

Numbers

1 Numbers 1-20

Match the words with the numbers.

twelve	twenty	eleven	three
eighteen	five	fifteen	seven

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three
- 4 four
- 5 _____
- 6 six
- 7 _____
- 8 eight /eit/
- 9 nine
- 10 ten
- 11 _____ /i'levn/
- 12 _____
- 13 thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/
- 14 fourteen
- 15 _____
- 16 sixteen
- 17 seventeen
- 18 _____
- 19 nineteen
- 20 _____

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2 Numbers 20-1,000

Write the numbers.

- 30 _____ thirty /'θɜ:ti/
- _____ thirty-one
- _____ forty
- _____ forty-seven
- _____ fifty
- _____ fifty-nine
- _____ sixty
- _____ sixty-three
- _____ seventy
- _____ seventy-two
- _____ eighty
- _____ eighty-six
- _____ ninety
- _____ ninety-four
- _____ a / one hundred /ə 'hʌndrəd/
- _____ two hundred and fifty
- _____ a / one thousand /ə 'θaʊzənd/

⊙ p.7



1 A

G verb *be* +, pronouns: *I, you, etc.*
V numbers 1–20, days of the week
P vowel sounds, word stress

Hi, I'm Tom. What's your name?

Nice to meet you

1 SAYING HELLO

a **1.1** Listen and read. Number the pictures 1–4.

- A Hi, I'm Tom. What's your name?
 B Anna.
 A Sorry?
 B Anna!
- A Hi, Dad. This is Dave.
 B Hello. Nice to meet you.
 C Nice to meet you.
- A Good evening. What's your name?
 B My name's Janet Leigh.
 A You're in room 5.
- A Hello, John. How are you?
 B I'm fine, thanks. And you?
 A Very well, thank you.



A

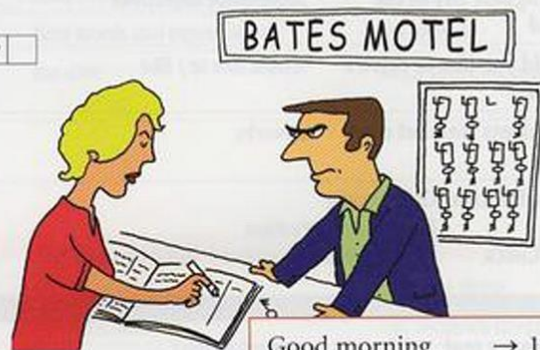
B



C



D



Good morning	→ 12.00
Good afternoon	12.00–6.00 p.m.
Good evening	6.00 p.m. →

b Write the words in the chart.

Fine	Hi	I'm...	thanks
Hello	My name's...	Very well	thank you
Hi			

c Listen again and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

d **1.2** Roleplay the dialogues with the sound effects.

e Introduce yourself to five other students.

Hello. I'm Antonio.
 What's your name?

Carla. Nice to meet you.

2 GRAMMAR verb *be* +, pronouns

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

- I'm Tom. = I _____ Tom.
 My name's Janet Leigh. = My name _____ Janet Leigh.
 You're in room 5. = You _____ in room 5.

b **p.122 Grammar Bank 1A.** Read the rules and do the exercises.




c Try to remember the names in your class.
 Say *He's / She's* _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds, word stress



English File sound pictures help your pronunciation.

- a 1.3 Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

					
fish	tree	cat	boot	train	bike
it	he	am	you	they	I
this	she				Hi

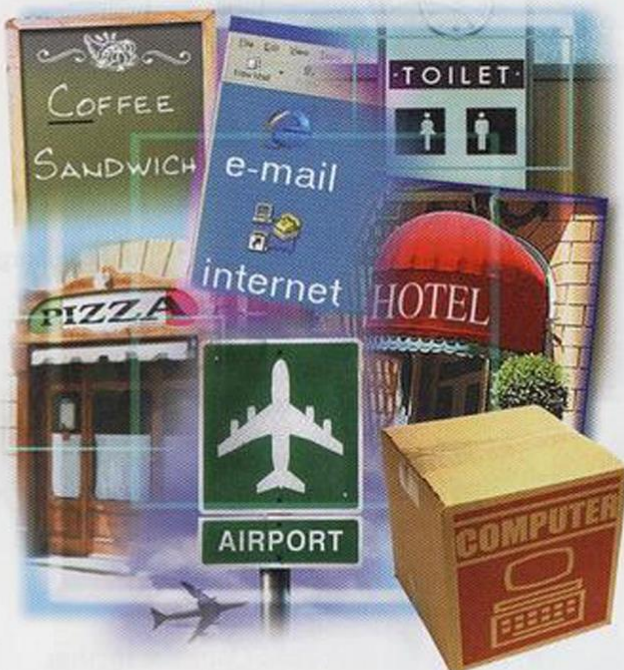
- b 1.4 Write these words in the columns above. Listen and check. Repeat the words.

name is thanks my we



Word stress is important.

- c Underline the stressed syllable in these words.



- d 1.5 Listen and check. Which two words are *not* stressed on the first syllable?

- e Write the words from c in the chart.

food	travel	communication
coffee		

- f In pairs, write two more words in each column.

4 VOCABULARY numbers 1-20

- a 1.6 Listen and repeat the numbers.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

- b p.140 Vocabulary Bank Numbers. Do part 1.

- c 1.7 Listen. Where are they? Write 1-4 in the boxes.

☐ airport Gate number _____
☒ sandwich bar _____ euros _____ cents
☐ hotel Room _____
☐ taxi _____ Manchester Road

- d Listen again. Write a number in each space.

5 SAYING GOODBYE

- a 1.8 Listen and number the words.

Goodbye. ☐
Bye. ☒
Goodnight. ☐
See you. ☐
See you on Saturday. ☐
See you tomorrow. ☐



- b 1.9 Complete the days of the week with a CAPITAL letter. Listen and repeat.

W F S T M

M onday

uesday

ednesday

hursday

riday

aturday

unday

Where are you from?
I'm Irish. I'm from Dublin.

I'm not English, I'm Scottish!

1 VOCABULARY countries and nationalities

- a How do you say your country your language two countries near you in English?

b p.141 Vocabulary Bank Countries and nationalities.

- c 1.10 Where's the stress? Listen and underline the stressed syllable. Listen and repeat.

Japan	Japanese
Germany	German
China	Chinese
Italy	Italian
the United States	American
Russia	Russian

- d In pairs, do the quiz.

The World Quiz

1 Where are these cities?

- a Kraków _____
b Glasgow _____
c Boston _____
d Shanghai _____
e Bangkok _____
- Bom dia!

2 1.11 What languages are these?

- a _____
b _____
c _____
d _____
- Szia!

3 1.12 Where's this music from?

- a _____
b _____
c _____
d _____
- Bom dia!

2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a 1.13 Listen and number the pictures 1–4.



- b Listen again and complete the dialogues.

- 1 A Are you _____?
B No, I'm _____. I'm from Edinburgh.
- 2 A Where are you from?
B We're from _____.
A Are you on holiday?
B No, we aren't. We're on business.
- 3 A Where's she from? Is she _____?
B No, she isn't. She's _____. She's from Buenos Aires.
- 4 A Mmm, delicious. Is it _____?
B No, it isn't. It's _____.

- c Repeat the dialogues. Copy the rhythm.

- d In pairs, look at the pictures. Roleplay the dialogues.

3 GRAMMAR verb be - and ?

a Complete the chart.

Question	Short answer	Negative
_____ you English?	No, I _____.	I _____ English.
_____ they from Spain?	Yes, they _____.	
_____ she Portuguese?	No, she _____.	She _____ Portuguese.
_____ he on business ?	Yes, he _____.	

b **p.122 Grammar Bank 1B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

4 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

a **1.14** Listen and repeat the words and sounds.



b Match the sentences and pictures. Write the sound words.

- Where's he from? chair
- Ben's French. _____
- I'm not Scottish. _____
- I'm American. _____
- Are you from France? _____
- No, I'm Polish. _____

c **1.15** Listen and check.

d Repeat the sentences.

5 SPEAKING

a Ask other students.

Where are you from? I'm Italian. I'm from Siena.

b In pairs, ask about the people and things in the pictures.

Where's it from? It's from Ireland.
Where are they from? They're from...

I don't know.



6 VOCABULARY numbers 20-1,000

What's your phone number?

It's 6347750.



a **1.16** Listen. How do you say 77 and 0 in phone numbers?

b Ask three students for their phone numbers.

c **p.140 Vocabulary Bank Numbers.** Do part 2.

d **1.17** Listen and repeat the pairs of numbers. What's the difference?

- a 13 b 30
- a 14 b 40
- a 15 b 50
- a 16 b 60
- a 17 b 70
- a 18 b 80
- a 19 b 90

e **1.18** Which number do you hear? Listen and circle a or b above.

f Play Bingo.



G possessive adjectives: *my, your, etc.*
V personal information: *address, phone number, etc.*
P the alphabet, /3:/ and /au/

What are their names?
 His name's Jacek and her name's Ana.

His name, her name

1 LISTENING

- a What do you think? Complete the sentences with one of the countries.

Australia Britain Canada Ireland the USA

Every year thousands of students travel to different countries to study English. Where do they go? Here are the Top Five countries...

600,000 study English in _____
500,000 study English in _____
120,000 study English in _____
80,000 study English in _____
40,000 study English in _____

- b **1.19** Mario goes to Ireland to study English. Listen to the interview and complete the form.



First name *Mario*
 Surname *Beredetti*
 Country / City _____ / _____
 Student Yes ☐ No ☐
 Age _____
 Address *Via Foro* _____
 Postcode _____
 E-mail address *mario.beredetti@hotmail.com*
 Phone number _____
 Mobile phone _____

@ = at . = dot

- c **1.20** Listen. Complete the receptionist's questions.

- 1 What's your first name?
- 2 _____ your surname?
- 3 _____ do you spell it?
- 4 Where are you _____?
- 5 _____ you a student?
- 6 How old _____ you?
- 7 _____ your address?
- 8 What's _____ postcode?
- 9 _____ your e-mail address?
- 10 What's your _____?

2 PRONUNCIATION the alphabet

- a **1.21** Can you say the alphabet? Listen and repeat the letters.

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

- b **1.22** Listen and repeat the words and sounds.

train	tree	egg	bike	phone	boot	car
A	B	F	—	O	Q	R
—	C	L	Y	—	—	—
J	—	M	—	—	W	—
—	E	—	—	—	—	—
—	G	S	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Z	—	—	—	—

- c **1.23** Write the other letters of the alphabet in the correct column. Listen and check.
 d In pairs, practise saying these abbreviations.

PC OK CD VIP DVD
MTV USA UK BMW FBI

1A present tense verb **be** +

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 13.	You're in room 13.
He is James.	He's James.
She is Marta.	She's Marta.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- Use capital **I**. *I'm your teacher.* NOT *i'm.*
- *you* = singular and plural.
- Use *he* for a man, *she* for a woman, and *it* for a thing.
- Use *they* for people and things.
- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g. *'m = am.*
- Use contractions in conversation.

1B present tense verb **be** - and ?

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	
You are not	You aren't	Italian.
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	Spanish.
We are not	We aren't	British.
You are not	You aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

- Put **not** after the verb to make negatives -.
- You can also contract *are not* and *is not* like this:
You are not Italian. – *You're not Italian.*
She is not Polish. – *She's not Polish.*

?	✓	✗
Am I		I am.
Are you		you are.
Is he / she / it	German?	he / she / it is.
Are we	Russian?	No, we are.
Are you	Polish?	you are.
Are they		they are.

- In questions, put **be** before *you*, *he*, etc.
Are you Spanish? NOT *You are Spanish?*
Where are you from? NOT *Where you are from?*
Don't use contractions in ✓ short answers.
Are you Scottish? Yes, **I am**. NOT *Yes, I'm.*

1C possessive adjectives: **my**, **your**, etc.

I'm Italian.	My family are from Rome.
You're in level 1.	This is your classroom.
He's the director.	His name is Michael.
She's your teacher.	Her name is Tina.
It's a school.	Its name is Queen's School.
We're an international school.	Our students are from many different countries.
They're new students.	Their names are David and Emma.

- *his* = of a man, *her* = of a woman, *its* = of a thing.
- *their* = of men, women, or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
our students NOT *ours-students*

⚠ Be careful with *it's* and *its*.
it's = it is **It's** a school.
its = possessive **Its** name is...

1D articles: **a** / **an**, **the**, plurals, **this** / **that** / **these** / **those****a** / **an** (indefinite article)

It's	a	bag. pen.
	an	identity card. umbrella.

- Use **a** / **an** with a singular noun.
- Use **an** with a noun beginning with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*).

the (definite article)

Open	the	door.
Close		windows.

- Use **the** when we know which (door, windows).
Open the door. NOT *Open a door.*
- Use **the** with singular and plural nouns.

plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book	books	
a key	keys	add -s
a watch	watches	
a box	boxes	add -es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>
a country	countries	
a dictionary	dictionaries	consonant + <i>y > ies</i>

- Add -s to make plural nouns.
It's a pen.
They're pens.
- Don't use **a** / **an** with plural nouns.
They're keys. NOT *They're a-keys.*

this / **that** / **these** / **those**

What's **this**? It's a lighter.
That car is Italian.
These watches are Japanese.
What are **those**? They're tables.

- Use **this** / **these** for things near you.
- Use **that** / **those** for things far away.
- **this** / **that** = singular, **these** / **those** = plural.

1A

a Complete with *am*, *is*, or *are*.I am French.

- My surname is López.
- We are from Madrid.
- I am Anna.
- Antonio and Juan are in room 7.
- The teacher is English.
- You are in Class 3.
- She is a student.

b Write the sentences with contractions.

I am from Italy. I'm from Italy.

- It is a nice school. It's a nice school.
- We are in Class 2. We're in Class 2.
- You are in room 6. You're in room 6.
- He is Paulo. He's Paulo.
- They are students. They're students.
- She is the teacher. She's the teacher.
- I am fine. I'm fine.

1B

a Write the sentences in the negative.

She's American. She isn't American.

- I'm British. I'm not British.
- They're Brazilian. They're not Brazilian.
- It's Mexican food. It's not Mexican food.
- She's Italian. She's not Italian.
- We're from England. We're not from England.
- You're Japanese. You're not Japanese.
- He's from the USA. He's not from the USA.

b Make questions and short answers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| / you Spanish? | <u>Are you Spanish?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, I am.</u> |
| 1 / I in room 13? | <u>Am I in room 13?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, I am.</u> |
| 2 / it German? | <u>Is it German?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, it is.</u> |
| 3 / they from Italy? | <u>Are they from Italy?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, they are.</u> |
| 4 / we in Class 2? | <u>Are we in Class 2?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, we are.</u> |
| 5 / she Chinese? | <u>Is she Chinese?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, she is.</u> |
| 6 / you Irish? | <u>Are you Irish?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, I am.</u> |
| 7 / he from Scotland? | <u>Is he from Scotland?</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Yes, he is.</u> |

1C

a Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

My name's Stephen.

- Angela, please turn off my mobile phone.
- The students are from Italy. Their names are Susanna and Tito.
- London is famous for its red buses.
- She's French, but her mother is English.
- We're in Class 3. Our teacher is Bob.
- His name is Ian. He's from Scotland.
- I'm Mike. My family are from Dublin.

b Write the questions.

you how are ? How are you?

- his what's name ? What's his name?
- German mother is her ? Is her mother German?
- from your are where parents ? Where are your parents from?
- surname Zabłowski is your ? Is your surname Zabłowski?
- spell do how your name you ? How do you spell your name?

1D

a Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

singular	plural
<u>a</u> file	<u>files</u>
1 <u>a</u> bag	<u>bags</u>
2 <u>a</u> country	<u>countries</u>
3 <u>a</u> identity card	<u>identity cards</u>
4 <u>a</u> watch	<u>watches</u>
5 <u>a</u> e-mail	<u>e-mails</u>
6 <u>a</u> sandwich	<u>sandwiches</u>
7 <u>a</u> key	<u>keys</u>
8 <u>a</u> umbrella	<u>umbrellas</u>

b Complete the dialogues with *this*, *these*, *that*, or *those*.

- Teacher What's this, Tim?
 Tim It's a mobile.
 Teacher And what are these, Tim?
 Tim They're magazines.
 Teacher Give them to me.

- Man What's that?
 Woman It's a cat.
 Man Who are those boys?
 Woman They're your students. Put your glasses on!



2A present simple all verbs + and -

+	-
I work.	I don't work.
You work.	You don't work.
He / She / It works .	He / She / It doesn't work.
We work.	We don't work.
You work.	You don't work.
They work.	They don't work.

- **Contractions:** *don't = do not, doesn't = does not.*
- Use the present simple for things that are generally true or habitually happen.
British people like animals. He works from 9.00–5.00.
- To make negatives use *don't / doesn't* + the infinitive.
He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.

spelling rules for *he / she / it*

I work / play / live.	He works / plays / lives .
I watch / finish / go / do.	She watches / finishes / goes / does .
I study.	She studies .

⚠ I have	He has NOT He-haves
I go	He goes /gəʊz/
I do	He does /dʌz/

- The spelling rules for the *he / she / it* forms are the same as for plurals (Grammar Bank 1D).

2B present simple all verbs ?

?	✓	✗
Do I work?	I do.	I don't.
Do you work?	you do.	you don't.
Does he / she / it work?	he / she / it does .	he / she / it doesn't .
Do we work?	we do.	we don't.
Do you work?	you do.	you don't.
Do they work?	they do.	they don't.

- Remember word order = **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive).

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

2D possessive s

She is Naomi Campbell's mother.
It's James's house.
They are my parents' friends.

- Use **'s** with a person to talk about relatives and possessions.
Naomi Campbell's mother NOT *the mother of Naomi Campbell*
- Use **'s** with irregular plural people, *men, women, children, people*.
That's my children's school. NOT *That's my childrens' school.*
- Use **s'** with regular plural people.
They're my parents' friends. NOT *They're my parent's friends.*
- Don't use **'s** with things.
the end of the film NOT *the film's end*

⚠ Be careful with **'s**.
Maria's mother – 's = of Maria
Maria's Spanish – 's = is

2A

a Change the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| We like animals. | He <i>likes animals</i> . |
| 1 I listen to the radio. | She _____. |
| 2 He lives in a flat. | We _____. |
| 3 They have two children. | He _____. |
| 4 She doesn't drink coffee. | They _____. |
| 5 I don't smoke. | My father _____. |
| 6 The shop closes at 5.00. | The shops _____. |
| 7 I go to the pub. | He _____. |
| 8 I do housework. | She _____. |

b Complete the sentences with a ☐ or ☐ verb.

study have like drive speak play do eat read

- ☒ He *likes* animals.
- 1 ☒ My father _____ *The Times*.
- 2 ☐ Her house is big, but it _____ a garden.
- 3 ☒ We _____ French very well.
- 4 ☐ I _____ fast food.
- 5 ☒ She _____ a BMW.
- 6 ☐ I _____ computer games.
- 7 ☐ My father _____ housework.
- 8 ☒ He _____ economics at university.

2B

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- Do* you have a car?
- 1 _____ you like Chinese food?
- 2 _____ your father cook?
- 3 _____ your mother work?
- 4 _____ you speak French?
- 5 _____ you play the piano?
- 6 _____ people in your country like animals?
- 7 _____ your teacher smoke?
- 8 _____ you study another language?

b Order the words to make questions.

- a you car have do ? *Do you have a car?*
- 1 drink you coffee do ?
- 2 your does brother work ?
- 3 work you where do ?
- 4 music she like what does ?
- 5 newspaper you what read do ?
- 6 the go you cinema do to ?
- 7 does father watch your on TV sport ?
- 8 mother glasses wear your does ?

2D

a Cross-out the wrong form.

- It's Kate's bag / ~~bag's~~ Kate.
- 1 Do you like Jane's cats / ~~cat's~~ Jane?
- 2 I drive my mother's car / ~~my car's~~ mother.
- 3 Amelia is my wife's sister / ~~my sister's~~ wife.
- 4 This is my flat's friend / ~~my friend's~~ flat.
- 5 A Who are you?
B I'm Daniel's brother / ~~brother's~~ Daniel.
- 6 He works for his father's company / ~~his company's~~ father.
- 7 She's the wife's policeman / ~~the policeman's~~ wife.
- 8 Don't do your sister's homework / ~~your homework's~~ sister!

b Complete with 's (possessive), 's (is), s (plural / third person s), or -.

- My friend's father work *s* in Germany.
- 1 My brother _____ a lawyer. He _____ 24. He work _____ for BP.
- 2 He live _____ in Paris with his three children _____.
He has two boy _____ and a girl.
- 3 My brother _____ wife _____ name is Pauline. She _____ a teacher.
- 4 Pauline _____ parent _____ live _____ in Paris too.
My brother like _____ Pauline _____ mother but
not her father.

3A adjectives

It's a **big** house.
They're **pretty** flowers.

- Adjectives go before a noun. **NOT** It's a house big.
- Adjectives don't change before a plural noun. **NOT** They're prettys flowers.

3B telling the time

What's the time?



It's seven o'clock.



It's half past nine.



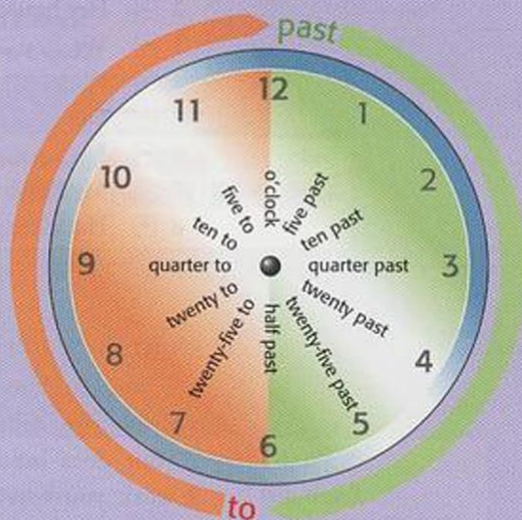
It's quarter to two.



It's twenty-five past one.



It's twenty to four.



- Use *It's* + time to say what time it is.
- You can ask *What's the time?* or *What time is it?*
- Use *at* + time to say when you do something.
A *What time do you get up?*
B *I get up at half past seven.*

⚠ You can also say the time like this.
1.25 = *It's one twenty-five.*

3C adverbs of frequency

I **always** have toast for breakfast.
Do you **usually** go to work by bus?
She doesn't **often** go to bed late.
They're **sometimes** late.
She **hardly ever** watches TV.
He is **never** stressed.

- Use adverbs of frequency to answer the question *How often...?*
- Adverbs of frequency go before all verbs (except *be*).

⚠ Use a **+** verb with *never* and *hardly ever*.
He never smokes. **NOT** *He doesn't never smoke.*

3D prepositions of time

in

the morning
the afternoon
the evening
December
the summer
1998

on

Monday (morning)
the 12th of July
my birthday

at

three o'clock
midday / midnight
lunchtime
night
the weekend
Christmas / Easter / New Year

- Use *in* for parts of the day, months, seasons, and years.
- Use *on* for days and dates.
- Use *at* for times of the day, *night*, *the weekend*, and festivals.

3A

a Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

She's a beautiful actress.

- Hi. I'm Carla. Nice to meet you.
- Do you like Japanese food?
- It's an international school.
- They're a typical British family.
- My father makes fantastic pasta.
- Do you work with other people?
- I'm a professional footballer.
- We're good friends.

b Are the **highlighted** phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)?
Correct the wrong phrases.She has **hair red**.

✗

*She has red hair.*1 Do you like **fast cars**?☐2 They're **French girls**.☐3 I have **a family big**.☐4 He's **an English actor**.☐5 They're **news boots**.☐6 It's **a flat expensive**.☐

3B

What's the time? Match the times with the clocks.

It's quarter to six. g

- It's five past two.
- It's quarter past four.
- It's ten to three.
- It's twenty-five to five.
- It's seven o'clock.
- It's twenty past one.
- It's half past eight.



3C

a Complete the sentences with an adverb of frequency.

never always hardly ever sometimes usually

They never drive – they don't have a car.1 I drink champagne – only at Christmas.2 She eats meat. She's a vegetarian.3 He doesn't have a watch so he's late.4 We get up at 7.30, except at weekends.5 I don't do a lot of exercise but I go swimming.

b Order the words to make sentences.

always she at six up gets *She always gets up at six.*

1 for late always I am class

2 meet ever hardly we

3 what work you usually time do finish ?

4 morning in the hungry I am never

5 often I read don't the newspaper

6 restaurants sometimes expensive to go we

7 wine good usually very is this

3D

a Complete with *in*, *on*, or *at*.on July 9th

- 6.30
- the evening
- the weekend
- the 1st of January
- the winter
- 2005
- lunchtime
- September
- night
- Thursday morning
- Easter
- Saturday

b Complete with *in*, *on*, or *at* and a time expression.five o'clock July 4th Christmas Sundays
the summer midnight the afternoon nine o'clockIn the UK people usually start work at nine o'clock.

- On December 31st many people drink champagne at midnight.
- In the USA they celebrate Independence Day on July 4th.
- Many people all over the world give presents at Christmas.
- In Italy it's usually very hot in the summer.
- In many countries shops are closed at midnight.
- In Spain many people have a siesta in the afternoon.
- Traditionally, British people have a cup of tea at five o'clock.

4A can / can't

+		-	
I	can swim.	I	can't swim.
You	can come.	You	can't come.
He / She / It	can help.	He / She / It	can't help.
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

- **Contraction:** can't = cannot.
- **can** has different meanings:
I can swim. = I know how to.
I can come. = It's possible for me (I'm not busy).
Can you help me? = Please help me.

⚠ Don't use *to* after *can*.
I can swim. NOT *I can to swim.*

?		✓		✗	
Can	I you he / she / it we you they	swim? come? help?	Yes,	I you he / she / it we you they	can. No, can't.

4B like (+ verb + -ing)

😊😊	I love	shopping.
😊	I like	going to the cinema.
😞	I don't like	doing housework.
😞😞	I hate	driving at night.

- Use verb + -ing after *like*, *love*, and *hate*.

spelling rules for the -ing form

Infinitive	Verb + -ing	Spelling
cook	I like cooking.	add -ing
study	She hates studying.	
dance	I love dancing.	æ + -ing
shop	I don't like shopping.	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

4C object pronouns: me, you, him, etc.

I	me	Wait for me .
you	you	I love you .
he	him	She isn't in love with him .
she	her	He kisses her .
it	it	I don't like it .
we	us	Can you help us ?
you	you	See you tomorrow.
they	them	Phone them this evening.

- Object pronouns take the place of nouns.
*She meets **John**.* *She invites **him** to her house.*
- Object pronouns go after the verb.
*I love **you**.* NOT *I-you-love.*
- You also use object pronouns after prepositions (*with*, *to*, *from*, etc.).
*Listen to **me**!* *I'm in love with **her**.* NOT *I'm in love with she.*

4D possessive pronouns: mine, yours, etc.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	It's my car.	It's mine .
you	It's your car.	It's yours .
he	It's his car.	It's his .
she	It's her car.	It's hers .
we	It's our car.	It's ours .
they	It's their car.	It's theirs .

- Use possessive pronouns to talk about possession.
*A Whose book is it? Is it **yours**?*
*B Yes, it's **mine**.*
- Use possessive pronouns in place of a possessive adjective + noun.
*It's **my** car.* OR *It's **mine**.*

⚠ Don't use *the* with possessive pronouns.
*This is **yours**.* NOT *This is the yours.*

5A past simple of *be*: *was* / *were*

+

I	was		I	wasn't	
You	were		You	weren't	
He / She / It	was	famous.	He / She / It	wasn't	famous.
We	were		We	weren't	
You	were		You	weren't	
They	were		They	weren't	

-

- Contractions: *wasn't* = *was not*, *weren't* = *were not*.
- Use *was* / *were* to talk about the past.
My grandfather was born in London.

?

✓

✗

Was	I			I was.		I wasn't.
Were	you			you were.		you weren't.
Was	he / she / it	famous?	Yes,	he / she / it was.	No,	he / she / it wasn't.
Were	we			we were.		we weren't.
Were	you			you were.		you weren't.
Were	they			they were.		they weren't.

5B past simple regular verbs

+

-

I		I	
You		You	
He / She / It	worked	He / She / It	didn't work
We	yesterday.	We	yesterday.
You		You	
They		They	

spelling rules for regular verbs

Infinitive	Past	Spelling
watch	watched	add -ed
play	played	
live	lived	add -d
smoke	smoked	
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant
study	studied	consonant + y > ied

?

✓

✗

Did	I			I		I	
	you			you		you	
	he / she / it	work	Yes,	he / she / it	did.	he / she / it	didn't.
	we	yesterday?		we	No,	we	
	you			you		you	
	they			they		they	

- Contraction: *didn't* = *did not*.
- Use the past simple for finished actions.
- Regular verbs in the past (+) end in -ed, e.g. *worked*, *lived*, *played*.
- The past is the same for all persons.
- Use *did* / *didn't* + infinitive for past (?) and (-).

5C past simple irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past +	Past -
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
get	got	didn't get
buy	bought	didn't buy
leave	left	didn't leave
drive	drove	didn't drive
meet	met	didn't meet
see	saw	didn't see
wear	wore	didn't wear
do	did	didn't do

- Use the irregular past form only in (+) sentences.
I saw a film last night.
- Use the infinitive after *did* / *didn't*.
Did you see a film last night? NOT *Did you saw...?*
- Remember word order = ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive).
Did you go out last night?
Where did you go?

Past of *can* = *could*.(-) = *couldn't* NOT *didn't can*(?) = *Could you...?* NOT *Did you can...?*

5A

a Change the sentences from present to past.

Present simple

I'm tired.

1 Today is Sunday.

2 Where are you now?

3 We are in Munich today.

4 I'm in Italy this month.

5 My father's a pilot.

6 It isn't open now.

7 Why aren't you at work today?

Past simpleI was tired last week.

Yesterday _____ Saturday.

Where _____ you yesterday?

We _____ in Berlin yesterday.

I _____ in France last month.

My grandfather _____ a pilot too.

It _____ open this morning.

Why _____ you at work yesterday?

b Complete the dialogues with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.A Were you and Susan at the party last night?B Yes, we ¹ _____.A ² _____ it good?B No, it ³ _____. The music ⁴ _____ awful. Where ⁵ _____ you?A I ⁶ _____ ill.A Where ⁷ _____ you born?B I ⁸ _____ born in Australia in 1919.A ⁹ _____ your parents Australian?B No, they ¹⁰ _____. My mother ¹¹ _____ Italian and my father ¹² _____ Greek.

5B

a Rewrite the sentences in the past simple with *yesterday*.**Present**

I use the Internet.

1 I watch TV.

2 Do you listen to the radio?

3 We study English.

4 He doesn't work.

5 The film finishes at 7.00.

6 I don't like the film.

7 Does she smoke?

8 They play tennis.

PastI used the Internet yesterday.

b Complete the sentences with a verb in the past simple.

arrive not book land live stay
not remember turn on want watchI turned on the TV.

1 We _____ in a three-star hotel last year.

2 They _____ a table and the restaurant was full.

3 _____ you _____ the football on TV last night?

4 Sorry. I _____ it was your birthday yesterday.

5 I _____ with my parents when I was a student.

6 Why _____ you _____ to be a doctor?

7 He _____ late for work and the boss was angry.

8 When the plane _____ she _____ her mobile phone.

5C

a Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Yesterday was my birthday. (be)My boyfriend ¹ _____ me a beautiful jacket. (buy)In the evening we ² _____ out. (go)I ³ _____ my new jacket. (wear)We ⁴ _____ for a Chinese restaurant (look)but we ⁵ _____ find one, (not can)so we ⁶ _____ dinner in our favourite Italian restaurant. (have)After that we ⁷ _____ a film. (see)Then we ⁸ _____ two friends at a nightclub. (meet)We ⁹ _____ for two hours. (dance)We ¹⁰ _____ home until 3.00. (not get)I ¹¹ _____ very tired, (be)and I ¹² _____ straight to bed. (go)

b Complete the questions in the past simple.

Did you go out last night? (you / go out)

1 What _____? (you / wear)

2 Where _____? (you / go)

3 What _____? (you / do)

4 _____ with you? (your sister / go)

5 What _____ to eat? (you / have)

6 What time _____? (the party / finish)

7 What time _____? (you / get home)

8 _____ a good time? (you / have)

C Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build	built /bɪlt/	built
buy	bought /bɔ:t/	bought
can	could /kʊd/	–
catch	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
choose	chose	chosen
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done /dʌn/
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew /flu:/	flown /flaʊn/
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew /gru:/	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost

make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put /pʊt/	put
read	read /red/	read /red/
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said /sed/	said
see	saw /sɔ:/	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took /tuk/	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
throw	threw /θru/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won /wʌn/	won
write	wrote	written

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Question words	Meaning	Examples
who	person	Who's that? That's Nancy.
where	place	Where do you live? In Boston
why	reason	Why do you sleep early? Because I've got to get up early
when	time	When do you go to work? At 7:00
how	manner	How do you go? By car
what	object, idea or action	What do you do? I am an engineer
which	choice	Which one do you prefer? The red one.
whose	possession	Whose is this book? It's Alan's.
whom	object of the verb	Whom did you meet? I met the manager.
what kind	description	What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs
what time	time	What time did you come home?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many students are there? There are twenty.
how much	amount, price (uncountable)	How much time have we got? Ten minutes
how long	duration, length	How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.
how often	frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
how far	distance	How far is your school? It's one mile far.
how old	age	How old are you? I'm 16.
how come	reason	How come I didn't see at the party?