

4 C

G object pronouns: *me, you, him, etc.*
V love story phrases: *she falls in love, etc.*
P /ɪ/ and /i:/

She loves him but he leaves her.

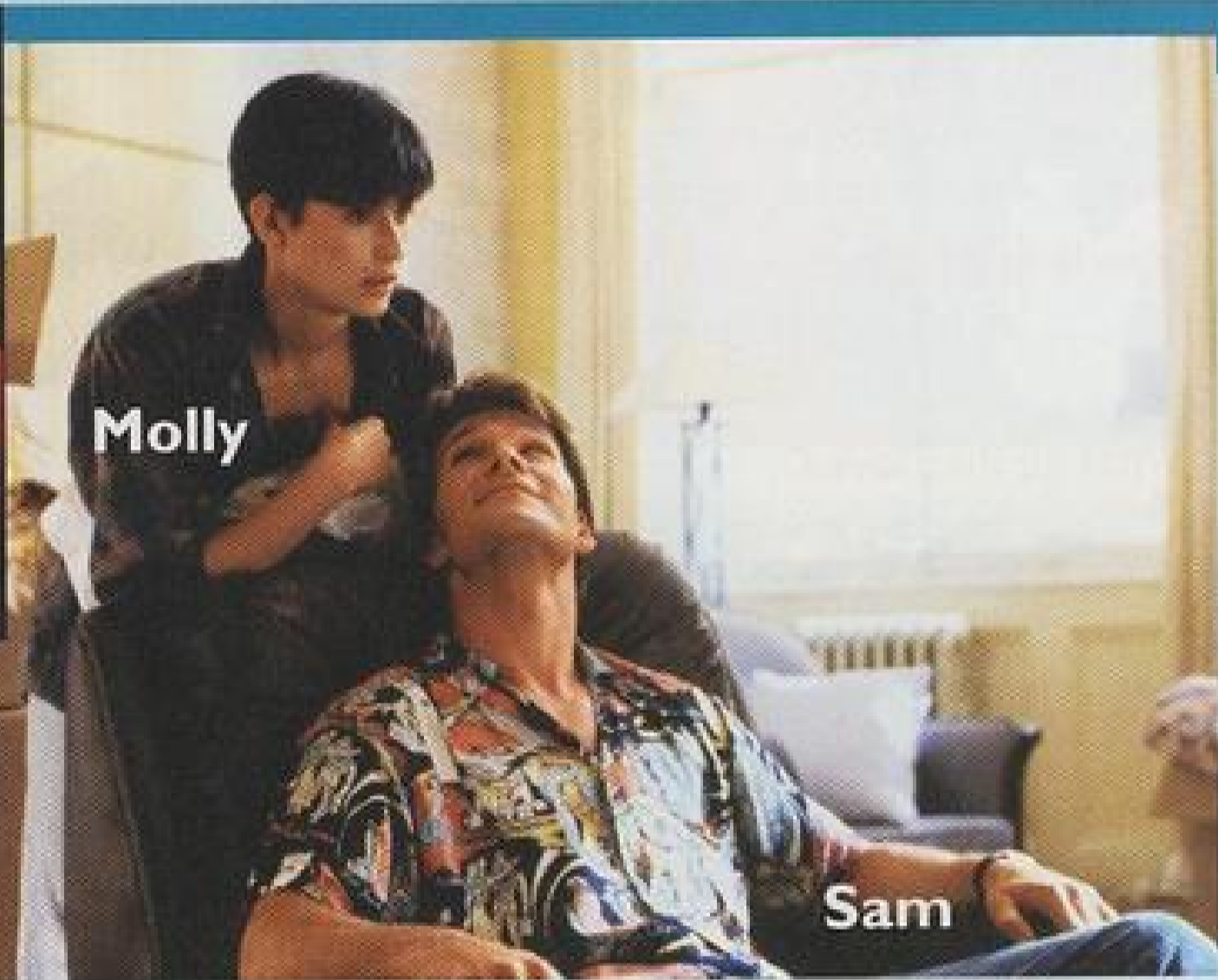
Fatal attraction?

1 GRAMMAR object pronouns

a Look at the photos and read the story of a classic film. What film is it?



Ota Mae



Molly

Sam

Molly loves Sam. Sam loves her¹ but he never says 'I love you²'. Sam dies, and now he is a ghost. He watches Molly every day, but she can't see him³. Sam finds a psychic, Ota Mae. He uses her⁴ to speak to Molly. In the end Sam says 'I love you⁵'.

b Look at the highlighted words 1–5. Who do they refer to? Write *Sam, Molly, or Ota*.

- 1 her = Molly
- 2 you = _____
- 3 him = _____
- 4 her = _____
- 5 you = _____

c Complete the chart with these words.

it me them us

subject pronouns	object pronouns
I	
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	
we	
they	

2 SPEAKING

a Write four names in each circle.

famous actors

TV programmes

famous actresses

pop groups

b In groups, ask and answer.

What do you think of (Russell Crowe)?

- like
- don't like
- love
- hate

- him.
- her.
- it.
- them.

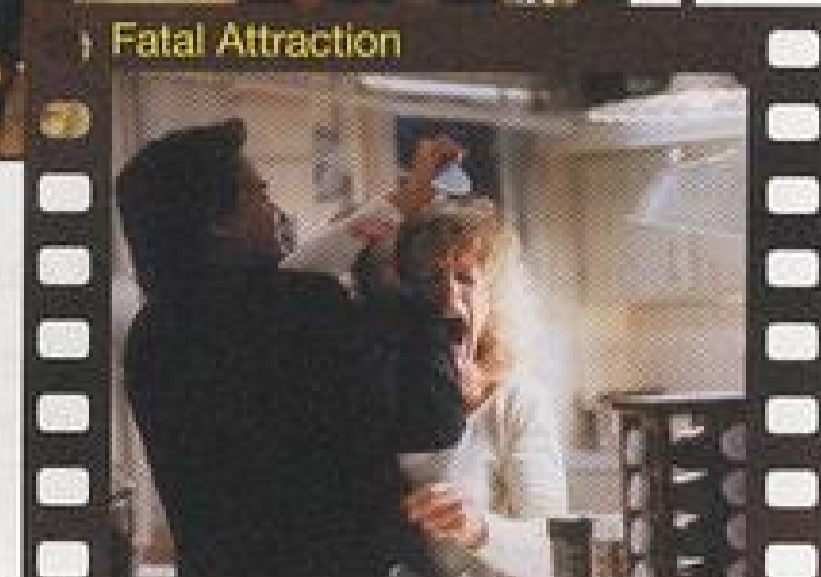
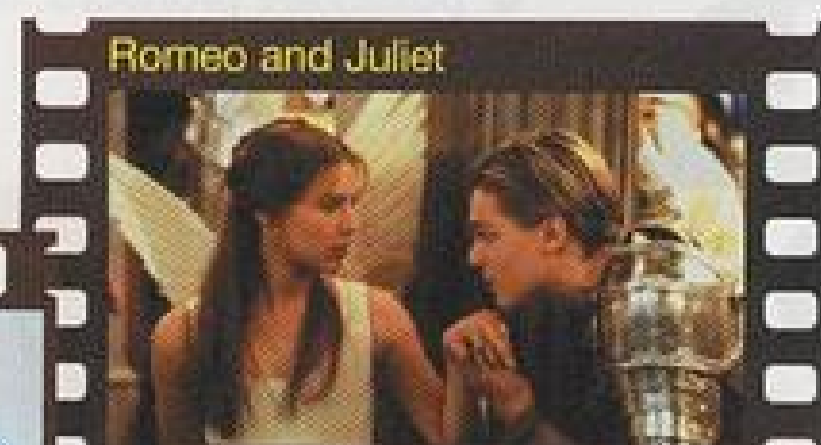
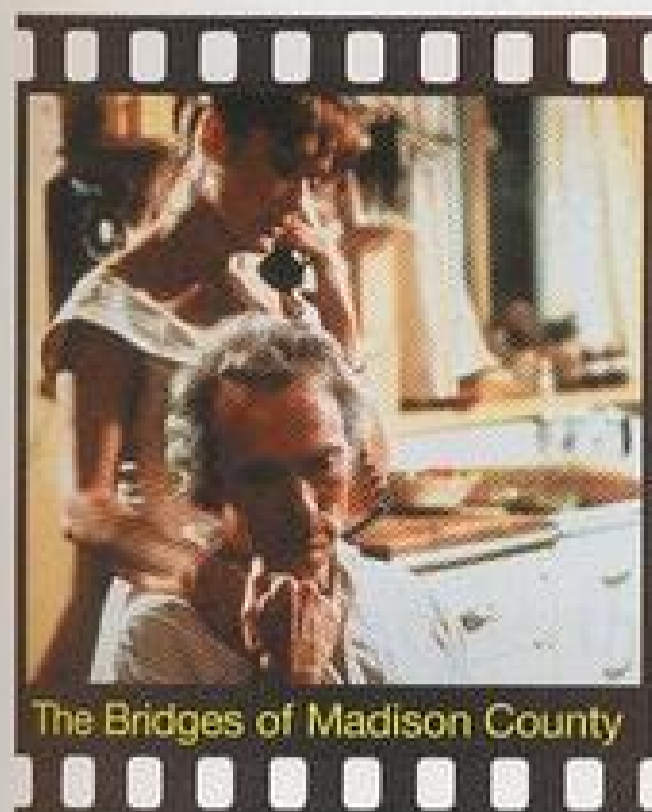
He's OK / great / terrible.

I don't know him / her / them / it.

d p.128 Grammar Bank 4C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 READING

a Look at the five famous films. Do they have happy endings or sad endings?



b Read the newspaper article once. Write the names of the films.

Five classic love stories – which one is yours?

There are many romantic films, but there are only five basic types of love story: **First love**, **Obsession**, **Teacher and pupil**, **Rich and poor**, and **Sacrifice**. Here are some examples from Hollywood...

1 My Fair Lady **film type:** _____
 She is a poor girl who sells flowers and he is a university professor. He teaches her to speak English 'like a princess'. **She falls in love with him** but he thinks she is only an interesting pupil. **She gets angry and she leaves him**. In the end he says he loves her.

2 _____ **film type:** _____
 He's an American Marine. He wants to be an officer. She works in a factory. Her family are very poor. **They go out together**, and they fall in love. **She wants to get married**, but he's very ambitious, and he leaves her. But in the end he can't live without her, and **he comes back** to the factory for her.

3 _____ **film type:** _____
 He's a happy family man. He meets a woman at work. **They have a passionate love affair**. He wants to finish it, but she doesn't want to stop. She follows him everywhere, and makes his life impossible. In the end his wife kills her.

4 _____ **film type:** _____
 They are very young. He meets her at a party and they fall in love, but his family hate her family. **They spend one night together**. She says 'I love you but our love is impossible'. They want to go away and get married, but in the end they die.

5 _____ **film type:** _____
 She is a housewife, married with two children. Her family go away for the weekend. A man stops at her house. They fall in love. He says 'Let's get married', but she loves her children and she can't leave them. In the end he goes away and **she stays with her husband**. But **she never forgets him**, and he never forgets her.



c Read the stories again. Guess the meaning of the **highlighted** phrases. Check with your teacher or a dictionary.

d What type of love story is each film? Complete the article with these film types.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| First love | Obsession |
| Teacher and pupil | Rich and poor |
| Sacrifice | |

4 PRONUNCIATION /ɪ/ and /i:/

a 4.9 Listen and repeat the words.

	him	it	his	film	kill	live
	he	she	me	meet	leave	

b 4.10 Listen to this love story. Practise telling it.



They live in a big city.
 She meets him in the gym.
 He works in films, she's a teacher.
 She kisses him and he thinks she loves him.
 But in the end she leaves him.

c  p.157 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings for /ɪ/ and /i:/.

4A *can / can't*

+

I	can swim. can come. can help.	I	can't swim. can't come. can't help.
You		You	
He / She / It		He / She / It	
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	swim? come? help?	Yes,	I	can.	No,	I	can't.
	you he / she / it we you they			you he / she / it we you they			you he / she / it we you they	

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 + <i>-ing</i>	Spelling
cook	I like cooking.	add <i>-ing</i>
study	She hates studying.	
dance	I love dancing.	∞ + <i>-ing</i>
shop	I don't like shopping.	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + <i>-ing</i>

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.~~

4A








a Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

I can sing but I can't dance.

- We _____ play tennis on Saturday. I'm free.
- A _____ I smoke here?
B No, it's a no-smoking restaurant.
- I'm sorry. I _____ remember your name.
- I _____ speak French but not German.
- _____ you help me? This case is very heavy.
- I _____ see you tonight. I'm very busy.
- Sorry? I _____ hear you.
- Look! We _____ buy some milk in that shop.

b Write a + or - sentence for each picture.

camp drive have pay smoke park take use

-  You can't park here.
-  _____ a coffee here.
-  _____ here.
-  _____ photographs.
-  _____ in this street.
-  _____ with a credit card.
-  _____ mobiles here.

4B

a Write the *-ing* form of the verbs in the chart.

write run talk play have sit get
cook make swim study phone

work	working	live	living	shop	shopping
		writing			







b Write sentences about Matt with *love*, *not like*, *like*, or *hate* and a verb.

He loves playing chess.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Matt's likes and dislikes

-   chess, TV
-  photos, the cinema
-  exercise, the radio
-   housework, fast food

4C

a Complete the sentences with an object pronoun (*me*, *you*, etc.)

I love you.

- He's in love with _____ but she doesn't love _____.
- It's a good film. Do you want to see _____?
- You speak very quickly. I can't understand _____.
- We have a problem. Can you help _____?
- I try to talk to _____ but she doesn't listen to _____.
- They're nice people. Do you know _____?

b Change the **highlighted** words to pronouns.

I see **John** every day. I see him every day.

- I know **Linda**.
- She lives with **her father**.
- I usually see **my parents** on Sunday.
- I can't remember **your e-mail address**.
- I don't like **this actress**.
- Can you book a table for **my friend and me**?

4D

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *mine*, *yours*, etc.





- It's mine.
- It's _____.
- It's _____.
- It's _____.
- It's _____.
- Is it _____?













b Cross-out the wrong word.

This is **my** / **mine** son, David.

- A Are these **your** / **yours** keys?
B No, these are **my** / **mine**.
- She's French and **her** / **hers** husband is British.
Their / **Theirs** children speak French and English.
- A I can't find **my** / **mine** mobile.
B Is this **your** / **yours**?
- A Whose car is that?
B It's not **our** / **ours**. **Our** / **Ours** car is in the garage.

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 fish	i his this film six big swim	English women busy
 tree	ee meet three ea speak eat e me we	people police key niece
 cat	a thanks flat black Japan have stamp	
 car	ar garden party start a father glasses dance	aunt
 clock	o hot stop coffee long not box	what watch want
 horse	or sport door al talk small aw saw draw	water four bought thought
 bull	u full put oo good book look room	could would woman
 boot	oo school food u* June use ew new flew	do fruit juice shoe
 bird	er her verb ir first third ur nurse turn	learn work world word
 computer	Many different spellings. /ə/ is always unstressed. teacher umbrella America famous second ago	

* especially before consonant + e

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 egg	e yes help ten pet very red	friend bread breakfast any said
 up	u bus lunch ugly run lucky cut	come brother son does young
 train	a* name make ai rain paint ay play day	break steak great eight they grey
 phone	o* home drove old don't oa road toast	slow low
 bike	i* nine twice y my why igh high night	buy
 owl	ou out thousand house count ow how brown	
 boy	oi coin noise toilet oy toy enjoy	
 ear	eer beer engineer ere here we're ear year hear	really idea
 chair	air airport stairs fair hair are square careful	their there wear
 tourist	A very unusual sound. euro Europe poor sure plural	
/i/	A sound between /ɪ/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/. happy any thirsty	
/u/	An unusual sound. education usually situation	