

2 Simple present questions

- ▶ In questions, use *does* with he/she/it and *do* with all the others: **Does** he/she/it get up early? **Do** I/you/we/they get up early?
- ▶ Don't add -s to the verb: Does she **live** alone? (NOT: ~~Does she lives alone?~~)

A Write questions to complete the conversations.

1. A: Do you use public transportation?
B: Yes, I use public transportation.
2. A: Does your family dinner at 5 o'clock?
B: No, my family doesn't eat dinner at 5:00.
3. A: Does your brother take the bus to work?
B: No, my brother doesn't take the bus to work.
4. A: Do you get up late on weekends?
B: No, I don't get up late on weekends.

- ▶ Use *in* with *the morning/afternoon/evening*. Use *at* with *night*: I go to school **in** the afternoon and work **at** night.
- ▶ Use *at* with clock times: She gets up **at** 8:00
- ▶ Use *on* with days: He sleeps late **on** weekends. She has class **on** Mondays.

B Complete the conversation with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

- A: Does your family have breakfast together in the morning?
- B: Well, we eat together on weekends, but at weekdays we're all busy. My parents go to work early - at 6:30. But we eat dinner together in the evening, and we have a big lunch together on Sundays. We eat at noon. Then in the afternoon, we play tennis or go to the movies.

A PAIRWORK Ask and answer the questions about the pictures.

1. Who's sleeping now?
2. Who's having breakfast?
3. Where's Andrei working?
4. Where's Hiroshi checking his email?
5. What's Célia wearing?
6. What's Marcos wearing?
7. Why is Marcos getting up?
8. Why are Jim and Ann having lunch?

spelling	
sleep	→ sleeping
get	→ getting (+ t)
have	→ having (- e)

B GROUP WORK Write five more questions about the pictures. Then ask and answer your questions in groups.

2 Present continuous Wh-questions

- ▶ Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now: What **are** you **doing**? I'm **talking** to you!
- ▶ In questions, the *be* verb comes before the subject: What **are you** doing?
- ▶ To form the continuous of verbs ending in *-e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*:
have → having.
- ▶ For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*:
get → getting.

What are the people doing? Write conversations. Use the words in parentheses.

1. A: What's Steve doing? (Steve)
B: He's watching TV. (watch TV)
2. A: What's Jon and Megan doing? (Jon and Megan)
B: They're taking a walk. (take a walk)
3. A: What's you talking? (you)
B: I writing conversations. (write conversations)
4. A: What's Chris doing? (Chris)
B: Calling Ashley. (call Ashley)
5. A: What's you and Taylor doing? (you and Taylor)
B: We shopping. (shop)
6. A: What's Sara doing? (Sara)
B: She have dinner. (have dinner)
7. A: What's Victor and Sam doing? (Victor and Sam)
B: He's running in the park. (run in the park)
8. A: What's you and Paulo doing? (you and Paulo)
B: We chat online. (chat online)

1 What time is it? / Is it A.M. or P.M.?

▶ Remember: you can say times different ways: 1:15 = one-fifteen OR a quarter after one.

Write each sentence in a different way.

1. It's a quarter to four. *It's three forty-five*
2. It's 12:00 P.M. *It's noon*
3. It's six-fifteen. *a Quarter Six*
4. It's ten o'clock at night. *It's 10.00 P.M.*
5. It's three-oh-five. *5 Minutes past 3*
6. It's twenty-five to eleven. *25 Minutes to 11*
7. It's one o'clock in the morning.
8. It's midnight. *It's 1.00 a.m.*

B PAIR WORK Say each time a different way.

1. It's nine o'clock in the evening. *"It's 9:00 P.M."*
2. It's eight o'clock in the morning. *It's 8:00 A.M.*
3. It's twelve o'clock at night. *It's 12:00 P.M.*
4. It's three in the afternoon. *It's 3:30 P.M.*
5. It's 3:00 A.M. *It's three o'clock in the morning*
6. It's 6:00 P.M. *It's six o'clock in the afternoon*
7. It's 4:00 P.M. *It's four o'clock in the afternoon*
8. It's 12:00 P.M. *It's twelve o'clock in the afternoon*

LISTENING It's 4:00 P.M. in Vancouver.



Tracy and Eric are calling friends in different parts of the world. Listen. What time is it in these cities?

City	Time
Vancouver	4:00 p.m.
Bangkok
London
Tokyo
São Paulo

UNIT III.- WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE? WORKBOOK

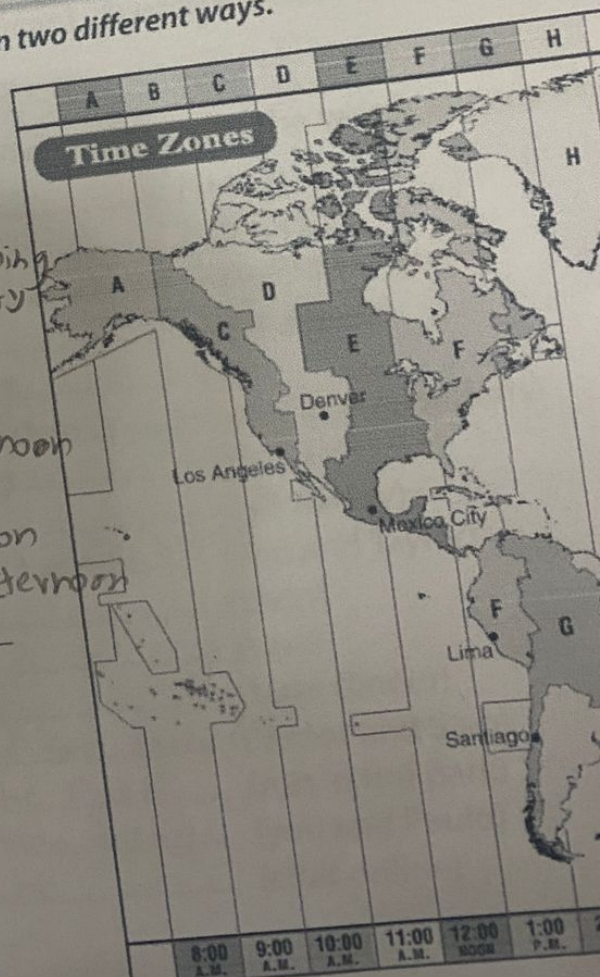
Write each sentence a different way.

1. It's midnight.
2. It's 4:00 P.M.
3. It's 9:15 A.M.
4. It's 8:00 P.M.
5. It's 10:45 P.M.
6. It's 3:30 P.M.
7. It's 6:00 P.M.
8. It's 12:00 P.M.

It's twelve o'clock at night.
 It's four o'clock in the afternoon
 A quarter past nine
 It's eight o'clock in the afternoon
 It's a quarter to seven
 It's a half past three
 It's six o'clock in the afternoon
 It's nine o'clock

What time is it in each city? Write the time in two different ways.

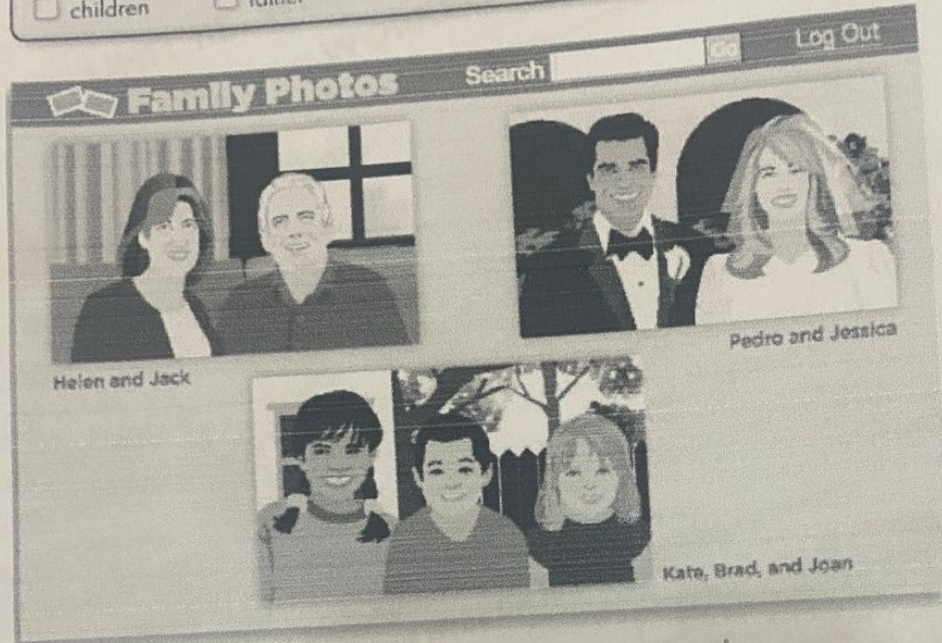
1. It's 10:00 a.m. in Los Angeles.
It's ten o'clock in the morning.
2. It's 11:00 a.m. in Denver.
It's eleven o'clock in the morning.
3. It's 12:00 P.M. in Mexico City.
It's noon.
4. It's 1:00 P.M. in Lima.
It's one o'clock in the afternoon.
5. It's 2:00 P.M. in Santiago.
It's two o'clock in the afternoon.
6. It's 3:00 P.M. in Rio.
It's three o'clock in the afternoon.



UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKBOOK

A Jessica is talking about her family. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<input type="checkbox"/> brother	<input type="checkbox"/> daughters	<input type="checkbox"/> husband	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> parents	<input type="checkbox"/> son
<input type="checkbox"/> children	<input type="checkbox"/> father	<input type="checkbox"/> mother	<input type="checkbox"/> sister	<input type="checkbox"/> wife



- Helen and Jack are my parents. Helen is my mother, and Jack is my father.
- Pedro is my husband. I'm his wife.
- Kate, Joan, and Brad are our children. Kate and Joan are our daughters, and Brad is our son. Kate is Joan's sister, and Brad is her brother.

B Write four sentences about your family.

- My Parents are Liz and Tony
- Liz is my mother and Tony is my father
- Majo, Estefani and Pau and their children
- Majo. Erick and Fatima's sister is her brother

What time is it? Use the sentences in the box.

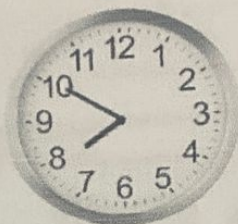
- It's five-oh-five.
- It's a quarter after one.

- It's twenty after nine.
- It's eight after six.

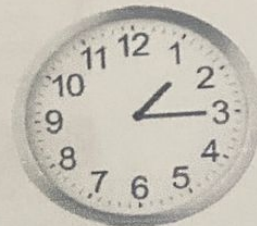
- It's ten to eight.
- It's a quarter to three.



1. It's twenty after nine.



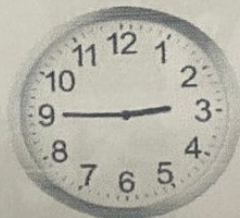
2. It's ten to eight



3. It's a quarter after 1



4. It's five-oh-five



5. It's a quarter to three



6. It's eight after six

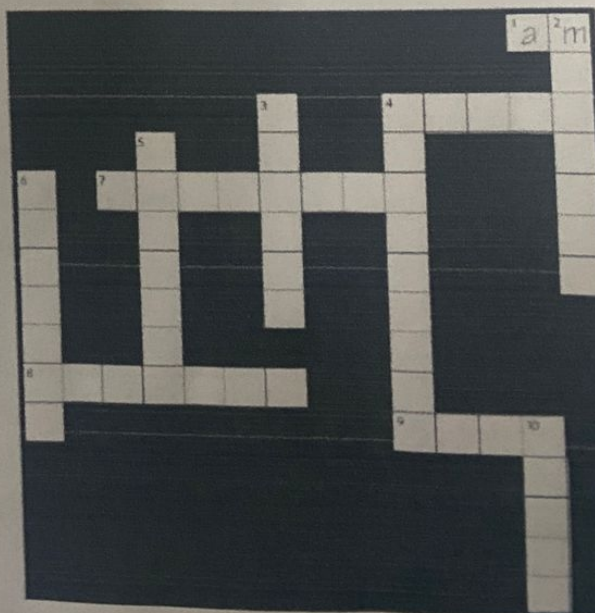
Complete the crossword puzzle. Write each time a different way.

Across (→)

- 1 It's five in the morning. It's five _____ .
- 4 It's 4:15. It's a quarter _____ four.
- 7 It's twelve A.M. It's _____ .
- 8 It's 8:00 P.M. It's eight in the _____ .
- 9 It's twelve P.M. It's _____ .


Down (↓)

- 2 It's 7:00 A.M. It's seven in the _____ .
- 3 It's 3:30. It's three- _____ .
- 4 It's 4:00 P.M. It's four in the _____ .
- 5 It's 1:15. It's one- _____ .
- 6 It's 3:45. It's a _____ to four.
- 10 It's 11:00 P.M. It's eleven at _____ .



2.- Family Tree

WORD POWER Family

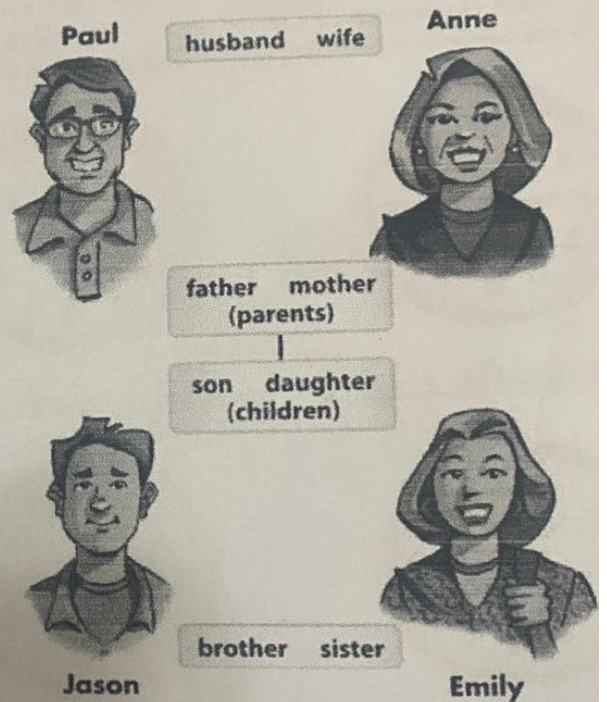
A  **PAIR WORK** Complete the sentences about the Carter family. Then listen and check your answers.

1. Anne is Paul's wife.
2. Jason and Emily are their children.
3. Paul is Anne's husband.
4. Jason is Anne's son.
5. Emily is Paul's daughter.
6. Jason is Emily's brother.
7. Emily is Jason's sister.
8. Paul and Anne are Jason's parents.

kids = children
mom = mother
dad = father

B **PAIR WORK** Who are the people in your family? What are their names?

"My mother's name is Angela. My brothers' names are David and Daniel."



- Simple present

Simple present statements

I **walk** to school.
 You **ride** your bike to school.
 He **works** near here.
 She **takes** the bus to work.
 We **live** with our parents.
 They **use** public transportation.

I **don't live** far from here.
 You **don't live** near here.
 He **doesn't work** downtown.
 She **doesn't drive** to work.
 We **don't live** alone.
 They **don't need** a car.

don't = do not
doesn't = does not

A Paul Carter is talking about his family. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms. Then compare with a partner.

- My family and I live (live / lives) in the suburbs. My wife and I walk (work / works) near here, so we walk (walk / walks) to work. Our daughter Emily works (work / works) downtown, so she drives (drive / drives) to work. Our son doesn't (don't / doesn't) drive. He rides (ride / rides) his bike to school.
- My parents live (live / lives) in the city. My mother takes (take / takes) a train to work. My father is retired, so he doesn't (don't / doesn't) work now. He also uses (use / uses) public transportation, so they don't (don't / doesn't) need a car.

verb endings: he, she, it

walk → walks
 ride → rides
 study → studies
 watch → watches

1 Simple present statements with irregular verbs

and Simple present statements with

- ▶ In affirmative statements, verbs with he/she/it end in -s: He/She **walks** to school. BUT I/You/We/They **walk** to school.
- ▶ In negative statements, use **doesn't** with he/she/it and **don't** with all the others: He/She/It **doesn't** live here. I/You/We/They **don't** live here.
- ▶ Don't add -s to the verb: She **doesn't live** here. (NOT: ~~She doesn't lives here.~~)

Elena is talking about her family. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

My family and I live (live) in the city. We have (have) an apartment on First Avenue. My sister goes (go) to school near our apartment, so she walks (walk) to school. My father works (work) in the suburbs, so he drives (drive) to his job. My mother uses (use) public transportation - she takes (take) the bus to her office downtown. She has (have) a new job, but she doesn't like (not like) it very much. And me? Well, I don't work (not work) far from our apartment, so I don't need (not need) a car or public transportation. I ride (ride) my bike to work!

- Simple present

Simple present statements

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 You **ride** your bike to school.
 He **works** near here.
 She **takes** the bus to work.
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