

Weather and Seasons Around the World



It's spring in Brazil.



It's warm. It's very sunny.



It's summer in South Korea.



It's raining. It's hot and humid.



It's fall in the U.S.



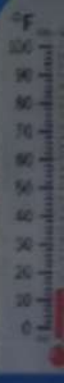
It's cool. It's cloudy and windy.



It's winter in Russia.



It's snowing. It's very cold.



What season is it now? *Fall*
 What's the weather like today? *It's warm*
 What's your favorite season? *winter*

CONVERSATION It's really cold!

Listen and practice.

- Pat: Oh, no!
- Julie: What's the matter?
- Pat: It's snowing! And it's windy, so it's really cold.
- Julie: Are you wearing your gloves?
- Pat: No, I'm not. They're at home.
- Julie: What about your scarf?
- Pat: It's at home, too.
- Julie: Well, you're wearing your coat.
- Pat: But my coat isn't very warm. And I'm not wearing boots!
- Julie: Let's take a taxi.
- Pat: Good idea!



3.3.- Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

Possessives

| Adjectives | Pronouns | Names |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| mi my | mío, mía mine | Pat's blouse /s/ |
| tuyo your | tuyo yours | Julie's jeans /z/ |
| These are his socks. | These socks are his . | Rex's T-shirt /t/ |
| her her | suya hers | Whose blouse is this? It's Pat's . |
| nuestra our | nuestra ours | Whose jeans are these? They're Julie's . |
| su their | suyo theirs | |

Complete the conversations with the correct words in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

- A: Hey! These aren't our (our / ours) clothes!
B: You're right. ours (Our / Ours) are over there.
- A: These aren't my (my / mine) gloves. Are they yours (your / yours)?
B: No, they're not mine (my / mine). Ask Sally. Maybe they're hers (her / hers).
- A: Whose (Whose / Yours) T-shirts are these? Are they Julie's and Pat's?
B: No, they're not their (their / theirs) T-shirts. But these socks are theirs (their / theirs). And these shorts are yours (your / yours).

1 Possessives

- The noun comes after a possessive adjective: This is **my** T-shirt.
- Don't include the noun after a possessive pronoun: This T-shirt is **mine**.
- Whose can be used with singular and plural nouns: **Whose** bag is this? **Whose** keys are these?

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the boxes. There are two extra words in each box.

his mine my your yours ✓ whose

- A: Whose jacket is this? Is it yours, Phil?
B: No, it's not mine. Ask Nick. I think it's his.

her our ours your yours

- A: These aren't our books. Are they yours?
B: No, they're not ours. Maybe they're Young-min's.

her hers their theirs whose

- A: Whose sweaters are these? Are they Julie's?
B: No, they're not theirs sweaters. But these shorts are hers.

3.4.- Present continuous affirmative and negative

Present continuous statements; conjunctions

I'm
You're
She's **wearing** shoes.
We're
They're
It's **snowing**.

I'm not
You're not
She's not
We're not
They're not
It's not

OR:
You **aren't**
She **isn't wearing** boots.
We **aren't**
They **aren't**
It **isn't raining**.

Conjunctions
It's snowing,
and it's windy.
It's sunny,
but it's cold.
It's windy,
so it's very cold.

2 Present continuous statements; conjunctions

- ▶ The present continuous is the present of *be* + verb + *-ing*: **It's raining.**
She's wearing shoes.
- ▶ The two negative contractions mean the same: **He's not/He isn't** wearing a coat. **We're not/We aren't** wearing gloves.

Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences. Change the negative sentences to affirmative sentences.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are wearing hats. Mr. and Mrs. Lee aren't wearing hats.
2. It isn't raining. It's raining.
3. I'm wearing sunglasses. I'm not wearing sunglasses.
4. You're wearing a new suit. You're not wearing a new suit.
5. Michiko isn't wearing gloves. Michiko is wearing gloves.

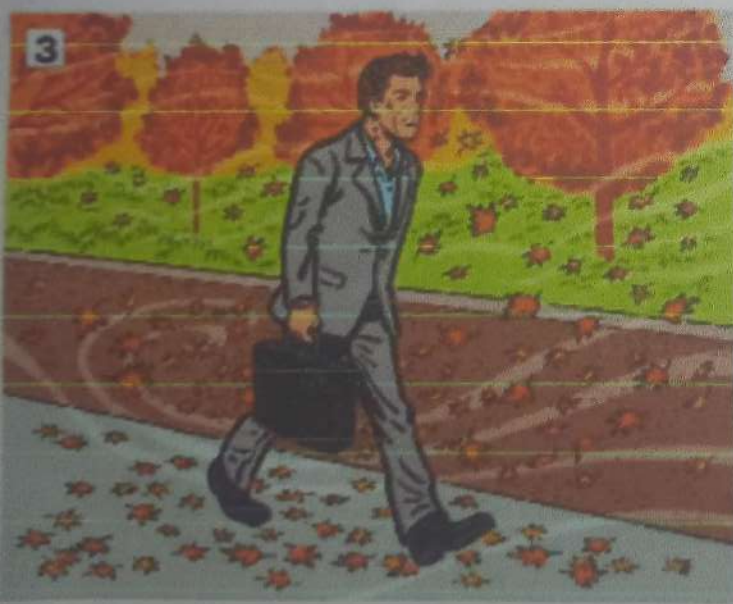
Complete these sentences. Then compare with a partner.



My name is Claire. I am wearing a green suit today. I 'm wearing high heels, too. It's raining, but I 'm not wearing a raincoat.



It's very hot today. Toshi and Noriko are wearing shorts and T-shirts. It's really sunny, so they are wearing sunglasses.



Phil is wearing a suit today - he is wearing pants and a jacket. He is wearing a light blue shirt, but he isn't wearing tie.



It's cold today, but Kathy isn't wearing coat. She is wearing gloves and a hat. She isn't wearing boots. She is wearing sneakers.

Present continuous yes/no questions

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Are you wearing gloves? | Yes, I am . | No, I'm not . |
| Is she wearing boots? | Yes, she is . | No, she's not . / No, she isn't . |
| Are they wearing sunglasses? | Yes, they are . | No, they're not . / No, they aren't . |

WORK Ask and answer these questions about the people in part A.

- 1. Is Claire wearing a green suit? *yes, she is*
- 2. Is he wearing a raincoat? *No, he's not*
- 3. Is she wearing high heels? *yes, she is*
- 4. Are Toshi and Noriko wearing swimsuits? *NO*
- 5. Are they wearing jackets? *No, they aren't*
- 6. Are they wearing sunglasses? *yes, they are*
- 7. Is Phil wearing brown pants? *No, he's not*
- 8. Is he wearing a blue shirt? *Yes, he is*
- 9. Is he wearing a tie? *No, he isn't*
- 10. Is Kathy wearing boots? *No, she isn't*
- 11. Is she wearing a coat? *No, she isn't*
- 12. Is she wearing a hat and gloves? *yes, she is*

1. Is Claire wearing a green suit?
Yes, she is. Is she wearing a raincoat?
No, she's not. OR No, she isn't.

adjective + noun

My suit is black.
I'm wearing a **black suit**.

Ask four more questions about the people in part A. Then ask a partner the questions.

Present continuous yes/no questions; adjective + noun

In yes/no questions, the present continuous is *be + subject + verb + -ing*: **Is it raining?**

Are you **wearing** brown shoes?

Adjectives can come before nouns or after the verb *be*: He's wearing a **blue hat**.
The hat **is blue**.

Adjectives don't have a plural form: a **green hat**; two **green hats**

Ask questions using the words in parentheses. Then complete the responses.

- 1. Is he wearing a gray suit? (wear, gray suit)
A: *isn't*
- 2. Are you wearing brown boots? (wear, brown boots)
A: *are not*
- 3. A: *Am you wearing sun glasses?* (wear, sunglasses)
B: Yes, I *am*
- 4. A: *Is it raining?* (rain)
B: Yes, it *is*

- belt
- blouse
- cap
- high heels
- jacket
- scarf
- shorts
- skirt
- sneakers
- socks
- swimsuit
- T-shirt

SPORTS CLUB



1. scarf

jacket

5. blouse

9. cap

3. belt

10. t-shirt

6. skirt

7. swimsuit

8. short

4. high heels

11. socks

12. sneakers

What clothes don't belong? Check (✓) the things.

| For work | For leisure | For cold weather | For warm weather |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> T-shirt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> boots | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> swimsuit |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shorts | <input type="checkbox"/> shorts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scarf | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T-shirt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tie | <input type="checkbox"/> suit | <input type="checkbox"/> shorts | <input type="checkbox"/> boots |
| <input type="checkbox"/> belt | <input type="checkbox"/> sneakers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pants | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sneakers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> swimsuit | <input type="checkbox"/> jeans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sweater | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shorts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> gloves | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> sweater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> jacket | <input type="checkbox"/> high heels | <input type="checkbox"/> T-shirt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cap |

What things in your classroom are these colors? Write sentences.

light blue black green pink red yellow
 dark blue gray orange purple white brown

1. My desk is brown.
2. Celia's bag is purple.
3. my pen is pink
4. my short is white
5. my blouse is gray
6. my sneakers are brown
7. my cellphone is light blue
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



Whose clothes are these?



Tiffany

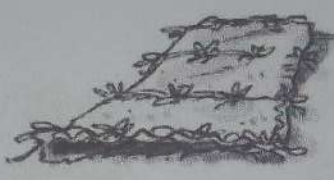


Jade



Daniel

A Complete the conversations.



1. A: Whose hat is this ? B: It's Daniel's .
2. A: Whose skirt is this ? B: It's Tiffany's .
3. A: Whose boots are these ? B: They're Jade's .



4. A: Whose sneakers are these ? B: They are Daniel's .
5. A: Whose heel are these ? B: They are Tiffany's .
6. A: Whose blouse is this ? B: It's Jade's .

B Complete the conversations with the correct words in parentheses.

1. A: Whose (Whose / His) T-shirt is this? Is it Lisa's?
 B: No, it's not hers (her / hers). It's mine (my / mine).
2. A: Are these your (your / yours) jeans?
 B: No, they aren't mine (my / mine) jeans. Let's ask Keith.
 I think they're his (his / he's).
3. A: Are these Annie's and Jennifer's socks?
 B: No, they aren't theirs (their / theirs). They're yours (your / yours).
 A: I don't think so. These socks are white, and mine (my / mine) are blue.

What season is it? How is the weather? Write two sentences about each picture.



1. It's winter.
It's very cold.



2. It's fall
It's rainy day



3. It's summer
It's sunny



4. It's fall
It's very wind



5. It's summer
It's very hot



6. It's winter
It's very cold

Use the words in parentheses.



Todd Alicia Chul-woo Maya Maggie Hugo

- 1. Hugo is wearing a tie. (tie)
- 2. Todd and Alicia are wearing boots. (boots)
- 3. Chul-woo is wearing a t-shirt. (T-shirt)
- 4. Maggie is wearing a skirt. (skirt)
- 5. Maya is wearing a dress. (dress)
- 6. Chul-woo is wearing sneakers. (sneakers)
- 7. Todd is wearing a scarf. (scarf)
- Todd and Hugo are wearing hats. (hats)

B Correct the false sentences.

- 1. Chul-woo is wearing jeans.
No, he isn't. / No, he's not. He's wearing shorts.
- 2. Maggie and Hugo are wearing raincoats.
No, they're not. They are wearing suits
- 3. Alicia is wearing a skirt.
No, she isn't. She's wearing jeans
- 4. Maya is wearing pajamas.
No, she isn't. She's wearing a dress
- 5. Alicia and Maggie are wearing T-shirts.
No, they're not. They are wearing blouses
- 6. Todd and Hugo are wearing shorts.
No, they're not. They are wearing pants

Complete the sentences.



1. My name's Jane. I 'm wearing a T-shirt and shorts. I 'm wearing sneakers, too. It 's raining, but I 'm not wearing a raincoat.



2. It 's snowing, but Amy isn't wearing boots, she is wearing high heels. She is wearing gloves, and she is wearing a hat.



3. It's very hot. Tom and Sue aren't wearing sweaters today. They are wearing pants. It's sunny, so Sue is wearing a hat, and Tom is wearing sunglasses.



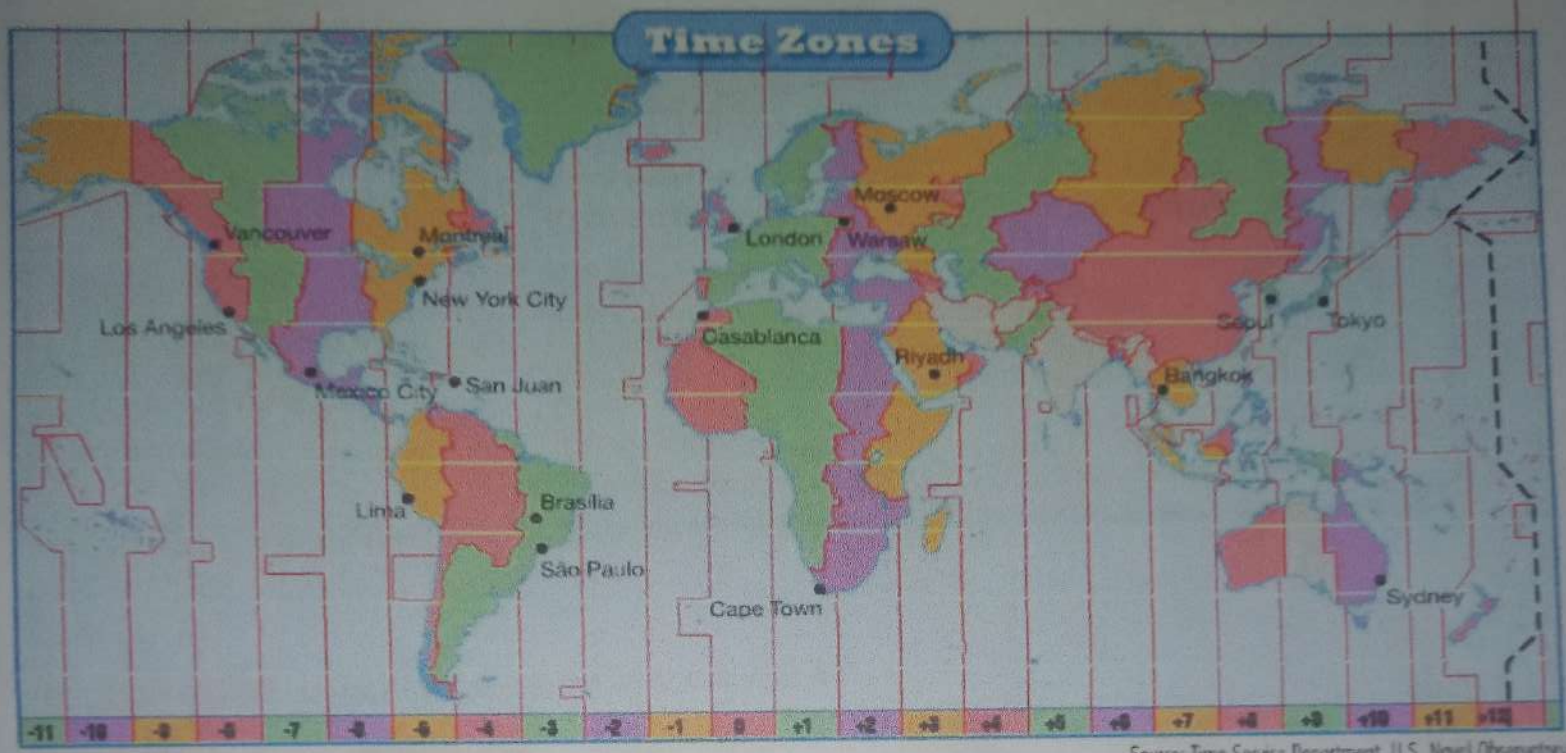
4. Roger is wearing a suit. He isn't wearing a belt, but he is wearing a tie. He is wearing shoes and socks. It's very windy.

Complete these sentences with and, but, or so.

1. He's wearing jeans and sneakers, and he's wearing a T-shirt.
2. It's very cold outside, but I'm not wearing a coat.
3. Her skirt is blue, and her blouse is blue, too.
4. It's raining, so I need an umbrella.
5. He's wearing an expensive suit, but he's wearing sneakers.
6. It's summer and it's very sunny, so it's hot.

3.6.- Telling the time

Listen and practice.



Which cities are in the same time zones? *Vancouver Los Angeles*
 Which cities are in your time zone? *Mexico*

CONVERSATION What time is it there?

Listen and practice.

Debbie: Hello?
 John: Hi, Debbie. This is John.
 I'm calling from Australia.
 Debbie: Australia?
 John: I'm at a conference in Sydney.
 Remember?
 Debbie: Oh, right. What time is it there?
 John: It's 10:00 P.M. And it's four o'clock
 there in Los Angeles. Right?
 Debbie: Yes - four o'clock in the morning!
 John: 4:00 A.M.? Oh, I'm really sorry.
 Debbie: That's OK. I'm awake ... now.



What time is it? Ⓞ



It's one **o'clock**.
1:00



It's one-oh-five. **1:05**
It's five **after** one.



It's one-fifteen. **1:15**
It's **a quarter after** one.



It's one-thirty.
1:30



It's one-forty.
It's twenty **to** two. **1:40**



It's one forty-five. **1:45**
It's **a quarter to** two.

A PAIR WORK Look at these clocks. What time is it?



1. **2:20**



2. **6:50**



3. **8:45**



4. **11:05**



5. **3:00**



6. **4:30**

A: What time is it?

B: It's twenty after two. OR It's two-twenty.

Is it A.M. or P.M.? Ⓞ



It's seven (o'clock)
in the morning.
It's 7:00 **A.M.**



It's twelve (o'clock).
It's 12:00 **P.M.**
It's **noon**.



It's four (o'clock)
in the afternoon.
It's 4:00 **P.M.**



It's seven (o'clock)
in the evening.
It's 7:00 **P.M.**



It's ten (o'clock) **at night**.
It's 10:00 **P.M.**



It's twelve (o'clock) **at night**.
It's 12:00 **A.M.**
It's **midnight**.

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. *It's fifteen after six*
4. It's ten o'clock at night. *It is 10:00 p.m*
5. It's three-oh-five. *It's five after three*
6. It's twenty-five to eleven. *It's 10:35 p.m*
7. It's one o'clock in the morning. *1:00*
8. It's midnight. *12 a.m*

B PAIR WORK Say each time a different way.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. It's nine o'clock in the evening. <i>"It's 9:00 P.M."</i> | 5. It's 3:00 A.M. |
| 2. It's eight o'clock in the morning. <i>It's 8:00 am</i> | 6. It's 6:00 P.M. |
| 3. It's twelve o'clock at night. <i>It's 12:00 am</i> | 7. It's 4:00 P.M. |
| 4. It's three in the afternoon. <i>It's 3:00 p.m</i> | 8. It's 12:00 P.M. |

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 | <i>4:00 p.m.</i> |
| Bangkok | |
| London | |
| Tokyo | |

A PAIR WORK Ask and answer the questions about the pictures.

1. Who's sleeping now? *Victoria*
2. Who's having breakfast? *Sean Tom*
3. Where's Andrei working? *Moscow*
4. Where's Hiroshi checking his email? *Tokio*
5. What's Célia wearing? *a skirt*
6. What's Marcos wearing? *T-shirt*
7. Why is Marcos getting up? *It's 6:00 am*
8. Why are Jim and Ann having lunch? *It's noon*

| 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 are Jon and Megan doing?* (Jon and Megan)
B: *They are taking a walk.* (take a walk)
3. A: *What are you doing?* (you)
B: *I'm writing conversations.* (write conversations)
4. A: *What's Chris doing?* (Chris)
B: *He is calling Ashley.* (call Ashley)
5. A: *What are you and Taylor doing?* (you and Taylor)
B: *We are shopping.* (shop)
6. A: *What's Sara doing?* (Sara)
B: *She's having dinner.* (have dinner)
7. A: *What are Victor and Sam doing?* (Victor and Sam)
B: *They're running in the park.* (run in the park)
8. A: *What are you and Paulo doing?* (you and Paulo)
B: *We're chatting online.* (chat online)

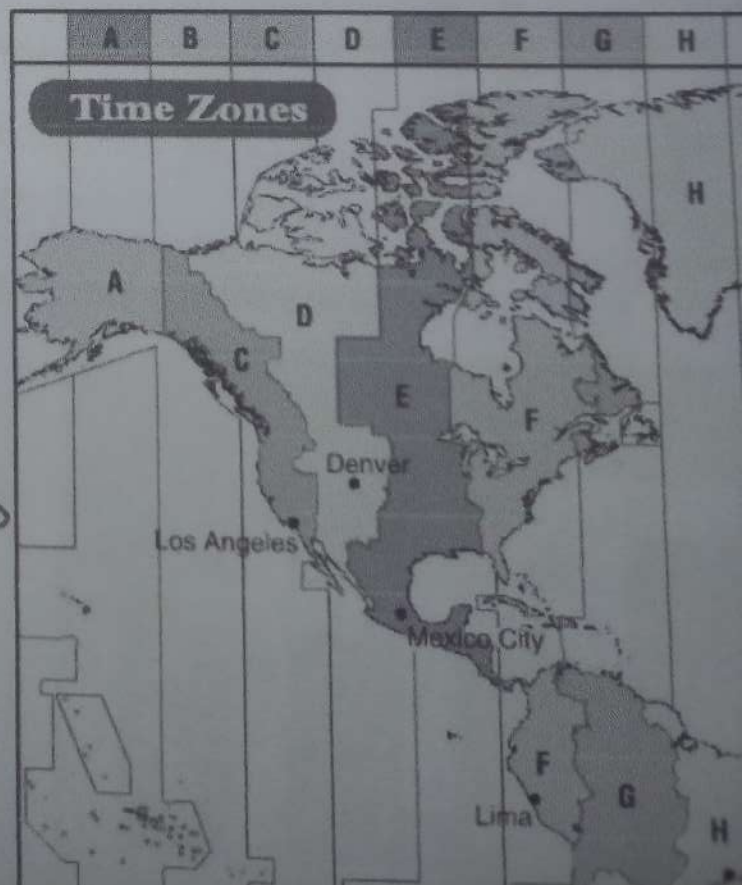
UNIT III.- WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE? WORKBOOK

Write each sentence a different way.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. It's midnight. | <u>It's twelve o'clock at night.</u> |
| 2. It's 4:00 P.M. | <u>It's four o'clock</u> |
| 3. It's 9:15 A.M. | <u>It's nine o fifteen</u> |
| 4. It's 8:00 P.M. | <u>It's eight o'clock</u> |
| 5. It's 10:45 P.M. | <u>It's ten o forty five</u> |
| 6. It's 3:30 P.M. | <u>It's thirty past three</u> |
| 7. It's 6:00 P.M. | <u>It's six o'clock</u> |
| 8. It's 12:00 P.M. | <u>It's twelve o'clock</u> |

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

- It's 10:00 a.m. in Los Angeles.
It's ten o'clock in the morning.
- It's 11:00 am. in Denver
- It's 12:00 pm in Mexico
- It's 1 pm in Lima
- It's 2 pm in Santiago
- It's 3 pm in Rio



- 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 one.



4. It's five-oh-five.

5. It's a quarter to three.

6. It's eight after six.

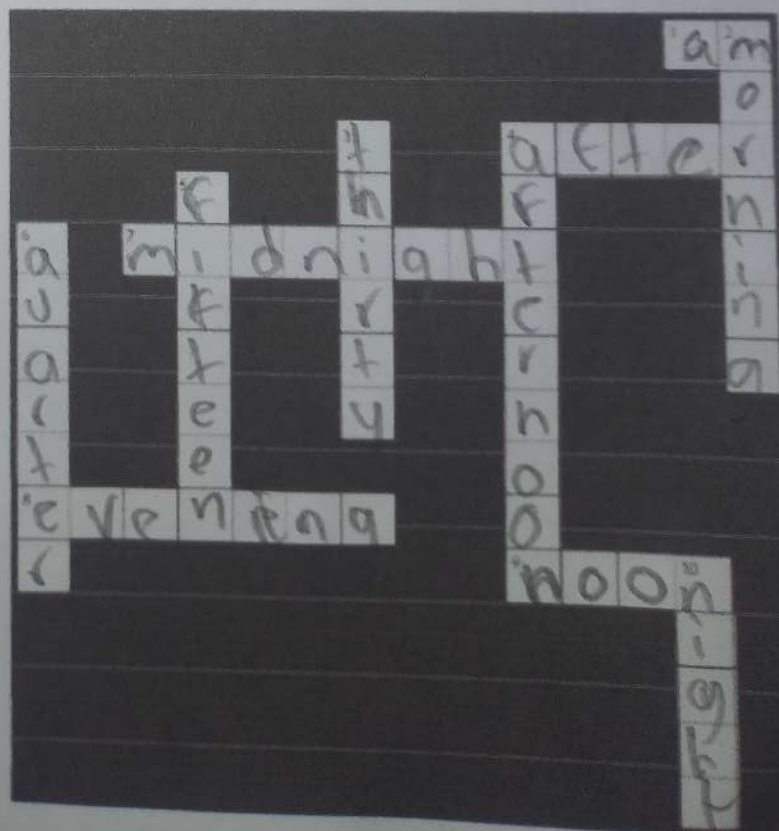
Complete the crossword puzzle. Write each time a different way.

Across (→)

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

Down (↓)

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



- dance
- drive
- play a video game

- read a book
- ride a bike
- shop

- sleep
- swim
- take a walk



1. She's sleeping



2. He's swimming



3. They are playing



4. She is riding



5. they are shopping



6. He is taking a walk



7. He is driving



8. She is reading a book



9. They are dancing



1. Is Debbie getting up?

No, she's not. She's sleeping.



2. Are Kelly and Tony taking a walk?

No, they're not. They're shopping.



3. Are Dan and Megan studying?

No, they're not, they're dancing



4. Is Carmen driving a car?

No, she's not. She's riding



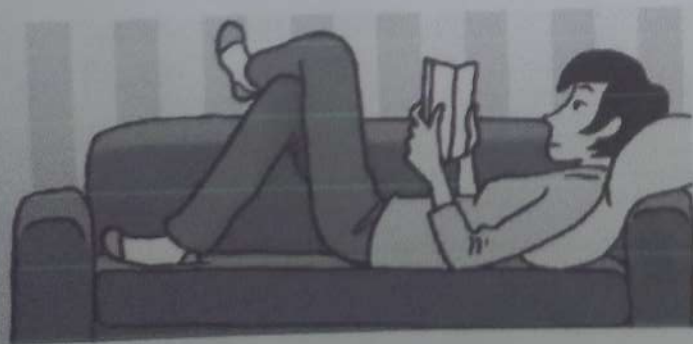
5. Is Bill playing tennis?

No, he's not. He is running



6. Is Michiko checking her email?

No, she's not.



7. Is Claire watching television?

No, she's not, she is reading a book



8. What about you? Are you sleeping?

No, he's not
He is writing

Write questions about these people. Use the words in the boxes.
Then answer the questions.



1. A: Is Terry wearing shorts?
(Terry / wear shorts)

B: No, he's not. He's wearing jeans.

2. A: Is Tai-lin wearing a raincoat?
(Tai-lin / wear a raincoat)

B: Yes, she is.

3. A: Is Maria talking?
(Maria / talk on the phone)

B: No, she's not. She is sleeping.

4. A: Are Terry and Helen eating?
(Terry and Helen / eat)

B: No, they aren't.

They are dancing.

5. A: Are Pedro and Sonia watching television?
(Pedro and Sonia / watch television)

B: No, they're not.

6. A: Are Tai-lin and Brandon eating pizza?
(Tai-lin and Brandon / eat pizza)

B: Yes, they are.

7. A: Is Carlos chatting online?
(Carlos / chat online)

B: No, he's not.

8. A: Is Maria wearing boots?
(Maria / wear boots)

B: No, she's not.

Write questions and answers. Use What + doing and the words in pairs.

1. A: What are you and Ricky doing? (you and Ricky)
B: We're eating pizza. (eat pizza)
2. A: What's Michael doing? (Michael)
B: He's cooking dinner. (cook dinner)
3. A: What're Ron and Lucy doing? (Ron and Lucy)
B: They're taking a walk. (take a walk)
4. A: What's Julie doing. (Julie)
B: She's getting up. (get up)
5. A: What's Mary doing? (Mary)
B: She's shopping. (shop)
6. A: What's Belle and Hank doing? (Belle and Hank)
B: They are watching a movie. (watch a movie)
7. A: What's Steven doing? (Steven)
B: He is studying math. (study math)
8. A: What are you doing. (you)
B: I'm studying english. (study English)
9. A: What are you and Emma doing? (you and Emma)
B: We're having lunch. (have lunch)
10. A: What is I doing. (I)
B: I'm finishing the excersi. (finish this exercise)



What are you doing? What are your friends doing? Write sentences.

UNIT IV. MY SISTER WORKS DOWNTOWN

.I.- Transportation

Transportation in the U.S.

The Top Eight Ways to Get to Work

1. drive



✓ 2. walk



✓ 3. take the bus



4. take the subway



5. take the train



✓ 6. ride a bike



7. take a taxi/cab



8. ride a motorcycle



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Check (✓) the kinds of transportation you use.
What are some other kinds of transportation?

CONVERSATION Nice car!

Listen and practice.

Ashley: Nice car, Jason! Is it yours?
Jason: No, it's my sister's. She has a new job, and she drives to work.
Ashley: Is her job here in the suburbs?
Jason: No, it's downtown.
Ashley: My parents work downtown, but they don't drive to work.



4.2.- Family Tree

WORD POWER Family

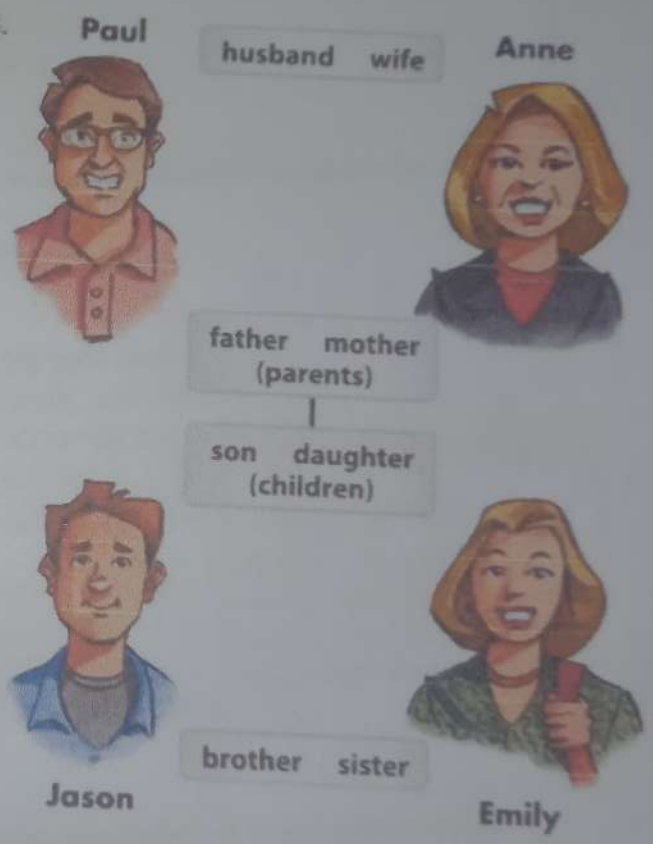
A PAIR WORK Complete the sentences about the Carter family. Then listen and check your answers.

- 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."



my parent's names are Franklin and Gabriel
 my brothers' names are Charly and shaito

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.

1. My family and I live (live / lives) in the suburbs. My wife and I work (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.
2. 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!

1.4.- Simple present with irregular verbs

Simple present statements with irregular verbs

I/you/we/they

I **have** a bike.

We **do** our homework every day.

My parents **go** to work by bus.

he/she/it

My father **has** a car.

My mother **does** a lot of work at home.

The bus **goes** downtown.

B Ashley is talking about her family and her friend Jason. Complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

1. My parents *have* (have / has) a house in the suburbs. My mom and dad *go* (go / goes) downtown to work. My parents are very busy, so I *do* (do / does) a lot of work at home.
2. My brother doesn't live with us. He *has* (have / has) an apartment in the city. He *goes* (go / goes) to school all day, and he *does* (do / does) his homework at night.
3. I *have* (have / has) a new friend. His name is Jason. We *go* (go / goes) to the same school, and sometimes we *do* (do / does) our homework together.

C PAIR WORK Tell your partner about your family.

"I have one brother and two sisters. My brother is a teacher. He has a car, so he drives to work."