

Includes Full-Colour Language Practice Section and Grammar Appendix

NEW BURLINGTON

# ENGLISH



# FOR

# ADULTS

# 1

Lauren Rose

**B** Burlington Books



NEW EDITION

## **New Burlington English for Adults 1**

by Lauren Rose

Burlington Books

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Cyprus

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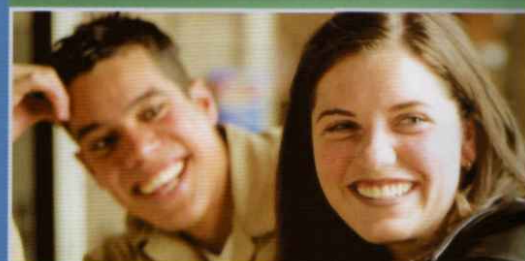
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16 15 14 13 12 11 10

NEW BURLINGTON

# ENGLISH



# FOR



# ADULTS



Lauren Rose

**B** Burlington Books

# 1

	TOPIC/FUNCTION	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	READING/WRITING
	<b>Introduction</b> page 6			
<b>1</b> page 8	Greetings Introductions Personal information	<i>To be</i>	Greetings Numbers 0-19 The classroom Countries and nationalities	Reading an advertisement for a language school Writing answers
<b>2</b> page 16	Personal information Talking about jobs Talking about your room	Possessive adjectives <i>A / An</i> Plural nouns <i>This / That / These / Those</i>	Jobs Numbers 20-100 Days of the week	Reading advertisements for jobs Completing sentences
<b>3</b> page 24	Talking about family Describing people	<i>Have got</i> Countable / Uncountable <i>Some / Any</i> Saxon genitive	The family Colours Parts of the body	Reading an e-mail Writing a description of yourself
<b>4</b> page 32	Describing people and things	Word order <i>There is / There are</i> <i>How much / How many</i>	Adjectives Pets	Reading descriptions of famous people Writing a description of a famous person
<b>5</b> page 40	Talking about accommodation Expressing preferences	Present Simple: affirmative <i>Like + noun</i> <i>Like + verb + ing</i>	Rooms of the house Furniture Ordinal numbers 1st-12th	Reading advertisements for houses Writing a description of your house

TOPIC/FUNCTION	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	READING/WRITING
----------------	---------	------------	-----------------

6

page 48

Talking about routines  
Making suggestions

Adverbs of frequency  
Present Simple:  
negative, questions

The time  
Daily routines  
Meals

Reading about  
someone's day  
Writing a description  
of your day

7

page 56

Talking about ability  
and possibility

Can  
Prepositions of time

Verbs  
Months of the year  
Places in the city

Reading about a London  
department store  
Writing about the things  
you do and places you go

8

page 64

Talking about current  
activities and actions

Present Continuous

Verbs  
Adjectives

Reading about a  
popular sport  
Writing a description of  
things people are doing

**Language Practice**

**page 72**

**Grammar Appendix**

**page 88**

**Glossary**

**page 99**


**Useful Words and Expressions** (numbers, the time, days of the week, months)

**page 104**

# Meet the characters



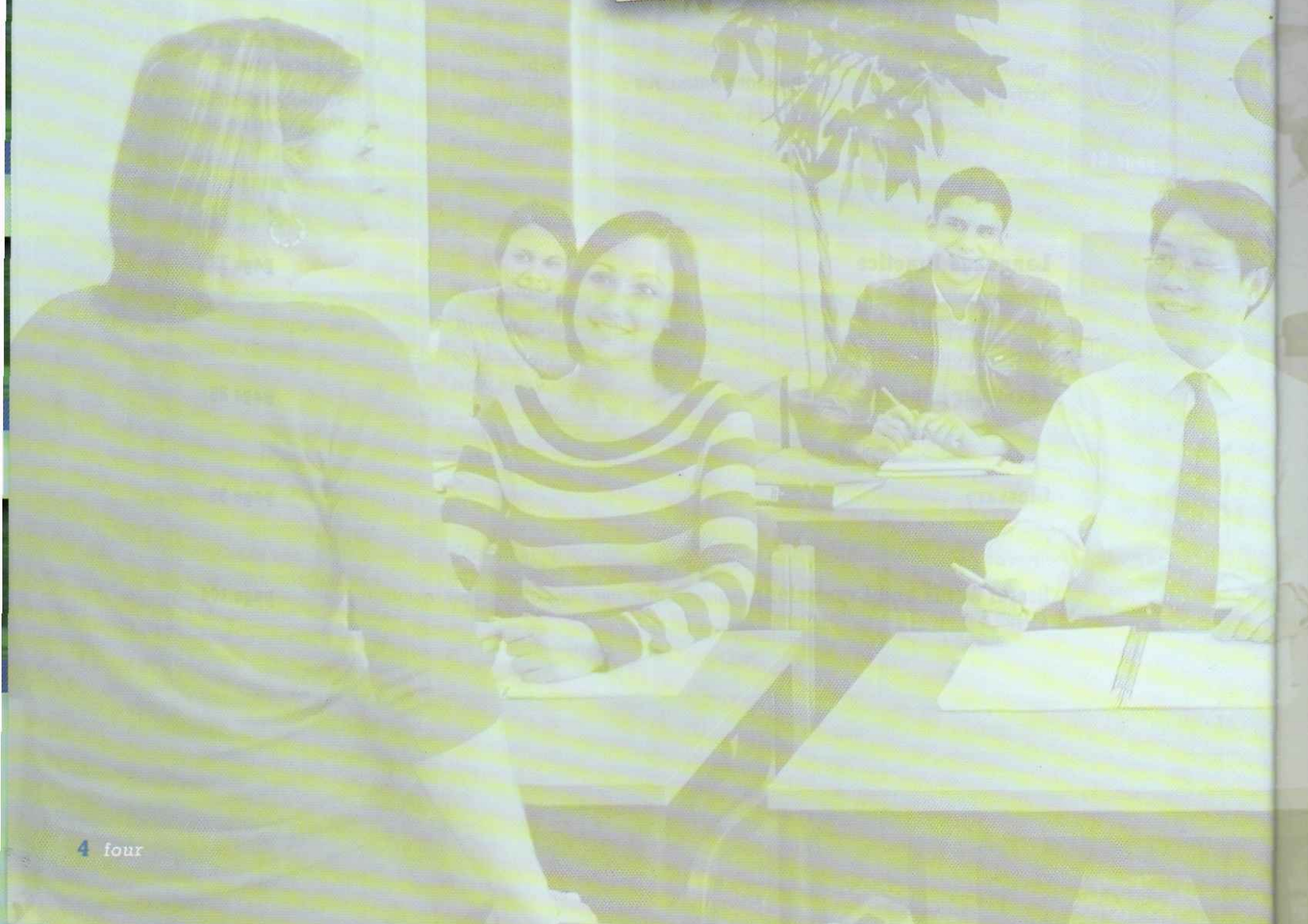
**JANET**  
35 years old  
from England  
**TEACHER**



**ALBERTO**  
21 years old  
from Spain  
**STUDENT**



**CHENG**  
40 years old  
from Hong Kong  
**STUDENT**







**ANGELA**  
23 years old  
from Italy  
**STUDENT**



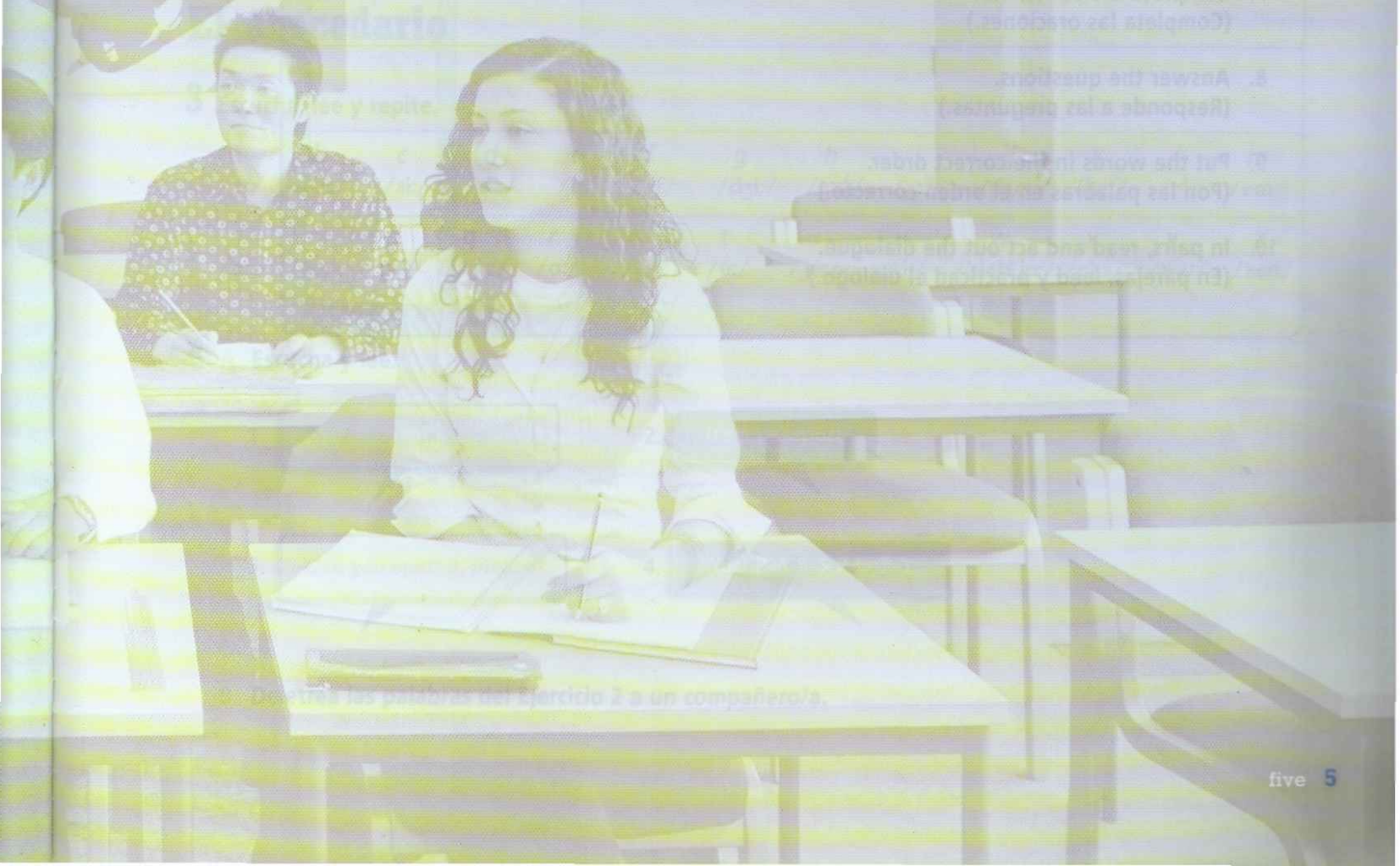
**CARMEN**  
25 years old  
from Mexico  
**STUDENT**



**HELEN**  
18 years old  
from Greece  
**STUDENT**



**KEN**  
30 years old  
from Japan  
**STUDENT**



# INTRODUCTION

## Instrucciones

- 1 Mira en tu libro y busca un ejemplo de cada tipo de ejercicio. Anota el número de la página y el del ejercicio.

	Page (Página)	Exercise (Ejercicio)
1. Listen, read and repeat. (Escucha, lee y repite.)	8	1
2. Listen and complete the dialogue. (Escucha y completa el diálogo.)		
3. Listen again and check your answers. (Escucha de nuevo y comprueba las respuestas.)		
4. Practise with other students. (Practica con otros compañeros/as.)		
5. Write the answer. (Escribe la respuesta.)		
6. Read the grammar box. (Lee el cuadro de gramática.)		
7. Complete the sentences. (Completa las oraciones.)		
8. Answer the questions. (Responde a las preguntas.)		
9. Put the words in the correct order. (Pon las palabras en el orden correcto.)		
10. In pairs, read and act out the dialogue. (En parejas, leed y practicad el diálogo.)		



## Inglés cotidiano

2 Muchas palabras son iguales o parecidas en castellano y en inglés. Pon la palabra adecuada debajo de cada foto.

telephone   menu   ambulance   hamburger   bus   passport   hotel   taxi



1. ambulance



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



5. ....



6. ....



7. ....



8. ....

## El abecedario

3 Escucha, lee y repite.

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>m</b>
/ei/	/bi:/	/si:/	/di:/	/i:/	/ef/	/dʒi:/	/eitʃ/	/ai/	/dʒer:/	/kei/	/el/	/em/
<b>n</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>
/en/	/əʊ/	/pi:/	/kju:/	/ɑ:/	/es/	/ti:/	/ju:/	/vi:/	/'dʌblju:/	/eks/	/waɪ/	/zed/

4 A Escucha y lee.

1. What's this in English?

2. It's a passport.

3. Can you spell it, please?

4. Yes! P-A-S-S-P-O-R-T.

B Deletrea las palabras del Ejercicio 2 a un compañero/a.



# unit

# 1

## What's your name?

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 Listen, read and repeat the greetings.

1. Hello. / Hi.

2. Good morning.

3. Good afternoon.

4. Good evening.

3 A Listen and complete the dialogues.

**JANET:** 1..... Hello..... My name's Janet. What's your name?

**ALBERTO:** My name's Alberto.

**JANET:** Good morning. My 2..... Janet. What's your name?

**HELEN:** I'm Helen.

**JANET:** Good afternoon. 3..... name's Janet.

What's 4..... name?

**CHENG:** My name's Cheng.

**JANET:** Good evening. I'm Janet. What's 5..... ?

**CARMEN:** 6..... Carmen.

B Listen again and check your answers.

4 Practise with another student.

**STUDENT 1:** What's your name?

**STUDENT 2:** My name's / I'm .....



**WORDS NUMBERS 0-19**

**5 A Listen, read and repeat.**

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

**B Listen and write the numbers you hear.**

- a. 8.    b. ....    c. ....    d. ....    e. ....    f. ....    g. ....    h. ....    i. ....    j. ....    k. ....    l. ....

**6 A Write the answers in words.**

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. six + three = <u>nine</u> ..... | 5. eighteen - six = .....      |
| 2. seven + one = .....             | 6. ten - eight = .....         |
| 3. eleven + two = .....            | 7. fourteen + five = .....     |
| 4. four - four = .....             | 8. nineteen - thirteen = ..... |

**B Listen and check your answers.**

**What's your ... ?**

**7 A Listen and read.**



**B Practise with another student.**

**8 A Listen, read and repeat.**

**SECRETARY:** Good morning.  
What's your name, please?

**ALBERTO:** Good morning.  
My name's Alberto Romero.

**SECRETARY:** What's your phone number, Alberto?

**ALBERTO:** It's 020 8392 8561.

**SECRETARY:** Thank you.

**B Listen and complete the information below.**

**CHELSEA**  
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

REGISTRATION FORM

NAME: 1 .....

ADDRESS: 2 ..... Baker .....  
London

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 3 ..... 020 .....

**C Listen again and check your answers.**

**GRAMMAR**

**9 A** Read the grammar box.

TO BE	
<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b>	
I am	> I'm
you are	> you're
he is	> he's
she is	> she's
it is	> it's
we are	> we're
they are	> they're

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

- I *am* Cheng.
- You ..... Helen.
- He ..... Alberto.
- They ..... students.
- I ..... fine, thanks.
- We ..... students.
- Carmen ..... a student.
- It ..... the school.

**C** Write the sentences with **contractions**.

- I am Alberto.  
I'm Alberto. ....
- She is at school.  
.....
- It is 020 8392 8561.  
.....
- You are Helen.  
.....
- They are students.  
.....

**Nice to meet you.**

**10** Listen, read and repeat.



**11 A** Listen and complete the dialogues.

**CHENG:** 1.....Hi....., Janet. How are you?  
**JANET:** I'm 2....., thanks, Cheng.  
 And you?  
**CHENG:** I'm fine, thanks.



**HELEN:** Ken, 3..... is 4.....  
 friend, Angela.  
**KEN:** 5....., Angela.  
**ANGELA:** 6....., Ken. 7.....  
 to meet you.  
 8..... are you from, Ken?  
**KEN:** I'm 9..... Japan.



**B** Listen again and check your answers.

**12** Practise with other students.

1. **STUDENT 1:** Hello, ..... . How are you?  
**STUDENT 2:** Fine, thanks, .....  
 And you?  
**STUDENT 1:** Fine, thanks.  
 2. **STUDENT 1:** ....., this is .....  
**STUDENT 2:** Hello, .....  
**STUDENT 3:** Hello, .....  
 Nice to meet you.  
**STUDENT 2:** Where are you from?  
**STUDENT 3:** I'm from .....

**GRAMMAR**

**13 A** Read the grammar box.

TO BE			
<b>NEGATIVE:</b>			
I am not	>	I'm not	
he	] is not >	he	's not / isn't
she		she	
it		it	
you	] are not >	you	're not / aren't
we		we	
they		they	

**B** Write the sentences in the negative. Use the full form.

- It is a pencil.  
 .....  
 It is not a pencil. ....
- Janet is Italian.  
 .....
- We are from Italy.  
 .....
- I am Mark.  
 .....
- You are a student.  
 .....
- Angela and Ken are from Greece.  
 .....

**C** Write the sentences in B. Use contractions.

- It's not a pencil. / It isn't a pencil. ....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**14 A** Read the grammar box.

**TO BE**

**QUESTIONS:**

I am	>	Am I ... ?
he	is	Is he ... ?
she		Is she ... ?
it		Is it ... ?
you	>	Are you ... ?
we	are	Are we ... ?
they		Are they ... ?

**SHORT ANSWERS:**

Yes, he is. / No, she's not.

**B** Put the words in the correct order.

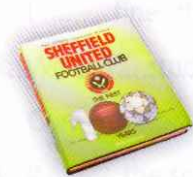
- he / Is / a / student / ?  
Is he a student? .....
- you / from / Are / Greece / ?  
.....
- Alberto / your / name / Is / ?  
.....
- you / Are / a / teacher / ?  
.....
- they / Are / Japanese / ?  
.....
- Carmen / China / from / Is / ?  
.....

**WORDS THE CLASSROOM**

**15 A** Listen, read and repeat.

chair dictionary pencil desk notebook pen ~~book~~ board

**B** Write the correct word using the pictures below.



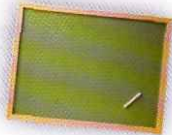
1. It's a ..... *book* .....



2. It's a .....



3. It's a .....



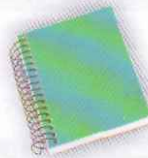
4. It's a .....



5. It's a .....



6. It's a .....



7. It's a .....



8. It's a .....

**C** Listen and check your answers.

**16 A** Listen and read.

What's this?

It's a book.

**B** Work with a partner. Ask questions using the words from 15 A.

**WORDS COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES**

**17 A** Match the nationalities to the pictures. One nationality hasn't got a match. Circle it.

Japanese Mexican Chinese Greek ~~English~~ Italian Spanish



1. This is J. K. Rowling.  
She's from England.  
She's .....English.....



2. This is Antonio Banderas.  
He's from Spain.  
He's .....



3. This is Luciano Pavarotti.  
He's from Italy.  
He's .....



4. This is Yao Ming.  
He's from China.  
He's .....



5. This is Gael García Bernal.  
He's from Mexico.  
He's .....



6. This is Shizuka Arakawa.  
She's from Japan.  
She's .....

**B** Listen and check your answers.

**PRONUNCIATION**

**18** Listen and repeat.

- 1. **I am** English.
- 2. **I'm** English.
- 3. **You are** Greek.
- 4. **You're** Greek.
- 5. **He is** Chinese.
- 6. **He's** Chinese.

**READING**

**19 A** Read this advertisement.

**INTENSIVE COURSES  
FOR ADULTS**



For information  
and registration contact  
Martin Dixon (Director)  
Telephone: 020 7429 8430

**CHELSEA**  
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

314 Park Road, London, England

**B** Answer the questions about the advertisement.

- 1. What's the name of the school?  
It's the .....
- 2. What's the name of the director?  
His .....
- 3. What's the telephone number of the school?  
It's .....
- 4. What's the address of the school?  
It's .....

# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

board	eleven	Italian	nought / oh	Spanish
book	England	Italy	one	ten
chair	English	Japan	pen	thirteen
China	fifteen	Japanese	pencil	three
Chinese	five	Mexican	seven	twelve
desk	four	Mexico	seventeen	two
dictionary	fourteen	nine	six	
eight	Greece	nineteen	sixteen	
eighteen	Greek	notebook	Spain	

## VOCABULARY

**1** Look at the word list above and do the following exercises.

1. List three things students take to school in their schoolbags.

..... *book* .....

.....

2. Complete with the correct numbers.

two, 1..... *four* ....., six,

2....., ten,

3....., 4.....

3. Complete the chart.

Country	Nationality
China	
	Greek
	Mexican
England	

## GRAMMAR

**2** Choose the correct answer.

- Cheng **(is)** / **are** Chinese.
- My name **am** / **is** Janet.
- I **am not** / **isn't** fourteen.
- The teacher **isn't** / **aren't** Greek.
- My friends **is** / **are** students.
- We **am** / **are** at school.

**3** Put the words in the correct order.

- you / Are / student / a / ?  
*Are you a student?* .....
- Carmen / Japanese / Is / ?  
.....
- students / Are / they / ?  
.....
- Alberto / Mexico / from / Is / ?  
.....
- Chinese / Ken / Are / and / Helen / ?  
.....

## LISTENING

**4 A** Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Thank you.                      b. I'm Carmen.
- a. It's 12 Harrington Gardens.      b. It's 020 8489 9231.
- a. It's a book.                      b. I'm fine, thanks.
- a. Yes, I am.                      b. No, she isn't.
- a. He's from Mexico.              b. Good afternoon!
- a. I'm a student.                  b. Nice to meet you.

**B** Listen and check your answers.



# IT'S YOUR TURN

## 1 Listen and read the dialogue.

**SECRETARY:** Good afternoon.  
My name is **Brenda**.  
What's your name?

**KATE:** My name's **Kate**.

**SECRETARY:** Nice to meet you.  
Where are you from, **Kate**?

**KATE:** I'm from **Greece**.

**SECRETARY:** Are you from **Athens**?

**KATE:** Yes, I am.

**SECRETARY:** What's your address in London?

**KATE:** It's **13 Pimlico Road**.

**SECRETARY:** And what's your phone number, **Kate**?

**KATE:** It's **020 8419 8607**.

**SECRETARY:** Thank you.



## 2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

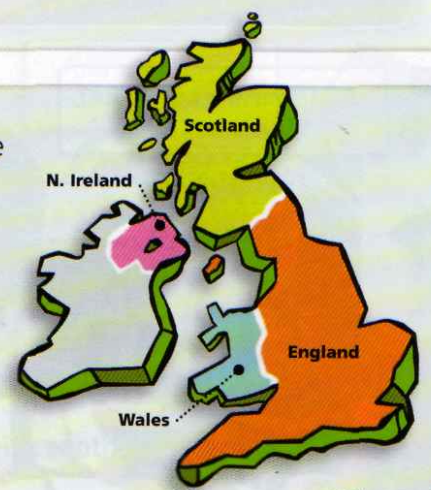
## 3 Ask three students the following questions and write their answers.

What's your name?	What's your phone number?	Where are you from?
1.		
2.		
3.		

### DID YOU KNOW?

England is one of the four countries in the United Kingdom. The other three countries are: Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Look at the chart.

	England	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales
<b>Population</b>	50 million	1.7 million	5 million	3 million
<b>Capital city</b>	London	Belfast	Edinburgh	Cardiff
<b>Languages</b>	English	English Irish Gaelic	English Scottish Gaelic	English Welsh



# unit

# 2

## What's your job?

1 Listen, read and repeat.

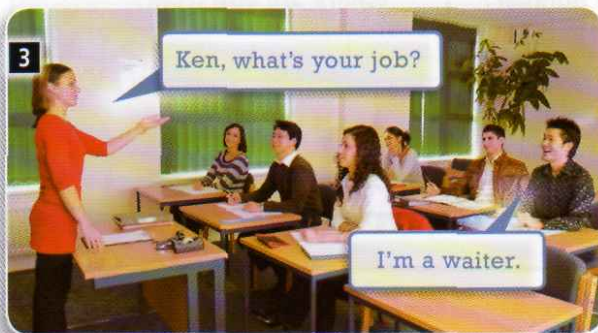


2

And your boyfriend?  
What's his job? Is he  
a receptionist, too?



No, he's not.  
He's a businessman.



4

And your friend, Helen?  
What's her job?

She's a shop assistant.

### WORDS JOBS

2 A Complete the sentences with the correct job.

*policewoman receptionist doctor*  
*waiter hairdresser electrician*  
*shop assistant businessman*



1. What's his job? He's a .....waiter.....
2. What's her job? She's a .....
3. What's his job? He's a .....
4. What's his job? He's a .....
5. What's her job? She's a .....
6. What's her job? She's a .....
7. What's her job? She's a .....
8. What's his job? He's an .....

B Listen and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: What's your job?

STUDENT 2: I'm a / an .....

**GRAMMAR**

**4 A** Read the grammar box.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
they	their

He is a student. This is his book.

**B** Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

- Hello! .....My..... name's Janet.
- What's ..... job? Is he a waiter?
- Are you a policeman? What's ..... job?
- Hello! ..... name's Carmen. What's ..... name?
- This is Angela. .... boyfriend is a businessman.

**5 A** Read the grammar box.

A / AN
a before consonants: a waiter
an before a, e, i, o, u: an electrician

**B** Write a or an.

- ...an... electrician
- ..... doctor
- ..... English teacher
- ..... Chinese man
- ..... girlfriend
- ..... office
- ..... Italian
- ..... book

**WORDS NUMBERS 20-100**

**6** Listen, read and repeat.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20 twenty       | 25 twenty-five  |
| 21 twenty-one   | 26 twenty-six   |
| 22 twenty-two   | 27 twenty-seven |
| 23 twenty-three | 28 twenty-eight |
| 24 twenty-four  | 29 twenty-nine  |

**7 A** Listen, read and repeat.

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 30 thirty | 70 seventy      |
| 40 forty  | 80 eighty       |
| 50 fifty  | 90 ninety       |
| 60 sixty  | 100 one hundred |

**B** Listen and circle the number you hear.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a. 14 / 40 | e. 18 / 80 |
| b. 17 / 70 | f. 15 / 50 |
| c. 13 / 30 | g. 19 / 90 |
| d. 16 / 60 | h. 12 / 20 |

**How old are you?**

**8 A** Listen and read.



**B** Practise with another student.

**9 A** Listen and complete the dialogue.

**CHENG:** Good morning.  
My name 1.....is..... Cheng Lee.

**RECEPTIONIST:** Good 2....., Cheng.  
What's 3..... address, please?

**CHENG:** It's 4..... Cromwell Road, flat 17.

**RECEPTIONIST:** And 5..... your telephone number, please?

**CHENG:** 6..... phone number is 020-7549-8371.

**RECEPTIONIST:** How old 7..... you, Cheng?

**CHENG:** I 8..... forty.

**RECEPTIONIST:** Cheng, 9..... is Dr Grant.

**DR GRANT:** Nice to meet 10....., Cheng.

**B** Listen again and check your answers.

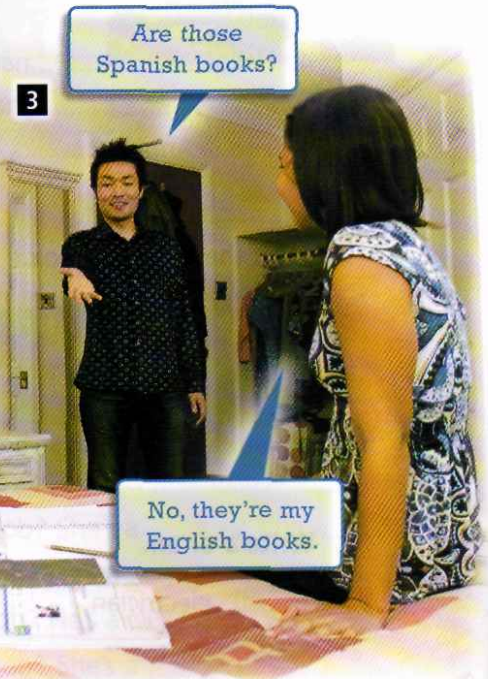
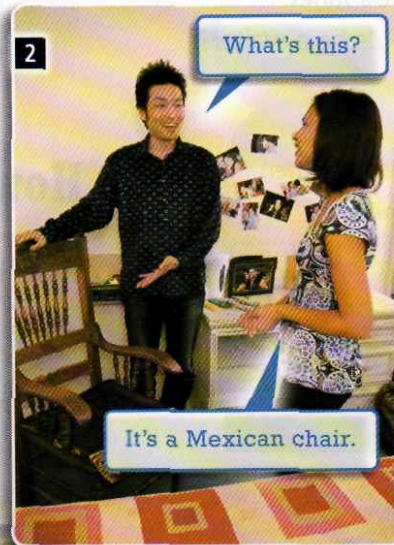
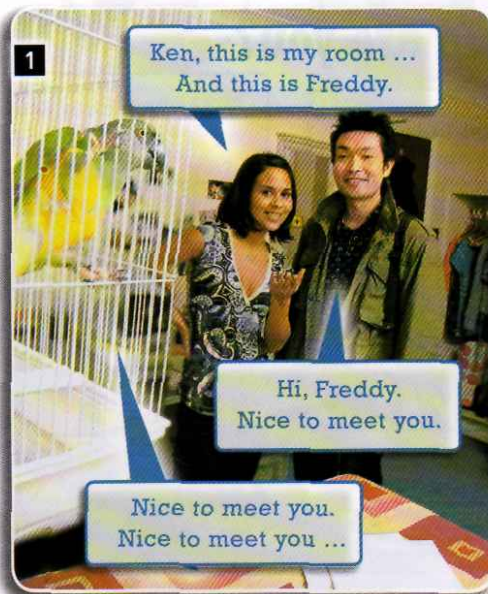
**10 A** Listen and complete the information.

DR GRANT'S SURGERY	
PATIENT FILE	
NAME:	<input type="text"/>
ADDRESS:	<input type="text"/>
TELEPHONE:	<input type="text"/>
AGE:	<input type="text"/>
NATIONALITY:	<input type="text"/>
JOB:	<input type="text"/>

**B** Listen again and check your answers.

**This is my room.**

**11** Listen, read and repeat.



**12 A** Listen and complete the dialogue.

**ANGELA:** Alberto, that's Helen's 1....room..... and this is 2.....room.

**ALBERTO:** Angela, are these 3..... dogs?

**ANGELA:** 4....., they're not. They're Helen's dogs.

**ALBERTO:** What's 5....., Angela?

**ANGELA:** Oh, 6..... a pen 7..... Italy.

**B** Listen again and check your answers.



**GRAMMAR**

**13 A** Read the grammar box.

**PLURAL NOUNS**

1 book – 2 books  
1 dictionary – 2 dictionaries

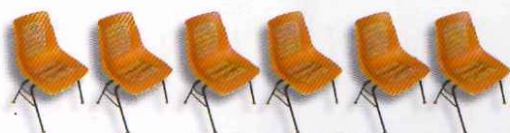
**B** Write about the pictures.



1. .... five ..... books



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



5. ....

**14 A** Read the grammar box.

**THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE**

<p><b>this</b></p>	<p><b>that</b></p>
<p><b>these</b></p>	<p><b>those</b></p>

**B** Complete the sentences with *this* or *that*.



1. .... *That* ..... is my chair.
2. .... is my dictionary.
3. .... is my desk.
4. .... is Alberto.

**C** Write the sentences in the plural.

1. That waiter is Japanese.  
..... *Those waiters are Japanese.* .....
2. This is a Spanish dictionary.  
.....
3. This hairdresser is from England.  
.....
4. That student is Greek.  
.....
5. What is this?  
.....

## PRONUNCIATION

**15** Listen, read and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed words in colour.

1. What's your **name**?      2. How **are** you?      3. **Fine**, thanks.      4. This is a **desk**.

## WORDS DAYS OF THE WEEK

**16 A** Listen, read and repeat.

1. Monday    2. Tuesday    3. Wednesday    4. Thursday    5. Friday    6. Saturday    7. Sunday

**B** Listen and read.

What day is it today?

It's Monday.

**C** Practise with a partner.

**17 A** Read the diary.



**B** Where is Carmen? Use the diary to complete the sentences.

1. On Sunday, Carmen is at home.  
2. On Friday, she is at the doctor.  
3. On Tuesday and Thursday, she is at school.  
4. On Monday, she is at the hairdresser's.  
5. On Saturday, she is at a restaurant with friends.  
6. On Wednesday, she is at her computer class.

**C** Listen and check your answers.

# REVIEW

## READING

18 A Read the advertisements.



B Match the people to the advertisements in A.



Angela Caruso



Alberto Romero



Carmen Ortega



Janet Wilson

	Angela Caruso	Alberto Romero	Carmen Ortega	Janet Wilson
AGE	23	21	25	35
JOB	Student, Receptionist	Student, Waiter	Student, Babysitter	English Teacher, Writer
NATIONALITY	Italian	Spanish	Mexican	English

- Advertisement ...1... is for Janet because she's an English teacher.
- Advertisement ..... is for ..... because .....
- .....
- .....



# REVIEW

READING

## WORD LIST

address	eighty	job	receptionist	Thursday
age	electrician	Monday	Saturday	today
babysitter	forty	nationality	seventy	Tuesday
because	fifty	new	shop assistant	twenty
boyfriend	Friday	ninety	sixty	waiter
businessman	girlfriend	one hundred	Sunday	Wednesday
doctor	hairdresser	police woman	thirty	

## VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following exercises.

1. List five jobs.

..... doctor .....

.....

.....

2. Write the answers in words.

- a.  $10 + 10 =$  ..... twenty .....
- b.  $20 + 20 =$  .....
- c.  $70 - 20 =$  .....
- d.  $50 + 40 =$  .....

3. Complete the days of the week.

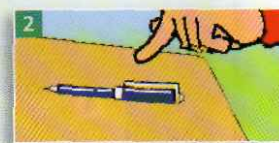
1. .... Monday ....., Tuesday,
2. ...., 3. ....,
- Friday, 4. ...., Sunday.

## GRAMMAR

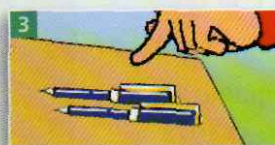
2 Choose the correct answer.

1. Hello! **My** / **Your** name is Alex. I'm **a** / **an** electrician.
2. I'm **a** / **an** receptionist. What's **its** / **your** job, Tom?
3. Kate is **a** / **an** student. **His** / **Her** books are here.
4. Carmen and Ken are students. These are **their** / **our** books.

3 Write *this, that, these* or *those* under the correct pictures.



..... those .....



.....

## LISTENING

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. a. I'm a receptionist.      b. I'm Italian.
2. a. He's a waiter.      b. She's a doctor.
3. a. I'm fine.      b. I'm thirty years old.
4. a. It's 24 Baker Street.      b. It's 020 7549 8371.
5. a. It's a chair.      b. Yes, they are.
6. a. It's Thursday.      b. It's a book.

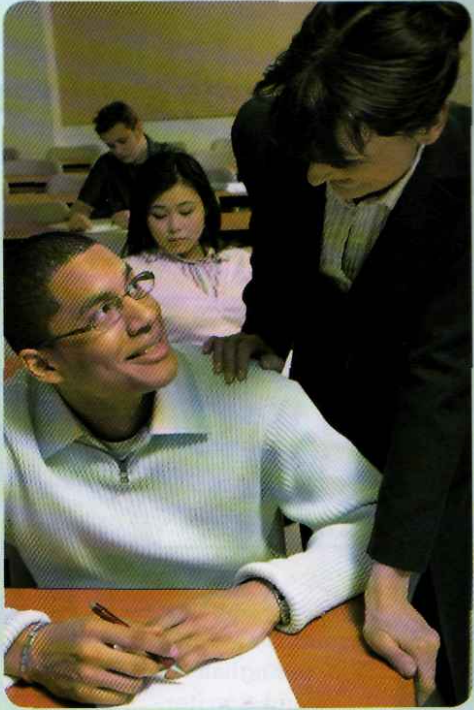
B Listen and check your answers.



# IT'S YOUR TURN

## 1 Listen and read the dialogue.

**TEACHER:** Mike, how old are you?  
**MIKE:** I'm 23 years old.  
**TEACHER:** What's your address?  
**MIKE:** It's 88 Gold Street.  
**TEACHER:** What's your job, Mike?  
**MIKE:** I'm a businessman.  
**TEACHER:** And your girlfriend? What's her job?  
**MIKE:** She's an electrician.



## 2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

## 3 Ask three students the following questions and write their answers.

Name	How old are you?	What's your address?
1.		
2.		
3.		

### DID YOU KNOW?

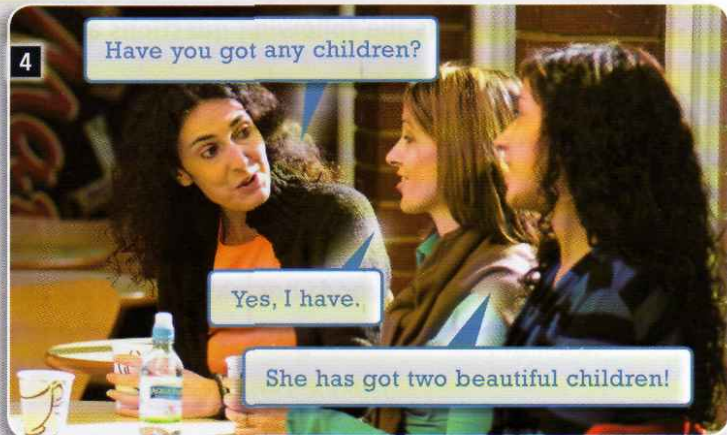
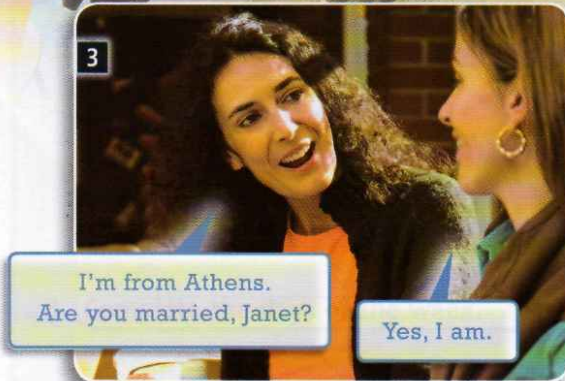
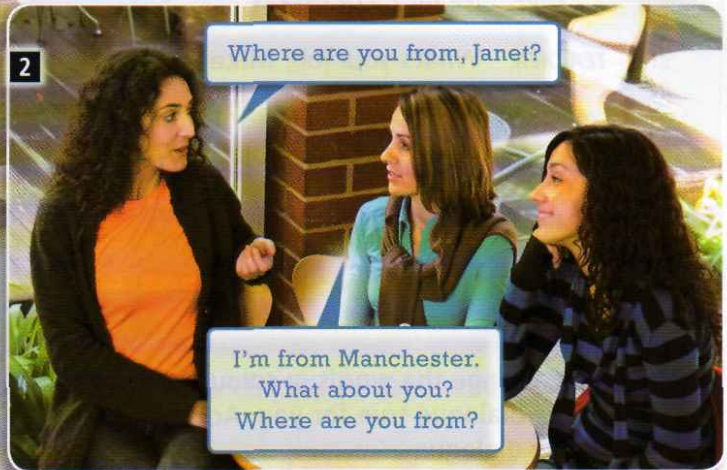
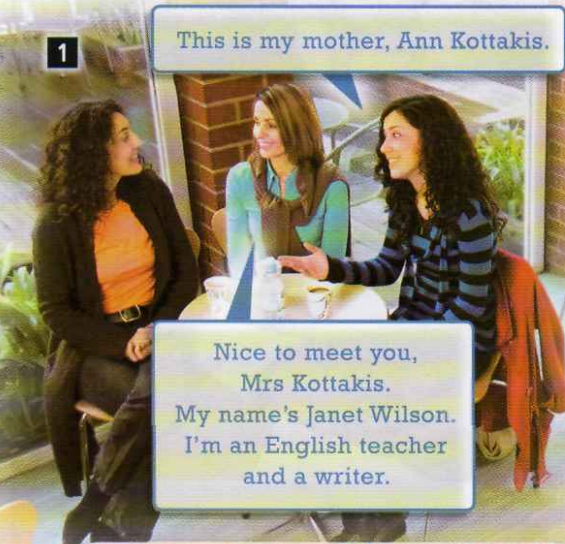
People in England are from many different countries and cultures. Today, 30% of people in London are originally from Asia, Africa, China or the Caribbean.



# unit 3

## Have you got any children?

### 1 Listen, read and repeat.



### 2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**HELEN:** Carmen, 1.....this..... is my mother, Ann Kottakis.

**CARMEN:** 2..... to meet you, Mrs Kottakis.

**MRS KOTTAKIS:** Where 3..... you from, Carmen?

**CARMEN:** I'm 4..... Mexico.

**MRS KOTTAKIS:** Have 5..... got a boyfriend?

**CARMEN:** No, 6.....

### B Listen again and check your answers.

### 3 Practise with another student.

**STUDENT 1:** Have you got any children?

**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.



**WORDS THE FAMILY**

**4 A Listen, read and repeat.**

- |          |   |              |               |
|----------|---|--------------|---------------|
| husband  | } | parents      | brother       |
| wife     |   |              | sister        |
| father   | } | children     | uncle         |
| mother   |   |              | aunt          |
| child    | } | grandparents | grandfather   |
| son      |   |              | grandmother   |
| daughter |   |              | grandchild    |
|          |   |              | grandchildren |

**B Look at the pictures.**



**C Complete the text according to B.**

This is Andrew. Kate is his 1.....*sister*..... and Mark is his 2..... . Jill is his 3..... . Lisa and Tim are his 4..... . Emily and Edward are his 5..... and 6..... . Lisa and Tim are their 7..... . Lisa and Tim have got an 8..... and an 9..... . Their names are Kate and Mark.

**GRAMMAR**

**5 A Read the grammar box.**

HAVE GOT			
<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b>			
I	>	I	
you	>	you	've got
we	>	we	
they	>	they	
he		>	
she	>	she	's got
it	>	it	
<b>NEGATIVE:</b>			
I	>	I	
you	>	you	haven't got
we	>	we	
they	>	they	
he		>	
she	>	she	hasn't got
it	>	it	
<b>QUESTIONS:</b>			
Have you got a girlfriend?			
Has she got any brothers?			
<b>SHORT ANSWERS:</b>			
Yes, I have.			
No, she hasn't.			

**B Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.**

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. I ..... <i>have got</i> ..... two sisters. | 4. They ..... two uncles.    |
| 2. Cheng ..... a son.                         | 5. Janet ..... two children. |
| 3. We ..... one daughter.                     | 6. You ..... grandparents.   |

**C Write the sentences in the negative. Use contractions.**

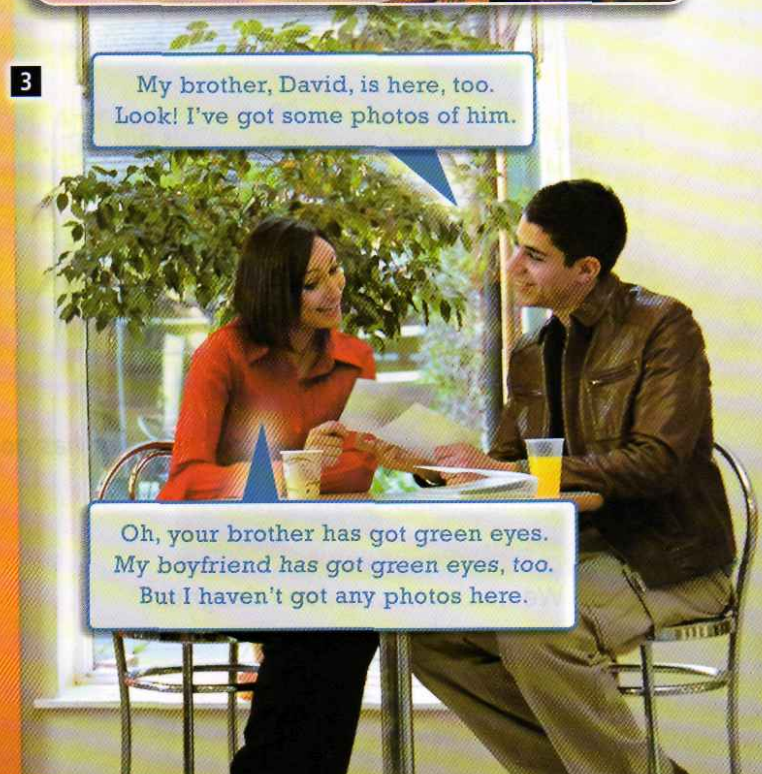
- He's got two sisters.  
He hasn't got two sisters.
- We've got three children.  
.....
- I've got a new girlfriend.  
.....
- She's got a boyfriend.  
.....
- They've got a Spanish dictionary.  
.....

**D Complete the questions with *Have ... got* or *Has ... got*.**

- ..... *Have* ..... you ..... *got* ..... a sister?
- ..... Carmen ..... a boyfriend?
- ..... Mr and Mrs Kottakis ..... any grandchildren?
- ..... Alberto ..... a girlfriend?
- ..... you ..... a job?
- ..... Cheng ..... any children?
- ..... they ..... a dictionary?

**I've got some photos.**

**6 Listen, read and repeat.**



**7 A** Listen and complete the dialogue.

**JANET:** Look, these are my 1.....children....., Michael and Linda.  
**MRS KOTTAKIS:** Oh, 2..... beautiful! They've got red hair!  
 3..... old are they?  
**JANET:** Michael's six and Linda's 4.....  
 Has Helen got 5..... brothers or sisters?  
**MRS KOTTAKIS:** Yes, she 6..... Her brother's name is Stephanos.  
 But I 7..... got a photo here.



**B** Listen again and check your answers.

**GRAMMAR**

**8 A** Read the grammar box.

**COUNTABLE**

We can count these nouns. We can use these nouns in the singular and plural.

an uncle, two uncles  
 a child, two children

**UNCOUNTABLE**

We can't count these nouns. We can't use these nouns in the plural.

some homework NOT ~~homeworks~~

**B** Complete the phrases with *a / an* or *some*.

1. ....a.... taxi      3. .... aunt      5. .... pen      7. .... girlfriend  
 2. .... coffee      4. .... popcorn      6. .... water      8. .... tea

**9 A** Read the grammar box.

**SOME / ANY**

**AFFIRMATIVE:**  
 I've got **some** water.

**NEGATIVE:**  
 He hasn't got **any** water.

**QUESTIONS:**  
 Have you got **any** water?

**B** Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. I've got .....*some*..... bananas.  
 2. Have you got ..... brothers?  
 3. You haven't got ..... coffee.  
 4. We've got ..... money.  
 5. Have they got ..... children?  
 6. I haven't got ..... homework.

**10 A** Read the grammar box.

**SAXON GENITIVE**

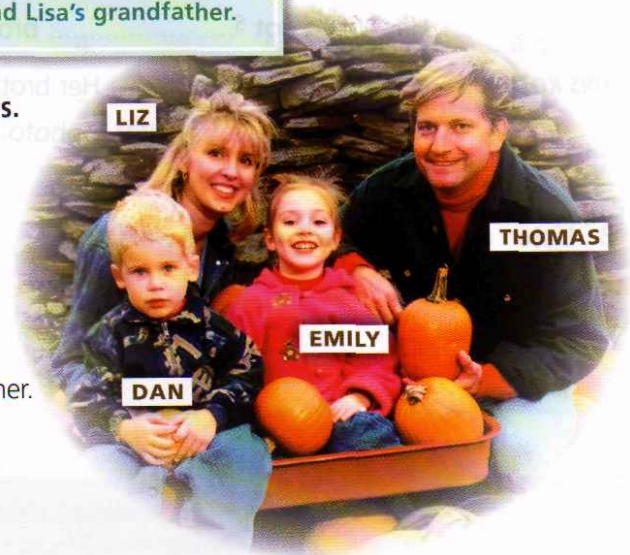
These are Helen's parents.  
This is the teacher's book.

**BUT:**

This is James' girlfriend.  
These are the teachers' books.  
This is Susie and Lisa's grandfather.

**B** Look at Liz's family and complete the sentences.

1. Thomas is ..... Liz's ..... husband.
2. Liz is ..... wife.
3. Emily is ..... sister.
4. Dan is ..... brother.
5. Liz is ..... and ..... mother.



**PRONUNCIATION**

**11** Listen and repeat.

1. hus**band**    2. ha**ve**    3. bro**ther**    4. bl**ue**    5. fi**ve**    6. bo**ok**

**WORDS COLOURS**

**12** Listen, read and repeat.

**RED**

**GREY**

**BLUE**

**BLACK**

**GREEN**

**WHITE**

**PINK**

**BROWN**

**YELLOW**

**PURPLE**

**ORANGE**

**WORDS PARTS OF THE BODY**

**13** Listen, read and repeat.



REVIEW

14 A Complete the sentences.

1. What colour are his eyes? His eyes are ..... blue .....
2. What colour is her hair? Her hair is .....
3. What colour is his nose? His nose is .....
4. What colour are its ears? Its ears are .....



B Listen and check your answers.

C Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. eye      ear      leg      mouth
2. finger    nose    hand    arm
3. head    toe    foot    leg

D Write a description of yourself.

I have got ..... hair and ..... eyes.  
 I have got my .....s hair and my ..... 's eyes.

READING

15 A Read this e-mail.

To: sophia\_t@mymail.com  
 From: carmen\_o@emessenger.com  
 Subject: Hi from London



Hi, Sophia!  
 London is fantastic! I love the English course. My teacher is great. Her name is Janet and she's from Manchester. Janet's husband is an electrician and they've got two beautiful children. Their son, Michael, is six and his sister, Linda, is three. They've got red hair and blue eyes! I've got a new friend. Her name is Angela and she is Italian. She's a receptionist for a doctor. She's got a boyfriend. His name is Tony and he's a businessman.  
 What's new? Please write!  
 Love,  
 Carmen

B Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Janet's husband is a businessman. *Janet's husband is an electrician.*
2. Janet and her husband haven't got any children. ....
3. Linda has got two brothers. ....
4. Angela is Janet's friend. ....
5. Angela is a doctor. ....
6. Angela hasn't got a boyfriend. ....

# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

arm	ear	grandparents	mouth	toe
aunt	eye	green	nose	uncle
beautiful	family	grey	on holiday	What's new?
black	father	hair	orange	white
blue	finger	hand	parents	wife
body	foot	head	pink	yellow
brother	grandchild	husband	purple	
brown	grandchildren	leg	red	
child	grandfather	married	sister	
daughter	grandmother	mother	son	

## VOCABULARY

**1** Look at the word list and do the following.

**1. Complete the chart with six family members.**

WOMEN	MEN
daughter	
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**2. Write the correct colours.**

- red + white = ..... pink .....
- black + white = .....
- yellow + blue = .....
- blue + red = .....

**3. Complete the chart with six parts of the body.**

HEAD	BODY
ear	hand
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

## GRAMMAR

**2 A** Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.

- I ..... *have got* ..... black hair.
- My daughter ..... blue eyes.
- ..... Jim ..... his father's nose?
- The children ..... beautiful eyes.
- ..... you ..... any aunts?

**B** Write the sentences in the negative.

- You've got my book.  
You haven't got my book. ....
- Carmen and I have got new dictionaries.  
.....
- Alberto has got a girlfriend.  
.....

**3** Choose the correct answer.

- Have you got **a** / **any** homework?
- I've got **some** / **any** money.
- We haven't got **some** / **any** water.
- Has Carmen got **some** / **any** brothers?
- Have you got your **mother's** / **mothers'** eyes?
- This is **Jame's** / **James'** brother.

## LISTENING

**4 A** Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Yes, I am.      b. Emily is my sister.
- a. These are my parents.      b. No, I haven't.
- a. Yes, she has.      b. She's got black hair.
- a. Yes, I'm fine.      b. I've got two sisters.
- a. It's from China.      b. It's purple.

**B** Listen and check your answers.



# IT'S YOUR TURN

## 1 Listen and read the dialogue.

**LINDA:** Where are you from, **Dan**?

**DAN:** I'm from **Paris**. What about you? Where are you from?

**LINDA:** I'm from **London**. Are you married?

**DAN:** Yes, I am. **My wife's a policewoman.**

**LINDA:** Have you got any children?

**DAN:** Yes, I have. I've got a **daughter**.

**LINDA:** Has **she** got your **blue eyes**?

**DAN:** No, **she** hasn't. But **she's** got my **black hair**.



## 2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

## 3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

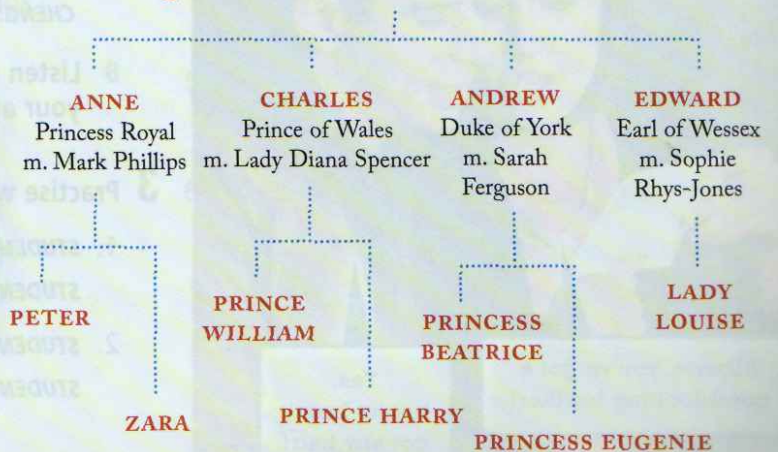
Name	Are you married?	What colour are your eyes?
1.		
2.		
3.		

### DID YOU KNOW?

Look at the family tree of the British royal family. Who in the British royal family has got the same name as a Spanish chain of clothes shops?



### QUEEN ELIZABETH II - m. PRINCE PHILIP



## She's beautiful!

1 Listen, read and repeat.

1

Look! I've got some photos today!  
This is my sister, Nicole.  
She's a policewoman.

2

Yes, she's got blonde hair  
and she's tall.  
Is your brother David tall?

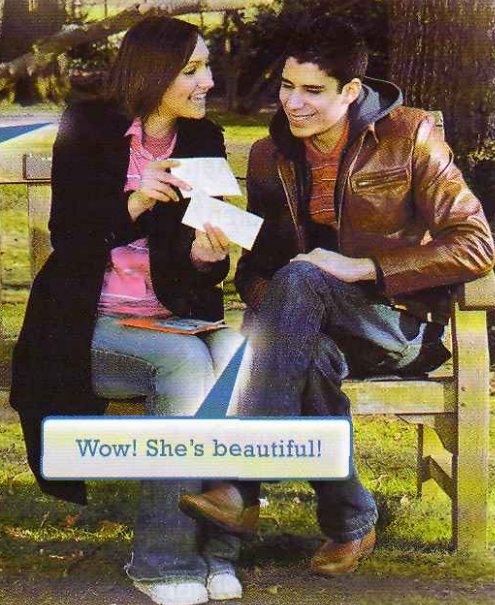
Yes, he's tall and thin.  
But my brother Daniel is short.

Here's a photo of Daniel.

3

Alberto, you've got a  
good-looking brother!

Yes,  
but he hasn't  
got any hair!



Wow! She's beautiful!

2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**CHENG:** This is 1 .....my..... daughter.

**ANGELA:** Wow! She's got very long 2 ..... !

**CHENG:** Yes, she has. And this is my 3 .....

**ANGELA:** He's very 4 .....

**CHENG:** And very 5 ..... too.

**ANGELA:** Cheng, you have got  
beautiful children.

**CHENG:** 6 ..... !

B Listen again and check  
your answers.

3 Practise with other students.

1. **STUDENT 1:** Are you tall?

**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

2. **STUDENT 1:** Have you got long hair?

**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

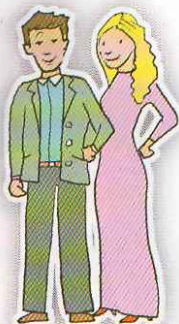


**WORDS ADJECTIVES**

**4 Listen, read and repeat.**



1. He's tall.  
She's short.



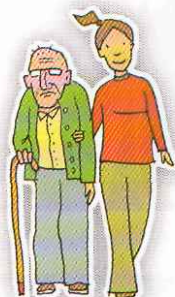
2. He's good-looking.  
She's beautiful.



3. They're ugly.  
He's got big ears.



4. She's got blonde hair.  
He's got dark hair.



5. He's old.  
She's young.



6. They're middle-aged.  
She's got small hands.



7. He's got long hair.  
She's got short hair.



8. He's thin.  
She's fat.

**5 A Tick (✓) the sentences that are true for you.**

- I'm tall.  I'm middle-aged.
- I'm short.  I've got blue eyes.
- I've got blond(e) hair.  I've got long hair.
- I've got brown eyes.  I've got dark hair.
- I've got green eyes.  I'm young.

**B Tell the class about yourself.**

**GRAMMAR**

**6 A Read the grammar box.**

**WORD ORDER**

Adjective + noun:  
Janet has got **beautiful children**.

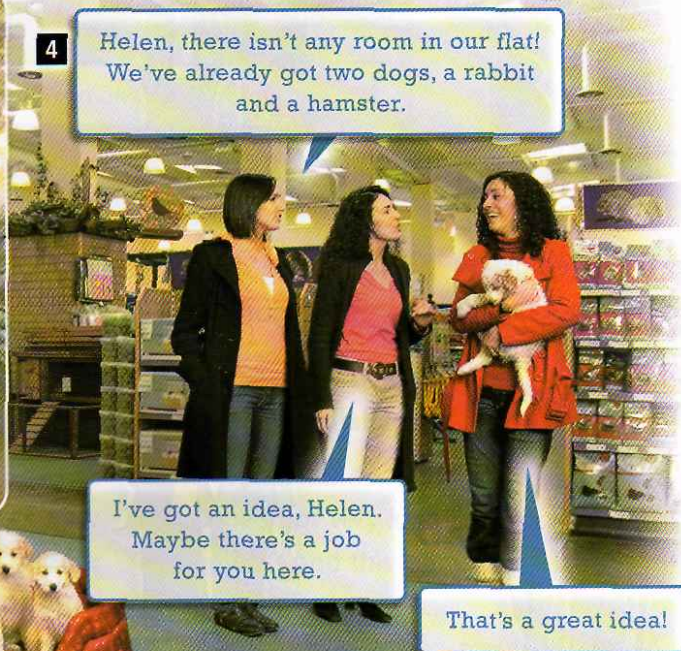
Adjective after verb to be:  
He **is old**.

**B Put the words into the correct order.**

1. dark / got / She's / hair  
She's got dark hair:.....
2. got / a / daughter / beautiful / They've  
.....
3. are / eyes / blue / Tom's  
.....
4. got / ears / big / She's  
.....
5. young / Kate / is  
.....
6. an / It's / book / English  
.....

# How much ... ?

## 7 Listen, read and repeat.



## 8 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**MRS KOTTAKIS:** Look! There's a snake. Isn't it 1.....long..... ?

**ANGELA:** Oooh! 2..... long and ugly!

**HELEN:** No, it 3..... It's beautiful. Excuse me, have you got 4..... King snakes?

**ANGELA:** Helen! A snake?

**SALES ASSISTANT:** Yes, there are 5..... King snakes here.

**HELEN:** How much is 6..... snake?

**SALES ASSISTANT:** It's £200.

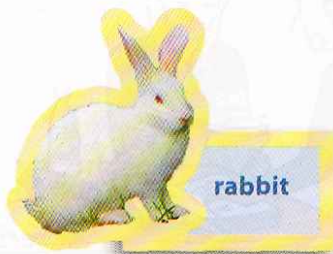
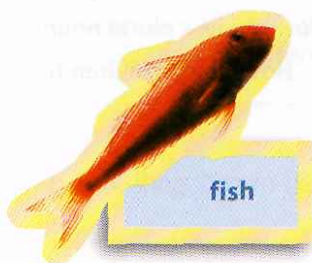
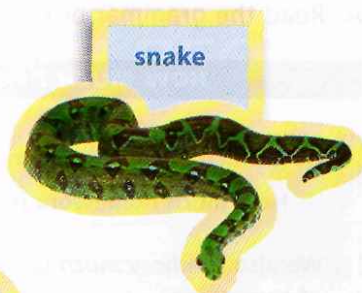
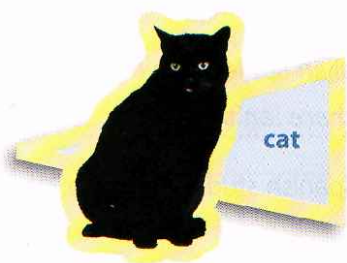
**ANGELA:** OK, now let's go and look at 7..... clothes.

## B Listen again and check your answers.



**WORDS PETS**

**9 A** Listen, read and repeat.



**B** Say the animals. Use the pictures in A.

1. I'm old and thin. I'm brown.  
Who am I? .....the dog.....
2. I'm young. I'm blond.  
Who am I? .....
3. I'm red.  
Who am I? .....
4. I'm white. I've got long ears and pink eyes.  
Who am I? .....
5. I'm small, white and brown.  
Who am I? .....
6. I'm fat and black.  
Who am I? .....
7. I'm long and green.  
Who am I? .....
8. I'm young. I'm black and white.  
Who am I? .....

**C** Listen and check your answers.

**PRONUNCIATION**

**10** Listen, read and repeat.

1. I've got two white cats. (↘)
2. Have you got a hamster? (↗)
3. She is beautiful. (↘)
4. Are there any snakes here? (↗)
5. Is he tall? (↗)
6. Where is your puppy? (↘)

**GRAMMAR**

**11 A** Read the grammar box.

**THERE IS / THERE ARE**

**AFFIRMATIVE:**

*There is + singular countable / uncountable nouns*

There is a chair in the room.  
There is some money on the table.

*There are + plural nouns*

There are some chairs here.

**NEGATIVE:**

There isn't a chair in the room.  
There aren't any chairs in the room.  
There isn't any money on the table.

**QUESTIONS:**

Is there a chair in the room?  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Are there any chairs in the room?  
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Is there any money on the table?  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

**B** Look at the picture below. Complete the sentences with *There is*, *There are*, *There isn't*, *There aren't*.

1. ....*There is*..... a desk.
2. .... some students.
3. .... any children.
4. .... some pens.
5. .... a red chair.
6. .... some water.
7. .... any dictionaries.



**C** Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*. Then answer the questions. Make them true for you.

1. *Is there*..... an Italian student in your class?  
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
2. .... any Spanish students in your class?  
.....
3. .... a shop on your street?  
.....
4. .... a dictionary on your desk?  
.....

**12 A** Read the grammar box.

**HOW MUCH / HOW MANY**

*How much + uncountable nouns*

How much homework is there today?

We also use *how much* to ask the price of something.

How much are these chairs?

*How many + plural nouns*

How many children have you got?

**B Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.**

1. .... *How much* ..... tea is there?
2. .... sisters have you got?
3. .... people are there in your family?
4. .... is this book?
5. .... students are there in your class?
6. .... money have you got?

**READING**

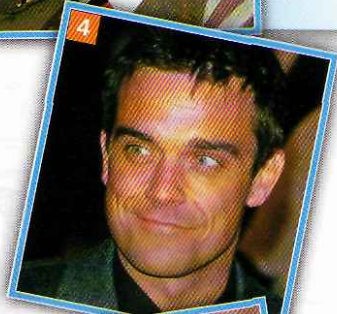
**13 A Match the names to the photos.**

- .... *King Juan Carlos*    .... *Robbie Williams*    .... *Penélope Cruz*  
 .... *Queen Elizabeth*    .... *Catherine Zeta-Jones*

**B Match the descriptions to the pictures. There is one extra picture.**

**FAMOUS PEOPLE**

- A**  He's from England and he's a singer. He's got green eyes. He's very good-looking. He hasn't got a wife or any children.
- B**  She's a beautiful actress. She has got long, black hair and brown eyes. Her husband is an American actor. He isn't young. She's got a son and a daughter.
- C**  She is from England. She's got short, grey hair. She's old. There is a picture of this English woman on the money of her country.
- D**  There are many beautiful actresses in Hollywood. This beautiful actress is also Spanish. She's got long, brown hair. She's got two dogs.



**C Write a description for the extra picture.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

actor	dark	hamster	pet	small
actress	dog	idea	pound	snake
big	Excuse me	kitten	puppy	tall
blond	fat	long	rabbit	thin
blonde	fish	middle-aged	short	ugly
cat	good-looking	old	singer	young

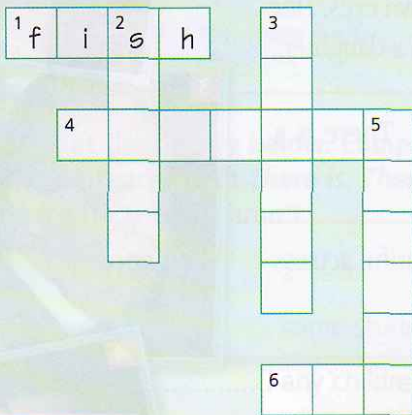
## VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. Find the opposite of these words.

- a. *ugly* ..... *good-looking* .....
- b. *thin* .....
- c. *old* .....
- d. *long* .....

2. Complete the puzzle. Use the pictures.



ACROSS →

1



4



6



DOWN ↓

2



3



5



## GRAMMAR

2 Put the words into the correct order.

- 1. got / brown / I've / hair  
*I've got brown hair.* .....
- 2. are / beautiful / You  
.....
- 3. a / is / good / This / day  
.....

3 Complete the sentences with *How much* or *How many*.

- 1. *How much* ..... money have you got?
- 2. .... friends have you got?
- 3. .... is this pink table?

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. There is / There are two tables in the room.
- 2. There are / There aren't any chairs here.
- 3. There is / There isn't some money.
- 4. There are / Are there any cats here?

## LISTENING

5 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- 1. a. He's two metres.                      b. He's good-looking.
- 2. a. Yes, she is.                              b. No, she hasn't.
- 3. a. It's £5.                                      b. It's ugly.
- 4. a. Seven.                                      b. It's got white hair.
- 5. a. Yes, it's middle-aged.                  b. Yes, there are.

B Listen and check your answers.



## IT'S YOUR TURN

### 1 Listen and read the dialogues.

**BEN:** Look! This is a photo of my **brother, Adam**.  
He's a **businessman**.

**CINDY:** He's **good-looking**!

**BEN:** Yes, he's got **dark hair** and **blue eyes**.

**CINDY:** Is your **brother tall**?

**BEN:** Yes, he's **tall** and **thin**.



**KATE:** Oh, look! There are some **beautiful kittens**.

**JANE:** Yes, they're **beautiful**.

**KATE:** Let's get a **kitten**.

**JANE:** But there isn't any room in our flat.

**KATE:** Yes, there is. Excuse me, how much is this **grey kitten**?

**JANE:** It's **£100**.



### 2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogues.

### 3 Look at three students and write as many adjectives as you can to describe their body and their hair.

Name	Their body	Their hair
1.		
2.		
3.		

#### DID YOU KNOW?

In England, the money is the pound sterling. There are 5, 10, 20 and 50 pound banknotes. A pound has got 100 pence. How much is a pound sterling in euros?

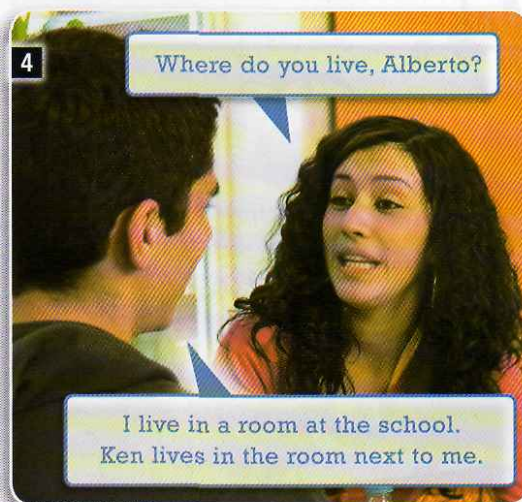
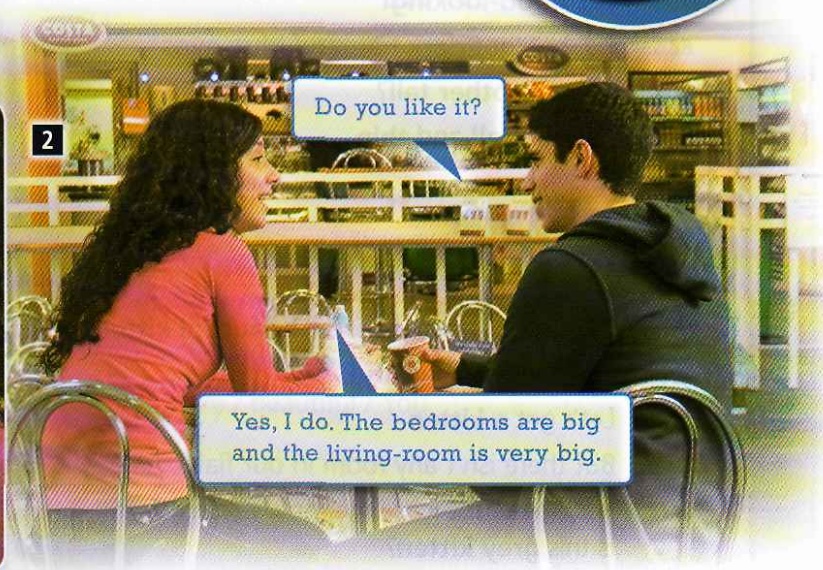
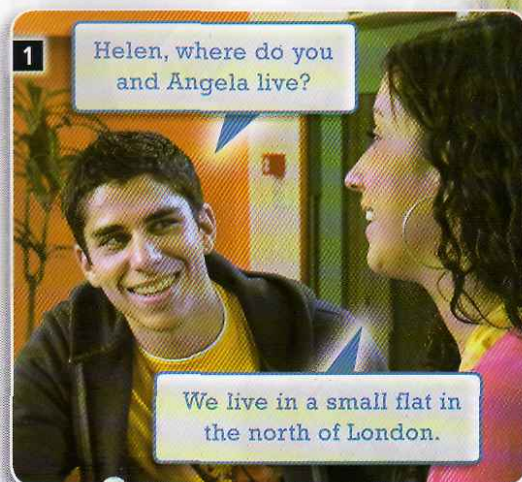


# unit

# 5

## I live in ...

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**JANET:** Where do you live, Carmen?

**CARMEN:** I live in a room at the 1.....school..... – room 23.

**JANET:** Where do 2..... live, Alberto?

**ALBERTO:** I live at the school, too. Ken lives in the 3..... next to me.

**JANET:** Cheng 4..... here today. Where does he live?

**CARMEN:** Cheng 5..... in a flat. It's very nice. It's got a 6..... kitchen and dining-room.



B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

**STUDENT 1:** Where do you live?

**STUDENT 2:** I live in a flat / house.

**GRAMMAR**

**4 A** Read the grammar box.

PRESENT SIMPLE			
I	live	he	lives
you		she	
we		it	
they			

**B** Complete the sentences with *work / works* or *like / likes*.

1. Tony ..... *likes* ..... his girlfriend, Angela.
2. Alberto ..... in a restaurant.
3. Janet and David ..... in London.
4. Helen and Cheng ..... Chinese food.
5. We ..... in the city.
6. Cheng ..... every day.
7. Carmen ..... her job.
8. I ..... in the evening.

**WORDS ROOMS OF THE HOUSE**

**5 A** Listen, read and repeat.



bedroom



bathroom



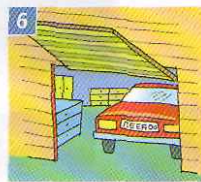
kitchen



living-room



dining-room



garage



toilet



garden

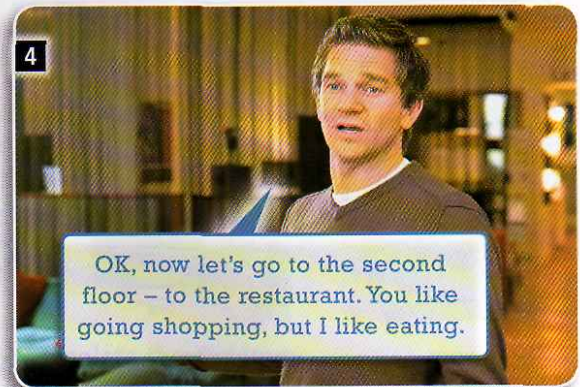
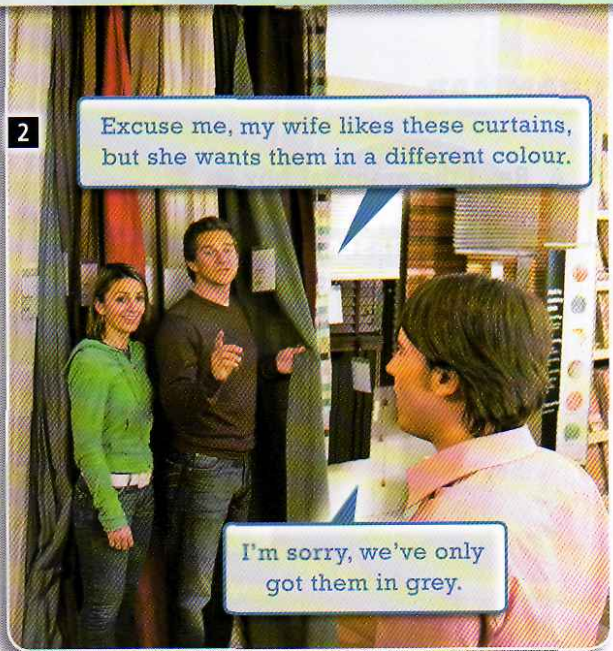
**B** Look at the picture below and answer these questions.

1. Where's Jack? *He's in the bedroom.*
2. Where's Kevin? .....
3. Where are Mr and Mrs Clark?  
.....
4. Where's Lucy? .....
5. Where's Ann? .....
6. Where's Rob? .....



# I like them, but ...

## 6 Listen, read and repeat.



## 7 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**HELEN:** Here's a nice 1.....rug..... for our living-room. Do you 2..... it, Angela?

**ANGELA:** It's OK, but look! I like 3..... rug! Do you like it?

**HELEN:** I like the rug, but the 4..... isn't nice. Look! This rug is pink and 5..... curtains are pink, too.

**ANGELA:** Yes, but it's an 6..... rug.



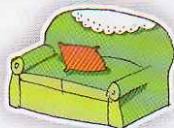
## B Listen again and check your answers.

### WORDS FURNITURE

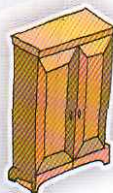
## 8 A Listen, read and repeat.



1. bed



2. sofa



3. cupboard



4. fridge



5. cooker



6. bookshelves



7. rug



8. lamp



9. curtains



10. table

**B** Write the words from Exercise 8 A in the correct group. You can use some words more than once.

bedroom	dining-room	living-room	kitchen
curtains			

**WORDS ORDINAL NUMBERS**

**9 A** Listen, read and repeat.

- |            |            |             |               |
|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1st first  | 4th fourth | 7th seventh | 10th tenth    |
| 2nd second | 5th fifth  | 8th eighth  | 11th eleventh |
| 3rd third  | 6th sixth  | 9th ninth   | 12th twelfth  |

**B** Where are the items in the shop? Read the sign and write sentences about some of the items.

- The rugs are on the first floor.
- The .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**1ST FLOOR** rugs

**2ND FLOOR** lamps

**3RD FLOOR** chairs and tables

**4TH FLOOR** sofas

**5TH FLOOR** beds

**6TH FLOOR** curtains

**7TH FLOOR** bookshelves

**8TH FLOOR** cupboards

**9TH FLOOR** fridges

**10TH FLOOR** cookers

**11TH FLOOR** toilets

**12TH FLOOR** restaurant



*HOME DECOR*

**C** Listen and read.

Where are the beds?

The beds are on the fifth floor.

**D** Work with another student. Ask questions using the sign.

**PRONUNCIATION**

**10** Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed syllable in colour.

- garden
- toilet
- bedroom
- table
- curtains

**GRAMMAR**

**11 A** Read the grammar box. **B** Complete the sentences with *teach / teaches, study / studies* or *go / goes*.

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

**SPELLING:**

work > works  
 study > studies  
 teach > teaches  
 do > does

1. We ..... *go* ..... to English classes.
2. Carmen is a student. She ..... English.
3. They are teachers. They ..... in a language school.
4. Ken and Alberto are students. They ..... English.
5. Janet is the English teacher. She ..... English.
6. Angela ..... to her boyfriend in the evening.

**C** Complete the paragraph with the verbs in brackets.

My name is Julie. My brother's name is Tim. I <sup>1</sup> ..... *live* ..... (live) in a flat in London, but Tim <sup>2</sup> ..... (live) in Bristol. I'm a student. I <sup>3</sup> ..... (go) to university. Tim is also a student and he's a waiter, too. He <sup>4</sup> ..... (work) at a Japanese restaurant and he <sup>5</sup> ..... (study) Italian at a language school. At the weekend, Tim <sup>6</sup> ..... (go) to the cinema. I <sup>7</sup> ..... (do) my homework at the weekend.

**12 A** Read the grammar box.

LIKE + NOUN	LIKE + VERB + ING
I like music. Jack likes London.	I like listening to music. Jack likes living in London.

**B** Tick (✓) the correct answer for you.

Do you like ...	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
1. jazz music?		
2. coffee?		
3. reading books?		
4. going to shops?		

**C** Complete the sentences with the words below.

*green eyes teacher living going studying working*

1. Helen likes ..... *living* ..... in a flat.
2. Angela and Carmen like ..... to the cinema.
3. Angela likes Tony's .....
4. Cheng likes ..... English at the language school.
5. The students like their .....
6. Alberto likes ..... at the restaurant.

**READING**

**13 A** Read about Emily and Patrick.

*A House for Emily and Patrick*

My name is Emily. I come from Canterbury. Canterbury is a small town, 85 kilometres from London. It's very old and beautiful. My boyfriend's name is Patrick. He lives in Manchester. Manchester is a big city. It's the home of the Manchester United football team and Patrick and I love football!

Patrick and I want to find a house in Manchester. We've got two dogs, so we want a house with a garden. We need a big garage because we've got two cars. Patrick also wants a big kitchen.



**B** Now read these advertisements and choose a house for Emily and Patrick. Complete the sentences below.

**1 FOR SALE**  
Big, beautiful house  
in the centre of Manchester  
3 bedrooms  
big living-room  
big kitchen  
beautiful garden  
Call Jessica: 0161 434 6767

**2 YOUR HOUSE IN MANCHESTER!!**  
2 bedrooms  
big, modern kitchen  
beautiful dining room  
garage!  
Telephone: 0161 475 2112

**3 HOUSE FOR SALE IN MANCHESTER**  
2 bedrooms  
big kitchen  
new bathroom  
2-car garage + small garden  
Call Thomas at 0161 482 9658

1. This house is / isn't good for Emily and Patrick because it has / hasn't got .....
2. This house is / isn't good for Emily and Patrick because it has / hasn't got .....
3. This house is / isn't good for Emily and Patrick because it has / hasn't got .....

**C** Write about your home.

I live in a flat / house. I live with my ..... I've got a big / small kitchen.  
In my living-room, there is a .....  
I've got ..... bedrooms. In my bedroom, there is a .....  
I have / haven't got a garden.





# REVIEW

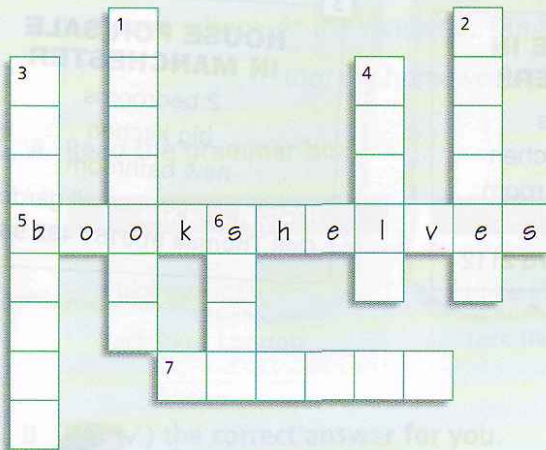
## WORD LIST

bathroom	different	fourth	living-room	tenth
bed	dining-room	fridge	ninth	third
bedroom	eighth	garage	rug	toilet
bookshelves	eleventh	garden	second	twelfth
building	fifth	house	seventh	
cooker	first	kitchen	sixth	
cupboard	flat	lamp	sofa	
curtains	floor	like	table	

## VOCABULARY

**1** Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. Complete the puzzle. Look at the clues below.



### ACROSS →

- You put books on them.
- It's a "room" for a car.

### DOWN ↓

- Your bed is in it.
- It's in the kitchen.
- You put clothes in it.
- You eat dinner on this.
- You sit on it in the living-room.

**2. Complete with ordinal numbers.**

- first, 1.....second....., third,  
 2....., 3....., sixth,  
 4....., 5....., ninth,  
 6....., eleventh, 7.....

## GRAMMAR

**2** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- We .....live..... (live) in Italy.
- Ken ..... (teach) Japanese.
- Angela and Helen ..... (work) in the city.
- Alberto ..... (go) to work every day.
- Cheng ..... (study) computers.

**3** Complete the sentences with the correct words.

*books coffee listening buying*

- Helen likes .....~~coffee~~....., not tea.
- Angela likes ..... clothes.
- Alberto likes history .....
- Carmen likes ..... to jazz music.

## LISTENING

**4 A** Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. I live in a flat.      b. I like London.
- a. Yes, it's very big.      b. Yes, it's ugly.
- a. He likes music.      b. He's in the bathroom.
- a. It's in the garage.      b. Sorry, I don't.
- a. They're on the fourth floor.      b. They're on the curtains.

**B** Listen and check your answers.



## IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

**SANDRA:** Where do you live, **Tom**?

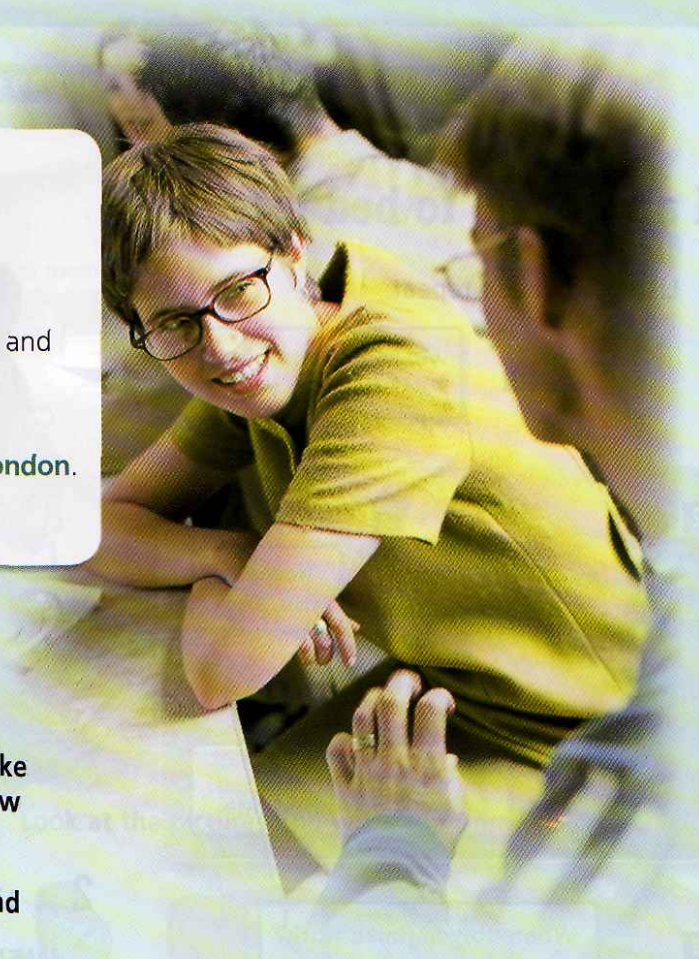
**TOM:** I live in a **house** in **London**.

**SANDRA:** Do you like it?

**TOM:** **Yes, I do.** The bedrooms are **big** and the **garden** is **beautiful**.

Where do you live, **Sandra**?

**SANDRA:** I live in a **flat** in **the centre of London**. It's **great**.



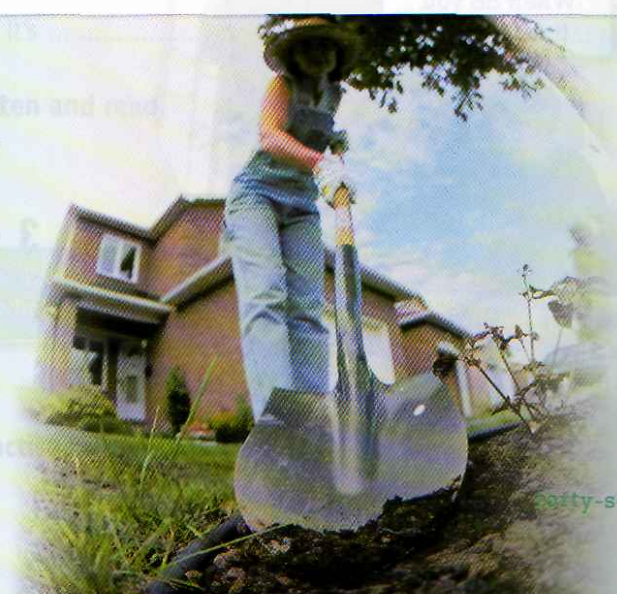
2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

What's your name?	Where do you live?	What colour/s do you like?
1.		
2.		
3.		

### DID YOU KNOW?

In Britain, 80% of people live in houses and only 20% live in flats. British houses are often small. The average house is 76 square metres. The British build their houses with red bricks. They like having a garden.





# unit

# 6

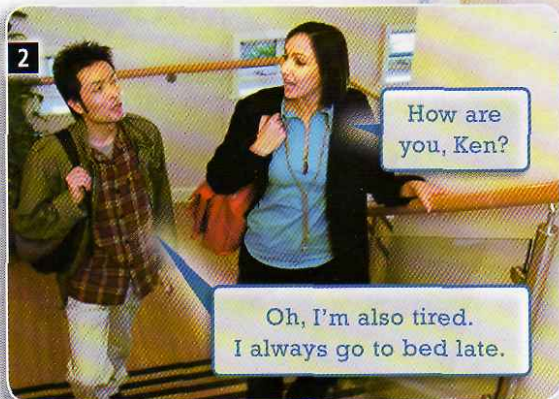
## I always go to bed late.

1 Listen, read and repeat.

1 Good morning, Angela.  
How are you?



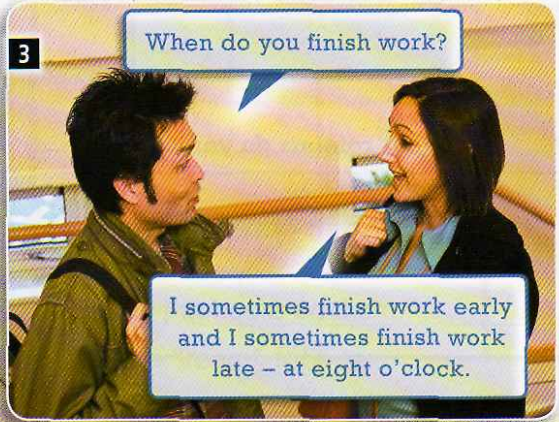
I'm tired this morning.



2

How are you, Ken?

Oh, I'm also tired.  
I always go to bed late.



3

When do you finish work?

I sometimes finish work early  
and I sometimes finish work  
late - at eight o'clock.

2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**JANET:** Angela and Ken, the 1.....*lesson*..... starts at half past nine, 2..... quarter to ten!

**ANGELA:** I'm sorry 3..... late, Janet.

**KEN:** I'm 4..... I'm late, too.

**CHENG:** 5..... you OK, Angela?

**ANGELA:** 6....., but I'm tired.

**KEN:** You're tired! What about 7..... ?  
I go to bed at two o'clock in the 8..... !

**JANET:** OK, everyone.  
Let's start the  
9.....



B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

1. **STUDENT 1:** Do you start work early?  
**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

2. **STUDENT 1:** Do you finish work late?  
**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

4 What about you?  
When do you finish work?

I usually finish work at one o'clock in the morning.

Wow! That's late!

**GRAMMAR**

4 A Read the grammar box.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY				
0%				100%
never	sometimes	often	usually	always
Adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb.				
I <b>never</b> have breakfast.		He <b>sometimes</b> works late.		

B Tick (✓) the column which is right for you.

How often do you ...?	never	sometimes	often	usually	always
1. read a book					
2. listen to music					
3. go to a restaurant					

C Tell the class your answers.

**WORDS THE TIME**

5 A Listen, read and repeat.



1. It's five o'clock.



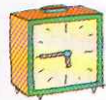
2. It's ten past five.



3. It's quarter past five.



4. It's half past five.



5. It's quarter to six.



6. It's ten to six.

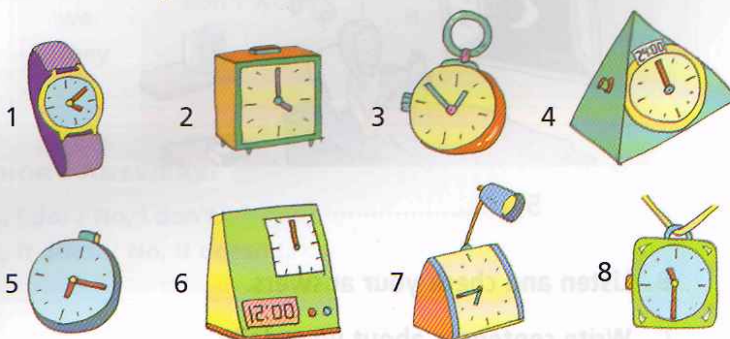


7. It's midday.



8. It's midnight.

B Look at the pictures and write the times.



- 1. It's ten past four .
- 2. It's ..... .
- 3. It's ..... .
- 4. It's ..... .
- 5. It's ..... .
- 6. It's ..... .
- 7. It's ..... .
- 8. It's ..... .

C Listen and read.

Excuse me, what's the time?



It's half past two.

D Practise with a partner.

# Let's have dinner.

**6 A** Match the verbs to the correct pictures.

- go to bed    finish work  
get up    start work    get home



1. ....get up.....    2. ....



3. ....    4. ....



5. ....

**B** Listen and check your answers.

**C** Write sentences about your daily routines. Use the verbs in A.

1. I get up at half past six.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**7** Listen, read and repeat.

**1** Let's have dinner at a restaurant this evening.

That's a great idea. Do you like Chinese food?

**2** No, I don't. Sorry. And I don't like Japanese food, but I like Italian food.

Then let's go to Francisco's Restaurant. Alberto works there. Cheng wants to go there, too.

**3** OK. What about you, Carmen? Do you like Italian food?

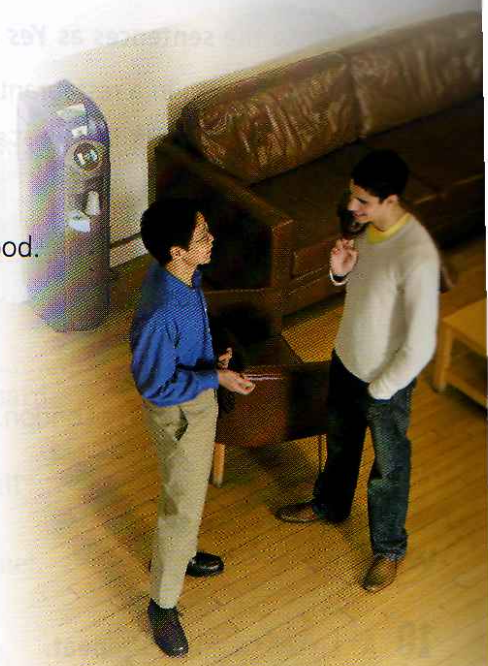
Yes, I do, but I start work at 5 o'clock today.

**4** How about Wednesday? I don't work on Wednesday evenings and Cheng doesn't work in the evenings.

OK. Let's go to Francisco's Restaurant on Wednesday.

**8 A Listen and complete the dialogue.**

**CHENG:** Let's all go out tonight.  
**ALBERTO:** 1.....That's..... a great idea! 2..... you like Japanese food?  
**CHENG:** Yes, I do. But Carmen doesn't 3..... Japanese food.  
**ALBERTO:** Ken's friend 4..... in a nice Greek restaurant. Do 5..... like Greek food?  
**CHENG:** 6....., I do.  
**ALBERTO:** Good. Let's meet here at half past 7.....



**B Listen again and check your answers.**

**GRAMMAR**

**9 A Read the grammar box.**

PRESENT SIMPLE			
<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b>		<b>NEGATIVE:</b>	
I	work	he	works
you		she	
we		it	
they			
I	don't work	he	doesn't work
you		she	
we		it	
they			
<b>QUESTIONS:</b>		<b>SHORT ANSWERS:</b>	
Do I / you / we / they work ... ?		Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	
Does he / she / it work ... ?		Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.	

**B Write the sentences in the negative.**

- She likes parties.  
She doesn't like parties.
- I live in England.  
.....
- Tony works in London.  
.....
- Angela likes her job.  
.....
- Cheng and Ken study English.  
.....

**C Complete the sentences with do or does.**

- .....Do..... you like your job?
- ..... Cheng work on Tuesdays?
- ..... Ken and Alberto work in the morning?
- Where ..... they work?
- ..... Janet like her students?
- Where ..... Helen live?
- ..... Angela like London?
- When ..... you study?

**D Write the sentences as Yes / No questions.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. He works in a restaurant.<br>Does he work in a restaurant? ..... | 5. They study English.<br>.....                    |
| 2. You like books.<br>.....   | 6. We like the pink sofa.<br>.....                 |
| 3. Janet lives in London.<br>.....                                  | 7. Ken goes to the cinema at the weekend.<br>..... |
| 4. Cheng works in London.<br>.....                                  | 8. Helen always has breakfast.<br>.....            |

**WORDS MEALS**

**10 A Listen, read and repeat.**



have breakfast



have lunch



have tea



have dinner

**B Listen and read.**

When do you have breakfast?

Oh, I never have breakfast.

I have breakfast at seven o'clock.

**C Answer the questions. Make them true for you and your partner.**

	Me	My partner
1. When do you have breakfast?		
2. When do you have lunch?		
3. When do you have dinner?		

**PRONUNCIATION**

**11 A Listen and circle the word that sounds different.**

- tea • meal • early
- tired • dinner • nice
- name • cat • late
- we • bed • ten

**B Listen again and check your answers.**

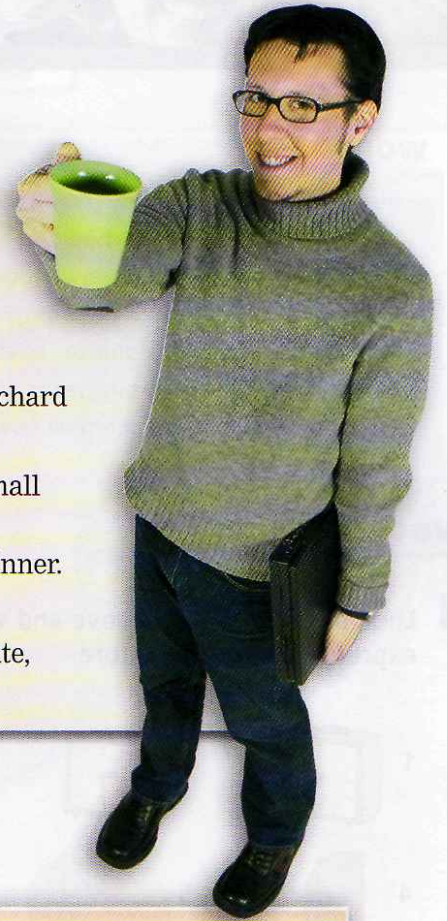
**READING**

**12 A** Read about Andrew's day.

**ANDREW'S DAY** My name is Andrew. I live in Sheffield. I don't get up before seven o'clock in the morning. At half past seven, I have a big English breakfast with sausages, eggs and toast. I start work at half past eight. I've got a shop in Orchard Square. Lunch is my big meal. I have lunch at one o'clock.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, I have tea. I usually have a small sandwich with my tea. Then at seven o'clock, I have dinner. I sometimes go to the fish and chip shop and get a take-away dinner. I love fish and chips!

After dinner, I like reading or watching TV. I go to bed very late, and I usually wake up tired the next morning.



**B** Complete the chart about Andrew's day.

TIME	MEAL	WHAT DOES HE HAVE?
7.30		
	lunch	big meal
5.00		
	dinner	a meal, sometimes fish and chips

**C** Tick (✓) the sentences below T (true) or F (false).

Andrew ...	T	F
1. works in a shop.		
2. usually has a small lunch.		
3. always makes his dinner.		
4. likes watching TV in the evening.		
5. is usually tired in the morning.		



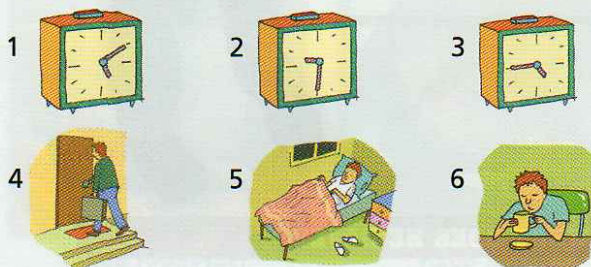
# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

also	get up	It's ten to (five)	midday	tonight
always	go to bed	late	midnight	usually
early	It's (five) o'clock	have breakfast	never	weekend
everyone	It's half past (five)	have dinner	often	
finish work	It's quarter past (five)	have lunch	sometimes	
food	It's quarter to (five)	have tea	start work	
get home	It's ten past (five)	meal	tired	

## VOCABULARY

**1** Look at the word list above and write the correct expression for each picture.



- ten past five .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**2** Translate these sentences.

- I never have breakfast.  
.....
- I usually have lunch at work.  
.....
- Alberto sometimes has dinner at the restaurant.  
.....
- Ken finishes work late.  
.....

## GRAMMAR

**3** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple negative.

- Alberto *doesn't like* (like) Chinese food.
- You ..... (work) at a school.
- My cats ..... (eat) fish.
- I ..... (have) lunch at 3 o'clock.
- Helen ..... (finish) work late.

**4** Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.

- ..... *Do* ..... you live in a big house?
- ..... Alberto work on Sunday?
- ..... Helen and Angela like their flat?
- ..... Helen's dogs live in her flat?
- Where ..... Cheng live?

## LISTENING

**5 A** Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. I'm tired.                      b. I always have lunch.
- a. On Tuesdays.                b. At midnight.
- a. It's half past one.            b. That's late!
- a. At seven o'clock.            b. At Francisco's Restaurant.
- a. I get up early.                b. Yes, I do.

**B** Listen and check your answers.



## IT'S YOUR TURN

### 1 Listen and read the dialogue.

**KAREN:** Let's have **dinner** at a restaurant this week.

**JIM:** That's a great idea!

**KAREN:** Do you like **Japanese** food?

**JIM:** No, I don't. Sorry. And I don't like **Chinese** food, but I like **Mexican** food.

**KAREN:** How about **Thursday evening**?

**JIM:** Sorry, but I work on **Thursday evenings**. How about **Wednesday**?

**KAREN:** OK, let's go on **Wednesday evening**.



### 2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

### 3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

What's your name?	When do you finish work?	Do you like Chinese food?
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____

### DID YOU KNOW?

The most popular meal in Britain is an Indian meal – chicken with curry. There are Indian and Chinese restaurants or take-aways in nearly every town. Ten thousand Indian restaurants serve two million meals a week. Other popular ethnic foods are Japanese, Thai, Italian, West Indian and Greek.





# unit 7

## I can drive.

### 1 Listen, read and repeat.

1

Angela, do you want to go shopping today?

Sure. We can buy clothes for Cheng's party.

2

Look, there's Carmen, but she can't see us.

3

Hi, Carmen.

Hi. What's new?

4

Listen, there's a party tonight at 9.00 at Cheng's flat. Can you come?

Yes, I can, and I can drive you all.

Thanks.

### 2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**ALBERTO:** Hi, Ken. Listen – I'm late for work. Can you 1 .....drive..... me to the restaurant, please?

**KEN:** Sorry, I 2 ..... I can't drive because I've got a problem with my leg.

**CHENG:** Hello.

**ALBERTO:** Hello, Cheng. Listen, I'm late for 3 .....  
Can 4 ..... drive me to the restaurant, please?

**CHENG:** I 5 ..... drive you there at seven o'clock.

**ALBERTO:** But I start work at 6 .....

**CHENG:** Well, OK.

**ALBERTO:** Thank you!

### B Listen again and check your answers.

### 3 Practise with another student.

1. **STUDENT 1:** Can you come to the party?

**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

2. **STUDENT 1:** Can you drive?

**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I can. / No, I can't.



**WORDS VERBS**

**4 A Listen, read and repeat.**



watch



sing



buy



cook



drive



dance



write



speak

**B What goes with each verb? Choose the correct answer.**

1. drive a house / **car**
2. sing a song / dictionary
3. buy a book / brother
4. cook lunch / a restaurant
5. watch dinner / TV
6. write an e-mail / a party
7. dance with a cat / friend
8. speak Japanese / Japan

**GRAMMAR**

**5 A Read the grammar box.**

CAN	
<p><b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b></p> <p>I can come to the party.     <i>can + verb</i></p> <p>She can speak English.</p>	<p><b>NEGATIVE:</b></p> <p>I can't come to the party.     <i>can't + verb</i></p> <p>She can't speak English.</p>
<p><b>QUESTIONS:</b></p> <p>Can you come to the party?     <i>Can ... + verb ... ?</i></p> <p>Can she speak English?</p>	<p><b>SHORT ANSWERS:</b></p> <p>Yes, I can. / No, I can't.</p> <p>Yes, she can. / No, she can't.</p>

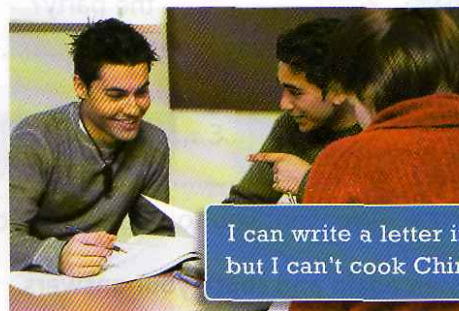
**B Complete the sentences with can or can't.**

1. Janet .....<sup>can</sup>..... teach English.
2. Alberto and Carmen .....  
speak Spanish.
3. Children ..... buy a car.
4. We're early for the lesson. We  
..... have a cup of coffee.
5. .... Cheng have dinner with us?
6. Dogs ..... cook food.
7. .... you speak Japanese?
8. Ken works at the weekend. He  
..... come to the party on  
Saturday.

**C Tick (✓) the column which is true for you.**

Can you ... ?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
1. write a letter in English	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. drive a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. cook Chinese food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. speak Italian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. dance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D Tell the class your answers.**



I can write a letter in English, but I can't cook Chinese food.

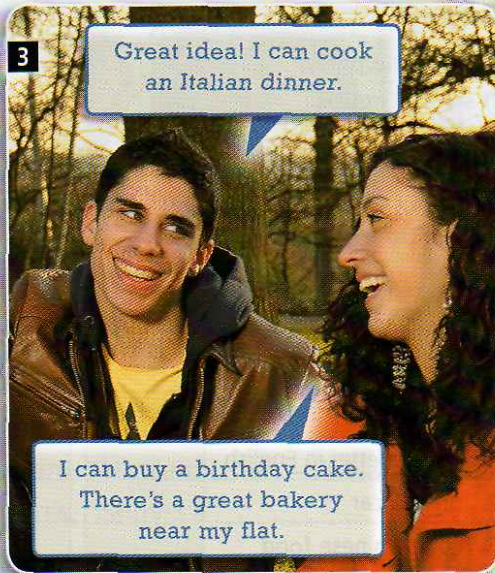
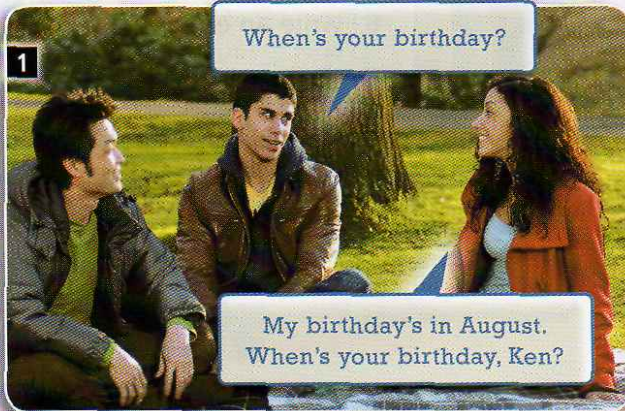
**PRONUNCIATION**

**6** Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the words in colour.

- 1. I **can** speak English.
- 2. **Can** you drive a car?
- 3. Yes, I **can**.
- 4. I **can't** sing.

**When's your birthday?**

**7** Listen, read and repeat.



**8 A** Listen and complete the dialogue.

- HELEN:** It's Ken's birthday 1 ..... on ..... Friday. Can you come to the party?  
**CHENG:** 2 ..... the party?  
**HELEN:** It's on Friday night, 3 ..... eight o'clock. Can you come?  
**CHENG:** Yes, I 4 .....  
**HELEN:** Can you 5 ..... , Cheng?  
**CHENG:** 6 ..... I sing? Yes, of course. Why?  
**HELEN:** We want you to sing a song for Ken at the party.

**B** Listen again and check your answers.



**WORDS MONTHS OF THE YEAR**

**9 A Listen, read and repeat.**

January February March April May June July  
August September October November December

**B Practise with another student.**

**STUDENT 1:** When's your birthday?

**STUDENT 2:** It's in .....

**GRAMMAR**

**10 A Read the grammar box.**

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME		
<b>ON</b>	<b>IN</b>	<b>AT</b>
<i>on</i> + day of the week:	<i>in</i> + month / time of day:	<i>at</i> + time / the weekend / night:
My English lesson is <b>on Monday</b> .	My birthday is <b>in January</b> .	The lesson starts <b>at six o'clock</b> .
The test is <b>on Tuesday morning</b> .	The test is <b>in the morning</b> .	I go shopping <b>at the weekend</b> .
		I watch TV <b>at night</b> .

**B Write the words in the correct column.**

~~the evening~~    half past nine    Sunday morning    March    night  
the weekend    Friday night    the afternoon    Wednesday

on	in	at
	the evening	

**C Complete the sentences with on, in or at.**

- The party is .. Thursday evening.
- Our holiday is ..... August.
- Alberto always works ..... the weekend.
- The doctor works ..... night.
- The lesson is ..... the afternoon.
- I work ..... Tuesdays.

**11 A Ask your partner these questions.**

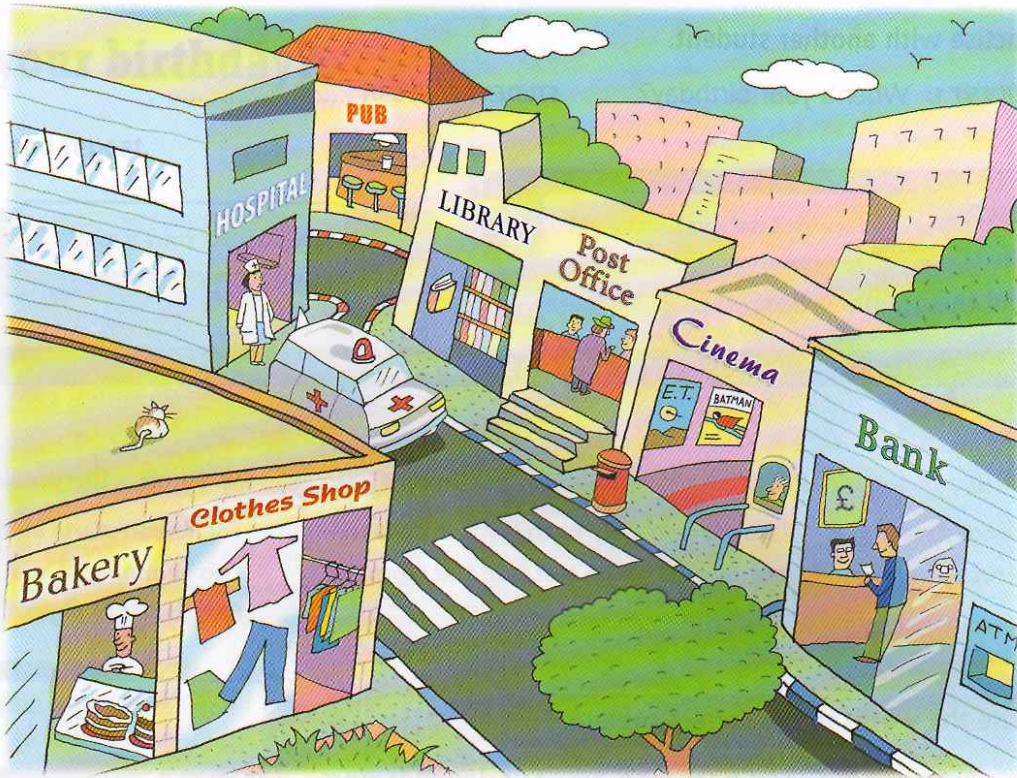
- When do you go shopping?
- When do you study English?
- When do you watch TV?

**B Tell the class about your partner.**

**WORDS** PLACES IN THE CITY

**12 A** Listen, read and repeat.

bakery cinema hospital pub bank clothes shop library post office



**B** Match the activities to the places.



- ACTIVITY**
1. buy a cake
  2. read a book
  3. watch a film
  4. buy a dress
  5. buy a stamp
  6. have a drink
  7. see a doctor
  8. get money

- PLACE**
- ..... a. cinema
  - ..... b. clothes shop
  - ..... c. hospital
  - ..... d. bank
  - ..... e. library
  - ...!.. f. bakery
  - ..... g. post office
  - ..... h. pub




**C** Write sentences about things you do and places you go, to using the words below.

pub    cook    cinema    library    watch TV    drive    bakery    dance


- |                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. I often go to pubs at the weekend. | 5. .... |
| 2. ....                               | 6. .... |
| 3. ....                               | 7. .... |
| 4. ....                               | 8. .... |

**READING**

**13 A** Read about a London department store.



**S**elfridges is a very famous department store in London. Every year, millions of people go shopping there. Selfridges is very big and beautiful. It has got eight floors and it sells everything from clothes to computers. You can also buy food from all over the world at Selfridges Food Hall. Selfridges has got many restaurants in the shop as well. On the fifth floor, there is a hair and beauty salon. The average customer spends £51 when he or she visits Selfridges. Today, there are Selfridges stores outside London, so you can go shopping in style in Manchester and in Birmingham, too.



**B** Answer the questions.

1. How many people go shopping in Selfridges every year?  
.....
2. How many floors has Selfridges got?  
.....
3. What are three types of things you can buy at Selfridges?  
.....
4. Where is the hair and beauty salon?  
.....
5. How much money does the average customer spend at Selfridges?  
.....
6. Where can you visit Selfridges stores?  
.....



# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

April	car	February	May	pub
August	cinema	hospital	November	September
bakery	clothes shop	January	now	sing
bank	cook	July	October	speak
birthday	dance	June	party	sure
buy	December	library	post office	watch
cake	drive	March	problem	write

## VOCABULARY

**1** Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. List four places in the city.

bank  
.....  
.....

2. List two actions you do with your mouth.

.....

3. Write an action you do with money.

.....

4. Complete with the correct months of the year.

January, February, <sup>1</sup>..... ,  
<sup>2</sup>..... , May, June,  
<sup>3</sup>..... , August, <sup>4</sup>..... ,  
<sup>5</sup>..... , <sup>6</sup>..... , December.

## GRAMMAR

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

- Hamsters ..... *can't* ..... talk.
- A child ..... sing.
- Children ..... drive cars.
- People ..... cook food.
- Fish ..... walk.
- You ..... buy food at a clothes shop.
- People ..... have popcorn at the cinema.

**3** Answer the questions about you. Use *Yes, I can.* / *No, I can't.*

- Can you cook Mexican food?  
.....
- Can you speak Chinese?  
.....
- Can you go to a party today?  
.....
- Can you finish work at two o'clock in the afternoon?  
.....

**4** Complete the sentences with *on*, *in* or *at*.

- Our holiday is ..... *in* ..... December.
- The lesson is ..... Wednesday.
- The party is ..... the evening.
- I work ..... the weekend.
- Tom starts school ..... eight o'clock.

## LISTENING

**5 A** Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Yes, I can.                      b. I'm late.
- a. Great idea!                      b. Sorry, I can't.
- a. It's in May.                      b. It's in the evening.
- a. No, I can't.                      b. Yes, he can.
- a. It's on Monday.                      b. It can't come.

**B** Listen and check your answers.



## IT'S YOUR TURN

### 1 Listen and read the dialogue.

**LINDA:** When's your birthday, **Ben**?

**BEN:** My birthday's in **September**.  
When's your birthday, **Linda**?

**LINDA:** My birthday's on **Monday**.

**BEN:** Really?

**LINDA:** Yes. Let's go to a **pub**.

**BEN:** No, let's have dinner at **my flat**.  
I can cook **an Italian** dinner.

**LINDA:** OK, great idea. Thank you.



### 2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

### 3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

Name	Can you drive?	When's your birthday?
1.		
2.		
3.		

### DID YOU KNOW?

Some English words are different in British English and American English.

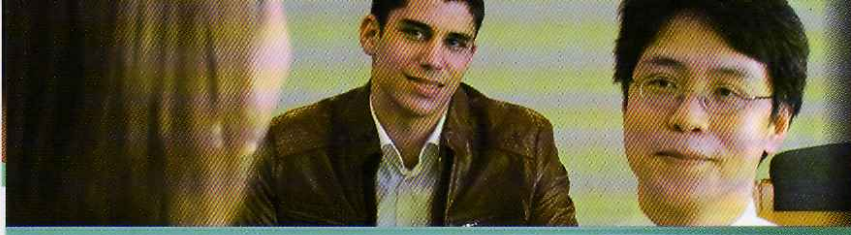
British English	American English
nought	zero
shop assistant	salesperson
cooker	stove
flat	apartment
film	movie

### Where are these people from?

Let's ask the salesperson how much this stove is.



Here's Mark's SMS.  
The film's at 9 o'clock.



# unit

# 8

## I'm doing my homework.

1 Listen, read and repeat.

**1** Hi, Alberto! I'm doing my English homework and I need your help.

Sorry, but Ken and I are playing tennis right now.

**2** Hi Helen, what's wrong?

I need help with my homework.

Sorry Helen, but Tony is waiting for me in his car. I'm just getting my jacket.

**3** Hi, Carmen. I don't know how to do my English homework. Please help me.

I can't help you. Sorry.

**4** What are you doing? Are you watching TV? Are you reading a book?

No, I'm not. I'm working on my English homework. But I can't do it!

2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

**JANET:** Let's see. What's everyone 1.....doing..... now? Cheng?

**CHENG:** I'm speaking to you. We're 2..... English.

**JANET:** Ken, what 3..... you doing?

**KEN:** I'm 4..... a letter to my friend.

**JANET:** What about you? 5..... are you doing, Alberto?

**ALBERTO:** I'm reading my homework. It's not very good.

**JANET:** Where's Carmen?

**CHENG:** Carmen isn't in class.

**JANET:** What's she 6..... ?

**CHENG:** She's 7..... Carmen 8..... working at the clothes shop this morning.



B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

**STUDENT 1:** Are you watching TV?

**STUDENT 2:** Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

**WORDS VERBS**

**4 A** Listen, read and repeat.



sleep



clean



run



go out



play



meet



wait



help

**B** Match the phrases in columns I and II to make sentences according to the pictures in A.

- | I                     | II                                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. She is sleeping    | ..... a. to a pub.                   |
| 2. She is cleaning    | ..... b. for the train.              |
| 3. He is running      | ..... c. a friend with her homework. |
| 4. They are going out | ..... d. in her bed.                 |
| 5. We are playing     | ..... e. in the park.                |
| 6. I am meeting       | ..... f. games on the computer.      |
| 7. He is waiting      | ..... g. my business partner.        |
| 8. You are helping    | ..... h. the car.                    |

**GRAMMAR**

**5 A** Read the grammar box.

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

**AFFIRMATIVE:**

I	am working.
you	are working.
we	
they	
he	is working.
she	
it	

**B** Complete the sentences below using *am*, *is* or *are*.

- We ..... *are* ..... studying Italian.
- Helen ..... having lunch with Angela at the moment.
- Cheng and Alberto ..... running.
- Alberto ..... waiting for me.
- I ..... working in London.
- You ..... reading a good book.
- The film ..... starting now.
- Shhh! Carmen ..... sleeping.

**6 A** Read the grammar box.

SPELLING	
wait	waiting
live	living
put	putting

**B** Add *-ing* to the verbs.

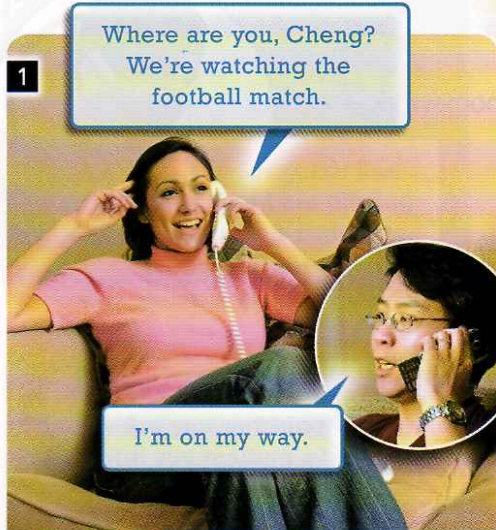
- drive > .....driving.....
- run > .....
- meet > .....
- have > .....
- write > .....
- get > .....

**C** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

- Janet *is teaching* (teach) her English class at the moment.
- Helen and her dogs ..... (sleep) on the sofa.
- Ken ..... (run) in the park.
- You ..... (work) very hard today.
- I ..... (phone) Angela now.
- The TV programme ..... (start) right now.
- We ..... (watch) TV at the moment.

**This match is boring.**

**7** Listen, read and repeat.



**8 A Listen and complete the dialogues.**

- KEN:** Hi, Carmen. Do you want to go to the 1.....cinema..... ?
- CARMEN:** No, sorry. I'm watching the football match right 2.....
- KEN:** Oh, I'm not watching it. It's so boring.
- CARMEN:** Well, Cheng isn't 3..... the game. Call him.
- 
- KEN:** Hi, Cheng. It's very noisy.  
4..... you watching the football match?
- CHENG:** No, I'm not. I'm 5..... my flat.
- 
- KEN:** Hi, Alberto. What are you doing?
- ALBERTO:** I'm 6..... football with friends.



**B Listen again and check your answers.**

**GRAMMAR**

**9 A Read the grammar box.**

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

**NEGATIVE:**

I am not sleeping	>	I'm not sleeping
you	are not sleeping >	aren't sleeping
we		
they		
he	is not sleeping >	isn't sleeping
she		
it		

**B Write the sentences in the negative.**

- I am having breakfast at home.  
I am not having breakfast at home.....
- You are listening to me.  
.....
- My friends are going out now.  
.....
- Ken is cooking dinner right now.  
.....
- My parents and I are waiting for you.  
.....
- The children are playing with their puppy.  
.....

**C Imagine it's eight o'clock in the evening. Describe the things your family and friends are doing right now.**

It's eight o'clock in the evening. My father is ....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**10 A** Read the grammar box.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	
<b>QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>SHORT ANSWERS:</b>
Am I helping?	> Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you helping?	> Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Are we helping?	
Are they helping?	
Is he helping?	> Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is she helping?	
Is it helping?	

**B** Put the words in the correct order.

- listening / to music / you / are / ?  
Are you listening to music? .....
- are / buying / they / the / blue / sofa / ?  
.....
- Carmen / waiting / is / for / us / ?  
.....
- you / are / English / speaking / ?  
.....
- is / singing / Ken / right now / ?  
.....

**WORDS ADJECTIVES**

**11 A** Listen, read and repeat.



happy



sad



noisy



quiet



fast



slow



boring



interesting

**B** Complete the sentences with the words in A.

- I don't like cleaning my house. It's very boring for me.
- People are usually ..... when they are sleeping.
- He runs a kilometre in three minutes. He is a very ..... runner.
- It's sometimes ..... in the classroom because we talk to our friends.
- I like watching football matches. They're always .....
- Hurry up! Don't be so ..... We don't want to be late for school.
- I'm always ..... on my birthday. I have so much fun with my friends.
- Helen is ..... because she can't find her hamster.

**PRONUNCIATION**

**12** Listen, read and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the verbs in colour.

- 1. The students are **studying**.
- 2. Are you **talking** to me?
- 3. We are **having** lunch.
- 4. I am **waiting** for you.
- 5. Is he **listening** to us?

**READING**

**13 A** Read the text about cricket.

# Cricket

The English love cricket! It is a very old game, but it is very popular today.



**I**t takes a long time to play a cricket game. People can play from the morning until the afternoon. The players often stop for lunch and tea and start playing again. People sometimes play one game for five days!

In cricket, there are two teams. Each team has got 11 players. The teams play on a big pitch. One player throws a ball. A player from the other team hits the ball with his bat. Then he runs very fast. The team with the most "runs" wins the game.

People in other English-speaking countries, for example, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, play cricket. It is also a very popular sport in India and Pakistan.

**B** Tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
1. Many people in England love cricket.		
2. Cricket is a new game.		
3. Cricket players can stop the game to have lunch.		
4. There are five players in a team.		
5. One cricket player throws a bat.		
6. The player with the bat hits the ball.		

**C** Correct the false sentences in B.

.....

.....

.....





# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

any more	fast	interesting	nothing	sad
at the moment	football match	just	on my way	sleep
ball	go out	letter	play	slow
boring	happen	meet	quiet	wait
clean	happy	need	right now	What's wrong?
Don't worry	help	noisy	run	

## VOCABULARY

**1** Look at the word list above and do the following exercises.

1. List two actions people usually do in their home.

.....

2. List two actions people do outside their home.

.....

3. List two pairs of adjectives that are opposites.

1. .... - .....

2. .... - .....

## GRAMMAR

**2** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

- Be quiet. Robert *is sleeping* (sleep).
- I ..... (not talk) to you!
- The children ..... (run) to school at the moment.
- Linda ..... (clean) her bedroom right now.
- We ..... (write) an e-mail now.
- Mike ..... (not study).
- You ..... (not listen) to me!
- My friends and I ..... (go out) to a restaurant right now.

**3** Write the sentences as Yes / No questions.

- You are doing your homework.  
*Are you doing your homework?*.....
- Bob is meeting his friends right now.  
.....
- Kate and Dan are having tea now.  
.....
- We are listening to music.  
.....
- I am driving to the cinema at the moment.  
.....
- You and Mike are watching the football match.  
.....

## LISTENING

**4 A** Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Yes, he does.      b. No, he isn't.
- a. We're playing football.      b. I get up at five o'clock.
- a. At a pub.      b. She's noisy.
- a. Yes, we can.      b. Yes, I am.
- a. No, it's interesting.      b. No, it's sad.

**B** Listen and check your answers.



**IT'S YOUR TURN**

**1** Listen and read the dialogue.

**KATE:** Hi, **Sam**. I'm doing my homework and I need your help.

**SAM:** Sorry, **Kate**, but I am cleaning my flat right now.

**KATE:** Oh, is **Dan** there?  
Can **he** help me?

**SAM:** No, **Dan** isn't here. **He's running in the park**. But **Mike** is here. **He's doing his homework**, too.



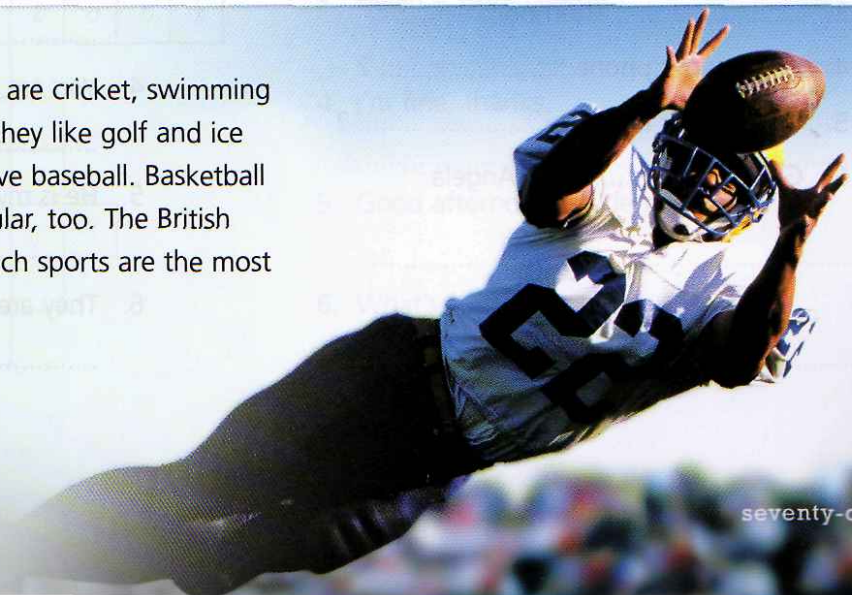
**2** In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

**3** Imagine it's nine o'clock in the evening. Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

Name	What are you doing?	What are your friends doing?
1.		
2.		
3.		

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The most popular sports in Australia are cricket, swimming and Australian football. In Canada, they like golf and ice hockey. In the United States, they love baseball. Basketball and American football are very popular, too. The British love football, rugby and cricket. Which sports are the most popular in your country?



REVIEW

**1 Write the answers in words.**

1. six + four = .....*ten*.....
2. one + seven = .....
3. two + two = .....
4. five - five = .....
5. eight - six = .....
6. four + five = .....
7. seventeen - three = .....
8. nineteen - four = .....
9. thirteen - one = .....
10. eighteen - seven = .....

**2 Match the words in A to the answers in B.**

- | A                            | B                                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Good evening.             | ..... a. Hello, Carmen!             |
| 2. Hi, Janet!                | ..... <sup>1</sup> b. Good evening. |
| 3. What's your name?         | ..... c. I'm from Greece.           |
| 4. Where are you from?       | ..... d. It's 020 8572 9354.        |
| 5. What's your phone number? | ..... e. My name's Alberto.         |

**3 Complete the sentences with the words below.**

*evening Hi name number  
Good please*

1. What's your .....*name*..... ?
2. ......., I'm Cheng.
3. ....... afternoon.
4. What's your phone ..... ?
5. What's your address, ..... ?
6. Good ....., Angela.

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

1. Where ~~is~~ he from?
2. Angela ..... from Italy.
3. I ..... from England.
4. .... you from Japan?
5. Where ..... you from?
6. .... they Chinese?
7. We ..... English.
8. It ..... 020 8572 9344.

**5 Write the contractions.**

1. What is this in English?  
What's ~~this~~ in English? .....
2. You are my friend.  
.....
3. It is a desk.  
.....
4. What is your phone number?  
.....
5. I am fine, thanks.  
.....

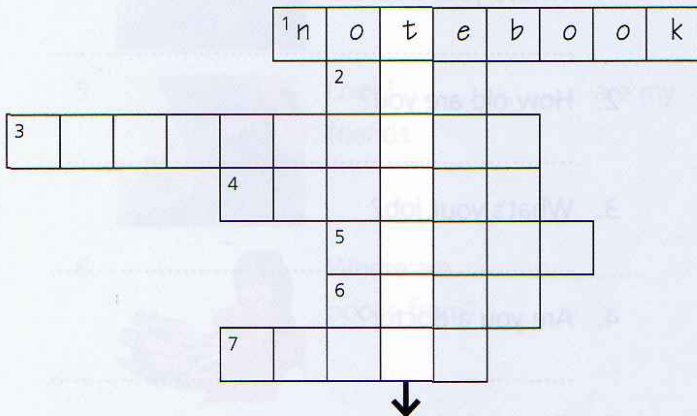
**6 Write the sentences in the negative.**

1. I'm from Spain.  
*I'm not from Spain.* .....
2. She is Greek.  
.....
3. It is a notebook.  
.....
4. You are Alberto.  
.....
5. He is my friend.  
.....
6. They are Italian.  
.....

**7 Put the words in the correct order.**

1. Ken / Japan / from / Is / ?  
Is Ken from Japan? .....
2. you / Are / a / student / ?  
.....
3. Janet / your / name / Is / ?  
.....
4. teacher / a / Is / she / ?  
.....
5. they / Are / Mexican / ?  
.....

**8 Do the puzzle and find the hidden word.**



The new word is .....

**9 What's the country? Then write the nationality.**

1. eercg = Greece..... - ....Greek.....
2. yatil = I..... - .....
3. niaps = S..... - .....
4. hcani = C..... - .....
5. dlngane = E..... - .....
6. pnaaj = J..... - .....
7. xmieoc = M..... - .....

**10 Choose the correct answer.**

1. Hi! My name's Alex.  
 (a) Nice to meet you, Alex.  
 b. I'm from London, Alex.
2. How are you?  
 a. I'm Alex.  
 b. Fine, thanks.
3. What's your phone number?  
 a. It's 020 8915 3075.  
 b. What's 020 8915 3075?
4. What's this?  
 a. This is fine.  
 b. It's a chair.
5. Are you from London?  
 a. Yes, she is.  
 b. Yes, I am.

**11 Translate the sentences.**

1. I am English.  
.....
2. It's a book.  
.....
3. Helen is from Greece.  
.....
4. I'm fine, thanks.  
.....
5. Good afternoon, students.  
.....
6. What's your address?  
.....

**1 Complete the jobs with a, e, i, o or u.**

1. w a i t e r
2. d o c t r
3. p l c w m n
4. r e c e p t n s t
5. l c t r c n
6. b u s n s s m n
7. h a i r d r e s s e r
8. s h o p o s s e s t a n t

**2 Match the pronouns in A to the possessive adjectives in B.**

**A**

1. he
2. she
3. it
4. we
5. they
6. I
7. you

**B**

- a. their
- b. its
- c. my
- d. your
- e. his
- f. her
- g. our

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective.**

1. Hi! ...My... name is Angela Caruso.
2. What's ..... job? Are you a hairdresser?
3. Look! That's Angela and ..... boyfriend, Tony.
4. That's Ken and that's ..... teacher, Janet.
5. I'm Carmen. What's ..... name?

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

1. Janet is ..... English teacher.
2. Angela is ..... receptionist for a doctor.
3. David is ..... electrician.
4. Her boyfriend is ..... businessman.
5. Ken is ..... waiter.
6. It's ..... Italian restaurant.

**5 Write the answers in words.**

- a.  $7 \times 10 = \dots\dots$  seventy  $\dots\dots$
- b.  $6 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$
- c.  $100 - 5 = \dots\dots\dots$
- d.  $5 \times 8 = \dots\dots\dots$
- e.  $30 + 20 = \dots\dots\dots$
- f.  $2 \times 40 = \dots\dots\dots$
- g.  $100 - 75 = \dots\dots\dots$
- h.  $100 - 22 = \dots\dots\dots$
- i.  $6 \times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$
- j.  $9 \times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

**6 Match the questions in A to the answers in B.**

**A**

1. What's your address?
2. How old are you?
3. Are you a shop assistant?
4. What's her job?
5. How old is David?

**B**

- a. He's 33 years old.
- b. It's 44 Pimlico Road.
- c. No, I'm not. I'm a receptionist.
- d. I'm 22 years old.
- e. She's an English teacher.

**7 Translate the sentences.**

1. What's your address?  
.....
2. How old are you?  
.....
3. What's your job?  
.....
4. Are you a doctor?  
.....
5. She is a hairdresser.  
.....



**1 Match the words in A to their pairs in B.**

- | A              | B                    |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. mother      | ..... a. son         |
| 2. brother     | ..... b. wife        |
| 3. husband     | ..... c. sister      |
| 4. grandmother | ..... d. aunt        |
| 5. uncle       | ..... e. father      |
| 6. daughter    | ..... f. grandfather |

**2 Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.**

- The students ..... *have got* ..... books.
- We ..... three children.
- Angela ..... a boyfriend.
- You ..... brown eyes.
- Alberto ..... three uncles.
- I ..... a sister.

**3 Write the sentences in the negative.**

- Susan has got two sisters.  
Susan ~~hasn't got two sisters~~ .....
- Paul has got grandchildren.  
.....
- We have got 15 students in our class.  
.....
- You have got blue eyes.  
.....

**4 Put the words into the correct order.**

- you / Have / got / boyfriend / a / ?  
*Have you got a boyfriend?* .....
- got / children / three / We've / .  
.....
- any / children / haven't / I / got / .  
.....
- sisters / Have / got / any / you / ?  
.....

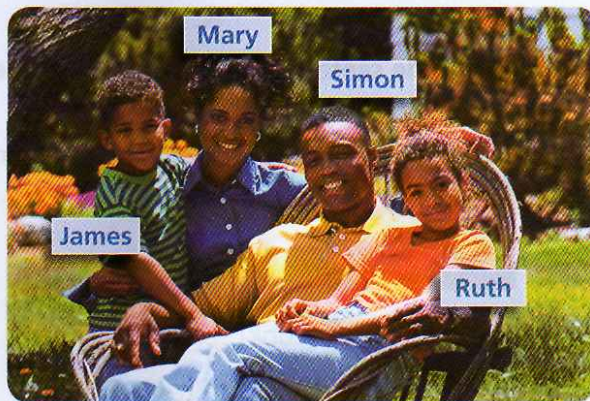
**5 Complete the sentences with *a / an* or *some*.**

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. .... <i>an</i> ..... aunt | 4. .... flat        |
| 2. .... coffee               | 5. .... electrician |
| 3. .... house                | 6. .... time        |

**6 Choose the correct answer.**

- We've got **some / any** water.
- Have you got **some / any** children?
- I haven't got **some / any** homework today.
- Look at **some / any** photos.
- They haven't got **some / any** money.

**7 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences. Use the Saxon genitive.**



- Simon is ..... *Mary's* ..... husband.
- Ruth and James are Mary and ..... children.
- Ruth is ..... sister.
- James is ..... brother.
- Mary is ..... wife.
- Simon and Mary are James and ..... parents.

**8 Complete the colours with *a, e, i, o* or *u*.**

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. y <u>e</u> ll <u>o</u> w | 5. p <u>u</u> rpl <u>u</u>         |
| 2. bl <u>u</u>              | 6. <u>o</u> r <u>u</u> ng <u>u</u> |
| 3. gr <u>e</u> n            | 7. wh <u>o</u> t <u>u</u>          |
| 4. br <u>o</u> wn           | 8. bl <u>u</u> ck                  |

**9** Write the words in the correct places.

hair eye nose mouth ear  
arm hand finger leg foot

1. .... eye .....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....



**10** Choose the correct answer.

1. Have you got any children?  
a. I've got three sisters.  
b. No, I haven't.
2. Are you married?  
a. Yes, I am.  
b. No, I haven't.
3. How are you?  
a. I'm ten.  
b. I'm fine.
4. Has she got blue eyes?  
a. Yes, she has.  
b. No, she likes purple.
5. How old are they?  
a. They're eight years old.  
b. They're Mexican.

**11** Match the questions in A to the answers in B.

**A**

1. Has she got a boyfriend?
2. Have they got any children?
3. What colour is his hair?
4. What colour are her eyes?
5. Are you married?
6. Is she married?

**B**

- ..... a. No, she isn't.
- ..... b. Yes, I am.
- ..... c. It's brown.
- ..... d. No, they haven't.
- ...1... e. Yes, she has.
- ..... f. They're blue.

**12** Translate the sentences.

1. Are you married?  
.....
2. Have you got any children?  
.....
3. I haven't got any sisters.  
.....
4. I've got a boyfriend.  
.....
5. She's got some photos.  
.....
6. What colour is your hair?  
.....

**1 Match the adjectives in A to their opposites in B.**

- | A            |                    | B        |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. tall      | .....              | a. ugly  |
| 2. beautiful | .....              | b. small |
| 3. young     | .....              | c. fat   |
| 4. big       | ..... <sup>1</sup> | d. short |
| 5. blonde    | .....              | e. old   |
| 6. thin      | .....              | f. dark  |

**2 Choose the correct sentence.**

- a. She's got eyes beautiful.

**b.** She's got beautiful eyes.
- a. He's got long hair.

b. He's got hair long.
- a. Mrs Brown is a tall.

b. Mrs Brown is tall.
- a. Robert is very beautiful.

b. Robert is very good-looking.
- a. She's very thin.

b. She's thin very.

**3 Put the words into the correct order.**

- fantastic / dictionary / is / This / a  
This is a fantastic dictionary.
- Susan's / got / hair / blonde  
.....
- is / John's / beautiful / wife  
.....
- are / My / eyes / green  
.....
- young / a / He / is / man  
.....
- got / daughter / young / She's / a  
.....

**4 Find eight animals in the puzzle and list them.**

h	r	a	b	b	i	t
s	a	k	p	y	d	o
n	o	m	a	t	o	n
a	f	i	s	h	g	y
k	c	c	a	t	k	h
e	k	i	t	t	e	n
u	p	u	p	p	y	r

- ..... rabbit .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**5 Complete the sentences with *There is / There isn't* or *There are / There aren't*. Make the sentences true for you.**

- There are / There aren't* ten students in my class.
- ..... a student from Spain in my class.
- ..... a dictionary in my bag.
- ..... apples in my bag.
- ..... a pen in my hand.
- ..... five cats in my house.

**6 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.**

- How much*..... coffee is there?
- ..... friends have you got?
- ..... money has Ken got?
- ..... students are there at your school?
- ..... is this desk?



**7 Match the questions in A to their answers in B.**

**A**

1. How much are these pens?
2. How many chairs have you got?
3. Is there any coffee on the table?
4. Are there any pets in your home?
5. How much water have you got?

**B**

- ..... a. Six.
- ..... b. No, there aren't.
- ..... c. Yes, there is.
- ...1... d. One pound.
- ..... e. I haven't got any.

**8 Translate the sentences.**

1. Dan is good-looking.  
.....
2. These hamsters are fat.  
.....
3. My brother is middle-aged.  
.....
4. How much homework have you got?  
.....
5. Our daughter has got long brown hair.  
.....
6. How many puppies has your dog got?  
.....
7. John's kitten has got green eyes.  
.....
8. Excuse me, how much is this fish?  
.....

**9 Complete the sentences with the words below.**

*kittens   blonde   snakes   puppies*  
*middle-aged   tall   old   small*

1. Dan isn't young and he isn't old.  
He's middle-aged .
2. How many ..... has your cat got?
3. Kate's hair isn't dark. It's .....
4. Hamsters are ..... animals.
5. Sharon isn't short. She's very .....
6. .... haven't got any arms or legs.
7. My dog has got six .....
8. Our cat is ..... He's twelve years old!

**10 Choose the correct answer.**

1. This is my sister, Kate.  
Ⓐ Wow! She's beautiful  
b. You've got long hair.
2. He's tall and thin.  
a. Is he good-looking, too?  
b. Is he short, too?
3. She's got long hair.  
a. Is it young?  
b. Is it blonde?
4. How much is this fish?  
a. He's a year old.  
b. Five pounds.
5. How many cats have you got?  
a. Four.  
b. They live in my garden.
6. Excuse me, have you got any hamsters?  
a. Yes, we've got kittens.  
b. Yes, they're here.

**1** Complete the sentences with *live / lives, like / likes* or *work / works*.

- They ..... *live* ..... in a big house.
- Brad ..... in a small restaurant.
- I ..... your bedroom. It's beautiful!
- Angela ..... in a flat.
- We ..... these curtains.
- Janet ..... at a language school.

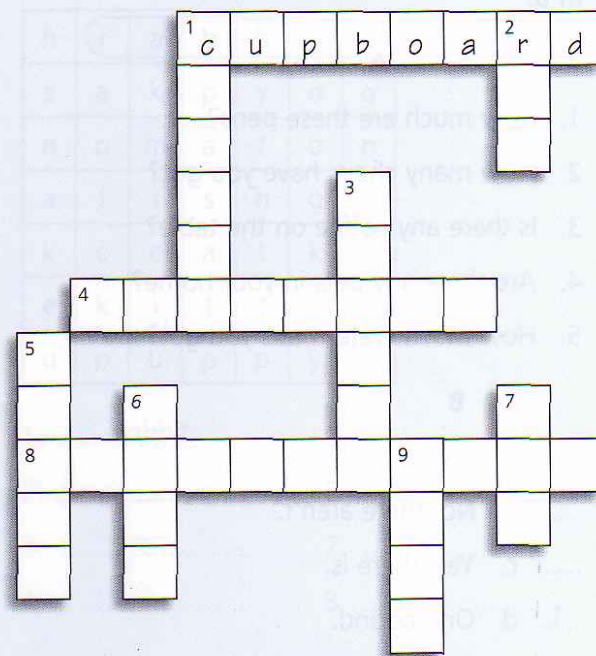
**2** Complete the places around the house with *a, e, i, o* or *u*.

- b e dr o o m
- b u thr o o m
- k u tch o o n
- l o o v o o ng-r o o m
- d o o n o o ng-r o o m
- g o o r o o g o o
- t o o o l o o t
- g o o o rd o o n

**3** Match the ordinal numbers to the cardinal numbers.

CARDINAL	ORDINAL
1. one	..... a. tenth
2. two	..... b. eighth
3. three	..... c. second
4. four	..... d. ninth
5. five	..... e. third
6. six	..... f. fourth
7. seven	..... g. sixth
8. eight	...1... h. first
9. nine	..... i. fifth
10. ten	..... j. seventh
11. eleven	..... k. twelfth
12. twelve	..... l. eleventh

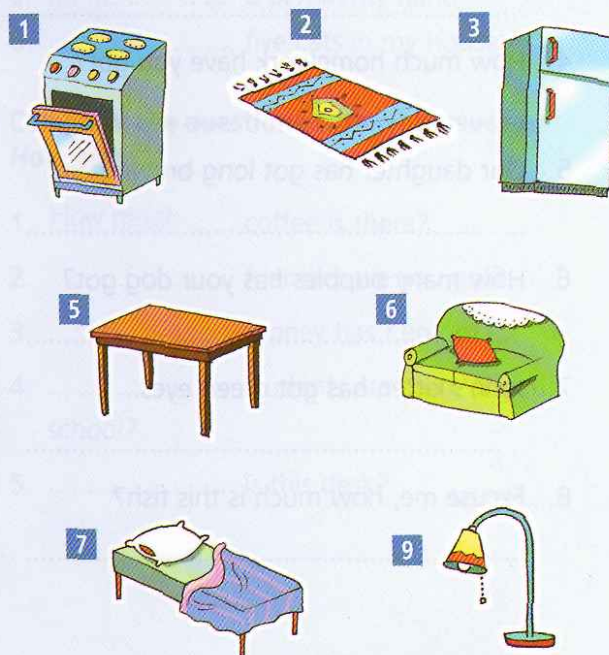
**4** Do the puzzle. Use the pictures.



Across →



Down ↓



**5 Complete the chart.**

I / You / We / They	He / She / It
1. like	likes
2. read	
3. do	
4. dance	
5. watch	
6. get	
7. finish	
8. love	
9. go	
10. study	
11. teach	
12. live	

**6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.**

*study go work teach like read*

- Janet ..... *likes* ..... British food.
- Helen ..... English at a language school.
- Alberto and Ken ..... in restaurants.
- Carmen ..... to a computer class on Mondays.
- Janet ..... English at a language school.
- I ..... books in Japanese in the evenings.

**7 Complete the sentences with the words below.**

*Italian food going likes listening*

- Ken ..... *likes* ..... his job.
- I like .....
- Carmen likes ..... to shops.
- We like ..... to jazz music.

**8 Translate the sentences.**

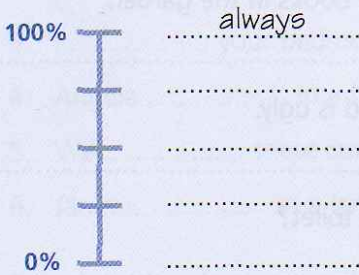
- I like coffee.  
.....
- I like reading books in the garden.  
.....
- This cupboard is ugly.  
.....
- Where is the toilet?  
.....
- We live in a small flat.  
.....
- Let's go to the fifth floor.  
.....
- Have you got a dining-room?  
.....
- I like your curtains.  
.....

**9 Choose the correct answer.**

- Where do you live?  
 (a) I live in a small flat.  
 b. I like London.
- Have you got a garden?  
 a. It's in the living-room.  
 b. Yes, I have.
- Where's Ann?  
 a. It's on the sixth floor.  
 b. She's in the kitchen.
- Do you like this lamp?  
 a. Yes, it's nice.  
 b. It's blue.
- Where are the fridges?  
 a. They're ugly.  
 b. They're on the second floor.

**1 Write the adverbs of frequency in the correct places.**

*sometimes never always*  
*often usually*



**2 Write the times in words.**

- a. 6.15 *quarter past six* .....
- b. 7.45 .....
- c. 9.30 .....
- d. 10.00 .....
- e. 11.15 .....
- f. 1.10 .....
- g. 3.30 .....
- h. 5.50 .....

**3 Write the times in numbers.**

- 1. quarter past eight ..... *8.15* .....
- 2. midnight .....
- 3. quarter to two .....
- 4. four o'clock .....
- 5. ten to seven .....
- 6. half past nine .....
- 7. quarter to six .....
- 8. midday .....
- 9. ten past ten .....
- 10. eleven o'clock .....

**4 Write the sentences in the negative.**

- 1. He gets up early.  
*He doesn't get up early.* .....
- 2. I start work in the morning.  
.....
- 3. Angela and Tony go out in the evening.  
.....
- 4. Janet reads in the evening.  
.....
- 5. *Our children live in London.*  
.....
- 6. Alberto gets up very late.  
.....
- 7. Carmen goes to bed early.  
.....
- 8. We get home at six o'clock.  
.....

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

- 1. .... *Does* ..... Alberto work in the morning?
- 2. .... you like your job?
- 3. .... your parents live in London?
- 4. .... you get up early?
- 5. When ..... your teacher start work?
- 6. .... Carmen usually have breakfast?
- 7. .... your boyfriend work?
- 8. When ..... the lesson start?

**6** Write the sentences as Yes / No questions.

- He listens to the radio.  
Does he listen to the radio? .....
- Ken works in a restaurant.  
.....
- Angela and Tony have dinner at eight.  
.....
- Janet teaches English.  
.....
- Helen studies English.  
.....
- You have tea at midnight.  
.....

**7** Look at the pictures below and answer the questions in words.

- When does he have lunch?  
He has lunch at half past one. ....
- When does he have breakfast?  
.....
- When does he have dinner?  
.....
- When does he have tea?  
.....

07:00



19:30



16:00



13:30



**8** Complete the chart with the words below.

often get up ~~dinner~~ sometimes  
breakfast start work always lunch  
go to bed

Meals	Daily Routines	Adverbs of Frequency
dinner		

**9** Complete the sentences with the words below.

quarter tonight finish Fridays ~~late~~

- I'm tired because I go to bed  
..... late .....
- I usually ..... work at midnight.
- It's ..... past four.
- Let's have dinner at a restaurant  
.....
- I don't work on .....

**10** Translate the sentences.

- I finish work at eleven o'clock.  
.....
- She always goes to bed very late.  
.....
- What time is it?  
.....
- It's half past six.  
.....
- When do you usually have breakfast?  
.....
- He doesn't have lunch at home.  
.....
- You never get up very early.  
.....
- Alberto gets home late.  
.....



**6** Find eight places in the city in the puzzle and write them under the correct picture.

c	l	o	t	h	e	s	s	h	o	p
i	b	s	p	o	s	l	b	t	f	u
n	f	z	a	s	f	e	n	a	p	b
e	s	s	o	p	e	f	o	k	n	a
m	a	c	l	i	b	r	a	r	y	k
a	p	o	s	t	o	f	f	i	c	e
b	i	t	b	a	k	e	r	y	h	y
m	p	e	m	l	i	b	p	o	t	s



1. *clothes shop*.....



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



5. ....



6. ....



7. ....



8. ....

**7** Complete the sentences with the words below.

*birthday* ~~*cook*~~ *on* *dance* *buy*

- I can .....*cook*..... dinner for you.
- You can ..... popcorn at the cinema.
- Do you ..... at parties?
- My ..... is in May.
- The lesson is ..... Thursday morning.

**8** Choose the correct answer.

- Do you want to go dancing?  
 a. Yes, I do.  
 b. No, I'm not.
- Can you come to the party?  
 a. I'm late.  
 b. No, I can't.
- Can you cook English food?  
 a. I like it.  
 b. Yes, I can.
- When's your birthday?  
 a. It's in December.  
 b. It's on Tuesday morning.
- Let's go to the cinema.  
 a. No, let's go to hospital.  
 b. No, let's go to a restaurant.

**9** Translate the sentences.

- We can speak English.  
 .....
- I can't come to the party.  
 .....
- Can you dance?  
 .....
- My birthday's in August.  
 .....
- I can buy a birthday cake.  
 .....
- Let's have a party on Sunday.  
 .....
- Do you dance at the pub?  
 .....
- I watch TV at the weekend.  
 .....

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

- Ken and Cheng ..... *are* ..... eating right now.
- Angela ..... waiting for me at school.
- I ..... working right now.
- You ..... talking to me.
- Carmen ..... **not reading** a book at the moment.
- Alberto and I ..... **not having** dinner now.
- The cat ..... sleeping right now.
- We ..... **listening to music**.

**2 What's the verb?**

- plees ..... *sleep* .....
- pleh .....
- yalp .....
- teem .....
- og tuo .....
- nclae .....
- nru .....
- tiaw .....

**3 Complete the chart.**

1. dance	dancing
2. play	
3. sleep	
4. do	
5. study	
6. live	
7. run	
8. write	
9. get	
10. teach	
11. wait	
12. talk	

**4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.**

- Angela and you ..... *are writing* ..... (write) an e-mail.
- I ..... (watch) TV right now.
- The dog ..... (not eat) its food now.
- Helen ..... (not clean) the flat at the moment.
- We ..... (study) for an English test.
- Cheng ..... (drive) to work right now.
- You ..... (not help) me.
- My friends ..... (not wait) for me at the pub.

**5 Write the sentences as Yes / No questions.**

- You are listening to me.  
*Are you listening to me?* .....
- Janet is teaching at the moment.  
.....
- We are dancing now.  
.....
- Angela and Helen are talking right now.  
.....
- I am helping you.  
.....
- Ken is playing football.  
.....

**6 Write the words as pairs of opposites.**

~~happy~~    ~~noisy~~    ~~boring~~    ~~slow~~  
~~interesting~~    ~~sad~~    ~~quiet~~    ~~fast~~

- happy* ..... - *sad* .....
- ..... - .....
- ..... - .....
- ..... - .....



**7 Translate the sentences.**

1. I'm going out now.  
.....
2. What are you doing?  
.....
3. This book is boring.  
.....
4. We're watching a football match.  
.....
5. Helen isn't sleeping at the moment.  
.....
6. Are you waiting for me?  
.....

**8 Choose the correct answer.**

1. Are you working now?  
 a. Yes, I am.  
 b. Yes, I do.
2. Have you got a job?  
 a. Yes, I do.  
 b. Yes, I have.
3. Do you start work early?  
 a. No, I'm not.  
 b. No, I don't.
4. Does Ken like his job?  
 a. No, he doesn't.  
 b. No, he isn't.
5. Is Alberto married?  
 a. No, he doesn't.  
 b. No, he isn't.
6. Do you like English?  
 a. Yes, I am.  
 b. Yes, I do.
7. Have they got a house?  
 a. Yes, they have.  
 b. Yes, they do.
8. Can you drive a car?  
 a. Yes, I am.  
 b. Yes, I can.

**9 Complete the puzzle. Look at the clues below.**

**Across →**

2. Americans ... English.
5. I have ... every morning.
9. There are five ... on a person's hands.
10. The opposite of **white** is ... .
11. A ... works in a restaurant.
12. I'm not sad. I'm ... .

**Down ↓**

1. The opposite of **tall** is ... .
3. Your mother's sister is your ... .
4. I ... football in the park.
6. People usually ... at night.
7. Some doctors work in a ... .
8. The fridge is in the ... .
11. My friends and I ... TV every evening.

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## LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO

I	(siempre con mayúscula) yo
you	tú, usted
he	él
she	ella
it	ello (no se suele traducir; se usa para referirse a una cosa o animal)
we	nosotros/as
you	vosotros/as, ustedes
they	ellos/as

- Se llaman así porque siempre hacen de sujeto en la oración, y para que esta sea correcta y tenga sentido nunca pueden faltar. Los pronombres personales sujeto siempre van delante del verbo, excepto en las oraciones interrogativas.

- En plural no varían de género, valen igual para el masculino que para el femenino.

*I am the teacher.* (Yo soy el profesor.)

*You are Italian.* (Tú eres / Usted es italiano.)

*Peter is a man. He is from Greece.*  
(Peter es un hombre. Él es de Grecia.)

*Mary is a woman. She is English.*  
(Mary es una mujer. Ella es inglesa.)

*Italy is a country. It is next to France.*  
(Italia es un país. Está al lado de Francia.)

*We are waiters.* (Nosotros somos camareros.)

*You are tall.* (Vosotros sois / Ustedes son altos.)

*My friends are here. They are Mexican.*  
(Mis amigos están aquí. Ellos son mejicanos.)

## EL PRESENTE DEL VERBO TO BE

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I am		I'm	
you are		you're	
he	is	he's	
she		she's	
it		it's	
we	are	we're	
you		you're	
they		they're	

- Este verbo suele traducirse por *ser* o *estar*, pero cuando indicamos la edad se traduce por *tener*.

*I am (I'm) a student.* (Yo soy estudiante.)

*He is at school.* (Él está en el colegio.)

*She is 20 years old.* (Ella tiene 20 años.)

- También lo utilizamos para preguntar el precio de las cosas.

*How much is it? It's £5.*  
(¿Cuánto es? 5 libras.)

NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I am not		I'm not	
you are not		you aren't / you're not	
he	is not	he isn't / he's not	
she		she isn't / she's not	
it		it isn't / it's not	
we	are not	we aren't / we're not	
you		you aren't / you're not	
they		they aren't / they're not	

- Para formar una frase en negativa tan sólo hay que colocar la partícula **not** detrás del verbo **to be**.

- Como puedes ver en el cuadro, hay dos formas contraídas: una se forma añadiendo la contracción al verbo y otra añadiéndola al pronombre sujeto. Se pueden usar indistintamente, pero recuerda que **not** jamás va contraído con **am**, sólo con **is** y **are**.

*She is English.* (Ella es inglesa.)

*She is not (isn't) French. / She's not French.*  
(Ella no es francesa.)

*They are teachers.* (Son profesores.)

*They are not (aren't) doctors. / They're not doctors.*  
(No son médicos.)

## EJERCICIO

Pon en negativa las siguientes frases.

- He is Japanese.
- We are friends.
- It is a dictionary.
- You are Chinese.
- They are English.

AFIRMATIVA		INTERROGATIVA	
I am		Am I ... ?	
you are		Are you ... ?	
he	is	Is he ... ?	
she		Is she ... ?	
it		Is it ... ?	
we	are	Are we ... ?	
you		Are you ... ?	
they		Are they ... ?	

- Para formar la interrogativa con el verbo **to be** ponemos **am, is** y **are** delante del sujeto, que puede ser un pronombre personal o un sustantivo. En inglés, el signo de interrogación sólo se pone al final de la pregunta.

*They are Chinese.* (Ellos son chinos.)  
**Are they Chinese?** (¿Son chinos?)  
*Pierre is from France.* (Pierre es de Francia.)  
**Is Pierre from France?** (¿Pierre es de Francia?)

**EJERCICIO**

**Pon en interrogativa las siguientes frases.**

1. Jane is Italian.
2. You are a student.
3. The teachers are English.
4. I am from Mexico.
5. She is Mary.

**Preguntas con partículas interrogativas**

- Estas preguntas no se pueden contestar con un **sí** o un **no**, requieren una respuesta más completa.

**What?** (¿Qué?/¿Cuál?)  
**How?** (¿Cómo?)  
**How often?** (¿Con qué frecuencia?)  
**Where?** (¿Dónde?)  
**Who?** (¿Quién/es?)  
**What is your name?**  
 (¿Cuál es tu nombre? / ¿Cómo te llamas?)  
**How are you?** (¿Cómo estás?)  
**Where is your friend?** (¿Dónde está tu amigo?)  
**Who is the director?** (¿Quién es el director?)

**LOS ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS**

<b>my</b>	mi, mis
<b>your</b>	tu, tus, su, sus (de usted)
<b>his</b>	su, sus (de él)
<b>her</b>	su, sus (de ella)
<b>its</b>	su, sus (de cosa o animal)
<b>our</b>	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
<b>your</b>	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, su, sus (de ustedes)
<b>their</b>	su, sus (de ellos/as)

RESPUESTAS BREVES	
AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Yes, he	No, he
Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>isn't</b> .
Yes, it	No, it
Yes, we	No, we
Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Yes, they	No, they

- Las respuestas breves son las que damos con un simple **sí** o **no**, pero en inglés, además de **yes** o **no** necesitan sujeto y verbo. El sujeto siempre es un pronombre personal y el verbo **to be** debe usarse sin contraer en afirmativa pero contraído en negativa.

*Is the teacher in class?* Yes, **he is**. / No, **he isn't**.  
 (¿Está el profesor en clase? Sí. / No.)  
*Are you Irish?* Yes, **I am**. / No, **I'm not**.  
 (¿Eres irlandés? Sí. / No.)  
*Are they ten years old?* Yes, **they are**. / No, **they aren't**.  
 (¿Tienen diez años? Sí. / No.)

**EJERCICIO**

**Contesta con respuestas breves.**

1. Is your name Jane? No, .....
2. Are you English? Yes, .....
3. Is the doctor here? No, .....
4. Are you in London? Yes, .....
5. Is she a teacher? No, .....

- Van delante del nombre que indica lo que poseemos, sin importar que sea una cosa o varias pues son iguales en singular que en plural.
- Por su forma es fácil saber quién es el poseedor, sobre todo en la 3ª persona del singular ya que **his** indica un poseedor masculino, **her** uno femenino e **its** uno neutro (cosa o animal).

*my pencil* (mi lápiz)  
*my friends* (mis amigas)  
*your address* (tu dirección, su dirección [de usted])  
*your teachers* (tus profesores, sus profesores [de usted])  
*his sister* (su hermana [de él])  
*his brothers* (sus hermanos [de él])  
*her watch* (su reloj [de ella])  
*her jackets* (sus chaquetas [de ella])  
*its food* (su comida)  
*its eyes* (sus ojos)  
*our school* (nuestro colegio)  
*our classes* (nuestras clases)  
*your bike* (vuestra bici, su bici [de ustedes])  
*your books* (vuestros libros, sus libros [de ustedes])  
*their car* (su coche [de ellos/as])  
*their chairs* (sus sillas [de ellos/as])

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mi trabajo         | 5. Nuestro camarero      |
| 2. Tu médico          | 6. Sus libros (de ellas) |
| 3. Su nombre (de él)  | 7. Vuestra profesora     |
| 4. Su lápiz (de ella) | 8. Su nombre (de animal) |

**A / AN**

- El artículo indefinido **a / an** va delante de un nombre contable en singular y se traduce por *un, una*. La única diferencia que hay entre los dos es que **an** se usa cuando la siguiente palabra empieza por vocal o por **h** muda, es decir, que no se pronuncia.

*I've got a book.* (Tengo un libro.)

*She's got an ice cream.* (Ella tiene un helado.)

*An hour has got sixty minutes.*  
(Una hora tiene sesenta minutos.)

**EL PLURAL DE LOS NOMBRES**

**El plural regular**

- Se forma añadiendo una **s** al nombre singular.

<i>book</i>	<i>books</i>
<i>pencil</i>	<i>pencils</i>
<i>computer</i>	<i>computers</i>

- Si el nombre singular acaba en consonante + **y**, cambia la **y** por **i** y añade las letras **es**.

<i>country</i>	<i>countries</i>
<i>dictionary</i>	<i>dictionaries</i>

- Pero si acaba en vocal + **y** sólo se añade la **s**.

<i>day</i>	<i>days</i>
<i>boy</i>	<i>boys</i>

**Los plurales irregulares**

- Algunos nombres forman el plural sin seguir ninguna regla y hay que aprenderlos de memoria.

<i>child</i> (niño/a)	<i>children</i> (niños/as)
<i>man</i> (hombre)	<i>men</i> (hombres)
<i>woman</i> (mujer)	<i>women</i> (mujeres)

**THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE**

- Son pronombres demostrativos que se refieren al nombre que va detrás del verbo **to be**.
- This** indica algo singular y cercano, y significa *este, esta, esto*. **That** señala algo singular pero que está lejos, y por tanto significa *ese, esa, eso o aquel, aquella, aquello*.

*This is my mother.* (Esta es mi madre.) [está a tu lado]

*That is my favourite restaurant.* (Aquel es mi restaurante favorito.) [lo señalas en la distancia]

- These** indica algo plural y cercano, y se traduce por *estos, estas*, mientras que **those** indica algo plural y lejano y por tanto significa *esos, esas o aquellos, aquellas*.

*These are my books.* (Estos son mis libros.)

*Those are our houses.* (Esas son nuestras casas.)

- Cuando funcionan como adjetivos demostrativos van delante de un nombre. Entonces **this** y **that** no pueden traducirse como *esto, eso o aquello*.

*This actress is Japanese.*  
(Esta actriz es japonesa.)

*That man is sad.*  
(Ese hombre está triste.)

*These toys are new.*  
(Estos juguetes son nuevos.)

*Those women are shop assistants.*  
(Esas mujeres son dependientas de una tienda.)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

- Esto es un libro.
- Esta mujer es inglesa.
- Aquello es una mesa.
- Aquellos son libros.
- Estos son números.
- Aquellas son peluqueras.

**EL VERBO HAVE GOT**

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I	have got	I've got
you		you've got
he	has got	he's got
she		she's got
it		it's got
we	have got	we've got
you		you've got
they		they've got

- Significa *tener* y sirve para expresar lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo cuando lo describimos.

*She has got (She's got) a dog.* (Tiene un perro.)

*I have got (I've got) a cat.* (Tengo un gato.)

NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I	have not got	I	haven't got
you	have not got	you	haven't got
he	has not got	he	hasn't got
she	has not got	she	hasn't got
it	has not got	it	hasn't got
we	have not got	we	haven't got
you	have not got	you	haven't got
they	have not got	they	haven't got

- En negativa se pone **not** o **n't** detrás de **have** y de **has**.  
*I have not (haven't) got a chair.* (No tengo silla.)  
*He has not (hasn't) got a girlfriend.* (Él no tiene novia.)

AFIRMATIVA		INTERROGATIVA	
I	have got	Have I got ... ?	
you	have got	Have you got ... ?	
he	has got	Has he got ... ?	
she	has got	Has she got ... ?	
it	has got	Has it got ... ?	
we	have got	Have we got ... ?	
you	have got	Have you got ... ?	
they	have got	Have they got ... ?	

- En interrogativa se coloca **have** / **has** delante del sujeto.  
*Have you got three children?* (¿Tienes tres hijos?)  
*Has Pam got a red car?* (¿Tiene Pam un coche rojo?)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

- Tenemos un amigo.
- ¿Tienes hermanos y hermanas?
- No tengo ordenador.
- ¿Tenéis una hermana?
- Ella no tiene teléfono.

RESPUESTAS BREVES			
AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA	
Yes, I	have.	No, I	haven't.
Yes, you	have.	No, you	haven't.
Yes, he	has.	No, he	hasn't.
Yes, she	has.	No, she	hasn't.
Yes, it	has.	No, it	hasn't.
Yes, we	have.	No, we	haven't.
Yes, you	have.	No, you	haven't.
Yes, they	have.	No, they	haven't.

- Para contestar brevemente a las preguntas con **have got** se usa **yes** o **no**, y luego el pronombre personal sujeto y **have** / **has** o **haven't** / **hasn't** (sin **got**).

*Have you got a grandchild? Yes, I have.*  
 (¿Tienes un nieto? Sí.)

*Have you got two aunts? No, I haven't.*  
 (¿Tienes dos tías? No.)

*Has your father got a sister? Yes, he has.*  
 (¿Tiene tu padre una hermana? Sí.)

*Has this class got a computer? No, it hasn't.*  
 (¿Tiene un ordenador esta clase? No.)

**EJERCICIO**

Contesta con respuestas breves.

- Have you got three sisters? No, .....
- Have Mary and John got a radio? Yes, .....
- Has Peter got a wife? Yes, .....
- Has Jane got a boyfriend? No, .....
- Has the house got four bedrooms? Yes, .....

**LOS NOMBRES CONTABLES Y LOS NO CONTABLES**

- Los nombres contables, que se pueden contar, tienen singular y plural y pueden llevar delante un artículo (**a, an, some, the**) o un numeral: *a snake, an eye, some children, the teacher, three chairs* ...

- Los nombres no contables no se pueden contar porque se refieren a sustancias y cosas abstractas; sólo tienen singular y pueden llevar delante **some**.

*coffee*                      *some coffee*  
*homework*                  *some homework*

**SOME / ANY**

- Some** sólo se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas. Delante de nombres contables en plural significa *unos/as, algunos/as*, pero delante de nombres no contables significa *un poco de, algo de*. En algunas ocasiones puede no traducirse.

*I've got some pencils.*  
 (Tengo unos / algunos lápices.)

*She's got some money.*  
 (Tiene [un poco de] dinero.)

- Any** acompaña a nombres contables en plural y no contables. Significa *ningún/a, nada* en las oraciones negativas, pero *algunos/as, algo de* en las interrogativas. También puede no traducirse.

*I haven't got any brothers.*  
 (No tengo ningún hermano. / No tengo hermanos.)

*Have you got any homework today?*  
 (¿Tienes deberes hoy?)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

1. Tengo una televisión.
2. No tengo ninguna amiga.
3. ¿Tienes algún hermano?
4. No tenemos una recepcionista.
5. ¿Tienes una tía?

**EL GENITIVO SAJÓN**

**El genitivo sajón con singular**

- Se usa para indicar de quién es algo. Para ello añadimos un apóstrofo (') y una s al poseedor.  
*my father's watch* (el reloj de mi padre)  
*my uncle's wife* (la esposa de mi tío)  
*the teacher's book* (el libro del profesor)
- Si utilizamos el nombre propio del poseedor, no ponemos artículo.  
*Emily's bedroom* (el dormitorio de Emily)
- Si el nombre del poseedor acaba en s sólo le añadimos el apóstrofo (o las dos cosas, aunque lo más frecuente es la primera opción).  
*James' coat / James's coat* (el abrigo de James)
- Si hay más de un poseedor, sólo añadimos el apóstrofo y la s al segundo.  
*John and Mary's house is big.*  
 (La casa de John y Mary es grande.)
- En caso de que el poseedor no indique el nombre de personas, animales, países, etc., se debe usar la preposición **of**:  
*the name of the street* (el nombre de la calle)  
*the street's name*

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

1. La hermana de Luis.
2. El pelo de tu hermana.
3. El diccionario de mi profesor.
4. El libro de mi amigo.
5. El dormitorio de Thomas.

**El genitivo sajón con plural**

- Si el nombre del poseedor es plural y termina en s, sólo se pone el apóstrofo, pero si es un plural irregular, añadimos las dos cosas.  
*the boys' notebooks* (los cuadernos de los chicos)  
*the women's husbands* (los maridos de las mujeres)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

1. La habitación de los niños.
2. La casa de mis amigos.
3. Los libros de las niñas.
4. El examen de los estudiantes.
5. Los coches de los hombres.

**EL ORDEN DE LOS ADJETIVOS EN LA ORACIÓN**

- Los adjetivos en inglés van colocados delante del nombre y no varían de género ni de número; es decir, tienen la misma forma en masculino y femenino, singular y plural.  
*the small chair* (la silla pequeña)  
*the small dogs* (los perros pequeños)
- También pueden ir colocados después del verbo **to be**.  
*This bed is old.* (Esta cama es vieja.)  
*That boy is good-looking.* (Ese chico es guapo.)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

1. Tu nombre es bonito.
2. Mi coche es grande.
3. Los niños son buenos.
4. Nuestra hija es guapa.
5. Mi padre es guapo.
6. Tengo un hijo alto.
7. Nuestro profesor está delgado.
8. Nuestra casa tiene habitaciones pequeñas.
9. Mi madre tiene el pelo corto.
10. Este es un libro fantástico.

**THERE IS / THERE ARE**

AFIRMATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
There is	There's
There are	—

- **There is** significa que hay una cosa y por eso va seguido de un nombre contable en singular o de un nombre no contable. **There are** significa que hay dos cosas o más y sólo puede ir con nombres contables en plural.  
*There is (There's) a snake.* (Hay una serpiente.)

*There is (There's) some water in the bottle.*  
(Hay agua en la botella.)

*There are three girls in the cinema.*  
(Hay tres chicas en el cine.)

**NEGATIVA**

**FORMA CONTRAÍDA**

**There is not**  
**There are not**

**There isn't**  
**There aren't**

- La negativa se forma añadiendo **not** o **n't** detrás de **is / are**.

*There is not (isn't) a park near here.*  
(No hay ningún parque cerca de aquí.)

*There is not (isn't) any apple juice in the fridge.*  
(No hay zumo de manzana en el frigorífico.)

*There are not (aren't) any chairs in the library.*  
(No hay ninguna silla en la biblioteca.)

**INTERROGATIVA**

**RESPUESTAS BREVES**

**Is there ... ?**  
  
**Are there ... ?**

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

- Las preguntas empiezan con **is** o **are**, pero en las respuestas breves volvemos al orden normal y, si son negativas, usamos las formas contraídas.

*Is there a ball? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.*  
(¿Hay un balón? Sí. / No.)

*Is there any homework? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.*  
(¿Hay deberes? Sí. / No.)

*Are there two books here? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.*  
(¿Hay dos libros aquí? Sí. / No.)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

1. Hay un escritorio en el dormitorio.
2. Hay diez estudiantes en la clase.
3. No hay nada de dinero aquí.
4. No hay sillas en la cocina.
5. ¿Hay un bolígrafo encima del escritorio?
6. ¿Hay algún gato aquí?

**HOW MUCH / HOW MANY**

- Usamos estas dos expresiones para preguntar por la cantidad de algo que queremos saber.

- **How much?** (¿Cuánto/a?) sólo se usa delante de nombres no contables.

*How much orange juice is there?*  
(¿Cuánto zumo de naranja hay?)

- Si no va seguido de un nombre sino del verbo **to be**, es para preguntar el precio de una cosa.

*How much is the jacket?*  
(¿Cuánto cuesta la chaqueta?)

- **How many?** (¿Cuántos/as?) sólo va con nombres contables en plural.

*How many pets have you got?*  
(¿Cuántas mascotas tienes?)

**EJERCICIO**

Completa las preguntas con **How much** o **How many**.

1. ... children have you got?
2. ... coffee is there?
3. ... books have you got?
4. ... homework have we got?
5. ... is this table?

**EL PRESENT SIMPLE EN AFIRMATIVA**

AFIRMATIVA		TRADUCCIÓN
I		ando
you	walk	andas
he		él anda
she	walks	ella anda
it		anda
we		andamos
you	walk	andáis
they		andan

- El *Present Simple* se usa para expresar hechos habituales, situaciones y estados.

*I start work at nine o'clock.*  
(Empiezo a trabajar a las nueve.)

*We usually run in the afternoon.*  
(Normalmente corremos por la tarde.)

*They get up late on Sundays.*  
(Ellos se levantan tarde los domingos.)

- **MUY IMPORTANTE:** la tercera persona del singular añade una **s** al final.

*She lives in a flat.* (Ella vive en un piso.)

*She works in the morning.* (Ella trabaja por la mañana.)

- Sin embargo, los siguientes verbos añaden **es**:

- Los acabados en **consonante + y**, que además cambian la **y** por **i**.

*study studies*

- Los terminados en **ch**.

*teach teaches*

- Los que acaban en **o**.

*go goes*



- No olvides nunca poner el sujeto en inglés, bien sea nombre o pronombre, aunque este último rara vez se traduzca.

*I dance.* (Yo bailo / Bailo.)

*My father studies English.* (Mi padre estudia inglés.)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

- Yo vivo en Brighton.
- Estudiamos en el colegio.
- Ella ve la tele los viernes.
- Ellos trabajan en el hospital.
- Me levanto pronto.

**EL VERBO LIKE + SUSTANTIVO**

- Para expresar gustos y preferencias se utiliza el verbo **like** (*gustar*) seguido de un nombre.

*I like chocolate.* (Me gusta el chocolate.)

*He likes fruit.* (Le gusta la fruta.)

- Para poner este verbo en negativa utiliza **don't / doesn't**, y para la interrogativa recuerda poner **do / does** delante del sujeto.

*I don't like this song.*  
(No me gusta esta canción.)

*She doesn't like animals.*  
(A ella no le gustan los animales.)

*Do you like books?*  
(¿Te gustan los libros?)

*Does he like Italian food?*  
(¿Le gusta la comida italiana?)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

- Les gusta la música.
- Me gustan los jardines.
- A él le gusta Londres.
- Te gustan los coches rojos.
- A ella le gusta la comida china.

**EL VERBO LIKE + VERBO + ING**

- Para indicar lo que nos gusta o no nos gusta hacer utilizamos el verbo **like** seguido de un verbo terminado en **ing**.

*I like doing sport.*  
(Me gusta hacer deporte.)

*He doesn't like speaking in class.*  
(No le gusta hablar en clase.)

*Do you like listening to music?*  
(¿Te gusta escuchar música?)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

- Me gusta leer libros.
- A Jack le gusta jugar al fútbol.
- Te gusta estudiar inglés.
- Nos gusta vivir en Londres.
- Me gusta escuchar música.

**LOS ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA**

- Son palabras muy usadas con el *Present Simple* porque expresan la frecuencia con que hacemos algo. Los principales son estos:

- always* (siempre)
- usually* (normalmente)
- often* (a menudo)
- sometimes* (a veces, algunas veces)
- never* (nunca)

- Siempre van entre el sujeto y el verbo, excepto cuando se trata del verbo **to be**, pues entonces van detrás de él.

*He usually goes to bed at ten o'clock.*  
(Él normalmente se acuesta a las diez.)

*I am never late.* (Nunca llego tarde.)

**EL PRESENT SIMPLE EN NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA**

NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I	do not walk	I	don't walk
you		you	
he	does not walk	he	doesn't walk
she		she	
it		it	
we	do not walk	we	don't walk
you		you	
they		they	

- Con **I, you, we** y **they** la negativa del *Present Simple* se forma poniendo **do not** delante del verbo en la forma base. En la conversación se usa más la forma contraída **don't**.

*I like tea.* (Me gusta el té.)

*I do not (don't) like tea.* (No me gusta el té.)

*You study Greek.* (Estudias griego.)

*You do not (don't) study Greek.* (No estudias griego.)

*We read books.* (Leemos libros.)

*We do not (don't) read books.* (No leemos libros.)

*They live in Bristol.* (Viven en Bristol.)

*They do not (don't) live in Bristol.* (No viven en Bristol.)

- Con **he, she** e **it** la negativa se forma con **does not** o la contracción **doesn't** y el verbo en la forma base. Fíjate en cómo pierde la **s** que añade en afirmativa.  
*He speaks German.* (Él habla alemán.)  
*He **does not (doesn't)** speak German.* (Él no habla alemán.)  
*My mother works in an office.* (Mi madre trabaja en una oficina.)  
*My mother **does not (doesn't)** work in an office.* (Mi madre no trabaja en una oficina.)  
*It sleeps on the sofa.* (Duerme en el sofá.)  
*It **does not (doesn't)** sleep on the sofa.* (No duerme en el sofá.)

**EJERCICIO**

Pon en negativa las siguientes frases.

1. I work here.
2. He lives in Paris.
3. My mother works in a restaurant.
4. I like this colour.
5. My friend likes my car.
6. My father listens to the radio.

INTERROGATIVA			
<b>Do</b>	I	<b>walk?</b>	¿Ando?
	you		¿Andas?
	he		¿Él anda?
<b>Does</b>	she	<b>walk?</b>	¿Ella anda?
	it		¿Anda?
	we		¿Andamos?
<b>Do</b>	you	<b>walk?</b>	¿Andáis?
	they		¿Andan?

- Con **I, you, we** y **they** la interrogativa del *Present Simple* se forma poniendo **do** delante del sujeto.  
*I study in the evenings.* (Estudio por las tardes.)  
***Do I study in the evenings?*** (¿Estudio por las tardes?)  
*They live on the third floor.* (Ellos viven en el tercer piso.)  
***Do they live on the third floor?*** (¿Viven en el tercer piso?)
- Con **he, she** e **it** la interrogativa se forma con **does**, y como este verbo auxiliar ya está en 3ª persona del singular, el verbo principal se pone en la forma base.  
*He eats sausages.* (Él come salchichas.)  
***Does he eat sausages?*** (¿Él come salchichas?)

- Los verbos **to be** y **have got** no necesitan **do / does** en negativa ni en interrogativa.  
*Is your birthday in June?* (¿Es tu cumpleaños en junio?)  
*Have you got my notebook?* (¿Tienes mi cuaderno?)

**EJERCICIO**

Pon en interrogativa las siguientes frases.

1. I love my boyfriend.
2. He likes my flat.
3. Her father lives in Rome.
4. We study English.
5. His family has breakfast in the kitchen.

RESPUESTAS BREVES			
AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA	
Yes, I	<b>do.</b>	No, I	<b>don't.</b>
Yes, you		No, you	
Yes, he		No, he	
Yes, she	<b>does.</b>	No, she	<b>doesn't.</b>
Yes, it		No, it	
Yes, we		No, we	
Yes, you	<b>do.</b>	No, you	<b>don't.</b>
Yes, they		No, they	

- En las respuestas breves se usa el pronombre sujeto y **do** o **does** si son afirmativas o **don't** y **doesn't** si son negativas.  
*Do you watch TV? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.* (¿Ves la televisión? Sí. / No.)  
*Does she go to the cinema? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.* (¿Ella va al cine? Sí. / No.)

**Preguntas con partículas interrogativas**

- Para hacer preguntas en *Present Simple* con las partículas interrogativas **who, what, where, when, how, how often**, etc., ponemos la partícula en primer lugar, y a continuación **do** o **does** seguido del sujeto y del verbo en la forma base.  
*What do you do at 18:00? I listen to music.* (¿Qué haces a las 18:00? Escucho música.)  
*How does she go to work? She goes by car.* (¿Cómo va a trabajar? Ella va en coche.)  
*How often do you go to the cinema? Every day.* (¿Con qué frecuencia vas al cine? Todos los días.)

- En el caso de **to be** y **have got**, como no llevan **do / does** en las preguntas, sólo ponemos la partícula interrogativa al principio e invertimos el orden del sujeto y el verbo.

*When is your birthday?*

(¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?)

*What have you got in your hand?*

(¿Qué tienes en la mano?)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

1. ¿Dónde estudia Helen? Estudia en mi casa.
2. ¿Dónde coméis? Comemos en la oficina.
3. ¿Qué os gusta? Nos gusta la música.
4. ¿Cuándo se acuestan? A las 22:30.
5. ¿Qué hacen los niños? Ellos leen libros.

**CAN**

- Es un verbo que se utiliza para expresar habilidad (*saber*) y posibilidad (*poder*).
- En la 3ª persona del singular no añade **s** y siempre va seguido de otro verbo en la forma base.

*I can come to the party.* (Puedo venir a la fiesta.)

*My mother can drive.* (Mi madre sabe conducir.)

*They can speak Chinese.*

(Ellos saben hablar chino.)

- En negativa sólo se le añade **not**, sin separación, o se usa la forma contraída **can't**.

*I cannot / can't cook.* (No sé cocinar.)

*He cannot / can't walk.* (Él no puede andar.)

- Para hacer preguntas tan sólo hay que colocar **can** delante del sujeto. En las respuestas breves se vuelve al orden normal, usando el pronombre sujeto y **can** o **can't**, según sean afirmativas o negativas.

*Can they go to the bank? Yes, they can. / No, they can't.* (¿Pueden ir al banco? Sí. / No.)

*Can you swim? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.* (¿Sabes nadar? Sí. / No.)

- También utilizamos **can** en preguntas para pedir permiso.

*Can I go to the park?* (¿Puedo ir al parque?)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

1. Sé cocinar.
2. Lisa no sabe hablar inglés.
3. Podemos cenar en un restaurante.
4. Ellos no saben conducir.
5. ¿Puedes venir a la fiesta?

**LAS PREPOSICIONES DE TIEMPO ON, IN, AT**

- Utilizamos **on** con los nombres de los días de la semana (los cuales siempre se escriben con mayúscula en inglés) y en otras expresiones.

*on Tuesday* (el martes)

*on Tuesday morning* (el martes por la mañana)

*on my birthday* (en mi cumpleaños)

- Usamos **in** con las partes del día, los meses (que también se escriben con mayúscula) y los años.

*in the morning / afternoon / evening*

(por la mañana / tarde)

Excepción: *at night* (por la noche)

*in May* (en mayo)

*in 2006* (en 2006)

- Usamos **at** con las horas y otras expresiones.

*at 5 o'clock* (a las cinco en punto)

*at the weekend* (el fin de semana)

*at midday* (al mediodía)

*at midnight* (a medianoche)

**EJERCICIO**

**Traduce.**

1. Tengo una fiesta en mayo.
2. Mis padres van de compras los lunes.
3. Mi cumpleaños es en junio.
4. Tengo clase de inglés por la mañana.
5. Tengo clase de inglés el viernes por la mañana.

**EL PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I	am talking	I	'm talking
you	are talking	you	're talking
he	is talking	he	's talking
she		she	
it	are talking	it	're talking
we		we	
you	are talking	you	're talking
they		they	

- El *Present Continuous* expresa acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento mismo de hablar o en el periodo de tiempo presente.

- La afirmativa se forma con el presente del verbo **to be** como auxiliar y el verbo principal terminado en **ing**.

*I am (I'm) reading a book in English.*

(Estoy leyendo un libro en inglés.)

*She is (She's) watching the football match.*

(Ella está viendo el partido de fútbol.)

*They are (They're) listening to music.*

(Están escuchando música.)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

- Ahora estamos leyendo un libro.
- Estoy conduciendo un coche grande.
- Ella está corriendo ahora mismo.
- Están bailando.
- En este momento Tom está durmiendo.

NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I	am not talking	I	'm not talking
you	are not talking	you	aren't talking
he	is not talking	he	isn't talking
she		she	
it	are not talking	it	aren't talking
we		we	
you		you	
they		they	

- En negativa se pone la partícula **not** detrás del verbo **to be**, pero en la conversación suele contraerse con él.

*The phone is not (isn't) ringing.*

(El teléfono no está sonando.)

*We are not (aren't) sleeping.*

(No estamos durmiendo.)

**EJERCICIO**

Pon en negativa las siguientes frases.

- She is dancing.
- I am studying right now.
- You're cooking.
- They're talking now.
- He's watching TV.

**RESPUESTAS BREVES**

INTERROGATIVA	AFIRMATIVA / NEGATIVA
Am I talking?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you talking?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is he talking?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Is she talking?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is it talking?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are we talking?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are you talking?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are they talking?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

- En interrogativa se intercala el sujeto entre el verbo **to be** y el terminado en **ing**. En las respuestas breves afirmativas se usa el pronombre sujeto y **am, is** o **are** sin contraer, pero en las negativas sí se contraen.

*Are you talking to your friends? Yes, I am.*

(¿Estás hablando con tus amigos? Sí.)

*Is he buying bread? No, he isn't.*

(¿Está comprando pan? No.)

**EJERCICIO**

Pon en interrogativa las siguientes frases.

- We're sleeping.
- You're singing.
- They are reading books.
- She's cleaning her bedroom.
- He is writing an e-mail.

- Antes de añadir la terminación **ing** a la forma base hay que seguir estas reglas ortográficas, dependiendo de cómo sea el verbo:

- Si acaba en **e muda**, pierde esa vocal.

*come - coming write - writing*

- Si tiene una **1 sílaba** y acaba en **1 vocal + 1 consonante**, dobla esa consonante.

*sit - sitting swim - swimming*

- Con el *Present Continuous* se utilizan las siguientes expresiones temporales: **now** (ahora), **right now** (justo ahora, ahora mismo), **at the moment** (en este momento), **today** (hoy), **this morning** (esta mañana), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner más al final.

*We are studying English now.*

(Ahora estamos estudiando inglés.)

**LET'S + VERBO**

- Let's** seguido de un verbo en su forma base se usa para hacer sugerencias.

*Let's dance.* (Vamos a bailar. / Bailemos.)

*Let's work.* (Vamos a trabajar. / Trabajemos.)

**EJERCICIO**

Traduce.

- Vamos a cocinar.
- Leamos un libro.
- Veamos la tele.
- Bailemos ahora.
- Vamos a cenar en un restaurante.

# GLOSARIO

## PRONUNCIATION KEY

ɑ:	start, arm	ɪə	near	d	did	t	tea
æ	act, hat	ɒ	lot	f	fit	v	voice
aɪ	cry, five	əʊ	note, coat	g	good	w	win
aɪə	fire, tyre	ɔ:	more, saw	h	how	z	zoo
aʊ	out, down	ɔɪ	boy, coin	j	yellow	ʃ	shop, action
aʊə	flour, tower	ʊ	could, stood	k	king, cat	ʒ	measure, vision
e	met, lend	u:	you, choose	l	leg	ɪŋ	ring
eɪ	say, main, weight	ʊə	sure	m	man	tʃ	cheap
eə	fair, care, wear	ɜ:	turn, third, word	n	no	θ	thanks
ɪ	fit	ʌ	but, must	p	pen	ð	the
i:	feed, beat	ə	forgotten, ago	r	run	dʒ	June
i	happy	b	bed	s	soon		

Todos los significados dados en este glosario corresponden estrictamente al contexto en el que aparecen las palabras en el libro. Este glosario no debe nunca sustituir a un diccionario.

## A

a long time /ə lɒŋ 'taɪm/ mucho tiempo  
 actor /'æktə/ actor  
 actress /'æktɹəs/ actriz  
 address /ə'dres/ dirección  
 age /eɪdʒ/ edad  
 already /ɔ:l'redɪ/ ya  
 also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ también  
 always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ siempre  
 any more /eni 'mɔ:/ ya no más, ya no  
 April /'eɪprəl/ abril  
 arm /ɑ:m/ brazo  
 at the moment /æt ðə 'mɔmənt/ en este momento  
 August /'ɔ:gəst/ agosto  
 aunt /ɑ:nt/ tía  
 average /'ævərɪdʒ/ normal, típico/a

## B

babysitter /'beɪbɪsɪtə/ niñera  
 bakery /'beɪkəri/ panadería  
 ball /bɔ:l/ balón, pelota  
 bananas /bə'nɑ:nəz/ plátanos  
 bank /bæŋk/ banco  
 banknotes /'bæŋknəʊts/ billetes (dinero)  
 bat /bæt/ bate  
 bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/ cuarto de baño  
 beautiful /'bj:utɪfəl/ guapo/a, bonito/a  
 because /br'kɔz/ porque  
 bed /bed/ cama  
 bedroom /'bedru:m/ dormitorio  
 big /bɪg/ grande  
 birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ cumpleaños

black /blæk/ negro/a  
 blond /blɒnd/ rubio  
 blonde /blɒnd/ rubia  
 blue /blu:/ azul  
 board /bɔ:d/ pizarra  
 body /'bɒdi/ cuerpo  
 book /bʊk/ libro  
 bookshelves /'bʊkʃelvz/ estanterías para libros  
 boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ aburrido/a (que aburre)  
 boyfriend /'bɔɪfrend/ novio  
 bricks /brɪks/ ladrillos  
 brother /'brʌðə/ hermano  
 brown /braʊn/ marrón; castaño  
 building /'bɪldɪŋ/ edificio  
 business /'bɪznəs/ negocio/s  
 businessman /'bɪznəsmæn/ hombre de negocios,  
 empresario  
 buy /baɪ/ comprar

## C

cake /keɪk/ tarta, pastel  
 call /kɔ:l/ llamar por teléfono  
 car /kɑ:/ coche  
 cat /kæt/ gato  
 chain /tʃeɪn/ cadena  
 chair /tʃeə/ silla  
 chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ pollo  
 child /tʃaɪld/ niño/a  
 children /'tʃɪldrən/ niños, hijos  
 China /'tʃaɪnə/ China  
 Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ chino/a  
 chips /tʃɪps/ patatas fritas

cinema /'sɪnəmə/ cine  
 clean /kli:n/ limpiar  
 clothes shop /'kləʊðz ʃɒp/ tienda de ropa  
 computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ ordenador  
 computer class /kəm'pjʊ:tə klɑ:s/ clase de informática  
 cook /kʊk/ cocinar  
 cooker /'kʊkə/ cocina (electrodoméstico)  
 cupboard /'kʌbəd/ armario  
 curtains /'kɜ:tənz/ cortinas  
 customer /'kʌstəmə/ cliente/a

**D**

dance /dɑ:ns/ bailar  
 dark /dɑ:k/ oscuro/a  
 daughter /'dɔ:tə/ hija  
 December /dɪ'sembə/ diciembre  
 department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/ grandes almacenes  
 desk /desk/ escritorio  
 dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/ diccionario  
 different /'dɪfrənt/ diferente, distinto/a  
 dining-room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ comedor  
 doctor /'dɒktə/ médico/a, doctor/a  
 dog /dɒg/ perro  
 Don't worry /dəʊnt 'wəri/ No te preocupes  
 drive /draɪv/ conducir; llevar (a alguien) en coche

**E**

ear /ɪə/ oreja  
 early /'ɜ:li/ pronto, temprano  
 eat /i:t/ comer  
 egg /eg/ huevo  
 eight /eɪt/ ocho  
 eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/ dieciocho  
 eighth /eɪtθ/ octavo/a  
 eighty /'eɪti/ ochenta  
 electrician /ɪlek'trɪʃən/ electricista  
 eleven /ɪ'levən/ once  
 eleventh /ɪ'levəntθ/ undécimo/a  
 England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ Inglaterra  
 English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ inglés/esa  
 English-speaking /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ spi:kɪŋ/ de habla inglesa  
 everyone /'evriwʌn/ todo el mundo  
 Excuse me /ɪk'skju:z mi:/ Perdona/a  
 eye /aɪ/ ojo

**F**

family /'fæməli/ familia  
 fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ fantástico/a  
 fast (adj) /fɑ:st/ rápido/a  
 fast (adv) /fɑ:st/ deprisa  
 fat /fæt/ gordo/a  
 father /'fɑ:ðə/ padre  
 February /'februəri/ febrero

fifteen /fɪf'ti:n/ quince  
 fifth /fɪfθ/ quinto/a  
 fifty /'fɪfti/ cincuenta  
 find /faɪnd/ encontrar  
 Fine, thanks /'faɪn θæŋks/ Bien, gracias  
 finger /'fɪŋɡə/ dedo de la mano  
 finish work /fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/ terminar de trabajar  
 first /fɜ:st/ primero/a  
 fish /fɪʃ/ pez; pescado  
 five /faɪv/ cinco  
 flat /flæt/ piso  
 floor /flɔ:/ planta (de un edificio)  
 food /fu:d/ comida  
 foot /fʊt/ pie  
 football match /'fʊtbɔ:l mætʃ/ partido de fútbol  
 for sale /fə 'seɪl/ en venta  
 forty /'fɔ:ti/ cuarenta  
 four /fɔ:/ cuatro  
 fourteen /fɔ:'ti:n/ catorce  
 fourth /fɔ:θ/ cuarto/a  
 Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ viernes  
 fridge /frɪdʒ/ frigorífico  
 friends /frendz/ amigos/as

**G**

game /geɪm/ juego, partido  
 garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ garaje  
 garden /'gɑ:dən/ jardín  
 get home /get 'həʊm/ llegar a casa  
 get up /get 'ʌp/ levantarse  
 girlfriend /'gɜ:lfrend/ novia  
 go /gəʊ/ ir  
 go out /gəʊ 'aʊt/ salir  
 go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ ir de compras  
 go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/ acostarse  
 Good afternoon /gʊd ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ Buenas tardes (a partir de las 12 p.m.)  
 Good evening /gʊd 'i:vnɪŋ/ Buenas tardes (a partir de las 6 p.m.)  
 Good morning /gʊd 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ Buenos días  
 good-looking /gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/ guapo  
 grandchild /'græntʃaɪld/ nieto/a  
 grandchildren /'græntʃɪldrən/ nietos  
 grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/ abuelo  
 grandmother /'grænməʊðə/ abuela  
 grandparents /'grænpeərənts/ abuelos  
 great /gret/ genial, gran, grande  
 Greece /gri:s/ Grecia  
 Greek /gri:k/ griego/a  
 green /gri:n/ verde  
 grey /greɪ/ gris

**H**

hair /heə/ pelo  
 hair and beauty salon /heə ənd 'bjʊ:ti sælɒn/ salón de  
 belleza y peluquería  
 hairdresser /'heədresə/ peluquero/a  
 hamster /'hæmstə/ hámster  
 hand /hænd/ mano  
 happen /'hæpən/ ocurrir, suceder  
 happy /'hæpi/ feliz, contento/a  
 hard /hɑ:d/ duro, mucho  
 have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/ desayunar  
 have dinner /hæv 'dɪnə/ cenar  
 have lunch /hæv 'lʌntʃ/ comer (mediodía)  
 have tea /hæv 'ti:/ tomar el té  
 head /hed/ cabeza  
 hello /hi /he'ləʊ/ hola  
 help /help/ ayuda  
 hit /hit/ golpear  
 homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ deberes  
 hospital /'hɒspɪtəl/ hospital  
 house /haʊs/ casa  
 husband /'hʌzbənd/ marido

**I**

I'm sorry /aɪm 'sɒri/ Lo siento  
 idea /aɪ'diə/ idea  
 in style /ɪn 'stɑ:əl/ a lo grande  
 interesting /'ɪntərəstɪŋ/ interesante  
 interview /'ɪntəvjʊ:/ entrevista  
 It's (five) o'clock /ɪts (faɪv) ə'klɒk/ Son las (cinco) en punto  
 It's half past (five) /ɪts 'hɑ:f pɑ:st (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco)  
 y media  
 It's quarter past (five) /ɪts 'kwɜ:tə pɑ:st (faɪv)/ Son las  
 (cinco) y cuarto  
 It's quarter to (five) /ɪts 'kwɜ:tə tə (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco)  
 menos cuarto  
 It's ten past (five) /ɪts 'ten pɑ:st (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) y  
 diez  
 It's ten to (five) /ɪts 'ten tə (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) menos  
 diez  
 Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ italiano/a  
 Italy /'ɪtəli/ Italia

**J**

jacket /'dʒækɪt/ chaqueta  
 January /'dʒæn.jʊəri/ enero  
 Japan /dʒə'pæn/ Japón  
 Japanese /dʒæpə'ni:z/ japonés/esa  
 job /dʒɒb/ trabajo  
 July /dʒʊ'laɪ/ julio  
 June /dʒu:n/ junio  
 just /dʒʌst/ sólo, simplemente

**K**

kitchen /'kɪtʃən/ cocina  
 kitten /'kɪtən/ gatito/a

**L**

lamp /læmp/ lámpara de pie o de mesa  
 language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ lengua, idioma  
 late /leɪt/ tarde, hasta tarde  
 leg /leg/ pierna, pata  
 letter /'letə/ carta  
 library /'laɪbrəri/ biblioteca  
 like /laɪk/ gustar  
 live /lɪv/ vivir  
 living-room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ salón, sala de estar  
 long /lɒŋ/ largo/a  
 look /lʊk/ mirar  
 love /lʌv/ encantar

**M**

March /mɑ:tʃ/ marzo  
 married /'mærid/ casado/a  
 May /meɪ/ mayo  
 maybe /'meɪbi:/ quizás, tal vez  
 meal /mi:l/ comida  
 meet /mi:t/ conocer (a alguien), quedar / reunirse con  
 Mexican /'meksɪkən/ mejicano/a  
 Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/ Méjico  
 midday /mɪd'deɪ/ mediodía  
 middle-aged /mɪdl'eɪdʒd/ de mediana edad  
 midnight /'mɪdnɑ:ɪt/ medianoche  
 Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ lunes  
 mother /'mʌðə/ madre  
 mouth /maʊθ/ boca

**N**

nationality /næʃə'næləti/ nacionalidad  
 need /ni:d/ necesitar  
 never /'nevə/ nunca  
 new /nju:/ nuevo/a  
 nice /naɪs/ bonito/a, agradable  
 Nice to meet you /naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/ Encantado/a de  
 conocerte / conocerle  
 nine /naɪn/ nueve  
 nineteen /naɪn'ti:n/ diecinueve  
 ninety /'nɑ:nti/ noventa  
 ninth /naɪnθ/ noveno/a  
 noisy /'nɔ:zi/ ruidoso/a  
 nose /nəʊz/ nariz  
 notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ cuaderno  
 nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ nada  
 nought /nɔ:t/ cero  
 November /nəʊ'vembə/ noviembre  
 now /naʊ/ ahora

## O

October /ɒk'təʊbə/ octubre  
 often /'ɒfən/ a menudo  
 oh /əʊ/ cero  
 old /əʊld/ viejo/a, anciano/a  
 on holiday /ɒn 'hɒlədeɪ/ de vacaciones  
 on my way /ɒn maɪ 'weɪ/ en / de camino  
 one /wʌn/ uno/a  
 one hundred /wʌn 'hʌndrəd/ cien  
 orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ naranja  
 outside /aʊt'saɪd/ fuera

## P

parents /'peərənts/ padres  
 partner /'pɑ:tənə/ socio/a  
 party /'pɑ:ti/ fiesta  
 pen /pen/ bolígrafo  
 pence /pens/ peniques  
 pencil /'pensəl/ lápiz  
 pet /pet/ mascota  
 picture /'pɪktʃə/ foto, dibujo  
 pink /pɪŋk/ rosa  
 pitch /pɪtʃ/ campo, cancha  
 play /pleɪ/ jugar  
 policeman /pə'li:smən/ policía  
 policewoman /pə'li:swʊmən/ mujer policía  
 popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/ palomitas de maíz  
 post office /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/ oficina de correos  
 pound /paʊnd/ libra (moneda)  
 problem /'prɒbləm/ problema  
 pub /pʌb/ pub, bar  
 puppy /'pʌpi/ perrito/a  
 purple /'pɜ:pəl/ morado/a

## Q

quiet /'kwaɪət/ callado/a (be ~!: ¡cállate!)

## R

rabbit /'ræbɪt/ conejo  
 read /ri:d/ leer  
 Really? /'reəli/ ¿De verdad?  
 receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ recepcionista  
 red /red/ rojo/a  
 registration /redʒɪ'streɪʃən/ matrícula, inscripción  
 right now /raɪt 'naʊ/ ahora mismo  
 rug /rʌg/ alfombra  
 run (n) /rʌn/ carrera  
 run (v) /rʌn/ correr

## S

sad /sæd/ triste  
 Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ sábado  
 sausage /'sɔ:sɪdʒ/ salchicha  
 schoolbag /'sku:l bæg/ mochila  
 second /'sekənd/ segundo/a  
 sell /sel/ vender

September /sep'tembə/ septiembre  
 seven /'sevən/ siete  
 seventeen /sevən'ti:n/ diecisiete  
 seventh /'sevəntθ/ séptimo/a  
 seventy /'sevənti/ setenta  
 shop assistant /'ʃɒp əsɪstənt/ dependiente/a de una tienda  
 short /ʃɔ:t/ corto/a, bajo/a  
 sing /sɪŋ/ cantar  
 singer /'sɪŋə/ cantante  
 sister /'sɪstə/ hermana  
 six /sɪks/ seis  
 sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/ dieciséis  
 sixth /sɪksθ/ sexto/a  
 sixty /'sɪksti/ sesenta  
 sleep /sli:p/ dormir  
 slow /sləʊ/ lento/a  
 small /smɔ:l/ pequeño/a  
 snake /sneɪk/ serpiente  
 sofa /'səʊfə/ sofá  
 sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ algunas veces, a veces  
 son /sʌn/ hijo  
 Sorry /'sɒri/ Lo siento  
 Spain /speɪn/ España  
 Spanish /'spæniʃ/ español/a  
 speak /spi:k/ hablar  
 spend /spend/ gastar  
 start work /stɑ:t 'wɜ:k/ empezar a trabajar  
 study /'stʌdi/ estudiar  
 Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ domingo  
 sure /ʃɜ:/ por supuesto, claro  
 surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/ consulta (del médico)

## T

table /'teɪbəl/ mesa  
 take-away /'teɪkəweɪ/ para llevar  
 tall /tɔ:l/ alto/a  
 teach /ti:tʃ/ enseñar  
 teacher /'ti:tʃə/ profesor/a  
 team /ti:m/ equipo  
 ten /ten/ diez  
 tenth /tenθ/ décimo/a  
 thin /θɪn/ delgado/a  
 third /θɜ:d/ tercero/a  
 thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/ trece  
 thirty /'θɜ:ti/ treinta  
 three /θri:/ tres  
 throw /θrəʊ/ lanzar, tirar  
 Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ jueves  
 tired /'taɪəd/ cansado/a  
 toast /təʊst/ tostada/s  
 today /tə'deɪ/ hoy  
 toe /təʊ/ dedo del pie



toilet /'tɔɪlət/ aseo, retrete  
 tonight /tə'naɪt/ esta noche  
 too /tu:/ también  
 Tuesday /'tʃu:zdeɪ/ martes  
 twelfth /twelfθ/ duodécimo/a  
 twelve /twelv/ doce  
 twenty /'twenti/ veinte  
 two /tu:/ dos

**U**

ugly /'ʌɡli/ feo/a  
 uncle /'ʌŋkəl/ tío  
 usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ normalmente

**V**

very /'veri/ muy

**W**

wait /weɪt/ esperar  
 waiter /'weɪtə/ camarero  
 wake up /weɪk 'ʌp/ despertar(se)  
 watch /wɒtʃ/ ver, observar  
 Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ miércoles  
 weekend /'wi:kend/ fin de semana  
 Welcome /'welkəm/ Bienvenido/a  
 What about you? /wɒt əbaʊt 'ju:/ ¿Y tú?  
 What's new? /wɒtɪz 'nju:/ ¿Qué tal?, ¿Qué hay de nuevo?  
 What's wrong? /wɒtɪz 'rɒŋ/ ¿Qué pasa?, ¿Qué ocurre?  
 white /waɪt/ blanco/a  
 wife /waɪf/ esposa  
 win /wɪn/ ganar  
 write /raɪt/ escribir  
 writer /'raɪtə/ escritor/a

**Y**

yellow /'jeləʊ/ amarillo/a  
 young /jʌŋ/ joven

**Z**

zero /'zɪərəʊ/ cero (Am. Eng.)

# Palabras y expresiones útiles

## NUMBERS

## NÚMEROS

nought / oh	cero
one	uno
two	dos
three	tres
four	cuatro
five	cinco
six	seis
seven	siete
eight	ocho
nine	nueve
ten	diez
eleven	once
twelve	doce
thirteen	trece
fourteen	catorce
fifteen	quince
sixteen	dieciséis
seventeen	diecisiete
eighteen	dieciocho
nineteen	diecinueve
twenty	veinte
twenty-one	veintiuno
twenty-two	veintidós
twenty-three	veintitrés
twenty-four	veinticuatro
twenty-five	veinticinco
twenty-six	veintiséis
twenty-seven	veintisiete
twenty-eight	veintiocho
twenty-nine	veintinueve
thirty	treinta
thirty-five	treinta y cinco
forty	cuarenta
forty-five	cuarenta y cinco
fifty	cincuenta
fifty-five	cincuenta y cinco
sixty	sesenta

sixty-five	sesenta y cinco
seventy	setenta
seventy-five	setenta y cinco
eighty	ochenta
eighty-five	ochenta y cinco
ninety	noventa
ninety-five	noventa y cinco
one hundred	cien

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

## NÚMEROS ORDINALES

first	primero
second	segundo
third	tercero
fourth	cuarto
fifth	quinto
sixth	sexto
seventh	séptimo
eighth	octavo
ninth	noveno
tenth	décimo
eleventh	undécimo
twelfth	duodécimo

## THE TIME / TIME EXPRESSIONS

## LA HORA / EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES

o'clock	en punto
ten past five	las cinco y diez
ten to	menos diez
quarter past	y cuarto
quarter to	menos cuarto
half past	y media
midday	mediodía
midnight	medianoche
in the morning	por la mañana
in the afternoon	por la tarde
in the evening	por la tarde
at night	por la noche
early	pronto, temprano
late	tarde, hasta tarde

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

## DÍAS DE LA SEMANA

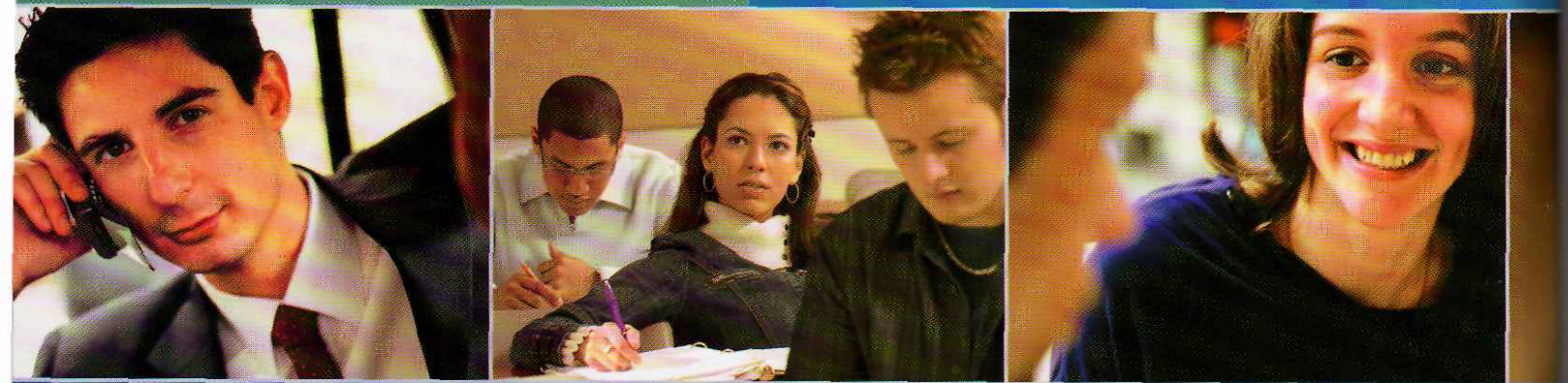
Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miércoles
Thursday	jueves
Friday	viernes
Saturday	sábado
Sunday	domingo

## MONTHS

## MESES

January	enero
February	febrero
March	marzo
April	abril
May	mayo
June	junio
July	julio
August	agosto
September	septiembre
October	octubre
November	noviembre
December	diciembre

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