to Manchester? _____
- Have you taken any exams this year? _____
- Have any of your friends ever played in a rock band? _____
- Has your best friend ever lied to you? _____
- Has the lesson finished yet? _____