Lesson 1 Reference

A Subject pronouns and possesive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

1 We always write the subject pronoun *I* with a capital letter.

2 Possessive adjectives always precede the noun they refer to, they are invariable in gender and number, and they never take the article.

my book **my books**

3 In the 3rd person singular, they agree with the possessor, not with the thing that is possessed.

John's book = his book **Anna's book = her book**



Unlike Italian, in English we cannot omit the subject pronouns *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *you* and *they*.

It's a good idea. NOT ~~**Is a good idea.**~~

B Present simple of *be*

Positive	Negative
I'm (am)	I'm not (am not)
you're (are)	you aren't (are not)
he's (is)	he isn't (is not)
she's (is)	she isn't (is not)
it's (is)	it isn't (is not)
we're (are)	we aren't (are not)
you're (are)	you aren't (are not)
they're (are)	they aren't (are not)

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Am I...?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it...?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they...?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

1 We use the contracted form of the verb *be* in informal or spoken English.

2 We use the verb *be*:

- to give personal information (nationality, age, job);
  He's Italian. Jade is 15. My mum's a teacher.
- to talk about dates and times;
  It's 20 January. It's three o'clock.
- to describe someone or something;
  My mobile phone is new.
- to say where people or things are.
  Paul's at home.

C Question words

1 *Who*, *What*, *Which*, *Where*, *When*, *Why* and *How* are interrogative pronouns and adverbs. They always come at the beginning of a question.

What's his name?
Where are they from?
When's your birthday?
How old are you?

D Possessive *'s*

1 We use the possessive *'s* to indicate possession and relationships. We add *'s* to the 'possessor' noun and follow it with the noun which is 'possessed' (without the article *a/an* or *the*).

This is Sophie's pen.
NOT ~~**This is Sophie's the pen.**~~

2 These are the rules for adding *'s* to the 'possessor' noun:

- singular noun + *'s*
  my cousin's house
- singular noun ending in s + *'s*
  James's book
- two or more singular nouns: final noun + *'s*
  Amy and Kerry's aunt
- regular plural noun + *'*
  my cousins' house
- irregular plural noun + *'s*
  the children's parents

E *a/an* and *the*

1 We use the indefinite article *a/an* with singular countable nouns. We use it when we refer to something for the first time and with jobs.

I've got a new pen. **He's a doctor.**

2 We use *a* with a noun which begins with a consonant or the sound /ju:/ and we use *an* with a noun which begins with a vowel or silent *h*.

a book, a university an antique, an hour

3 We use the definite article the with singular and plural nouns. We use it when we refer to someone or something which we already know, or because there is only one. We also use it with some countries and geographical names, including rivers, seas and oceans, and mountain ranges.

The students are late. **We're in the living room.**
the United Kingdom **the Mississippi River**



Unlike Italian, in English we do not use the article the when we talk about people or things in general.

Designer clothes are very expensive.
(all designer clothes)
NOT ~~**The designer clothes are very expensive.**~~

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Practice

A Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

1 Choose the correct alternative.

> (I) / My am in school.
1 He / His book's on the floor.
2 We / Our are both in the same class.
3 They / Their father's French.
4 She / Her is fourteen.
5 Is this you / your pen?
6 Whose is this bag? It / Its's Sylvia's.
7 We / Our cousins are in the school football team.
8 They / Their are at school this afternoon.

B Present simple of *be*

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb *be*.

Hi,

I'm your new penpal. So, who [1] _____ I? My name [2] _____ Kate. I've got a brother and a sister. Their names [3] _____ James and Fiona. James [4] _____ twelve years old and Fiona [5] _____ eighteen. I [6] _____ sixteen. How old [7] _____ you? We live in Oxford, but we [8] _____ English. We [9] _____ from Edinburgh in Scotland originally. I [10] _____ at home this weekend with my mum and dad, but James and Fiona [11] _____ – they [12] _____ at my aunt's house in Edinburgh. Write soon and tell me about your family.

Kate

C Question words

3 Look at the underlined words and write questions using *Who, What, Which, Where, When, Why* and *How*.

> Josh is in Brighton.
Where's Josh?
1 Clyde's music lesson is on Saturday morning.
_____
2 *Casino Royale* is on TV tonight.
_____
3 Paula isn't at school because she's ill.
_____
4 Maria's from Spain.
_____
5 Liam's thirteen today.
_____
6 Our school bags are on the floor.
_____
7 I like the blue jumper, not the red one.
_____
8 We're cold because it's -4°C outside.
_____

D Possessive 's

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> ~~Jakes' mother~~ is Croatian.
Jake's mother is Croatian.
1 Joe's and Peter teacher speaks German.
_____
2 My grandparent's house is very old, but they like it.
_____
3 This is the childrens' favourite ice cream.
_____
4 My best friends' sister is nineteen.
_____
5 The mens' tennis tournament starts today.
_____

E *a/an* and *the*

5 Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or – for no article.

> Oxford has got a famous university.
1 clothes in this shop are great.
2 I've got orange in my bag.
3 I don't like milk or cheese.
4 Indian restaurants are popular in the UK.
5 River Nile is in Egypt.
6 Our English lessons are hour long.
7 My uncle is German teacher.

Summative practice

6 Complete the dialogue between Judy and the DJ.

DJ This is Radio FM. On the phone is today [1] _____ first caller. Hello, and [2] _____ 's your name?
Judy Good morning. It [3] _____ Judy.
DJ And [4] _____ are you at the moment, Judy? [5] _____ you at home?
Judy No, 6 _____ not. I [7] _____ at [8] _____ friend's house.
DJ Is [9] _____ friend with you?
Judy Yes, she is. It's [10] _____ birthday, today.
DJ So, [11] _____ 's her name? And [12] _____ old is she?
Judy Her name's Holly and she's 16. Can you play [13] _____ song for her?
DJ Sure. Happy birthday, Holly. [14] _____ next song is for you.

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Lesson 2 Reference

A Present simple of *have got*

Positive	Negative
I've (have) got	I haven't (have not) got
you've (have) got	you haven't (have not) got
he/she/it's (has) got	he/she/it hasn't (has not) got
we/you/they've (have) got	we/you/they haven't (have not) got

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Have I/you/we/they got...?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it got...?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

1 We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

2 We don't use ***got*** in short answers.

Has he got a car?

No, he hasn't. NOT ~~**No, he hasn't got.**~~

3 We use ***have got***:

- to talk about possession;

  Jim's got a new mobile.
- to talk about interpersonal and family relationships;

  Sophie's got three sisters.
- to describe some physical characteristics.

  Robbie's got short hair.

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

Have you got any money?

I haven't got any brothers or sisters.

B *there's, there are*

	Positive	Negative
Singular	there is (there's)	there isn't
Plural	there are	there aren't

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Is there...?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Are there...?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

1 We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English. There is not a contracted form of ***there are***.

2 We use ***there's, there are*** to say where someone or something is, or to indicate the number or quantity of something.

There's a new desk in the office.

There are twenty chairs in this classroom.

Are there any students in the gym?

C Demonstrative pronouns

	Singular	Plural
Here	this	these
There	that	those

1 ***This, that, these*** and ***those*** are demonstrative adjectives and pronouns.

This bag is nice. (adjective)

This is nice. (pronoun)

Unlike Italian, in English there is only one form for both masculine and feminine.

This is my mum. **This is my dad.**

D *Whose* and possessive pronouns

1 ***Whose*** is an interrogative pronoun and adjective. We use it to ask about possession.

Whose + *is/are* + *the/this/these* + noun + ?

Whose is this hat? NOT ~~**Of who is this hat?**~~

Whose are these trainers?

Unlike Italian, in English, we can use a noun after *Whose*.

Whose hat is this?

Whose trainers are these?

Possessive pronouns
mine
yours
his
hers
its
ours
yours
theirs

2 We use possessive pronouns to indicate possession.

This hat is mine.

These trainers are his.

3 You can answer a question about possession with ***Whose*** using a possessive pronoun or the name of a person + ***'s***.

Whose is this book?

It's his. / It's John's.

Whose CDs are those?

They're hers. / They're Emily's.

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Practice

A Present simple of *have got*

1 Complete the sentences with the correct positive or negative form of *have got*.

> Sid and Bill haven't got any money. ✗
1 Millie _____ a blue bag. ✓
2 My parents _____ an old car. ✓
3 I _____ a red bike. ✗
4 That library _____ a lot of books. ✓
5 We _____ any lessons on Saturdays. ✗
6 Charlie _____ an MP3 player. ✗
7 You _____ a lot of CDs. ✓
8 My grandparents _____ grey hair. ✓

2 Write questions and short answers for the sentences in Ex.1.

> Have Sid and Bill got any money?
No, they haven't.
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

B *there's, there are*

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence or question.

> Is there ~~any~~ library in your school?
Is there a library in your school?
1 There aren't some books on the desk.
_____
2 There aren't a computer in the classroom.
_____
3 There are a big window in the bathroom.
_____
4 There is five people on this bus.
_____
5 Are there a garage next to the house? Yes, there are.
_____
6 Are there a coffee table in your living room?
_____
7 There isn't any CDs by the computer.
_____
8 Are there an English test today? Yes, there are.
_____

C Demonstrative pronouns

4 Read the mini-dialogues and choose the correct alternative.

1 A How much is this / those pen?
B All those / that pens are £2 each.
2 A Look at this / that camera over there. It's great.
B I think this / that one here is better.
3 A Are those / that your books?
B This / These one is mine, but those / that are Liam's.
4 A Is those / this your dog?
B No, this / that's my dog over there.

D Whose and possessive pronowuns

5 Read the sentences and write questions with *Whose*. Then write short answers using possessive pronouns.

> This is my coat.
Whose is this coat? It's mine.
1 This is Sandra's bag.
_____
2 These are Joel and David's ID cards.
_____
3 That's Connor's mobile phone.
_____
4 This is our house.
_____
5 Those are Molly and Ted's bikes.
_____
6 These are your sunglasses.
_____

Summative practice

6 Read Sam's email and choose the correct alternative.

Dear Callum,

Thanks for your email. Guess what! I've got / 's got a new laptop. [1]This / those is a link to a photo of it. It's in my bedroom, on my desk. My sister, Jen, [2]have / has got a new one too. But [3]mine / my is better than [4]her / hers. It [5]'s / 've got a big screen and it's great for games and films. My sister [6]hasn't / haven't got a big screen and [7]there aren't / there isn't many programmes in [8]her / hers. So [9]there are / there's three computers in our house now! My parents [10]have / has got one but [11]theirs / they'res is very old.

[12]Have / Has you got the 'Twilight' DVDs?

Write and tell me your news.

Sam

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Lesson 3 Reference

A Present simple

Positive	Negative
I/you play	I/you don't (do not) play
he/she/it plays	he/she/it doesn't (does not) play
we/you/they play	we/you/they don't (do not) play

Questions

Do I/you/we/they play?
Does he/she/it play?

Short answers

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

1 We form the positive of the Present simple 3rd person singular by adding *-s* to the base form of the verb.

I get up early.

Becky gets up early.

2 We use the contracted negative form in informal or spoken English.

3 When we add *-s* to form the 3rd person singular of the verb, there can be some variations in spelling:

Present simple	Spelling rule	3rd person singular
Most verbs	+ *-s*	use – use**s**
Verbs which end in *-o, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch*	+ *-es*	go – go**es** guess – guess**es** push – push**es** teach – teach**es**
Verbs which end in consonant + *-y*	*y* + *-ies*	try – tr**ies**

4 Interrogative pronouns and adverbs always come at the beginning of questions.

Where does your mum work?

When do you see your friends?

5 We use the Present simple:

- to talk about routines and habitual actions;

  I go to school every day by bus.

  They watch TV in the evenings.
- to express preferences and opinions;

  The students like English.

  I think this CD is nice.
- to describe permanent conditions or states;

  My dad works in a bank.

  My uncle and aunt live in London.
- to state facts.

  We speak English.

  The Earth revolves around the sun.

B Adverbs of frequency

100% always
usually
often
sometimes
not often
hardly ever
0% never

1 We use adverbs of frequency with the Present simple.

I always use my mobile.

Do you usually carry your ID card?

We don't often go to restaurants.

2 Adverbs of frequency come in different positions in sentences depending on the form and type of verb:

- *be*: after the verb *be*,

  I'm usually happy.

  I'm not often sad.
- *have got*: between *have* and *got*;

  Alex has always got money.

  They've never got any free time.
- other verbs: before the verb;

  We sometimes go to the cinema at the weekend.

  I always see my friends on Saturdays.
- after the subject of a question.

  Are you usually happy?

  Does your family often watch TV in the evenings?

3 We use *How often* to ask about frequency.

How often is Ben late for school? Not often.

Unlike Italian, in English we always use the positive form of the verb with *never*.

I never go to the park.
NOT ~~I don't go never to the park.~~

C Verbs and prepositions in questions

1 When we form a question with a verb that requires a preposition, for example *listen to*, *talk to*, etc., the preposition always comes after the verb or a direct object.

What music do you listen to?

Who do you talk to on the phone?

Who do you give your homework to?

What football team does he play for?

Unlike Italian, in English the preposition comes after the verb or at the end of the question, not at the beginning.

Where does Sandy come from?
NOT ~~From where does Sandy come?~~

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Practice

A Present simple

1 Complete the sentences with the correct Present simple form of the verbs.

> Peter never listens (listen) to music.
1 Sue _____ (watch) TV every evening.
2 My mum _____ (do) aerobics on Tuesdays.
3 Julia _____ (play) basketball well.
4 My dad often _____ (try) to be cool.
5 My brother _____ (wash) his hair every day.
6 Your bag _____ (match) your jacket.
7 Lynda _____ (ask) a lot of questions.
8 Adrian _____ (study) at weekends.

2 Complete the text with the correct Present simple form of the verbs from the box.

shout	not like	wake up	get
have	not stop	get up (x2)	run
go	not have	not get up	do

My friend Bella is very different from me. She gets up early every day – at 5.30 a.m.! Then she [1] _____ to the park with her sister, Nina. They [2] _____ for 20 minutes – they [3] _____ – and then they [4] _____ some exercises. I [5] _____ early (I like my bed!) and I [6] _____ sport. I prefer books and films. When Bella and her sister [7] _____ home from the park, they [8] _____ breakfast together. In my house, we all [9] _____ at different times so we [10] _____ breakfast together. My brother only [11] _____ when our mum [12] _____ at him!

3 Correct the mistake in each question. Then write complete answers using the words in brackets.

> What time ~~do~~ the post office close? (five o'clock)
What time does the post office close?
It closes at five o'clock.
1 Where works your mum? (in a bank)
_____
2 Do go buses to town from this stop? (Yes)
_____
3 What TV programmes Jayne do watch? (soap operas)
_____
4 Why Leon doesn't go to parties? (not like them)
_____
5 Caroline lives near here? (No)
_____
6 How often you do sports? (once a week)
_____

B Adverbs of frequency

4 Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

> Ted is angry. (never)
Ted is never angry.
1 Jim goes swimming in the lake. (hardly ever)
_____
2 Do you go to school by bike? (usually)
_____
3 Shaun looks after his little brother. (sometimes)
_____
4 I don't do my homework on time. (often)
_____
5 They've got their mobiles switched on. (never)
_____

C Verbs and prepositions in questions

5 Write questions for these answers.

> I get my pocket money from my parents.
Who do you get your pocket money from?
1 I'm interested in films and music.
What _____?
2 Gill comes from Canada.
Where _____?
3 They send texts to their friends.
Who _____?
4 I spend my pocket money on music.
What _____?
5 My little sister always asks for more sweets.
What _____?
6 We go swimming with our cousins.
Who _____?

Summative practice

6 Complete the text with the correct Present simple form of the verbs. Then choose the correct adverbs of frequency for a–c.

Barbar Ali lives (live) in India. He [a]usually / hardly ever [1] _____ (wake up) early and he [2] _____ (go) to school at 6.30 a.m.

He [3] _____ (travel) 20 km a day. 'It's not easy, but I [4] _____ (love) school', he says. A lot of the children in Barbar's village [b]never / sometimes [5] _____ (go) to school – they [6] _____ (work).

Barbar [7] _____ (finish) school at four o'clock. Then what [8] _____ (he | do)? He [9] _____ (not play) football. He [10] _____ (teach) the village children. There are [c]never / often 800 students in Barbar's classes.

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Lesson 4 Reference

A Object pronouns

Object pronouns
me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

1 Object pronouns substitute a noun, as a direct or an indirect object.

Call Josh today. ⟶ Call him today.

I study Maths every day. ⟶ I study it every day.

Unlike Italian, in English object pronouns always come after the verb or preposition.

I like them, but I don't want to talk to them.

B Verb + *-ing*

1 After verbs which express preferences, likes or dislikes, such as ***love, like, enjoy, prefer, don't mind, hate*** and ***can't stand***, we can use a noun or another verb in the *-ing* form.

We like riding our bikes.

Kelly doesn't mind reading.

2 These verbs are all regular, with the exception of ***can't stand***. ***Can't stand*** is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take *-s* in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

I can't stand classical music.

Mark can't stand rap.
NOT ~~Mark can't stands rap.~~

3 When we add *-ing* to the base form of the verb, some verbs have the following variations in spelling:

- verbs which end in a consonant +*-e*: remove the final *-e* and add *-ing* (with the exception of ***be – being***);

  use – using choose – choosing

- verbs which end in *-ie*: change *ie* to *y* and add *-ing*;

  lie – lying die – dying

- one-syllable verbs which end in a vowel + consonant: double the final consonant:

  chat – chatting swim – swimming

- verbs which end in *-l*: double the final consonant.

  travel – travelling

4 In English, we also use the *-ing* form of the verb as a noun. It can be the subject or the object of a sentence.

Swimming is boring.

I often watch skiing on TV.

Do you know anything about fixing cars?

C Present continuous

Positive	Negative
I'm (am) studying	I'm not (am not) studying
you're (are) studying	you aren't (are not) studying
he/she/it's (is) studying	he/she/it isn't (is not) studying
we're (are) studying	we aren't (are not) studying
you're (are) studying	you aren't (are not) studying
they're (are) studying	they aren't (are not) studying

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Am I studying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it studying?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we studying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they studying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

1 We form the Present continuous with the Present simple of the verb ***be*** and the ***-ing*** form of the verb.

I'm listening to music.

He's playing football with his friends.

The boys aren't concentrating.

2 We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

3 When we add *-ing* to the base form of the verb, some verbs have variations in spelling. (See point B.)

4 We use the Present continuous:

- to talk about an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as ***now, at the moment***;

  What are you doing now? I'm watching TV.

- to talk about a temporary action or situation, which is taking place in the present, but not necessarily at the precise moment when we are speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as ***this week/month, these days***;

  My dad's working in Rome this week.

  I'm studying hard for my exams.

- to talk about actions, changes or developments whch are happening gradually;

  My parents are getting older.

  The climate is changing.

- to describe a photo or a painting.

  In this photo we're walking over London Bridge.

Unlike Italian, in English we use the Present continuous form of the verb ***wear*** to describe how someone is dressed at the moment of speaking.

Jack's wearing jeans today.
NOT ~~Jack wears jeans today.~~

Scansionato con CamScanner

Practice

A Object pronouns

1 Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

> I need a pen. Can you pass me that one?
1 Henry and Cal do judo. They do _____ on Saturdays.
2 These are my new trainers. Do you like _____?
3 We're lost. Can you help _____?
4 'Hi Tim... Hello?... Tim, I can't hear _____!'
5 This is a photo of Ben. Do you know _____?
6 My mum's angry. I can't speak to _____.

B Verb + *-ing*

2 Complete the sentences and questions with the verbs from the box in the *-ing* form.

lie	swim	drink	watch
get up	chat	wash	

> You don't mind washing in cold water, but I do.
1 I like _____ on the beach.
2 Ginny hates _____ football on TV.
3 We enjoy _____ to friends online.
4 Zoe loves _____ in the sea.
5 Ralph hates _____ coffee.
6 Do you mind _____ at 6.00 a.m.?

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the words from the box.

don't mind | study	can't stand | rap
like | go	not like | study
hate | rain	prefer | play
love | watch	enjoy | talk
love | football	

> A I love football, especially the World Cup.
B Really? I can't stand it.
1 A Do you like Carrie?
B Yes. I _____ to her.
2 A I hate Monday mornings!
B Why? Don't you _____ to school?
3 A I like exams, so I _____ for them.
B Really? I hate them.
4 A My brother _____ his *Simpsons* DVDs.
B I don't really like *The Simpsons*.
5 A It's raining. We can't have a picnic.
B I _____! It ruins everything.
6 A Which do you _____ – volleyball or basketball?
B Volleyball. What about you?
7 A My parents _____.
B Mine hate it too.
8 A My friend _____ for exams.
B I think that's true for everyone!

C Present continuous: positive and negative

4 Complete Toni's postcard with the correct Present continuous form of the verbs.

My family and I are staying (stay) in Wales for a week's holiday. We [1] _____ (not camp) this year – and it [2] _____ (not rain)! It's actually hot and the sun [3] _____ (shine), so I [4] _____ (lie) on the beach. My little sister, Emily, [5] _____ (build) sandcastles. My brother, Dan, [6] _____ (not sit) with us. He [7] _____ (swim) in the sea. Mum and Dad [8] _____ (read) books, as usual.

Present continuous: questions and short answers.

5 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

> A the buying is Jess tickets ?
Is Jess buying the tickets?
B Yes, she is .
1 A watching and which Chloe TV channel you are ?
_____
B Channel 4.
2 A my sitting on are book you ?
_____
B No, _____.
3 A lessons having Jon who tennis is with ?
_____
B The new coach at the tennis club.
4 A seat right sitting I the in am ?
_____
B Yes, _____.
5 A listening are boys music the to ?
_____
B No, _____.

Summative practice

6 Complete the text about Simon with the correct form of the verbs. Then write the object pronouns for a–c.

Simon is saving up (save up) to go on a winter holiday. His friend Bart [1] _____ (go) with [a] _____. They love [2] _____ (snowboard). Simon hasn't got much money, so he [3] _____ (work) to get some. [4] _____ (he \| enjoy) it? No, he hates [b] _____. He says, 'I can't stand [5] _____ (get up) early at the weekend and I [6] _____ (not like) shops. I don't usually go in [c] _____.' Simon prefers [7] _____ (be) outside to working inside. But he needs the money. The trip is in four months, but Simon [8] _____ (count) the days!

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Lesson 5 Reference

A Countable and uncountable nouns with *some* and *any*

1 Countable nouns are things which we can count and therefore they have a singular and plural form. We can use the indefinite article ***a/an***, numbers, or the definite article ***the*** with countable nouns.

a banana, the banana, ten bananas, the bananas

2 Uncountable nouns are things which we can't count and therefore they do not have a plural form. With uncountable nouns we can use the definite article ***the*** or we can omit the article, but we cannot use ***a/an*** or numbers.

The money is on the table.

I love rice.

Unlike Italian, in English the following nouns are uncountable:

information, advice, money, news, furniture, spaghetti

3 Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable. They are usually uncountable when they refer to a material, substance or to an abstract, general idea.

a paper (a newspaper)	paper (the material)
a coffee (a cup of coffee)	coffee (the substance)
a glass (a wine glass)	glass (the material)
a time (an occasion)	time (general)

4 We use ***some*** and ***any*** to indicate an unspecified quantity. We use them with uncountable nouns or with countable plural nouns.

5 We use ***some*** in positive sentences and ***any*** in negative sentences or questions.

My mum has got some sugar.

They've got some apples.

I haven't got any money.

Is there any tea?

6 We can use ***some*** in questions when we are making an offer or a request.

Would you like some water?

Could I have some bread, please?

B *much, many* and *a lot of / lots of*

1 We use ***much*** and ***many*** in negative sentences. We use ***much*** with uncountable nouns and ***many*** with countable nouns.

There isn't much coffee.

I haven't got many DVDs.

2 We use ***a lot of/ lots of*** in positive sentences and questions with both countable and uncountable nouns. ***A lot of*** and ***lots of*** are the same.

She's eating a lot of cakes.

Do you drink lots of tea?

3 We use ***How much*** and ***How many*** in questions to ask about quantity. We use ***How much*** with uncountable nouns and ***How many*** with plural countable nouns.

How much meat do you eat?

How many CDs do you have?

C *too, too much, too many* and *(not) enough*

1 We use ***too*** and ***(not) enough*** + an adjective or adverb to modify the level of intensity.

It's too hot in this room.

Is this room warm enough?

The sea here isn't clean enough to swim in.

2 ***(Not) enough*** can also be used with a plural noun or an uncountable noun, or after a verb.

Have we got enough tomatoes?

Elisa doesn't study enough.

3 We use ***too much*** with uncountable nouns and ***too many*** with plural countable nouns.

There's too much sugar in this coffee.

There are too many cars in our town!

D Imperatives

1 We form imperatives for all persons like this:

base form of verb

Do your homework!

Come here! NOT ~~**You come here!**~~

2 We form the negative imperative for all verbs, including the verb ***be***, like this:

Don't + base form of verb

Don't forget to call me.

Don't be late!

Unlike Italian, in English there is only one form of the imperative for both the 2nd person singular and plural (*you*), and we use it informally and formally.

Daniel! Listen!

Boys! Listen!

3 We use imperatives:

- to give orders and instructions;
  Don't listen to him.
  Go to page 51.
- to give directions;
  Go straight on for 100 metres.
  Turn right at the bank.
- to give warnings;
  Be careful!
  Don't cross the road here!
- to offer something;
  Have a cup of tea.
  Take a seat.

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A Countable and uncountable nouns with *some* and *any*

1 Write *a/an* before the countable nouns and some before the uncountable nouns.

> some money

1 _____ exam
2 _____ sugar
3 _____ traffic
4 _____ egg
5 _____ water
6 _____ student
7 _____ tomato
8 _____ juice
9 _____ potato
10 _____ hour
11 _____ chocolate
12 _____ spaghetti

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> Have you got ~~an~~ apples? I want a kilo.
Have you got any apples?

1 There isn't any exam tomorrow.
_____

2 Would you like a bread and cheese?
_____

3 There's any cold water in the fridge.
_____

4 We all have to study any language at school.
_____

5 We haven't got some milk for our coffee.
_____

B *much, many* and *a lot of/lots of*

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with *much, many* or *a lot of/lots of*.

1 A How much beef do we need for this recipe?
B We don't need _____, only 250 grams.
2 A How _____ money does Karl earn?
B I don't know, but I think it's _____ money. He's quite rich.
3 A How _____ hours a week do you swim?
B Six. How _____ exercise do you do?
A Not _____. I go to the gym sometimes.
4 A We've got _____ strawberries! What shall we do with them?
B How _____ boxes have you got?

C *too, too much, too many,* and *(not) enough*

4 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and *too, too much, too many* and *(not) enough*.

> Sally's shoes are too small for her. (big)
They're not big enough.

1 There are a lot of guests. (glasses)
Have we got _____?
2 The beach is crowded. (people)
There are _____.
3 I can't hear you! (noise)
There's _____.
4 I can't eat this soup. (salty)
It's _____.
5 This coffee is cold. (hot)
It's not _____.
6 I can't buy that jacket. (expensive)
It's _____.
7 People are standing to watch the film. (seats)
There aren't _____.
8 The wardrobe is full. (clothes)
You've got _____.

D Imperatives

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

turn	~~put~~	have	take	park
sit down	run	be		

> Put the chicken in the oven at 180°C

1 Please _____. The doctor will see you soon.
2 _____ right at the roundabout and the first road on the left
3 _____ your car here. It's illegal.
4 _____ near the side of the swimming pool. It's dangerous.
5 _____ careful. The floor's wet.
6 _____ a good time at the party!

Summative practice

6 Complete the advertisement for an exercise programme with the words from the box.

wait	change	much	choose
many	too much	enough	~~too many~~
worry	a lot of	contact	

Do you eat too many sweets and [1] _____ junk food? Do you spend [2] _____ time sitting in front of the TV or the computer? Do you do [3] _____ exercise? No?

Well, [4] _____ your lifestyle now! Our new exercise programme is exactly what you need. [5] _____ the right level for you – our programmes are easy and safe! Don't [6] _____ about transport – our programmes work at home or at the gym. Decide how [7] _____ kilos you want to lose and how [8] _____ free time you have. Then we start to create the ideal exercise regime for you. Don't [9] _____ another day to begin. [10] _____ us for your personalised programme!

Lesson 6 Reference

A *can / can't*

Positive
I/you/he/she/it/we/they can swim
Negative
I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't (cannot) swim
Questions
Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they swim?
Short answers
Positive
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can
Negative
No, I /you/he/she/it/we/they can't

1 *Can* is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take *-s* in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

I can snowboard.

Jenny can paint. NOT ~~Jenny cans paint.~~

2 With modal verbs, we do not use the auxiliary verbs *don't/ doesn't* or *do/ does* in the negative form or in questions.

I can't ski. NOT ~~I don't can ski.~~

Can your sister drive?
NOT ~~Does your sister can drive?~~

3 We generally use the contracted form of the negative *can't*.

4 We use *can* to talk about general ability.

5 To describe different levels of ability we use the following adverbs:

really well
(very) well
quite well
not very well

My mum can cook really well.

Daniel can swim well.

I can't sing very well.

B *good / bad at...*

1 We can use these adjectives to describe our ability:

brilliant/great at
quite/pretty/very/really good at
not bad at
not very good at
quite/pretty/very/really bad at
hopeless at

2 We use these adjectives with a noun or a verb in the *-ing* form.

Andy's brilliant at drawing.

I'm not bad at English.

My dad's hopeless at playing computer games.

C *Can / Could...?*

1 *Could* is a modal verb so it follows the same rules as *can*, and we do not use the auxiliary verbs *do/ does* to form negatives or questions. (See point A.)

2 We use *can* and *could* to ask for permission and make requests.

Can we leave the classroom?

Could I use your MP3 player?

Could you open the window, please?

3 *Could* is more polite and formal than *can*.

4 We can also use *May I/ we...?* to make requests, but it is quite formal and we do not use it in informal spoken English. We cannot use *May you...?*

May I speak to the manager, please?

D *would love, would like, would prefer, would hate*

1 Would is a modal verb so it does not take *-s* in the 3rd person singular, and we do not use the auxiliary verbs *do/ does* to form negatives or questions. (See point A.)

I would like to see that film.

Becky would like to go to Spain.

2 After *would like, would love, would prefer, would hate*, we can use a noun or the base form of another verb with *to*.

I'd like an ice cream.

I'd like to go home now.

3 The contracted form of *would* is *'d*. We can use the contracted form after a pronoun, but not after a proper noun.

She'd love to see Madrid.
NOT ~~Becky'd love to see Madrid.~~

4 The negative of *would* is *wouldn't*.

I wouldn't like to be a doctor.
NOT ~~I'd not like to be a doctor.~~

5 It is not possible to use *wouldn't* with *love, prefer* or *hate*.

I wouldn't like to be famous.
NOT ~~I wouldn't love to be famous.~~

6 We use *would like, would love, would prefer, would hate*:

- to express a preference at the moment of speaking or to express a wish;

  I'd prefer to watch a film on TV, not the football.

  I'd love to be rich.

- to make a request, offer or invitation.

  I'd like a pizza margherita, please.

  Would you like to sit down?

  Would you like to come to my party?

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Practice

A can / can't

1 Complete the text about Martin with *can* or *can't*.

Martin is very good at music. He can play three instruments. He [1] _____ hear a piece of music and then play it note for note, but he [2] _____ read music on a page. So [3] _____ Martin compose new songs? Yes, he [4] _____, but he [5] _____ write the notes for other people to play. Luckily, his friend Neil [6] _____ read and write music, so they work together.

B good / bad at...

2 Use the guide in the box to write sentences about Izzie and Ned's abilities.

✓✓✓✓ = brilliant at	✗✗ = not very good at
✓✓✓ = very good at	✗✗✗ = quite bad at
✓✓ = quite good at	✗✗✗✗ = hopeless at
✓ = not bad at	

> Izzie / tennis ✗✗✗
Izzie is quite bad at tennis.

1 Ned / cooking ✓
_____

2 Izzie and Ned / speaking English ✓✓
_____

3 Izzie / Maths ✓✓✓✓
_____

4 Ned / tennis ✗✗
_____

5 Izzie / cooking ✗✗✗✗
_____

6 Ned / Maths ✓✓✓
_____

C can / could

3 Complete the requests with the phrases from the box.

Could I borrow	can I go	Could you be
~~Could you open~~	Can / stay	can you give

> Could you open the window, please?
1 Mum, _____ to Maria's party?
2 Dad, _____ Josh and me a lift?
3 _____ quiet, please?
4 _____ Charlie _____ for dinner?
5 _____ your dictionary?

4 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

> my I homework do can't Physics
I can't do my Physics homework.

1 very without Sid his see glasses well can't
_____

2 you software help this me can open ?
_____

3 languages can how speak many you ?
_____

4 I your mobile phone can use ?
_____

5 Jessie ski very can fast
_____

D would love, would like, would prefer, would hate

5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> I wouldn't ~~love~~ to be an accountant.
I don't like Maths.
I wouldn't like to be an accountant
I don't like Maths.

1 Mel'd hate to go camping. She doesn't like insects!
_____

2 We wouldn't like be late for the party.
_____

3 I like a coffee, please.
_____

4 You would like to come to the cinema this evening?
_____

5 I'd not like to make a speech.
_____

Summative practice

6 Complete the interview with the words from the box.

can't (x2)	good at	can
wouldn't like	Could (x2)	prefer (x2)
'd love	hopeless at	

Interviewer Good morning. Could I ask you a few questions for our survey?
Woman I [1] _____ talk for long.
Interviewer OK. First question. Would you [2] _____ to work in an office or outdoors?
Woman I [3] _____ to work outdoors! I work in an office, but I'm [4] _____ gardening – it's my passion.
Interviewer Next question. Would you [5] _____ to work in a team or alone?
Woman Alone. I [6] _____ work easily on my own. Not like my friend. She [7] _____ to work alone. She's [8] _____ working when there is nobody in the office.
Interviewer [9] _____ you tell me...?
Woman I'm sorry. I [10] _____!

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Lesson 7 Reference

A Past simple of *be*

1 The Past simple of the verb ***be*** has two forms:

I/he/she/it + *was* *you/we/they* + *were*

I was at Marco's house.
They were in the garden.

2 We form the negative like this:

subject + *wasn't* (*was not*) / *weren't* (*were not*)

Fiona wasn't in her room.
Dan and Joe weren't at the party.

3 We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

4 We form questions like this:

Was/Were + subject + ?

Were you at the cinema?
When was Elizabeth's birthday?

5 We form short answers like this:

Yes, + subject pronoun + *was/were.*
No, + subject pronoun + *wasn't/weren't.*

Were your friends at home? Yes, they were.

6 We use the Past simple of the verb be to talk about past facts, situations or events.

Charles Dickens was a great Victorian novelist.
I wasn't at school yesterday.

Unlike Italian, in English we use the Past simple of the verb ***be born*** to talk about place and date of birth

I was born in July. NOT ~~**I'm born in July.**~~

B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs)

Positive

Regular verbs: visit	Irregular verbs: go
I/you/he/she/it/we/they visited	I/you/he/she/it/we/they went

Negative

I/you/he/she/we/they didn't (did not) visit / go

1 We form the positive of the Past simple of regular verbs by adding ***-ed***.

I played football yesterday.

2 When we add ***-ed*** to the base form of regular verbs, some verbs have the following variations in spelling:

- verbs which end in ***-e***: add only ***-d***;
  arrive – arrived **use – used**
- some verbs which end in a consonant + vowel + consonant: double the final consonant and add ***-ed***;
  stop – stopped **travel – travelled**
- verbs which end in a consonant + ***-y***: remove the ***-y*** and add ***-ied***;
  try – tried **cry – cried**
- verbs which end in a vowel + ***-y***: add ***-ed***.
  stay – stayed **play – played**

3 Like regular verbs, irregular verbs only have one positive form in the Past simple. See the Irregular verb list on p.20.

4 We form the negative of Past simple regular and irregular verbs like this:

subject + *didn't* (*did not*) + base form of verb

Betty didn't speak to George at school yesterday.

5 We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

6 We use the Past simple to talk about an action that finished in the past, either recently, such as a minute ago, or a long time in the past, such as a century ago.

He watched TV yesterday evening.
Ghandi died in 1948.

C Past simple: questions and short answers

Questions

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go?

Short answers

Positive	Negative
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

1 We form questions and short answers with both regular and irregular verbs like this:

Did + subject + base form of verb + ?
Yes/No, + subject pronoun + *did/didn't.*

Did the boys go out? **No, they didn't.**

2 Interrogative pronouns and adverbs always come at the beginning of questions.

What did you do at the weekend?
Why did Julia arrive late?

D Past time expressions

1 We use past expressions of time with ***ago***, for example ***three minutes, two hours, five days, two weeks, ten years***, to indicate when something happened in the past.

I called Sally two days ago.
Ten years ago we didn't use broadband.

2 We also use these past time expressions with the Past simple:

yesterday + *morning/afternoon/evening*
last + *night/Sunday/weekend/week/month/year*

Ben came to my house yesterday afternoon.
We went to the beach last weekend.

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Practice

A Past simple of *be*

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb *be*.

A Where were you born?
B In Ulm, Germany.
A [1] _____ your father famous?
B No, he [2] _____.
A What [3] _____ your parents' names?
B They [4] _____ Hermann and Pauline.
A Where [5] _____ your first job?
B In a patent office in Bern.
A What [6] _____ you famous for?
B For winning the Nobel Prize in Physics.
A [7] _____ you Albert Einstein?
B Yes, I [8] _____.

B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs)

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> We eated fish and chips last night.
We ate fish and chips last night.

1 John Lennon sung with the Beatles.
_____

2 My brother swimmed for an hour this morning.
_____

3 Julia playd tennis last Saturday.
_____

4 I enjoyed not Patsy's party last weekend.
_____

5 My grandfather haved a job in a factory.
_____

6 A lot of people not worked in the 1930s.
_____

C Past simple: questions and short answers

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of verbs in the Past simple.

1 A What did you think of the film? (you | think)
B I _____ (think) it was great.
2 A _____ Poppy at the weekend? (Kieran | see)
B No, but he _____ (see) Tilda.
3 A _____ their car? (your parents | sell)
B Yes, they _____ (do). They _____ (sell) it for £2,000.
4 A Who _____ for lunch yesterday? (Kelly | meet)
B She _____ (not meet) anyone.
5 A How many games of tennis _____ yesterday? (they | play)
B They only _____ (play) one.
6 A Where _____ my mobile phone? (you | find)
B I _____ (find) it on the sofa.
7 A What _____ to Mike? I can't remember! (I | say)
B That you _____ (not like) his new haircut!

D Past time expressions

4 Imagine it is 7.00 p.m. on 26th January. Look at the table below and complete the sentences about what the people did at the times indicated. Use the Past simple and past time expressions.

Who	Time	Activity
Nina	24th September	fly to Paris
[1] Hattie	20th December	go to Andy's party
[2] Lara and Kim	17th January	have an English test
[3] Piers	23th January	meet Tim
[4] Janet and Tom	24th January	watch football match
[5] My little brother	25th January	fall off his bike

> Nina flew to Paris last year / four months ago.
1 Hattie _____.
2 Lara and Kim _____.
3 Piers _____.
4 Janet and Tom _____.
5 My little brother _____.

Summative practice

5 Complete Mark's email with the correct form of the verbs in the Past simple or Present simple.

Dear Pete,

Did I tell (I | tell) you that I [1] _____ (work) on Saturdays? I [2] _____ (start) last month. I [3] _____ (help) my uncle in his sports shop.

My uncle [4] _____ (open) the shop last year. It [5] _____ (not be) busy at first, but now lots of people [6] _____ (go) there.

Last week, I [7] _____ (speak) to an Olympic athlete! He [8] _____ (want) some new trainers. (Unfortunately, we [9] _____ (not have) his size.) [10] _____ (you | need) any sports equipment?

Let me know.

Mark

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Lesson 8 Reference

A *will / won't*

1 Will is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take *-s* in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

He'll do his homework tomorrow.

2 We do not use the auxiliary verbs ***don't/ doesn't*** or ***do/ does*** in the negative form or in questions.

They won't be famous.
NOT ~~They don't will be famous.~~

Will Robbie be angry?

What will he do?

3 We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

4 We use will:

- to talk about future facts;

  Sea temperatures will rise.

  I'll be 16 in July.

- to make predictions about the future based on what we think, hope or expect will happen;

  I think you'll like the film.

  I hope John will pass his exam.

- to express a spontaneous decision taken at the moment we are speaking (including offers, promises and requests).

  I like this CD. I'll buy it.

  I'll pay for you.

  Don't worry! I won't forget!

  Will you help me, please?

5 After the expression ***I think...***, we do not use ***won't***. Instead, we use ***I don't think + will...***

I don't think you'll like the film.
NOT ~~I think you won't like the film.~~

6 We often use the following adverbs with ***will*** when we make a prediction:

maybe/perhaps	probably
definitely	certainly

- ***Maybe*** and ***perhaps*** come at the beginning of a sentence.

  Perhaps/Maybe it will be sunny on Saturday.

- ***Probably***, ***definitely*** and ***certainly*** come after ***will***, but before ***won't***.

  They'll definitely come to the party.

  They certainly won't be late.

B *be going to*

Positive	Negative
I'm (am) going to play	I'm (am) not going to play
you're (are) going to play	you aren't (are not) going to play
he/she/it's (is) going to play	he/she/it isn't (is not) going to play
we/you/they're (are) going to play	we/you/they aren't (are not) going to play

1 We form the positive of ***be going to*** like this:

subject + *'m/ 're/ 's* + *going to* + base form

I'm going to buy some souvenirs.

2 We form the negative like this:

subject + *'m not/ aren't/ isn't* + *going to* + base form

We aren't going to dive.

3 We form questions like this:

Am/ Are/ Is + subject + *going to* + base form + ?

Are you going to talk to Amy?

4 We form short answers like this:

Yes, + subject pronoun + *am/ are/ is.*
No, + subject pronoun + *'m not/ aren't/ isn't.*

Are you going to leave? Yes, I am.

5 We use ***be going to*** to refer to future plans or intentions.

In English we don't use the Present simple or will to express our plans and intentions.

I'm going on holiday next week.
NOT ~~I go on holiday next week.~~
~~I'll go on holiday next week.~~

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Practice

A will / won't

1 Match the sentences or questions (1–6) to the answers (a–f). Then complete the sentences with *'ll, will* or *won't*.

1 e My bike's got a flat tyre. How long will it take to fix it?
2 ___ Can you come to our party on Saturday?
3 ___ When you _____ know your exam results?
4 ___ _____ Jenny keep the secret you told her?
5 ___ You _____ (not) be warm enough in that jacket.
6 ___ Do you think people _____ use their cars a lot in future?

a She says she _____.
b Yes, I _____ – it's not cold outside!
c We _____ (not) know the results before August.
d Sorry. I _____ (not) be here. I _____ be on holiday.
~~e Not long. It's an easy job.~~
f I don't think so. Oil _____ be too expensive.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverbs in the correct place.

> Brazil will win in the next World Cup. (probably)
Brazil will probably win in the next World Cup.

1 Maddy will be late. She always is. (certainly)
_____
2 Paula will call me later. (perhaps)
_____
3 Josh's idea won't work. (certainly)
_____
4 I'll go for a bike ride at the weekend. (maybe)
_____
5 People won't live on other planets. (definitely)
_____

3 What is the function of *'ll, will* or *won't* in these sentences? Write Future fact, Prediction, Spontaneous decision, Offer or Promise.

> Can I borrow your bike? I'll look after it. Promise

1 Is that bag heavy? I'll carry it for you. _____
2 I'm not sure what to do today. I know, I'll phone Sam and see what he's doing. _____
3 Jess will be sixteen next week. _____
4 'Was that the door bell?' 'Yes, I'll see who's there.' _____
5 I'm sure Seb won't go to Ali's party. He never goes to parties. _____
6 I won't tell anyone. Your secret's safe with me. _____

B be going to

4 Complete the mini-dialogues with *be going to* and the verbs below.

arrive do meet sleep take

1 A What are you _____ after the lesson?
B Nothing special, because I'm really tired.
2 A I think the sun is coming out!
B I'm _____ my umbrella in any case.
3 A Are you _____ us at the cinema?
B Yes, because I want to ride my bike there.
4 A I ran 10 km before I came here!
B Really? You're _____ well tonight!
5 A We're _____ early in Paris.
B Great! Maybe we can have lunch there.

5 Write positive (+) or negative (−) sentences and questions (?) with *be going to*.

1 I | visit | Becky | on holiday (+)
_____
2 you | invite | Gail | to your party (?)
_____
3 we | take | the train | to the coast (−)
_____
4 Mr Cox | send | an email | after lunch (+)
_____
5 I | finish | the homework | today (−)
_____

Summative practice

6 Read the dialogue between Jen and Bess and choose the correct alternative.

Bess Come on Jen, or we 'll/'re going to be late!
Jen [1]Will dad/Is dad going to drive us to the party?
Bess No, he [2]won't/isn't. The bus passes in five minutes, and it [3]won't/isn't going to wait for us. I've got the present.
Jen [4]Will you/Are you going to take a jacket?
Bess No, and you [5]won't/aren't going to need one. Remember that after lunch we [6]'ll/'re going to walk to the beach.
Jen That's right! [7]Will you/Are you going to take your swimming costume?
Bess Of course, here it is. What about you?
Jen I don't know where mine is. I [8]Will you/Are you going to swim?
Bess Obviously, Bess! Listen, I [9]'ll/'m going to give you mine when I finish, okay?
Jen Thanks Jen! I [10]'ll/'m going to pay for the bus. Let's go!

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