

1A present tense verb *be*: *I* and *you* + and ?

1.5 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+

I'm Rob. (*I'm = I am*)
You're in room 2. (*You're = You are*)

- *I'm* Rob. NOT **Am** Rob.
- *I'm* Rob. NOT **i'm** Rob.

?

Am I late?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't . (<i>aren't = are not</i>)
Are you Holly?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .

+

I'm late.

?

Am I late?

1B present tense verb *be*: *he*, *she*, *it* + and ?

1.17 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

+

He's from Italy. (*He's = He is*)
She's from Spain. (*She's = She is*)
It's from China. (*It's = It is*)

- *he* = man (♂), *she* = woman (♀), *it* = thing

?

Is he late?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't . (<i>isn't = is not</i>)
Is she from Turkey?	Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Is it good?	Yes, it is .	No, it isn't .

+

He's late.

?

Is he late?

? with *What* and *Where*

What's your name?
Where are you from?
Where's he from?

1C present tense verb *be*: *we*, *you*, *they*; negatives (all persons)

1.28 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

be plural +

We're American. (*We're = We are*)
You're Japanese. (*You're = You are*)
They're Hungarian. (*They're = They are*)

- *we* and *you* = ♂ and ♀
- *you* singular and *you* plural are the same.
- *they* = ♂, ♀, and things

be plural ? and short answers

?

Are we late?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't . (<i>aren't = are not</i>)
Are you from Russia?	Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are they Mexican?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

be - all persons

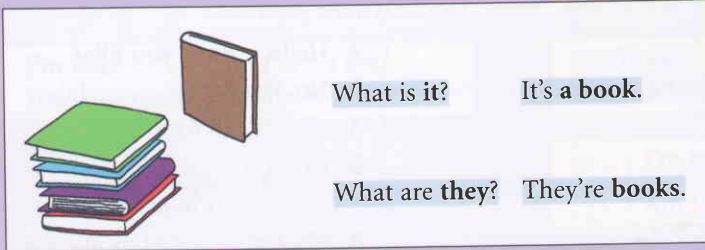
+

-

I'm English.	I'm not English.
You're late.	You aren't late.
He's Brazilian.	He isn't Brazilian.
She's from Hungary.	She isn't from Hungary.
It's good.	It isn't good.
We're on holiday.	We aren't on holiday.
You're in room ten.	You aren't in room ten.
They're from London.	They aren't from London.

2A singular and plural nouns; *a / an, the*

2.1 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.



Singular	Plural	
1 a book	books	+ s
an umbrella	umbrellas	
a holiday	holidays	
2 a watch	watches /tʃ/	+ es (words ending <i>ch, sh, s, ss, x</i>)
3 a dictionary	dictionaries	∕ + ies (words ending in consonant + <i>y</i>)

a / an or the?

a / an

What is it? It's **a** bag. It's **an** umbrella.

the

Look at **the** board.

Open **the** door.

Close **the** windows.

- Use *a / an* with singular nouns, e.g. **a** book, **an** umbrella.
Use *an* with words beginning with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*), e.g. **an** identity card.
- Don't use *a / an* + plural nouns, e.g. **they're** books NOT ~~they're a~~ books.
- Use *the* + singular or plural nouns, e.g. **the** door, **the** windows

2B possessive adjectives; possessive s

2.9 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Possessive adjectives

I'm from Spain.	My name is Ana.
You're English.	Your name is Ben.
He's from Rome.	His name is Marco.
She's Japanese.	Her name is Maki.
It's a parrot.	Its name is Polly.
We're from Brazil.	Our names are Selma and Luis.
You're Polish.	Your names are Marek and Ania.
They're from Mexico.	Their names are Pedro and Maria.

- *your names, our books* NOT ~~your~~s names, ~~ours~~ books
- *its* = for things or animals, e.g. *The Ferrari is a very fast car.*
Its top speed is 250 kph.

2.16 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Possessive s

Miranda is Carrie's friend.

This is Jack's car.

Ella is Ben's wife.

My sister's name is Molly.

- Use 's after a person to talk about family and things, e.g. *Ann's brother, Jim's car.*

⚠ Ella is Ben's wife. ('s = possessive s)
She's American. Her name's Ella. ('s = is)

2C adjectives

2.23 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

A Ferrari is **expensive**.
It's a **fast** car.
My glasses are **new**.
They're **old** men.

- Use adjectives:
 - after the verb *be*, e.g. *A Ferrari is expensive.* NOT ~~A Ferrari~~ expensive ~~is~~.
 - before a noun, e.g. *It's a fast car.* NOT ~~It's a~~ car ~~fast~~.
- Adjectives are the same for singular and plural:
He's an old man. They're old men. NOT ~~They're olds~~ men.
- Adjectives are the same for ♀ and ♂, e.g. *She's a good girl. He's a good boy.*

3A present simple: I and you +, -, and ?

3.3 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+

I live in the city centre.
You live near here.

-

I don't live in the city centre. (don't = do not)
You don't live near here.

- Present simple + is the same for I and you.
- Present simple - for I / you = don't + verb;
e.g. I don't live in the city centre. NOT I not live in the city centre.

?

✓

✗

Do you live near here? Yes, I do. No, I don't.

- Present simple ? = Do + I / you + verb,
e.g. Do you live near here? NOT Live you near here?
Do you live here? Yes, I do. NOT Yes, I live.

⚠ Imperatives

- + imperative = Wait! Stand up. Listen, etc.
- imperative = Don't + verb, e.g. Don't worry.
Don't be late, etc.

3B present simple: we, you, they +, -, and ?

3.10 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

+

We have coffee for breakfast.
You have rice for lunch.
They have fish for dinner.

-

We don't have tea for breakfast.
You don't have pasta for lunch.
They don't have meat for dinner.

?

✓

✗

Do you have coffee? Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Do they have tea? Yes, they do. No, they don't.

- Present simple +, -, and ? is the same for I, you, we, you (plural), and they.

3C present simple: he, she, it +, -, and ?

3.17 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+

I work.
You work.
He works.
She works.
It works.
We work.
You work.
They work.

-

I don't work.
You don't work.
He doesn't work.
She doesn't work.
It doesn't work.
We don't work.
You don't work.
They don't work.

?

✓

✗

Do I work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he work?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she work?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't. (doesn't = does not)
Does it work?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we work?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they work?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- Present simple he / she / it + = verb + s
- Present simple he / she / it - = doesn't + verb
- Present simple he / she / it ? = Does + he / she / it + verb

Spelling rules 3rd person s

I work in an office.	He works in an office. + s
I live in Spain.	He lives in Spain.
I watch CNN.	She watches CNN. + es (words ending ch, sh, ss, x)
I finish work at 8.00.	The film finishes at 8.00.
I study history.	He studies history. y + ies (words ending in consonant + y)

- Spelling rules for 3rd person s are the same as for plurals.

⚠ Irregular	I have	he / she / it has / hæz/
	I do	he / she / it does / dʌz/
	I go	he / she / it goes / gəʊz/

4A present simple + adverbs of frequency: *always, usually, sometimes, never*

4.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

I **always** have breakfast.
 They **usually** finish work at 5.00.
 She **sometimes** watches TV in the evening.
 He **never** eats meat.

- Be careful with the position of adverbs of frequency:
I always have breakfast. NOT *Always I have breakfast.* *I have always breakfast.*
- With *never*, use a verb: *He never eats meat.* NOT *He doesn't never eat meat.*

4B Word order in questions

4.8 Listen and repeat the questions. Then read the rules.

Questions with *be*

Question	Verb	Subject
	Are	they American?
	Is	this your coat?
How old	are	you?
Where	are	you from?
What time	is	it?

- Word order = Subject verb **They're** American.
 Verb subject **Are they** American?

Questions with *speaking, live, etc.*

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	speaking English?
Where	do	you	live?
What	does	your sister	do?
What music	do	you	like?
When	does	Jane	go to the gym?
How	do	you	spell it?

- Word order = **ASI** (Auxiliary Subject Infinitive)
Do you speaking English?
QuASI (Question Auxiliary Subject Infinitive)
Where do you live?

4C *can / can't* , , and

4.13 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

can / can't: permission and possibility

You can park here.
He can come to dinner tonight.
We can have lunch outside.

You can't park here. (*can't = cannot*)
He can't come to dinner tonight.
We can't have lunch outside.

Can I park here? Yes, **you can**. No, **you can't**.
Can they come to dinner? Yes, **they can**. No, **they can't**.

- Use *can / can't* for permission or possibility.
 - *You can park here.* **P** = You have permission.
You can't park here. **X** = You don't have permission.
 - *I can come to dinner tonight.* = It's possible.
I can't come to dinner tonight. = It isn't possible.
- *can / can't* is the same for *I, you, he, she, etc.*
- = *Can I park here?* NOT *Do I can park here?*

- ⚠ You**
- 1 What do **you** do? I'm a doctor. (singular)
 - 2 Where do **you** live? We live in Boston. (plural)
 - 3 **You** can't smoke here. (= people in general)

5A past simple: *be*

5.2 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+	-
I was a teacher.	I wasn't a teacher. (<i>wasn't = was not</i>)
You were at school yesterday.	You weren't at school yesterday. (<i>weren't = were not</i>)
He was at home last night.	He wasn't at home last night.
It was hot last week.	It wasn't hot last week.
We were at work.	We weren't at work.
You were in a hurry.	You weren't in a hurry.
They were in Canada.	They weren't in Canada.

?	✓	✗
Were you late?	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Was she a singer?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
Were they in Mexico last week?	Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

- Present to past:
am / is → **was**, *are* → **were**
He **is** at home today.
He **was** at home yesterday.
- Use the past simple to talk about finished past time.
- You can use the past simple with these past time expressions: *this morning, yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year.*

5B past simple: *have, go, get*

5.11 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+	-
I got up early yesterday.	I didn't get up early yesterday. (<i>didn't = did not</i>)
You had breakfast in bed.	You didn't have breakfast in bed.
He went to work by car.	He didn't go to work by car.
We got up late today.	We didn't get up late today.
You went to school.	You didn't go to school.
They had dinner at home.	They didn't have dinner at home.

?	✓	✗
Did you go to school yesterday?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
Did she get up early?	Yes, she did .	No, she didn't .
Did they have lunch at work?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

- Use the past simple for finished past time.
- *have, go, and get* are **irregular** verbs.
- Present to past:
+ I **have** → I **had**
I **go** → I **went**
I **get** → I **got**
- I **don't have / go / get**
→ I **didn't have / go / get**
NOT I **didn't went**
? Do you **have / go / get**...?
→ **Did you have / go / get**...?
NOT Did you **went**?
• *Did* is the past of *do*.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.

5C past simple: regular verbs

5.15 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+	-
I arrived early.	I didn't arrive early.
You finished the book.	You didn't finish the book.
He wanted a coffee.	He didn't want a coffee.
The film ended at 7.00.	The film didn't end at 7.00.
We studied Spanish at school.	We didn't study Spanish at school.
You worked late.	You didn't work late.
They stopped at a café.	They didn't stop at a café.

?	✓	✗
Did you watch TV yesterday?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
Did she walk to work?	Yes, she did .	No, she didn't .
Did they play tennis?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

- **regular** past verbs:
+ = verb + *ed*, e.g. *work* → **worked**
- verbs with final *e* = + *d*, e.g. *change* → **changed**
verbs with final consonant + *y* = *y* + *ied*,
e.g. *cry* → **cried**
verbs with final consonant / vowel / consonant =
double final consonant + *ed*,
e.g. *stop* → **stopped**, *prefer* → **preferred**
- - = I **didn't arrive** early NOT I **didn't arrived**
? = Did you **watch** TV...? NOT Did you **watched**

6A *there is / there are*

6.4 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> + There's a TV. There's a bath.	<input type="checkbox"/> + There are two beds. There are some pictures.
<input type="checkbox"/> - There isn't a phone. There isn't a garden.	<input type="checkbox"/> - There aren't any towels. There aren't any pillows.

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> ? Is there a car park? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is .	<input type="checkbox"/> ? Are there any lifts? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there are .
<input type="checkbox"/> ? Is there a gym? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there isn't .	<input type="checkbox"/> ? Are there any cupboards? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there aren't .

- *There's a TV in my hotel room.* = the room has a TV
- Use *some* and *any* + plural nouns.
- *some* = you don't say how many.
- *some* changes to *any* for - and ?.
- Don't contract *there is* in short answers, e.g. *Yes, there is*. NOT *Yes, there's*.

6B *there was / there were*

6.9 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> + There was a station. There was a road.	<input type="checkbox"/> + There were some hotels. There were ten bars.
<input type="checkbox"/> - There wasn't an airport. There wasn't a swimming pool.	<input type="checkbox"/> - There weren't any big shops. There weren't any tall buildings.

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> ? Was there a park? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there was .	<input type="checkbox"/> ? Were there any hotels? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there were .
<input type="checkbox"/> ? Was there a shopping centre? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there wasn't .	<input type="checkbox"/> ? Were there any restaurants? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there weren't .

- *there was / there were* is the past tense of *there is / there are*
- *some / any* (See 6A *there is / there are*)

6C *object pronouns*

6.18 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I'm your teacher.	Do you want to speak to me ?
You 're lost.	Can I help you ?
He was at the party.	I saw him .
She never listens.	Don't talk to her .
It 's a beautiful coat!	I want it for Christmas.
We aren't friends.	They don't speak to us .
They 're good books.	Why don't you read them ?

- Use object pronouns (*me, him, etc.*) as the object of a verb or after prepositions.

7A like + verb + -ing

7.2 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

What do you like doing at the weekend?
 I like walking in the mountains.
 I love cooking.
 I don't like studying.

- Use verb + *-ing* after *like* and *love*.
- Spelling rules for the *-ing* form:

Infinitive	verb + -ing	Spelling
read	I like reading.	+ <i>ing</i>
fly	She doesn't like flying.	
cycle	He loves cycling.	∕ + <i>ing</i>
swim	We like swimming.	one vowel + one consonant =
	He doesn't like shopping.	double consonant + <i>ing</i>

⚠ Don't double final *x* and *w*, e.g.
boxing, snowing NOT ~~boxxing, snowwing~~

7B Future *be going to* (plans)

7.6 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

+

I'm going to come to class on Friday.
 You're going to go to Paris this weekend.
 He's going to buy a new car.
 We're going to fly.
 They're going to stay with us.

-

I'm not going to come to class on Friday.
 You aren't going to go to Paris this weekend.
 He isn't going to buy a new car.
 We aren't going to fly.
 They aren't going to stay with us.

?

✓

✗

Are you going to travel?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is she going to see them?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Are they going to swim?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Use *be + going to + verb* to talk about future plans.
- You can use future time expressions, e.g. *tomorrow, next week, etc.*

7C Future *be going to* (predictions)

7.12 Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

1 It's going to rain.
 2 I think you're going to like it.
 3 What's going to happen next?
 4 They're going to have a fantastic time in New York.

- You can use *be + going to + verb* to make predictions for the future.

