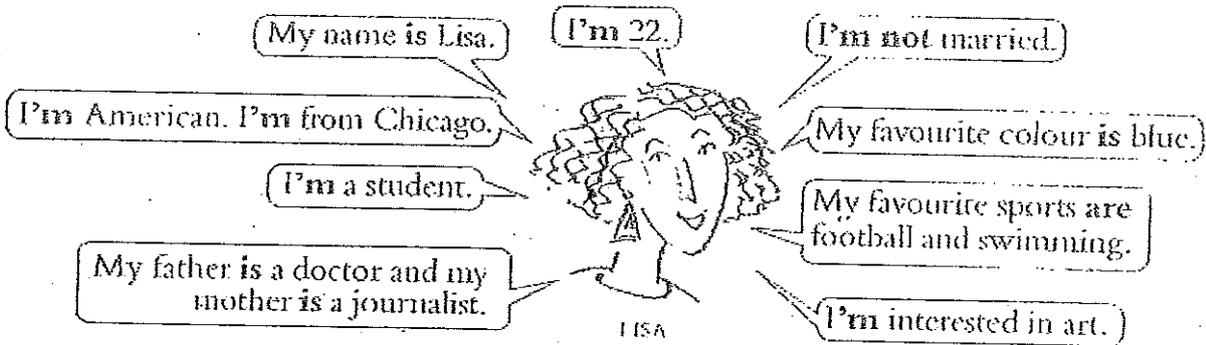


INGLÉS

am/is/are



positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	is not	(he's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we	are not	(we're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- My brother is very tall. He's a policeman.
- John is afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.



- I'm tired but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane isn't at home at the moment. She's at work.
- Those people aren't English. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today but it isn't warm.

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.'



Write the short form (she's / we aren't etc.).

- 1 she is she's 3 it is not 5 I am not
- 2 they are 4 that is 6 you are not

Put in am, is or are.

- 1 The weather is nice today. 5 Look! There Carol.
- 2 I not tired. 6 My brother and I good tennis players.
- 3 This bag heavy. 7 Ann at home. Her children at school.
- 4 These bags heavy. 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.

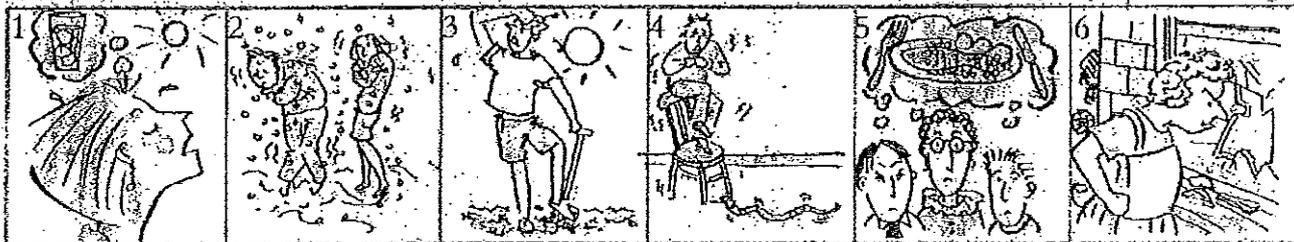
Write full sentences. Use is/isn't/are/aren't.

- 1 (your shoes very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty.
- 2 (my brother a teacher) My
- 3 (this house not very big)
- 4 (the shops not open today)
- 5 (my keys in my bag)
- 6 (Jenny 18 years old)
- 7 (you not very tall)

Look at Lisa's sentences (Unit 1A). Now write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (name?) My
- 2 (from?) I
- 3 (age?) I
- 4 (job?) I
- 5 (married?) I
- 6 (favourite colour or colours?) My
- 7 (interested in...?) I

Write sentences for the pictures. Use: afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty



- 1 She's thirsty. 3 He 5
- 2 They 4 6

Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.

- 1 (I / interested in politics) I'm interested. (OR I'm not interested) in politics.
- 2 (I / hungry) I
- 3 (it / warm today) It
- 4 (I / afraid of dogs)
- 5 (my hands / cold)
- 6 (Canada / a very big country)
- 7 (diamonds / cheap)
- 8 (I / interested in football)
- 9 (Rome / in Spain)

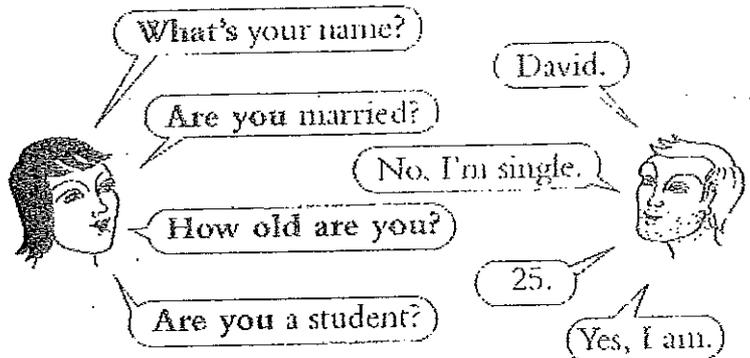
am/is/are (questions)

positive

I	am
he	} is
she	
it	
we	} are
you	
they	

question

am	I?
is	{ he?
	{ she?
	{ it?
are	{ we?
	{ you?
	{ they?



- 'Am I late?' 'No, you're on time.'
- 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, she's out.'
- 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, they're out.'
- 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- Your shoes are nice. Are they new?

We say:

- Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (not 'Is at home your mother?')
- Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (not 'Are new your shoes?')

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- Where is your mother? Is she at home?
- What colour is your car? 'It's red.'
- How are your parents? Are they well?
- How much are these postcards? 'Fifty pence.'
- Where are you from? 'Canada.'
- How old is Joe? 'He's 24.'
- Why are you angry?

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

- What's the time? • Who's that man?
- Where's Jill? • How's your father?

short answers

Yes, I am.
Yes, { he } is.
{ she }
{ it }
Yes, { we } are.
{ you }
{ they }

No, I'm not.
No, { he's } not. or No, { he } isn't.
{ she's }
{ it's }
No, { we're } not. or No, { we } aren't.
{ you're }
{ they're }



- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not but I'm thirsty.'
- 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, they are.'
- 'That's my seat.' 'No, it isn't.'

Find the right answers for the questions.

- 1 Where's the camera?
- 2 Is your car blue?
- 3 Is Linda from London?
- 4 Am I late?
- 5 Where's Ann from?
- 6 What colour is your bag?
- 7 Are you hungry?
- 8 How is George?
- 9 Who's that woman?

- A London.
- B No, I'm not.
- C Yes, you are.
- D My sister.
- E Black.
- F No, it's black.
- G In your bag.
- H No, she's American.
- I Very well.

- 1 G
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Make questions with these words. Use **is** or **are**.

- 1 (at home / your mother?)
- 2 (your parents / well?)
- 3 (interesting / your job?)
- 4 (the shops / open today?)
- 5 (interested in sport / you?)
- 6 (near here / the post office?)
- 7 (at school / your children?)
- 8 (why / you / late?)

Is your mother at home?
Are your parents well?

.....

Complete the questions. Use **What...** / **Who...** / **Where...** / **How...**

- 1 How are your parents?
- 2 the bus stop?
- 3 your children?
- 4 these oranges?
- 5 your favourite sport?
- 6 the man in this photograph?
- 7 your new shoes?

They're very well.
 At the end of the street.
 Five, six and ten.
 £1.20 a kilo.
 Skiing.
 That's my father.
 Black.

Write the questions. (Read the answers first.)



- 1 (name?) What's your name?
- 2 (married or single?)
- 3 (American?)
- 4 (how old?)
- 5 (a teacher?)
- 6 (wife a lawyer?)
- 7 (from?)
- 8 (her name?)
- 9 (how old?)



Paul.
 I'm married.
 No, I'm Australian.
 I'm 30.
 No, I'm a lawyer.
 No, she's a designer.
 She's Italian.
 Anna.
 She's 27.

Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 Are you married? <u>No, I'm not.</u> | 4 Are your hands cold? |
| 2 Are you thirsty? | 5 Is it dark now? |
| 3 Is it cold today? | 6 Are you a teacher? |

Regular and irregular verbs

Regular verbs

The past simple and past participle of *regular* verbs is **-ed**:

clean → cleaned live → lived paint → painted study → studied

Past simple (⇒ Unit 11)

- I **cleaned** my shoes yesterday.
- Charlie **studied** engineering at university.

Past participle

Present perfect = **have/has** + *past participle* (⇒ Units 15-18):

- I **have cleaned** my shoes.
- Jane **has lived** in London for ten years.

Passive = **be (is / are / were / has been etc.)** + *past participle* (⇒ Units 21-22):

- These rooms **are cleaned** every day.
- My car **has been repaired**.

Irregular verbs

The past simple and past participle of *irregular* verbs are *not* **-ed**:

	make	break	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	broke	cut
<i>past participle</i>	made	broken	cut

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are *the same*. For example:

	make	find	buy	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	found	bought	cut
<i>past participle</i>				

- I **made** a cake yesterday. (*past simple*)
- I **have made** some coffee. (*past participle - present perfect*)
- Butter **is made** from milk. (*past participle - passive present*)

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are *different*. For example:

	break	know	begin	go
<i>past simple</i>	broke	knew	began	went
<i>past participle</i>	broken	known	begun	gone

- Somebody **broke** this window last night. (*past simple*)
- Somebody **has broken** this window. (*past participle - present perfect*)
- This window **was broken** last night. (*past participle - passive past*)

Write the past simple / past participle of these verbs. (The past simple and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 make <u>made</u> | 6 enjoy | 11 hear |
| 2 cut <u>cut</u> | 7 buy | 12 put |
| 3 get | 8 sit | 13 catch |
| 4 bring | 9 leave | 14 watch |
| 5 pay | 10 happen | 15 understand |

Write the past simple and past participle of these verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 6 run | 11 take |
| 2 begin | 7 speak | 12 go |
| 3 eat | 8 write | 13 give |
| 4 drink | 9 come | 14 throw |
| 5 drive | 10 know | 15 forget |

Put the verb in the right form.

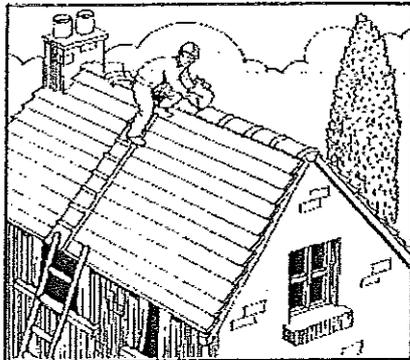
- I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- I feel good. I very well last night. (sleep)
- We a very good film yesterday. (see)
- It a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- I've my bag. (lose) Have you it? (see)
- Rosa's bicycle was last week. (steal)
- I to bed early because I was tired. (go)
- Have you your work yet? (finish)
- The shopping centre was about 20 years ago. (build)
- Ann to drive when she was 18. (learn)
- I've never a horse. (ride)
- Julia is a good friend of mine. I've her for a long time. (know)
- Yesterday I and my leg. (fall / hurt)

Complete these sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.

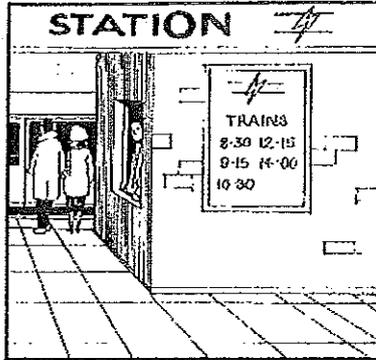
cost drive fly make meet sell speak swim tell think
wake up win

- I have made some coffee. Would you like some?
- Have you John about your new job?
- We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well but we
- I know Gary but I've never his wife.
- We were by loud music in the middle of the night.
- Stephanie jumped into the river and to the other side.
- 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- Many different languages are in the Philippines.
- Our holiday a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- Have you ever a very fast car?
- All the tickets for the concert were very quickly.
- A bird in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

there is there are



There's a man on the roof.



There's a train at 10.30.



There are seven days in a week.

singular

there is ... (there's)
 is there ... ?
 there is not ... (there isn't
 or there's not)

- ☉ There's a big tree in the garden.
- ☉ There's a good film on TV tonight.
- ☉ A: Have you got any money?
 B: Yes, **there's** some in my bag.
- ☉ A: Excuse me, **is there** a hotel near here?
 B: Yes, **there is**. / No, **there isn't**.
- ☉ We can't go skiing. **There isn't** any snow.

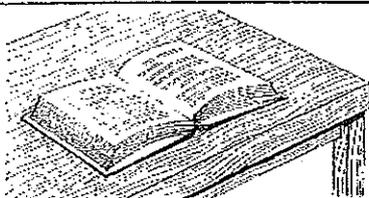
plural

there are ...
 are there ... ?
 there are not ... (there aren't)

- ☉ **There are** some big trees in the garden.
- ☉ **There are** a lot of accidents on this road.
- ☉ A: **Are there** any letters for me today?
 B: Yes, **there are**. / No, **there aren't**.
- ☉ This restaurant is very quiet. **There aren't** many people here.
- ☉ How many players **are there** in a football team?
- ☉ **There are** 11 players in a football team.

there is and it is

there is



There's a book on the table.
 (not 'It's a book on the table.')

it is



I like **this book**. **It's** interesting.
 (it = this book)

Compare:

- ☉ 'What's that noise?' 'It's a train.' (it = that noise)
 There's a train at 10.30. It's a fast train. (it = the 10.30 train)
- ☉ There's a lot of salt in this soup.
 I don't like **this soup**. It's too salty. (it = this soup)

Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with **There is/are** or **There isn't/aren't**.

1	a castle?	No
2	any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)
3	a hospital?	Yes
4	a swimming pool?	No
5	any cinemas?	Yes (two)
6	a university?	No
7	any big hotels?	No

- 1 There isn't a castle.
- 2 There are a lot of restaurants.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

2 Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use **There is/are/isn't/aren't**.

- 1 There are a few restaurants.
- 2 There's a big park.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

3 Put in **there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there**.

- 1 Kenham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.
- 2 Look! a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
- 3 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
- 4 five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
- 5 'How many students in the class?' 'Twenty.'
- 6 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, a film in the camera.'
- 7 '..... a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'
- 8 '..... any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
- 9 nowhere to sit down. any chairs.

4 Write sentences with **There are ...**. Choose from the boxes.

seven	twenty-six
nine	thirty
fifteen	fifty

letters	days
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	a week
a rugby team	the English alphabet

- 1 There are seven days in a week.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

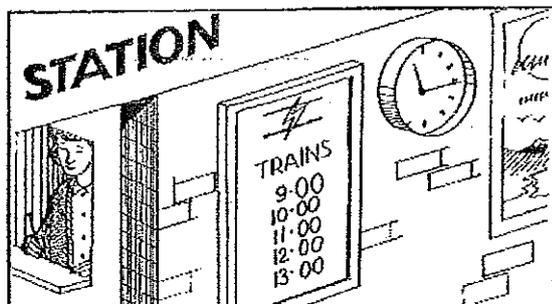
Put in **there's / is there / it's / is it**.

- 1 'There's a train at 10.30.' 'Is it a fast train?'
- 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt. very expensive.
- 3 'What's wrong?' '..... something in my eye.'
- 4 a red car outside the house. yours?
- 5 '..... anything on television tonight?' 'Yes, a film at 8.15.'
- 6 'What's that building?' '..... a school.'
- 7 '..... a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

there was/were
there will be

there has/have been

there was / there were (past)



There is a train every hour.

The time now is 11.15.

There was a train at 11 o'clock.

Compare:

there is/are (present)

- There is a good film on TV tonight.
- We are staying at a very big hotel. There are 250 rooms.
- Are there any letters for me this morning?
- I'm hungry but there isn't anything to eat.

there was/were (past)

- There was a good film on TV last night.
- We stayed at a very big hotel. There were 250 rooms.
- Were there any letters for me yesterday?
- When I got home, I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.

there has been / there have been (present perfect)



- Look! There's been an accident. (there's been = there has been)
- This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents.

Compare there was (past):

- There was an accident last night. (not 'There has been an accident last night.')

For past simple and present perfect see Unit 20.

there will be



- Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow. (there won't be = there will not be)

was/were ⇒

has/have been ⇒

will ⇒

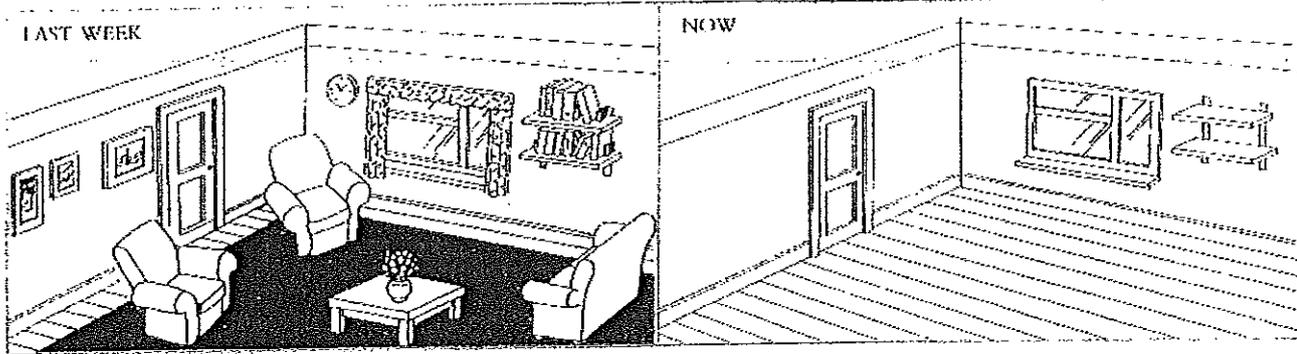
there is/are ⇒

there and it ⇒

some and any ⇒

Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty but what was in the room last week? Write sentences with **There was ...** or **There were ...** + the words in the list.

- an armchair a carpet some flowers a sofa
 some books a clock three pictures a small table



- 1 There was a clock on the wall near the window.
- 2 on the floor.
- 3 on the wall near the door.
- 4 in the middle of the room.
- 5 on the table.
- 6 on the shelves.
- 7 in the corner near the door.
- 8 opposite the door.

Put in **there was / there wasn't / was there / there were / there weren't / were there**.

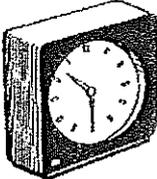
- 1 I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.
- 2 Were there any letters for me yesterday?
- 3 a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
- 4 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Did you?' a swimming pool?'
- 5 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No, any in the shop.'
- 6 The wallet was empty. any money in it.
- 7 '..... many people at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
- 8 We didn't visit the museum. enough time.
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late. a lot of traffic.
- 10 Twenty years ago many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

Put in **there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be**.

- 1 There was a good film on TV yesterday evening.
- 2 24 hours in a day.
- 3 a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go.
- 4 'Where can I buy a newspaper?' '..... a shop at the end of the street.'
- 5 'Why are those policemen outside the bank?' '..... a robbery.'
- 6 When we arrived at the cinema, a long queue to see the film.
- 7 When you arrive tomorrow, somebody at the station to meet you.
- 8 Ten years ago 500 children at the school. Now more than a thousand.
- 9 Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. a lot of changes.
- 10 I think everything will be OK. I don't think any problems.

It ...

We use **it** for *time/day/distance/weather*:

<p><i>time</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ What time is it? ⊗ It's half past ten. ⊗ It's late. ⊗ It's time to go home.
<p><i>day</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ What day is it? ⊗ It's Thursday. ⊗ It's 16 March. ⊗ It was my birthday yesterday.
<p><i>distance</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ It's three miles from our house to the city centre. ⊗ How far is it from London to Bristol? ⊗ It's a long way from here to the station. ⊗ We can walk home. It isn't far. <p>We use far in <i>questions</i> (is it far?) and <i>negatives</i> (it isn't far).</p> <p>We use a long way in <i>positive sentences</i> (it's a long way).</p>
<p><i>weather</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ It's raining. It isn't raining. Is it snowing? ⊗ It rains a lot here. It didn't rain yesterday. Does it snow very often? ⊗ It's warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark ⊗ It's a nice day today. <p>Compare it and there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ It rains a lot in winter. There is a lot of rain in winter. ⊗ It was very windy. There was a strong wind yesterday.

It's nice to ... etc.

It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.	to ...
------	--	--------

- ⊗ It's nice **to see you again**. (it = to see you again)
- ⊗ It's impossible **to understand her**. (it = to understand her)
- ⊗ It wasn't easy **to find your house**. (it = to find your house)

Don't forget it:

- ⊗ It's raining again. (*not* 'Is raining again')
- ⊗ Is **it** true that you are going away? (*not* 'Is true that ...')

I am doing (present continuous)



She's eating.
She isn't reading.



It's raining.
The sun isn't shining.



They're running.
They aren't walking.

The present continuous is:
am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

I	am	(not)	-ing	I'm working.
he	}	is	(not) -ing	Chris is writing a letter.
she				She isn't eating. (or She's not eating.)
it				The phone is ringing.
we	}	are	(not) -ing	We're having dinner.
you				You're not listening to me. (or You aren't ...)
they				The children are doing their homework.

B am/is/are + -ing = something is happening *now*:

I'm working.
she's wearing a hat.
they're playing football.
I'm not watching television.

past ————— NOW ————— future

- ⊗ Please be quiet. I'm working. (= I'm working now)
- ⊗ Look at Sue! She's wearing her new hat. (= she is wearing it now)
- ⊗ The weather is nice at the moment. It's not raining.
- ⊗ 'Where are the children?' 'They're playing in the park.'
- ⊗ (on the phone) We're having dinner now. Can you phone again later?
- ⊗ You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

come → coming write → writing dance → dancing
run → running sit → sitting swim → swimming
lie → lying

am/is/are ⇒ **am** are you doing? (questions) ⇒ **are** I am doing and I do ⇒ **am**
What are you doing tomorrow? ⇒ **will**

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

positive

I	am	
he	} is	doing
she		working
it		going
		staying
we	} are	etc.
you		
they		

question

am	I	
} is	he	doing?
	she	working?
	it	going?
		staying?
} are	we	etc.
	you	
	they	



- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm fine, thank you.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'
- 'Why are you wearing a coat?' 'It's not cold.'
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's reading the newspaper.'
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'
- Look, there's Sally! Where's she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

Study the word order:

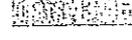
is/are + subject + -ing

- Is he working today?
- Is Paul working today? (not 'Is working Paul today?')
- Where are they going?
- Where are those people going? (not 'Where are going those people?')

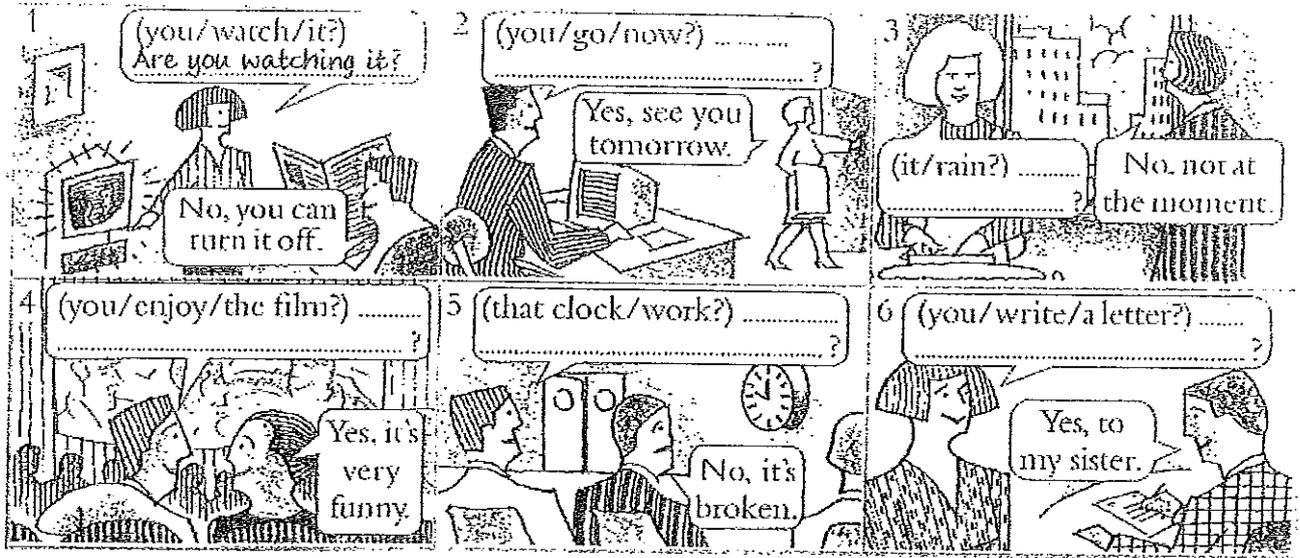
short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, { he } is.	No, { he's } not. or No, { he } isn't.
Yes, { she } is.	No, { she's } not. or No, { she } isn't.
Yes, { it } is.	No, { it's } not. or No, { it } isn't.
Yes, { we } are.	No, { we're } not. or No, { we } aren't.
Yes, { you } are.	No, { you're } not. or No, { you } aren't.
Yes, { they } are.	No, { they're } not. or No, { they } aren't.

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

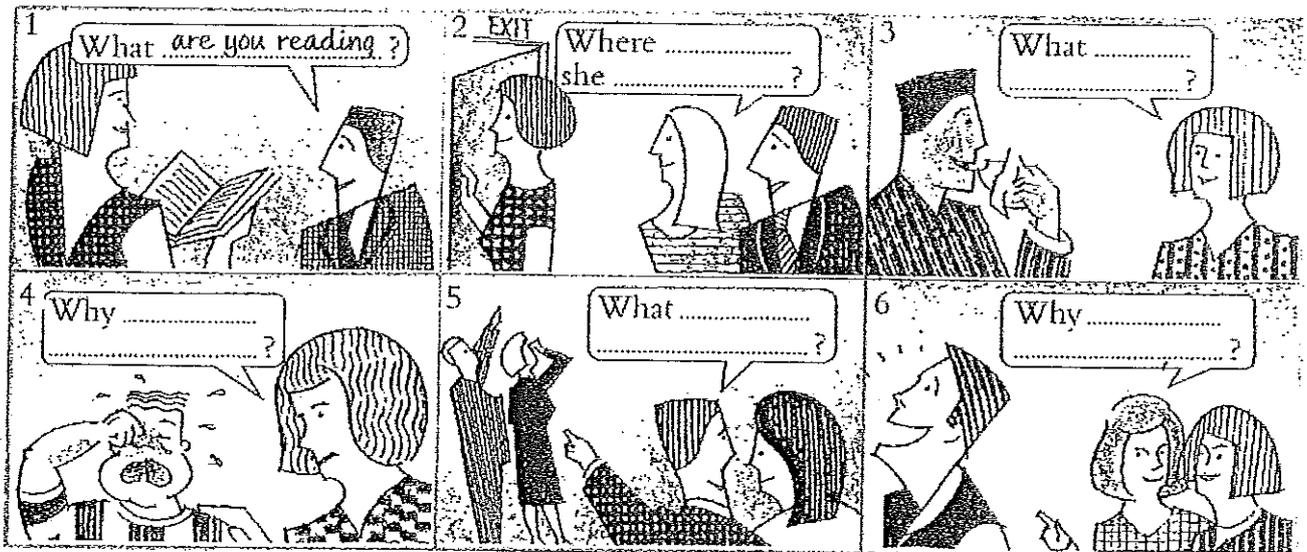


Look at the pictures and write the questions.



4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use one of these:

cry eat go laugh look at read



4.3 Write questions from these words. Use *is* or *are* and put the words in order.

- 1 (working / Paul / today?) Is Paul working today?
- 2 (what / doing / the children?) What are the children doing?
- 3 (you / listening / to me?)
- 4 (where / going / your friends?)
- 5 (your parents / television / watching?)
- 6 (what / cooking / Ann?)
- 7 (why / you / looking / at me?)
- 8 (coming / the bus?)

4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Are you watching TV? <u>No, I'm not.</u> | 4 Is it raining? |
| 2 Are you wearing a watch? | 5 Are you sitting on the floor? |
| 3 Are you eating something? | 6 Are you feeling well? |

I do/work/like etc. (present simple)



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They read / he likes / I work etc. = the present simple:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / she lives / it rains etc.

- ⊛ I **work** in a shop. My brother **works** in a bank. (not 'My brother work')
- ⊛ Linda **lives** in London. Her parents **live** in Scotland.
- ⊛ It **rains** a lot in winter.

I have → he/she/it **has**:

- ⊛ John **has** a shower every day.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

- es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes finish → finishes watch → watches
- y → -ies: study → studies try → tries
- also: do → does go → goes

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- ⊛ I **like** big cities.
- ⊛ The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- ⊛ Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- ⊛ The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- ⊛ We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- ⊛ It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + present simple

- ⊛ Sue **always arrives** at work early. (not 'Sue arrives always')
- ⊛ I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (not 'I go usually')
- ⊛ Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- ⊛ Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

I don't ... (negative) ⇒ **don't** Do you ... ? (questions) ⇒ **do** I am doing and I do ⇒ **am**
 always/usually/often etc. (word order) ⇒ **am**

Write these verbs + -s or -es.

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
- 2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs:

eat go live play play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
- 2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
- 3 a lot of fruit. 6 eight hours a night.

Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages.
- 2 In Britain the banks usually at 9.30 in the morning.
- 3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- 4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
- 5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
- 6 Peter his hair twice a week.
- 7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
- 8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
- 9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form (arrive or arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
- 2 (basketball / I / play / often) I
- 3 (work / Margaret / hard / usually)
- 4 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)
- 5 (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30)
- 6 (television / Tim / watch / never)
- 7 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
- 8 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)

Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/sometimes/usually.

- 1 (watch television) I never watch television. / I usually watch television in the evening. (etc.)
- 2 (read in bed) I
- 3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
- 4 (go to work/school by bus)
- 5 (drink coffee)

I don't ... (present simple negative)

The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't + verb**:



She **doesn't** drink coffee.



He **doesn't** like his job.

positive

I we you they	work like do have
he she it	works likes does has

negative

I we you they	do not (don't)	work like do have
he she it	does not (doesn't)	

- ⊛ I **drink** coffee but I **don't drink** tea.
- ⊛ Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- ⊛ You **don't work** very hard.
- ⊛ We **don't watch** television very often.
- ⊛ The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- ⊛ Gerry and Linda **don't know** many people.



Remember:

- I/we/you/they **don't** ... ⊛ I **don't** like football.
 he/she/it **doesn't** ... ⊛ He **doesn't** like football.

- ⊛ I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* 'Fred don't like')
- ⊛ My car **doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* 'My car don't use')
- ⊛ Sometimes he is late but it **doesn't** happen very often.



We use **don't/doesn't + infinitive** (*don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do etc.*):

- ⊛ I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- ⊛ Sandra **speaks** Spanish but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not* 'doesn't speaks')
- ⊛ Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not* 'Bill doesn't his job')
- ⊛ Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not* 'doesn't ... has')

Write the negative.

- 1 I play the piano very well.
- 2 Jane plays the piano very well.
- 3 They know my phone number.
- 4 We work very hard.
- 5 He has a bath every day.
- 6 You do the same thing every day.

I don't play the piano very well.
 Jane

Study the information and write sentences with like.

	Bill and Rose	Carol	You
1 classical music?	yes	no	?
2 boxing?	no	yes	?
3 horror films?	yes	no	?

- 1 Bill and Rose like classical music.
 Carol
 I classical music.
- 2 Bill and Rose
 Carol
 I
- 3

Write about yourself. Use: I never ... or I often ... or I don't ... very often.

- 1 (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often. (OR I never... OR I often ...)
- 2 (go to the theatre)
- 3 (ride a bicycle)
- 4 (eat in restaurants)
- 5 (travel by train)

Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + one of these verbs:

cost go know read see use wear

- 1 I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
- 2 Paul has a car but he it very often.
- 3 They like films but they to the cinema very often.
- 4 Amanda is married but she a ring.
- 5 I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6 It's not an expensive hotel. It much to stay there.
- 7 Brian lives near us but we him very often.

Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I?' (know)
- 4 Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- 5 Jim a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6 It's not true! I it! (believe)
- 7 That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- 8 Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

question

do	I	work? like? do? have?
	we	
	you	
does	they	
	he	
	she	
	it	



Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	Do	you	work	in the evening?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	
	do	you	wash	your hair?
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

What	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	play	tennis?
	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?:

☉ 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

C

Remember:

do I/we/you/they ...

☉ **Do they** like music?

does he/she/it ...

☉ **Does he** like music?

D

short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they	do.
	he/she/it	does.

No,	I/we/you/they	don't.
	he/she/it	doesn't.

☉ 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'

☉ 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'

☉ 'Does George work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'

☉ 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

Write questions with Do ...? and Does ...?

- 1 I like chocolate. And you?
- 2 I play tennis. And you?
- 3 Tom plays tennis. And Ann?
- 4 You live near here. And your friends?
- 5 You speak English. And your brother?
- 6 I do exercises every morning. And you?
- 7 Sue often goes away. And Paul?
- 8 I want to be famous. And you?
- 9 You work hard. And Linda?

Do you like chocolate?
 you
 Ann

Write questions. Use the words in brackets (...) + **do/does**. Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (where / live / your parents?)
- 2 (you / early / always / get up?)
- 3 (how often / TV / you / watch?)
- 4 (you / want / what / for dinner?)
- 5 (like / you / football?)
- 6 (your brother / like / football?)
- 7 (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
- 8 (your sister / work / where?)
- 9 (to the cinema / often / you / go?)
- 10 (what / mean / this word?)
- 11 (often / snow / it / here?)
- 12 (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)
- 13 (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
- 14 (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what?)

Where do your parents live?
Do you always get up early?

Complete the questions. Use these verbs:



~~do~~ do enjoy go like start teach work



- 1 What do you do ?
- 2 it?
- 3 What time in the morning?
- 4 on Saturdays?
- 5 How to work?
- 6 And your husband. What?
- 7 What ?
- 8 his job?

I work in a bookshop.
 It's OK.
 At 9 o'clock.
 Sometimes.
 Usually by bus.
 He's a teacher.
 Science.
 Yes, he loves it.

Write short answers (Yes, he does. / No, I don't. etc.).

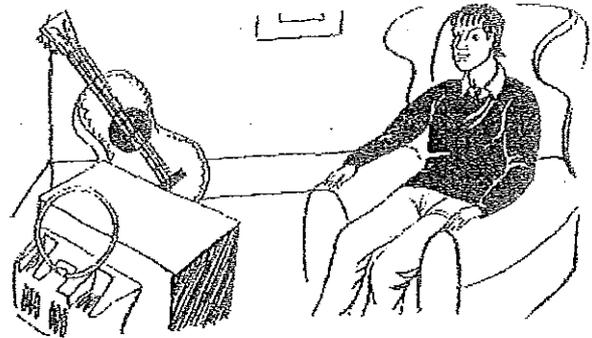
- 1 Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't. OR Yes, I do.
- 2 Do you live in a big city?
- 3 Do you often ride a bicycle?
- 4 Does it rain a lot where you live?
- 5 Do you play the piano?

I am doing and I do (present continuous and present simple)

Jim is watching television.
He is *not* playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim **plays** the guitar
but he **is not playing** the guitar now.



Is he **playing** the guitar? No, he **isn't**. (*present continuous*)
Does he **play** the guitar? Yes, he **does**. (*present simple*)

Present continuous (I am doing) – now, at the time of speaking:

I'm doing

past ————— NOW ————— future

- ⊗ Please be quiet. I'm **working**. (*not* 'I work')
- ⊗ Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. (*not* 'Tom has')
- ⊗ Take an umbrella with you. It's **raining**.
- ⊗ You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.
- ⊗ Why are you under the table? What **are you doing**?

Present simple (I do) – in general, all the time or sometimes:

←———— I do —————→

past ————— NOW ————— future

- ⊗ I **work** every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30.
- ⊗ Tom **has** a shower every morning.
- ⊗ It **rains** a lot in winter.
- ⊗ I **don't watch** television very often.
- ⊗ What **do you usually do** at the weekend?

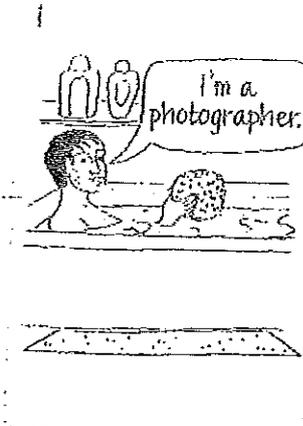
We do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous (I am -ing):

like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Use the present simple only with these verbs (I want / do you like? etc.):

- ⊗ I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not* 'I'm wanting')
- ⊗ 'Do you **know** that girl?' 'Yes, but I **don't remember** her name.'
- ⊗ I **don't understand**. What **do you mean**?

Answer the questions about the pictures.



- 1 Does he take photographs? Yes, he does. Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.
What is he doing? He's having a bath.
- 2 Is she driving a bus? Does she drive a bus?
- 3 Does he clean windows? Is he cleaning a window?
- 4 Are they teaching? Do they teach?

2.2 Put in **am/is/are** or **do/don't/does/doesn't**.

- 1 Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 2 'Where's Ann?' 'I know.'
- 3 What's funny? Why you laughing?
- 4 'What your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- 5 It raining. I want to go out in the rain.
- 6 'Where you come from?' 'Canada.'
- 7 How much it cost to phone Canada?
- 8 George is a good tennis player but he play very often.

2.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (**I am doing**) or the present simple (**I do**).

- 1 Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) English?
- 2 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'
- 3 I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
- 4 Listen! Somebody (sing).
- 5 Sandra is tired. (she/want) to go home now.
- 6 How often (you/read) a newspaper?
- 7 'Excuse me but (you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- 8 I'm sorry, (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- 9 It's late. (I/go) home now. (you/come) with me?
- 10 What time (your father / finish) work in the evenings?
- 11 You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
- 12 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (he/cook) something.'
- 13 Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He (usually/walk).
- 14 Sue (not/like) coffee. (she/prefer) tea.

I have ... / I've got ...

You can say I have or I've got, he has or he's got:

I we you they	have	OR	I we you they	have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has	OR	he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)



- I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)
- Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)
- Our car has got four doors.
- Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

I haven't got / have you got? etc.

negative

I we you they	have not (haven't)	got
he she it	has not (hasn't)	

question

have	I we you they	got?
has	he she it	

short answers

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

- I've got a motor-bike but I haven't got a car.
- Mr and Mrs Harris haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- 'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'
- What kind of car has she got?

C I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use do/does ... :

- They don't have any children. (= They haven't got any children.)
- It's a nice house but it doesn't have a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden)
- Does Ann have a car? (= Has Ann got a car?)
- How much money do you have? (= How much money have you got?)

Write the short form (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

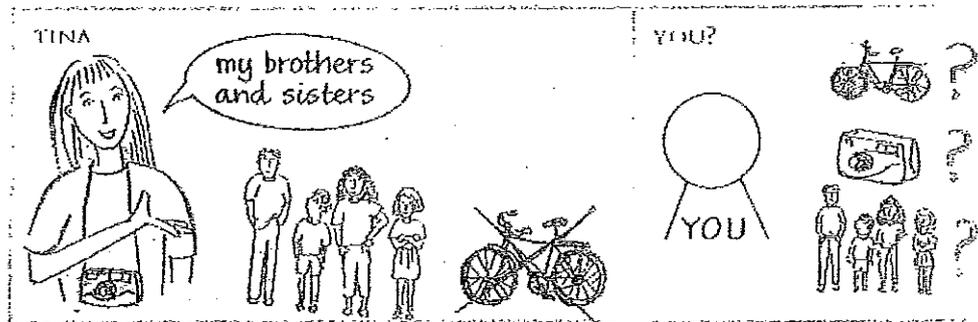
- 1 we have got we've got 3 they have got 5 it has got
- 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

Write questions.

- 1 (you / an umbrella?) Have you got an umbrella?
- 2 (you / a passport?)
- 3 (your father / a car?)
- 4 (Carol / many friends?)
- 5 (you / any brothers or sisters?)
- 6 (how much money / we?)
- 7 (what / kind of car / Julia?)

5.3

What has Tina got?
What have you got?
Look at the information
and write sentences
about Tina and
yourself.



- 1 (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (OR I haven't got) a camera.
- 2 (a bicycle) Tina
- 3 (long hair)
- 4 (brothers/sisters)

5.4

Put in **have got** ('ve got), **has got** ('s got), **haven't got** or **hasn't got**.

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2 They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.
- 3 Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
- 4 They don't read much. They many books.
- 5 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
- 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.'
- 7 Julia wants to go to the concert but she a ticket.

5.5

Complete the sentences. Use **have/has got** or **haven't/hasn't got** + one of these:

a lot of friends four wheels six legs a headache a toothache a key much time a garden

- 1 I'm not feeling very well. I 've got a headache.
- 2 It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- 3 Most cars
- 4 Everybody likes Tom. He
- 5 I'm going to the dentist this morning. I
- 6 He can't open the door. He
- 7 An insect
- 8 We must hurry. We

was/were



Now Robert is at work.
 At midnight last night he wasn't at work.
 He was in bed.
 He was asleep.

am/is (present) → was (past):

- I am tired. (now)
- Where is Ann? (now)
- The weather is good today.

I was tired last night.
 Where was Ann yesterday?
 The weather was good last week.

are (present) → were (past):

- You are late. (now)
- They aren't here. (now)

You were late yesterday.
 They weren't here last Sunday.

positive

I he she it	was
we you they	were

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)
we you they	were not (weren't)

question

was	I? he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

- Last year Rachel was 22, so she is 23 now.
- When I was a child, I was afraid of dogs.
- We were hungry after the journey but we weren't tired.
- The hotel was comfortable but it wasn't expensive.
- Was the weather good when you were on holiday?
- Those shoes are nice. Were they expensive?
- Why were you late this morning?

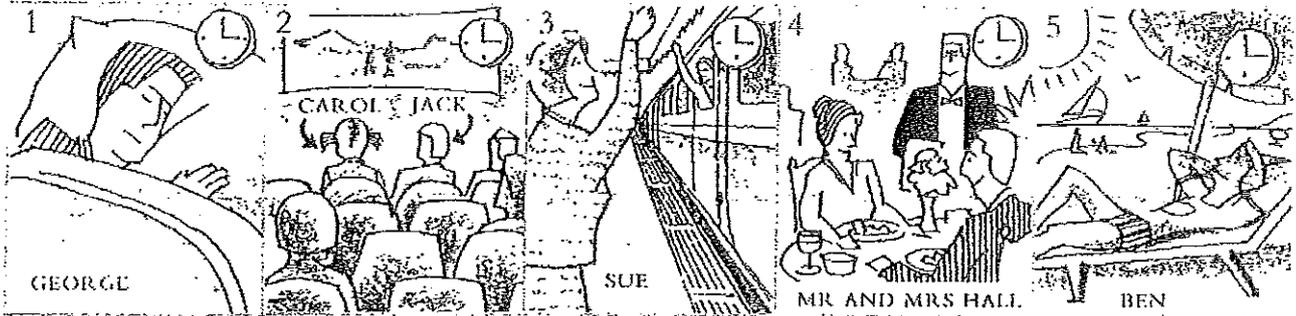
short answers

Yes,	I/he/she/it was.
	we/you/they were.

No,	I/he/she/it wasn't.
	we/you/they weren't.

- 'Were you late?' 'No, I wasn't.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he was.'
- 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they weren't.'

Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- 1 George was in bed. 4
- 2 Carol and Jack 5
- 3 Sue 6 And you? I

Put in **am/is/are** (present) or **was/were** (past).

- Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
- Today the weather nice, but yesterday it very cold.
- I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- I feel fine this morning but I very tired last night.
- Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They very expensive.
- I like your new jacket. it expensive?
- This time last year I in Paris.
- 'Where the children?' 'I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.'

Put in **was/were** or **wasn't/weren't**.

- We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't very clean.
- George at work last week because he ill. He's better now.
- Yesterday a public holiday so the shops closed. They're open today.
- '..... Sue and Bill at the party?' 'Sue there but Bill
- 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They on the table but they're not there now.'
- You at home last night. Where you?

Write the questions. Use the words in brackets (...) in the correct order + **was/were**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (late / you / this morning / why?)
<u>Why were you late this morning?</u> (difficult / your exam?)
..... (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)
..... (your new camera / how much?)
..... (angry / you / yesterday / why?)
..... (nice / the weather / last week?)
..... | <p>→ The traffic was bad.</p> <p>→ No, it was easy.</p> <p>→ They were on holiday.</p> <p>→ Sixty pounds.</p> <p>→ Because you were late.</p> <p>→ Yes, it was beautiful.</p> |
|---|---|

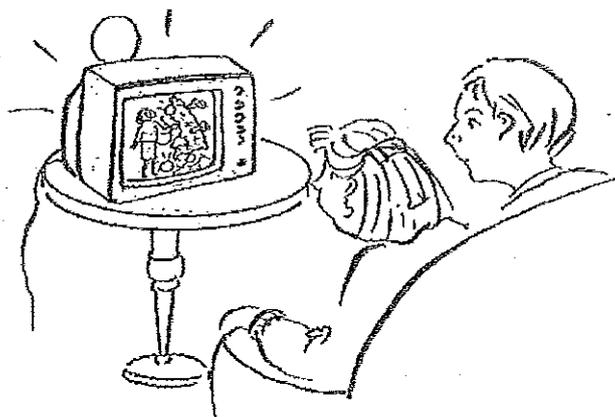
worked/got/went etc. (past simple)

They **watch** television every evening.
(present simple)

They **watched** television yesterday evening.
(past simple)

watched is the past simple:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	---------



The past simple is often **-ed** (*regular verbs*). For example:

work → worked clean → cleaned start → started
stay → stayed arrive → arrived dance → danced

- ⊙ I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.
- ⊙ Terry **worked** in a bank from 1986 to 1993.
- ⊙ Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- ⊙ We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

try → **tried** study → **studied** copy → **copied**
stop → **stopped** plan → **planned**

Some verbs are *irregular* (= not regular). The past simple is *not -ed*. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendix 2-3):

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break → broke	find → found	lose → lost	sit → sat
bring → brought	fly → flew	make → made	sleep → slept
build → built	forget → forgot	meet → met	speak → spoke
buy → bought	get → got	pay → paid	stand → stood
catch → caught	give → gave	put → put	take → took
come → came	go → went	read → read /red/*	tell → told
do → did	have → had	ring → rang	think → thought
drink → drank	hear → heard	say → said	win → won
eat → ate	know → knew	see → saw	write → wrote

* pronunciation

- ⊙ I usually get up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30.
- ⊙ We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- ⊙ Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- ⊙ Jim **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

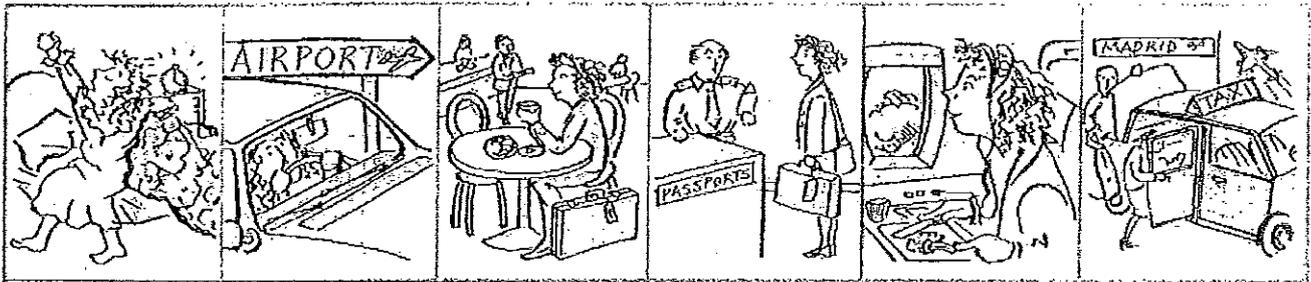
clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- 1 I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
- 2 It was hot in the room, so I the window.
- 3 The concert at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
- 4 When I was a child, I to be a doctor.
- 5 The accident last Sunday afternoon.
- 6 It's a nice day today but yesterday it all day.
- 7 We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.
- 8 Ann's grandfather when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the past simple of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 get <u>got</u> | 4 pay | 7 go | 10 know |
| 2 see | 5 visit | 8 think | 11 put |
| 3 play | 6 buy | 9 copy | 12 speak |

11.3 Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) home and (5) to the airport. When she (6), she (7) the car and then (8) to the airport café where she (9) breakfast. Then she (10) through passport control and (11) for her flight. The plane (12) on time and (13) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
arrive, park, go
have, go
wait, depart
arrive
take

1.4 Write sentences about the past (yesterday / last week etc.).

- 1 Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- 2 Rachel often loses her keys. She last week.
- 3 Kate meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
- 4 I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I
- 5 We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we
- 6 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I
- 7 Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he
- 8 Our friends come to see us every Friday. They last Friday.

1.5 Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

- 1 I played volleyball yesterday.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

I didn't ... Did you ... ? (past simple negative and questions)

We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
play start watch have see do go	I we you they he she it played started watched had saw did went	I we you they he she it did not (didn't)	play? start? watch? have? see? do? go? did I we you they he she it

do/does (*present*) → **did** (*past*):

- I **don't** watch television very often.
- I **didn't** watch television yesterday.
- **Does** she often go away?
- **Did** she go away last week?

We use **did/didn't** + *infinitive* (*watch/play/go etc.*):

I watched *but* I **didn't** watch (*not 'I didn't watched'*)
 they went **did** they go? (*not 'did they went?'*)
 he **had** he **didn't** have
 you **did** did you do?

- I **played** tennis yesterday but I **didn't** win.
- 'Did you **do** the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't** have time.'
- We **went** to the cinema but we **didn't** enjoy the film.

Study the word order in questions:

did + *subject* + *infinitive*

What	Did	your sister	phone	you?
How	did	you	do	yesterday evening?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday?

short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	-------------	-----	----------------------------	----------------

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, **it did**.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, **she didn't**.'
- 'Did your parents have a good holiday?' 'Yes, **they did**.'

Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

- 1 I saw Barbara but I didn't see Jane.
- 2 They worked on Monday but they on Tuesday.
- 3 We went to the post office but we to the bank.
- 4 She had a pen but she any paper.
- 5 Jack did French at school but he German.

12.2 Write questions with **Did ...?**

- 1 I watched TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV last night?
- 2 I enjoyed the party. And you?
- 3 I had a good holiday. And you?
- 4 I finished work early. And you?
- 5 I slept well last night. And you?

12.3 What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

- 1 (watch TV) I watched TV. OR I didn't watch TV.
- 2 (get up before 7 o'clock) I
- 3 (have a shower)
- 4 (buy a magazine)
- 5 (eat meat)
- 6 (go to bed before 10.30)

12.4 Write B's questions. Use:

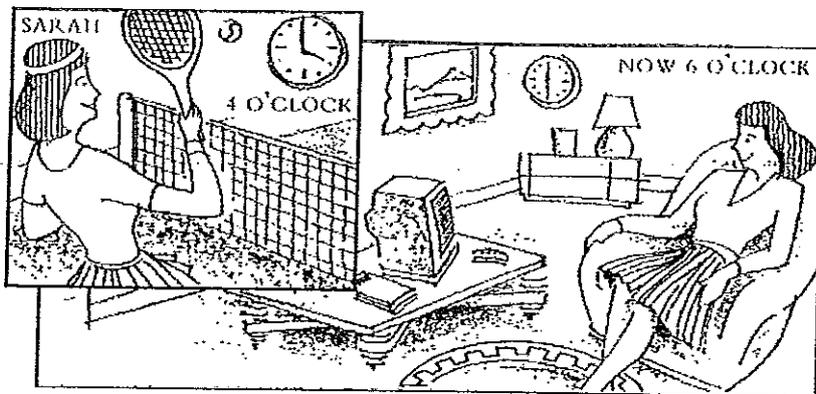
arrive cost go go to bed late happen have a nice time stay win

1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where <u>did you stay?</u> A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much ? A: Ten pounds.
2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time ? A: Half past nine.	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B: ? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: ? A: No, I lost.	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: ? A: Yes, it was great.
4 A: I had a nice holiday. B: Good. Where ? A: To the mountains.	8 A: The window is broken. B: How ? A: I don't know.

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.

- 1 We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
- 2 Tim some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
- 3 '..... yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
- 4 The party wasn't very good, so we long. (stay)
- 5 It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open)
- 6 'Did you go to the bank this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have)
- 7 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How that?' (do)

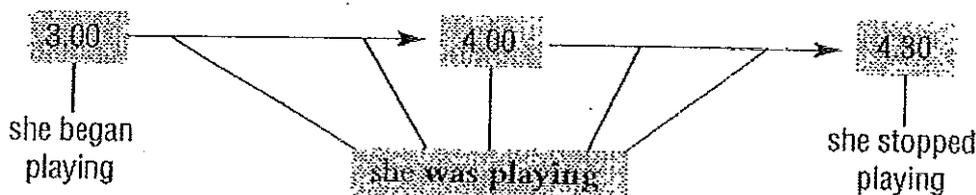
I was doing (past continuous)



It is 6 o'clock now.
Sarab **is** at home.
She **is** watching television.

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the sports club.

She **was** playing tennis.
She **wasn't** watching television.



B was/were + -ing is the *past continuous*:

positive

I he she it	was	doing watching playing running living <i>etc.</i>
we you they	were	<i>etc.</i>

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	doing watching playing running living <i>etc.</i>
we you they	were not (weren't)	<i>etc.</i>

question

was	I he she it	doing? watching? playing? running? living? <i>etc.</i>
were	we you they	<i>etc.</i>

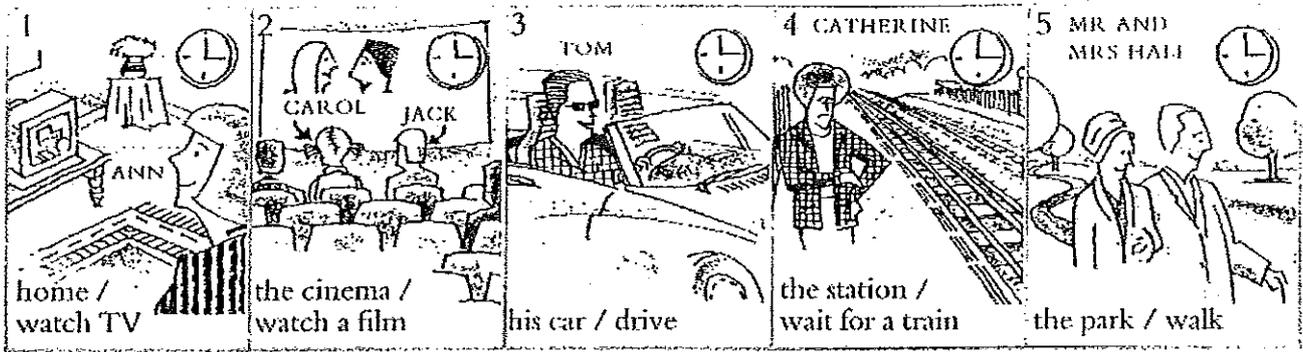
- What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? **Were** you **working**?
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't** listening.'
- It **was** **raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1985 we **were** **living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was** **wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was** **shining** and the birds **were** **singing**.

Spelling (live → living / run → running / lie → lying etc.) ⇒ Appendix 5

C am/is/are + -ing (present) → was/were + -ing (past):

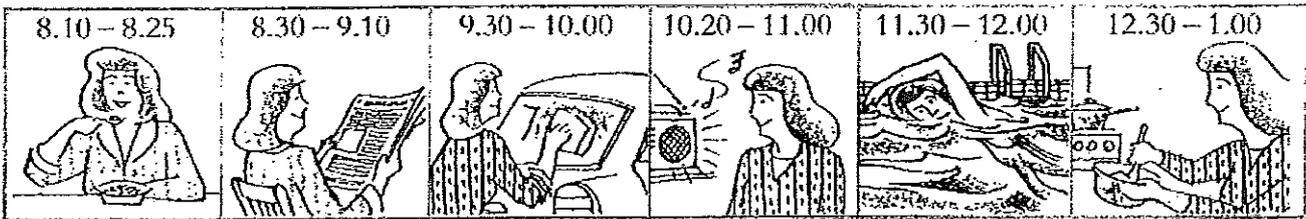
- I'm **working** (now). I **was** **working** at 10.30 last night.
- It **isn't** **raining** (now). It **wasn't** **raining** when we went out.
- What **are** you **doing** (now)? What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?

Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.



- 1 Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
- 2 Carol and Jack They
- 3 Tom
- 4
- 5
- 6 And you? I

Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 At 9.45 she was washing her car.
- 2 At 11.45 she
- 3 At 9 o'clock
- 4 At 12.50
- 5 At 8.15
- 6 At 10.30

Complete the questions. Use was/were -ing. Use what/where/why if necessary.

- 1 (you/live) Where were you living... in 1990?
- 2 (you/do) at 2 o'clock?
- 3 (it/rain) when you got up?
- 4 (Ann/drive) so fast?
- 5 (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

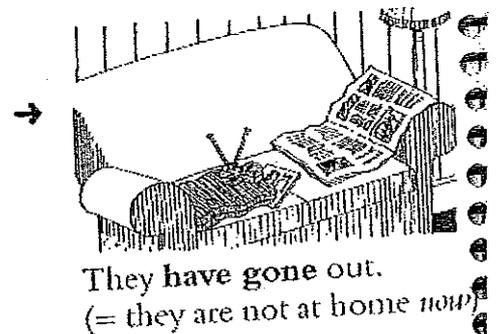
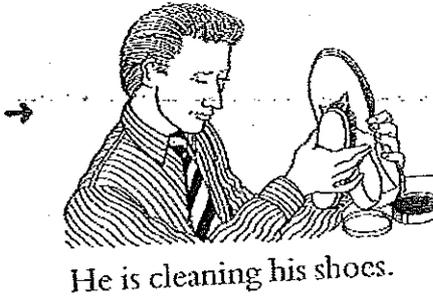
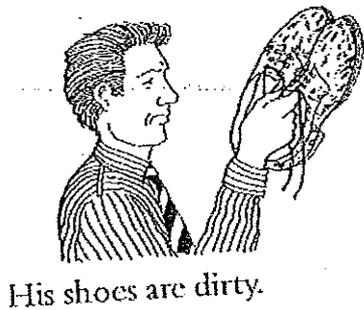
In London.
I was asleep.
No, it was sunny.
Because she was in a hurry.
No, a T-shirt and jeans.

Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



- 1 (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- 2 (carry / a bag)
- 3 (go / to the dentist)
- 4 (eat / an ice-cream)
- 5 (carry / an umbrella)
- 6 (go / home)
- 7 (wear / a hat)
- 8 (ride / a bicycle)

I have done (present perfect 1)



B has cleaned / have gone etc. is the present perfect (have + past participle):

I we you they	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished started lost done been gone

have	I we you they	cleaned?	} regular verbs	
		finished?		
has	he she it	started?		} irregular verbs
		lost?		
		done?		
		been?		
		gone?		

Regular verbs: The past participle is **-ed** (the same as the *past simple*):
clean → I have **cleaned** finish → we have **finished** start → she has **started**

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes different (⇒ Appendix 2-3). For example:

the same: buy → I **bought** / I have **bought**
different: break → I **broke** / I have **broken**
 fall → it **fell** / it has **fallen**

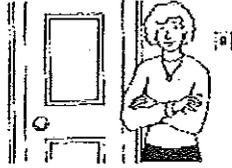
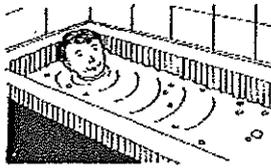
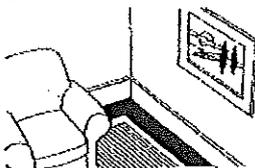
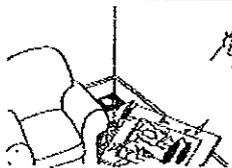
have → he **had** / he has **had**
see → you **saw** / you have **seen**
go → they **went** / they have **gone**

C We use the present perfect for *an action in the past with a result now*:

- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's **gone** to bed.' (= she is in bed *now*)
- We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present.
- 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has he gone**?'
- Can I take this newspaper? **Have you finished** with it?

Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:

go to bed clean his shoes stop raining close the door fall down have a bath

	before	→	now	
1		→		He has cleaned his shoes.
2		→		She
3		→		They
4		→		It
5		→		He
6		→		The

1.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

break buy decide finish forget go go invite see not/see take tell

- 1 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I 've finished... with it.'
- 2 I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Where is Liz?' 'She out.'
- 4 I'm looking for Paula. you her?
- 5 Look! Somebody that window.
- 6 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I her.'
- 7 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
- 8 I'm looking for Sarah. Where she ?
- 9 I know that woman but I her name.
- 10 Sue is having a party tonight. She a lot of people.
- 11 What are you going to do? you ?
- 12 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I them.'

Months of the year

January-*Enero*.
February-*Febrero*.
March-*Marzo*.
April-*Abril*.
May-*Mayo*.
June-*Junio*.
July-*Julio*.
August-*Agosto*.
September-*Septiembre*.
October-*October*.
November-*Noviembre*.
December-*Diciembre*.

Days of the week

Monday-*Lunes*.
Tuesday-*Martes*.
Wednesday-*Miércoles*.
Thursday-*Jueves*.
Friday-*Viernes*.
Saturday-*Sábado*.
Sunday-*Domingo*.

Estaciones del año- (Seasons of the year)

Y seguimos con las estaciones del año, que en inglés son estas:

Spring-*Primavera*.
Summer-*Verano*.
Autumn/Fall-*Otoño*.
Winter-*Invierno*.

. Los colores- (The colors)

Otra noción a tener en cuenta para empezar a saber un poquito de inglés son los colores, que en inglés son los siguientes:

White-Blanco.

Orange-Naranja.

Yellow-Amarillo.

Red-Rojo.

Pink-Rosa.

Violet-Violeta, lila.

Blue-Azul.

Green-Verde.

Brown-Marrón.

Grey-Gris.

Black-Negro.

La familia (The family)

En este paseo inicial por el vocabulario básico del inglés, no podía faltar el léxico referente a la familia. Aquí lo tienes:

Father: *Padre*

Daddy o Dad: *Papá, familiarmente.*

Mother: *madre*

Mummy o Mum: *Mamá, familiarmente.*

Sister: *Hermana.*

Brother: *Hermano.*

Tío: *Uncle.*

Tía: *Aunt.*

Grandfather: *Abuelo.*

Grandpa, Granny: *Abuelo, familiarmente.*

Grandmother: *Abuela.*

Grandma, Granny: *Abuela, familiarmente.*

Father-in-law: *Padre político, suegro.*

Mother-in-law: *Madre política, suegra.*

Sister-in-law: *Hermana política, cuñada.*

Brother-in-law: *Hermano político, cuñado.*

Son: *Hijo.*

Daughter: *Hija.*

Los animales- (Animals)

También hay otros conceptos con los que estaría bien que te fueras familiarizando: los nombres de algunos animales. Aquí tienes una pequeña lista con los nombres de algunos de ellos:

Dog-Perro.

Cat-Gato.

Hen-Gallina.

Rabbit-Conejo.

Elephant-Elefante.

Crocodile-Cocodrilo.

Chicken-Pollo.

Lion-León.

Tiger-Tigre.

Giraffe-Jirafa.

Squirrel>-Ardilla.

Fish-Pescado.

Dolphin-Delfín.

Whale-Ballena.

Bear-Oso.

OCUPATIONS

actor
actress
air hostess
architect
astronaut
baker
bank clerk
beekeeper
barber
bookseller
bricklayer
bus driver
butcher
chemist
chimney-sweeper
consultant
cook
customs officer
dentist
doctor
driver
dustman
electrician
employee
engineer
farmer
fireman
fisherman
gardener
hairdresser
inspector
jeweller
journalist
judge
lawyer
lorry driver
mechanic
model
mailman (US)
nanny
nurse
office worker
painter
pilot
plumber
policeman
policewoman
politician
postman (GB)
psychiatrist

actor
actriz
azafata
arquitecto
astronauta
panadero
empleado bancario
apicultor
barbero, peluquero (de hombre)
librero
albañil
conductor de autobús
carnicero
farmacéutico
deshollinador
asesor
cocinero
oficial de aduanas
dentista
médico
conductor
basurero
electricista
empleado
ingeniero
agricultor
bombero
pescador
jardinero
peluquero (de mujer)
inspector
joyero
periodista
juez
abogado
camionero
mecánico
modelo
cartero
niñera
enfermera
oficinista
pintor
piloto
fontanero, plomero
policía
mujer policía
político
cartero
psiquiatra

psychologist	psicólogo
receptionist	repcionista
reporter	reportero
sailor	marinero
salesman	vendedor
scientist	científico
secretary	secretario
security guard	guardia de seguridad
shepherd	pastor
shoemaker	zapatero
singer	cantante
soldier	soldado
student	estudiante
surgeon	cirujano
tailor	sastre
taxi driver	taxista
teacher	profesor, maestro
technician	técnico
translator	traductor
vet (GB), veterinarian (US)	veterinario
waiter	camarero
waitress	camarera
watchmaker	relojero
writer	escritor

PHISICALY DESCRIPTION

attractive atractivo
beautiful hermoso
good-looking guapo
handsome guapo (para hombres)
old viejo
pale pálido
plain poco atractivo
pretty bonito (para mujeres)
tanned bronceado
ugly feo
unattractive poco atractivo
young joven
baby-faced con cara de bebé
fresh-faced con cara fresca, joven
pasty-faced con cara pálida
round-faced con cara redonda
stone-faced con cara de piedra (que no muestra emociones)
thin-faced con cara delgada
short bajo
medium height de estatura media
tall alto
tiny pequeño
average build de constitución media
fat gordo (despectivo)
muscular musculoso
obese obeso
overweight gordo,
excedido de peso
plump regordete
skinny flaco
slender esbelto
slim delgado
stocky corpulento
stout corpulento
thin flaco
well-built fornido

elegant elegante
scruffy desaliñado
smart elegante
untidy-looking desaliñado
well-dressed bien vestido
short/long hair cabello corto/largo
straight hair cabello lacio
curly hair cabello rizado
dark/light hair cabello oscuro/claro
black hair cabello negro
blond/fair hair cabello rubio
brown hair cabello castaño
grey hair cabello con algunas canas
white hair canas
redhead pelirrojo
receding hair entradas (en el cabello)
bald calvo
braid trenza
bun rodete
ponytail cola (en el cabello)
beard barba
birthmark marca de nacimiento
braces aparato de ortodoncia
freckle peca mole lunar
moustache bigote
scar cicatriz
wart verruga
wrinkle arruga

PERSONALITY POSITIVE

ambitious	ambicioso	attentive	cortés
audacious	audaz	calm	calmo
charming	encantador	cheerful = amusing	divertido
considerate	considerado	courageous = brave	valiente
creative	creativo	curious	curioso
determined = b-willed	decidido	energetic	energético
extroverted	extrovertido	frank	franco
friendly	amigable	generous	generoso
gentle = kind,		polite	amable
honest = truthful	honesto	humble	humilde
ingenious	ingenioso	likable / likeable	agradable,
simpático	loyal = faithful	leal	
obedient	obediente	mature	maduro
organized	organizado	optimistic	optimista
patient	paciente	passionate	apasionado
practical	práctico	polite	amable
reliable = trustworthy	confiable	realistic	realista
responsible	responsable	respectful	respetuoso
sensitive	sensible	self-confident	seguro sensible sensato
sociable = outgoing	sociable	sincere	sincero
sympathetic	compasivo	strong	fuerte
tolerant = patient	paciente	thankful = grateful	agradecido
		understanding	comprensivo

PERSONALITY NEGATIVE

absent-minded	distraído, despistado	aggressive	agresivo
annoying	molesto	arrogant	arrogante, prepotente
bad-tempered	malhumorado	boastful	fanfarrón
bossy	mandón	cheeky	atrevido
clumsy	torpe	deceitful	falso
dishonest	deshonesto	disrespectful	irrespetuoso
dominant	dominante	dull = boring	aburrido
eccentric	excéntrico	envious	envidioso
forgetful	olvidadizo	frivolous	frívolo
fussy	quisquilloso	hypocritical	hipócrita
impatient	impaciente	impulsive	impulsivo
indifferent	indiferente	insecure	inseguro
insensitive	insensible	insolent	insolente
introverted	introvertido	irascible	irascible
irresponsible	irresponsable	jealous	celoso
lazy	haragán	materialistic	materialista
mean = cruel	cruel,	tight-fisted	mezquino
obsessed	obsesionado	pessimistic	pesimista
quarrelsome	pendenciero	querulous	quejumbroso
resentful	rencoroso	rude = impolite	descortés
selfish	egoísta	self-seeking	interesado
shy	tímido	spiteful	rencoroso
strict	estricto	stubborn = obstinate	obstinado
talkative	charlatán	unpredictable	impredecible
unreliable = untrustworthy	desconfiable	vain = conceited	vanidoso
unsympathetic	apático		
weak	débil		

PERSONALITY POSITIVE

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		understanding	comprensivo

PERSONALITY NEGATIVE

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dominant	dominante	dull = boring	aburrido
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resentful	rencoroso	rude = impolite	descortés
selfish	egoísta	self-seeking	interesado
shy	tímido	spiteful	rencoroso
strict	estricto	stubborn = obstinate	obstinado
talkative	charlatán	unpredictable	impredecible
unreliable = untrustworthy	desconfiable	vain = conceited	vanidoso
unsympathetic	apático		
weak	débil		

WEATHER

shower llovizna	drizzle llovizna	rain lluvia
to teem down llover a cántaros		deluge diluvio
flurry ráfaga	downpour lluvia torrencial	
hailstones granizo	snow nieve	to snow nevar
slush nieve derretida	frost helada	ice hielo
sleet aguanieve	to be soaked to the skin estar mojado hasta los huesos (lit. hasta la piel)	
to be drenched estar empapado		
to be wet through estar empapado		
storm tormenta	blizzard tormenta de nieve	thunderstorm tormenta eléctrica
thunder trueno	lightning relámpago	bolt of lightning rayo
cloud nube	to cloud over nublarse	
mist niebla	fog niebla, bruma	haze bruma
breeze brisa	drought sequía	dew rocío
heat wave = hot spell ola de calor		cold snap ola de frío
wind viento	gust of wind ráfaga de viento	
gale viento=biting wind viento muy fuerte		whirlwind torbellino
hurricane huracán	tornado tornado	
weather forecast pronóstico del tiempo		
changeable weather clima cambiante		
below zero bajo cero	flood inundación	drought sequía
to be hot estar caluroso	to be boiling hot estar muy caluroso	
to be warm estar templado	to be stifling estar muy caluroso, pesado	
to be oppressive estar demasiado caluroso		
to be airless estar sin aire	to be fine estar bien	
to be húmedo	to be humid estar húmedo	to be damp estar húmedo
to be dry estar seco	to be cold estar frío	to be freezing estar muy frío
to be icy estar muy frío	to be chilly estar demasiado frío	
to be cloudy estar nublado		
to be overcast estar muy nublado, cubierto	to be foggy estar brumoso	
to be sunny estar soleado	to be windy estar ventoso	



UNIT 2

"This is my family..."

1

DIALOGUE 2

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are in Killingworth.

Andrew:	Hello Martin. How are you?
Martin:	Hello Andrew. I'm fine thanks, and you?
Andrew:	I'm very well Martin. This is Patsy. She is my wife. She's a nurse. And this is Roy, he's my son. He's a student. Roy, this is Mr. Jenkins.
Roy:	How do you do Mr Jenkins?. You are my father's boss. Are you an engineer?
Martin:	Yes, I am. And I'm his boss and his friend. How is your sister Roy?
Roy:	She's very well, thanks.
Martin:	All right family, bye-bye.
Andrew and Patsy:	Bye- Bye Martin.

2

ORAL PRACTICE

Guiados por el monitor, los alumnos hacen preguntas y respuestas encadenadas practicando.

Now practise using the following prompts:

- This is José/... He/She is my brother/... He/She is a doctor/...
- This is Mr./Mrs. Johnson/... He/She is our friend/...
- Are you an engineer/...? No, I'm not. I'm a teacher.
- Are you a cook/...? Yes, I'm a cook.



"This is my family..."

3 COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions:

1. Who is the father/mother?
2. Who is the boss/friend?
3. Who is the husband/wife?
4. Who is the son?

4 DIALOGUE 5

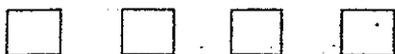
Kelly: Hello Janet. How are you?
Janet: Fine, thanks. Kelly, what's your telephone number?
Kelly: It's 654-9386.
Janet: And what's your address?
Kelly: It's 33 Burnam Road.
Janet: How do you spell it?
Kelly: B-U-R-N-A-M. And what's your address Janet?
Janet: It's 23, Park Road. And my telephone number is 325-6850.

5 ORAL PRACTICE

Guiados por el monitor, los alumnos hacen preguntas y respuestas encadenadas practicando.

Now practise using the following prompts:

- What's your telephone number?
- What's your address?
- How do you spell it?
- How do you spell your name?



"This is my family..."

9 COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions:

1. Is Peter your boy-friend?
2. Is Peter Mary's boy-friend?
3. Is Mary Peter's girl-friend?
4. Is Carol Peter's teacher?
5. Is Carol Mary's teacher?
6. Who is your teacher?

10 GRAMMAR NOTES

10.1 The English alphabet - El abecedario inglés

A.....	T.....
N.....	H.....
B.....	U.....
O.....	Y.....
C.....	V.....
P.....	J.....
D.....	W.....
Q.....	K.....
E.....	X.....
R.....	L.....
F.....	Y.....
S.....	M.....
G.....	Z.....

10.2 El artículo indefinido: a - an (un - una)

En inglés se utiliza la forma "a" cuando la siguiente palabra comienza con una consonante o una vocal con sonido consonante.

En inglés se utiliza la forma "an" cuando la siguiente palabra comienza con vocal o con h muda.

Utilizamos tanto "a" como "an" para todos los géneros.



UNIT 2

"This is my family..."

A	AN
man	apple
boy	egg
hat	ice-cream
shop	orange
university	nucle

[10.3] El artículo definido : The (el - la - lo - los - las)

En inglés usamos la forma "the" para los géneros masculino y femenino así como para el singular y el plural.

the boy / the boys

the girl / the girls

the house / the houses

the lesson / the lessons

[10.4] Genitivo Sajón (Possessive / Genitive case)

Para expresar la posesión, en inglés se utiliza la forma abreviada 's. Se añade esta forma al sustantivo (que posee), ya sea común o propio, singular o plural.

Sustantivo singular

the girl's book

the man's car

Mary's boy-friend

Sustantivo plural (acabado en s)

a girls' school

the students' books

the Turners' house

Sustantivo plural (no acabado en s)

the children's room

the people's rights

women's shoes



UNIT 3

"At the Post Office"

1

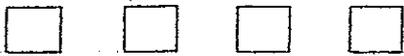
DIALOGUE 2

Janet and Roger Turner live in Benton. They are Mr. and Mrs. Turner. Sandra and Mike are their children. Sandra is 16 and Mike is 10. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Davis are sisters. Janet is a teacher and Roger is a doctor. Janet and Roger go to the post office.

Clerk: Good morning!. Can I help you sir/madam?
Roger: Yes please. This is a note from the post office.
Clerk: May I see it, sir?
Roger: Of course, you may. Here it is.
Clerk: Can I have your name, please?
Roger: Of course, you can. My name's Roger Turner.
Clerk: I'm sorry sir. Can you spell your surname please?
Roger: Of course, it's T - U - R - N - E - R.
Clerk: Thank you sir. Please, wait a moment.

(The clerk fills in a form)

Clerk: Mr. Turner, please sign here. Here is your parcel.
Roger: Thank you very much. Bye bye.
Clerk: Good-bye sir / madam.



"At the Post Office"

10.1 Example: Can + Verb (permiso)

AFIRMATIVA			INTERROGATIVA			NEGATIVA		
I				I		I		
You				You		You		
He				He		He		
She	CAN	go	CAN	She	go?	She	CAN	go
It				It		It	NOT	
We				We		We	(can't)	
You				You		You		
They				They		They		

10.2 Example: Can + Verb (saber o habilidad)

AFIRMATIVA			INTERROGATIVA			NEGATIVA		
I				I		I		
You				You		You		
He				He		He		
She	CAN	read	CAN	She	read?	She	CAN	read
It				It		It	NOT	
We				We		We	(can't)	
You				You		You		
They				They		They		

MAY: verbo modal o anómalo. Se utiliza también para expresar una petición (permiso) con todas las personas en el tiempo presente. Va seguido del verbo principal sin "TO".

May I smoke? (petición de permiso)



"At the Post Office"

10.3 Example: May + Verb (petición de permiso)

AFIRMATIVA			INTERROGATIVA			NEGATIVA		
I				I		I		
You				You		You		
He				He		He		
She	MAY	go	MAY	She	go?	She	MAY	go
It				It		It	NOT	
We				We		We		
You				You		You		
They				They		They		

10.4

CAN - SHALL: verbos modales o anómalos. Se utilizan en forma interrogativa y en 1ª persona del singular para expresar ofrecimiento o ayuda. Ambos van seguidos de los verbos principales en infinitivo sin "TO".

Shall I help you?

Can I take your luggage?

10.5

SHALL: verbo modal o anómalo. Se utiliza en forma interrogativa y en 1ª persona del plural para expresar una sugerencia. Va seguido del verbo principal en infinitivo sin "TO".

Shall we go to Sevilla? Yes, all right.

10.6

Will / Would you help me, please?

8

ORAL PRACTICE

Guiados por el monitor, los alumnos hacen preguntas y respuestas encadenadas practicando.

Now practise using the following prompts:

- Will / Would you... ?
- Can / Could you... ?

9

COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions:

1. Can Sandra do her homework?
2. Can Janet understand Sandra's lesson?
3. Can Janet help Sandra?
4. Can Roger help Sandra?
5. Can you help Sandra?
6. Can I help Sandra?
7. Who can help Sandra?

10

GRAMMAR NOTES

MAY - CAN: verbos modales o anómalos. Se utilizan para pedir permiso con todas las personas, tanto en el tiempo presente como en el tiempo futuro. Ambos van seguidos de los verbos principales en infinitivo sin "TO".

CAN: verbo modal o anómalo. Se utiliza también para expresar posibilidad, saber o habilidad con todas las personas en el tiempo presente. Va seguido del verbo principal en infinitivo sin "TO".

Ex.: May / Can I open the window, please? (permiso)

Ex.: Mike can go to the Zoo. Today is Saturday. (posibilidad)

Hello, can you help me?

My name is Rona and this is my sister Maria, I think we are a little bit lost, we come from the Estates, from Boston, Massachussets, my sister Maria and I are here in Spain visiting some friends, we just arrived on Saturday, last week, our plane landed in Madrid, but we drove to Alicante.

We love the beaches and the fabulous weather here, it is always sunny and warm, we are going to stay for a month, we planed to visit many places and cities, but I think we have many things to do and we don't have time enough, so we are thinking in coming next year again, let see what happens.

- Now we would like to get to C/ García Lorca nº 6, can you help us?

- Yes of course it is very close from here. It is next to the pharmacy, near the supermarket. Beginning in that corner go straight, all straight ahead till the first turn, then, in the cross, turn to the left, go ahead and in the second street turn right, then you will see the pharmacy, and in the same side, the left one, you will find the supermarket, this is C/ García Lorca, number 6 is at the end of the road.

- Thank you very much for your help, we see you around, bye bye.

1-What are the names of the girls in the story?

2-Where are they from?

3-Do they like the weather here in Spain? Why?

4-Who are they visiting?

5-When did they arrive?

6-Did they come to Alicante by car or by plane?

7-Are they here for business?

8-How do they get to the right place?

-Do something similar asking for a place to someone and giving the right direction.

SUPERMARKET

Almost every Friday, after finish my work, I go to the supermarket, to buy the food for the week and other things. First of all, at home, I think what I need and then I make a list; what of veggies, meat, fish and others.

I have to plan everything very well, because I don't eat at home everyday so I have to buy just what I need or things that last long time, because I don't like to throw things to the garbage. For example, I know that Tuesdays and Thursdays I do not eat at home, just breakfast and dinner but never lunch. On Mondays I always prepare a hot meal. Tuesdays night I usually do the meal for the next day, I'm a busy woman you know, Fridays I eat at home but not at the evening, after the shopping I always go out with my friends. Saturdays and Sundays I don't know, it depends of how I feel.

Sometimes I think I am ready for the modern life, sometimes not, I always forget things, I am really a very forgetful modern woman.

Vocabulary

Always	Meat	To need	Meal	Busy
Never	Fish	To want	Breakfast	occupied
Sometimes	Vegetables	To buy	Lunch	Forgetful
Seldom	Beverages	To think	Afternoon snack	Ready
Often	Others	To forget	Dinner	
Almost...		To eat	Supper	
Every day..		To drink		
Just		To make		
Then		To throw		

(TO) DO

1. Where you live?
2. he live in Benijofar?
3. What..... they like to drink?
4. Does..... Like to study?
5. I don't like to.....? (study).
6. Do they like to.....? (study).
7. John and Mary don'tto study. (like).
8. Johnlike to study.
9. Whenyou go to Portugal.(present).
10. When.....he go to Madrid.(past).
11. When.....they go to Paris. (future).
12. I.....the dishes today.
13. I..... my homework yesterday.
14. I.....work tomorrow.
15.he like coffee when he was a child?
- 16.....you like sugar with your coffee?
17.they like coffee when they were children?
18. Ilike milk when I was a teenager, now I.....it very much.
19. I am doing my homework,you see me?
20. Whatshe want for her birthday last year?
21. Whatshe want for her birthday this one?
22. Theytheir homework tomorrow.
23. How.....you like your coffee, hot or cold?
24. Ilike cold coffee.
25.you like it hot?