

Places in a town or city

1) Work in pairs. Match these words to picture 1-9.

- 1 a road
- 2 a bank
- 3 a chemist
- 4 a supermarket
- 5 a square
- 6 a market
- 7 a bus stop
- 8 a post office
- 9 a carpark / an ATM



g) Read the sentences. Write questions and answers. Answer with 'it's'.

1 The pharmacy is across the street.

- A. Where is the pharmacy?
- B. It's across the street!

2 Billy's Restaurant is around the corner.

- A. Where is the Restaurant?
- B. The restaurant is around the corner.

3 The newsstand is on the left.

- A. Where is the newsstand?
- B. The newsstand is on the left.

4 The bookstore is next to the school.

- A. Where is the bookstore?
- B. The bookstore is next to the school.

LISTENING

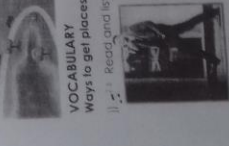
Talk about locations.



VOCABULARY

Ways to get places

1) Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



SPEAKING

1) With a partner, change the conversation in h). Find the people on the map. Talk about the location of the places. Then change roles.

h) Read and listen.

A: Excuse me. Where is the bank?

B: The bank? It's around the corner.

A: Thank!

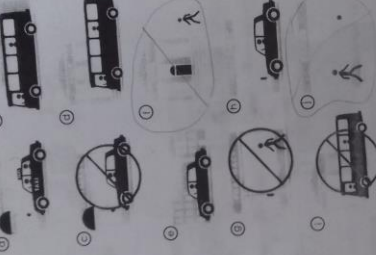
B: You're welcome!





GRAMMAR
The imperative
 Use imperatives to give instructions and directions.
 Negative imperatives: Don't walk.
 Affirmative imperatives: Drive to the bank.
 Drive to the bank. Don't take the train.
 Take the bus to the pharmacy.

Don't = Do not



SPEAKING
 k) Follow the directions.
 Partner A: Read a direction.
 Partner B: Say the letter of the correct picture.

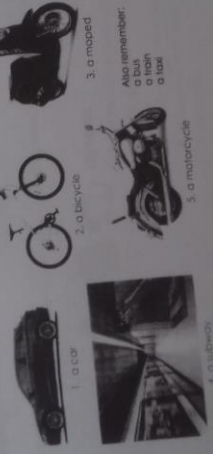
1. Walk to the bookstore.
2. Don't drive to the restaurant.
3. Take the bus to the bank.
4. Don't walk to the pharmacy.
5. Drive down the street.

Partner B: Read a direction.
 Partner A: Say the letter of the correct picture.

6. Take the bus down the street.
7. Don't take the bus to the bank.
8. Walk to the bank.
9. Take a taxi to the restaurant.
10. Drive to the pharmacy.

VOCABULARY
 Means of transportation

1. Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



Also remember:
 a taxi
 a train
 a bus
 a taxi

SPEAKING

Partner A: Ask your partner about their partner's word.

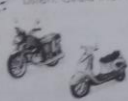
GRAMMAR

"By" to express means.



LISTENING

1 Listen. Circle the means of transportation you hear.



LISTENING

Destinations

1 Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.



1. go to work



2. go home



3. go to school

LISTENING

2 Listen. Use a "by phrase" to write the means of transportation. Then check the box for work, home, or school.



SPEAKING

1 Read the conversation model then act out a similar dialogue.

- A: How do you go to school?
- B: By subway. What about you?
- A: Me? I walk.

- Means of transportation
- 1 by car
 - 2 by bicycle
 - 3 by moped
 - 4 by bus
 - 5 by train
 - 6 by taxi

LISTENING

1. Read and listen about Carmen, who ate Cesar, Marisa and Teresa? Then choose the correct words.
2. She's Mexican / Colombian
3. Carmen and Cesar live in Mexico City / Mérida.
4. Carmen's phone is new / three years old.
5. Her flat is / isn't in the centre of the city.
6. Her daughters are / aren't very good at English.
7. They like Indian / Chinese food.

HELLO, my name's Carmen. I'm married and my husband's name is Cesar. We're from Mexico, but we don't live in Mexico City. We live in a city called Mérida, which is a beautiful place. My phone is three years old. I don't have a new phone. My phone is three years old. We live in a very nice flat in the centre of the city and we have a balcony. My daughter is called Marisa and my son is called Teresa. They both study English at school. They're very good. They like rock music, football and hip-hop music. We don't like Chinese food or tomatoes!



GRAMMAR

Present Simple (I, you, we, they)
We use the Present Simple when something is generally or always true.
Example: People need food.
We use the Present Simple for a situation that we think is more or less permanent.
Example: She works in a bank.
We use the Present Simple for habits or things that we do regularly. We often use adverbs of frequency, such as "often", "always", "sometimes".
Example: I always play tennis on Tuesday.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)

| | | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| I | have | a new phone. | (don't = do not) |
| You | study | Russian. | |
| We | live | in Mexico City. | |
| They | like | Chinese food. | |

NEGATIVE (-)

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| I | don't | have | a new phone. | (don't = do not) |
| You | don't | study | Russian. | |
| We | don't | live | in Mexico City. | |
| They | don't | like | Chinese food. | |

WH- QUESTIONS (?)

| | | | | |
|------------|----|-----|-------|--------------------|
| Where | do | you | live | in the UK? |
| What music | do | you | like? | (do you like...?) |
| What | do | you | do | in your free time? |
| What food | do | you | like? | (do you like...?) |

YES / NO QUESTIONS (Y/N)

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Do you know your? | YES / NO | ANSWERS |
| Do you like London? | Yes, I do. / No, I don't. | Yes, you do. / No, you don't. |
| Do we have a class today? | Yes, we do. / No, we don't. | Yes, we do. / No, we don't. |
| Do you go to university? | Yes, they do. / No, they don't. | Yes, they do. / No, they don't. |
| Do they like Chinese food? | | |

Write the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. I don't like it because it's noisy.
2. I don't like it because it's noisy.
3. I don't like it because it's noisy.
4. I don't like it because it's noisy.
5. I don't like it because it's noisy.

Write the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. I don't like it because it's noisy.
2. I don't like it because it's noisy.
3. I don't like it because it's noisy.
4. I don't like it because it's noisy.
5. I don't like it because it's noisy.
6. I don't like it because it's noisy.
7. I don't like it because it's noisy.
8. I don't like it because it's noisy.
9. I don't like it because it's noisy.

Write the words in brackets in the correct form.

Write the words in brackets in the correct form.

READING

Read about Richard. Fill in the gaps with positive (+) or negative (-) form of 'like', 'love', 'like', 'work' or 'study'.

Richard is a young man who lives in New York. He is a student at a university. He likes to study hard and work hard. He also likes to travel and see new places. He is a very hard-working person.



Richard

1. There is a lot of people in the park. **are**

2. There is a big new shopping centre. **is**

3. There are some interesting museums. **are**

4. There are some nice parks. **are**

5. There is a nice cafe near the station. **is**

6. There are two five star hotels. **are**

7. There are a lot of trains to London every day. **are**

8. There is a beautiful river. **is**



9) Fill in the gaps with 'is' ('s) or 'are'.

There **is** a big new shopping centre.

There **are** some interesting museums.

There **are** some nice parks.

There **is** a nice cafe near the station.

There **are** two five star hotels.

There **are** a lot of trains to London every day.

1) Look at these sentences about Bath. Fill in the gaps with "is" or "are".

1. There **is** a beautiful river.

2. There **are** two cinemas.

3. There **is** a bus station.

4. There **are** some hot springs.

5. There **is** a nice cafe near the station.

6. There **are** two five star hotels.

7. There **are** a famous restaurant called Sally Lunn's.

8. There **are** a lot of trains to London every day.

9) Choose the correct word.

1. There **is** a / some station.

2. There **are** a / three parks.

3. There **are** a / some good museums.

4. There **is** a / some bus station.

5. There **are** some / a beautiful buildings.

6. There **is** a / an old theatre.

7. There **are** an / a lot of very good restaurants.

8. There **is** a / some car park.

9. There **are** some / a nice hotels.

10. There **is** a / a lot of river.

WRITING

9) Write sentences about a town or a city you know (not the town or city you're in now). Use "there is" / "there are" and words from 9).

1) There are a lot of nice cafes.

2) There are some interesting museums.

3) There is a new shopping centre.

Write the 3rd person singular of the verbs.

- Example: I join - he joins
 1. fly - it flies
 2. look - the babies look
 3. buy - he buys
 4. like - he likes
 5. watch - he watches
 6. go - she goes
 7. finish - she finishes
 8. kiss - he kisses
 9. enjoy - she enjoys
 10. teach - she teaches
 11. cry - she cries

Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

- She's a teacher. She works (work) at a primary school.
- Are you a singer? "No, I'm a pilot".
I fly (fly) aeroplanes.
- John washes (wash) his hair every day.
- The museum closes (close) at seven in the evening.
- Daniel brushes (brush) his teeth every morning.
- She studies (study) Science at university.
- Every Saturday, Paul gives (give) his dog a bath.
- In the morning, Betty looks (look) her sister to school.
- We go (go) to the swimming pool at the weekend.
- John and Mary have (have) a cup of tea in the afternoon.
- Fill in "do", "don't", "does", "doesn't".
 1. Sam speaks French but he doesn't speak Russian.
 2. Does she play the saxophone?
 "No, she doesn't."
 3. He goes to school on Sunday.
 4. Ann likes jazz music but she likes pop music.
 5. Where do you work?
 6. What do you have for dinner?

do, does: positive and negative.

Use the verbs in brackets with he, she and it. Write the 3rd person singular of the verb in the positive and negative.
 Example: He (work) works / doesn't work.
 1. She (live) lives / doesn't live.
 2. It (be) is / isn't.
 3. He (study) studies / doesn't study.
 4. She (teach) teaches / doesn't teach.
 5. It (fly) flies / doesn't fly.
 6. He (buy) buys / doesn't buy.
 7. She (like) likes / doesn't like.
 8. He (watch) watches / doesn't watch.
 9. She (go) goes / doesn't go.
 10. He (finish) finishes / doesn't finish.
 11. She (kiss) kisses / doesn't kiss.
 12. He (enjoy) enjoys / doesn't enjoy.
 13. She (teach) teaches / doesn't teach.
 14. He (cry) cries / doesn't cry.

examples

- likes, leaves, works, gets, sleeps
 watches, teaches, finishes
 studies
 does, does
 has
 (doesn't = does not)

with QUESTIONS (?)

| | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| where | does | Nadine | work | at the weekend? |
| what | does | she | do | in the week? |
| where | does | she | live | in New York? |
| what | does | she | do | in her free time? |
| when | does | he | get up | on Sunday? |
| when | does | it | start? | |

TIP: We can't say "where does Nadine work at the weekend?"

YES / NO QUESTIONS (?) **SHORT ANSWERS**
 Does he know Nadine? Yes, he does.
 Does she like Manchester? No, she doesn't.
 Does it start at 7.30? No, it doesn't.
 Does it start at 7.30? Yes, it does.
 No, it doesn't.

TIP: We use "does" in questions with "he", "she", "it", "we", "you", "they".
 We use "do" in questions with "I", "you", "we", "they".