

English **plus**

Entry Checker
Elementary Language Revision

Pre-Intermediate

Libro Misto

- ▶ Entry Test
- ▶ 8 Revision lessons
- ▶ Grammar Reference and Practice exercises
- ▶ Summative practice for each lesson



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OXFORD

English **plus**

Pre-Intermediate

Entry Checker

Elementary Language Revision

Contents

Entry Test		pp.2-3
Lesson 1	Reference: A Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives B Present simple of <i>be</i> C Question words D Possessive 's E <i>a/an</i> and <i>the</i> Practice exercises	p.4 p.5
Lesson 2	Reference: A Present simple of <i>have got</i> B <i>there is, there are</i> C Demonstrative pronouns D <i>Whose</i> and possessive pronouns Practice exercises	p.6 p.7
Lesson 3	Reference: A Present simple B Adverbs of frequency C Verbs and prepositions in questions Practice exercises	p.8 p.9
Lesson 4	Reference: A Object pronouns B Verb + <i>-ing</i> C Present continuous Practice exercises	p.10 p.11
Lesson 5	Reference: A Countable and uncountable nouns with <i>some</i> and <i>any</i> B <i>much, many</i> and <i>a lot of/lots of</i> C <i>too, too much, too many</i> and <i>(not) enough</i> D Indefinite pronouns Practice exercises	p.12 p.13
Lesson 6	Reference: A <i>can/can't</i> B <i>good/bad at...</i> C <i>Can/Could...?</i> D <i>would love, would like, would prefer, would hate</i> Practice exercises	p.14 p.15
Lesson 7	Reference: A Past simple of <i>be</i> B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs) C Past simple: questions and short answers D Past time expressions Practice exercises	p.16 p.17
Lesson 8	Reference: A <i>will/won't</i> B Imperatives Practice exercises	p.18 p.19
Irregular verb list		p.20

Lesson 1

1 *Sally's at home. Which sentence is correct?*

- A Her's in her house. C She's in his house.
B She's in her house. D He's in her house.

☐

2 *Which sentence is NOT correct?*

- A My brother's in a band. C You isn't late for lunch.
B We aren't at school today. D I'm from London.

☐

3 *Which question is correct?*

- A When's Ben's party? C Who he is?
B Where you are from? D Which is your name?

☐

4 *Which sentence is NOT correct?*

- A Francis's book is in her bag. C Jakes' guitar is at home.
B Ann and Joe's CDs are on the desk. D My parents' car is in the garage.

☐

5 *Which sentence is correct?*

- A The cinema's in New Street. C Your bag's in a kitchen.
B We're from USA. D My mum's nurse.

☐

Lesson 2

6 *Which question is correct?*

- A Has got he a pet? C We got Maths today?
B You've got any new CDs? D Have they got any money?

☐

7 *Which sentence is correct?*

- A There's birds in the park. C There aren't some birds in the park.
B There isn't birds in the park. D There are birds in the park.

☐

8 *You're wearing a new watch. What do you say?*

- A These is my new watch. C This is my new watch.
B Those is my new watch. D That's my new watch.

☐

9 *Which answer is correct?*

- A Is this bag Paul's? Yes, it's hers. C Whose is this book? Yes, it's mine.
B Are these the girls' bags? Yes, they're theirs. D Are these Fran's CDs? Yes, they're her.

☐

Lesson 3

10 *Which sentence is NOT correct?*

- A Linda doesn't go to bed early. C Ben tryes to study on Saturdays.
B Ned watches TV every day. D I don't live in New York.

☐

11 *Which question is correct?*

- A Do you go usually out on Friday? C Do you go out usually on Friday?
B Do you usually go out on Friday? D Do usually you go out on Friday?

☐

12 *Which question is NOT correct?*

- A With who does she go out? C What music do you listen to?
B Who do you talk to every day? D How often do you speak to Ben?

☐

Lesson 4

13 *Joel doesn't like Maria. Which sentence is correct?*

- A He doesn't like she. C He doesn't like.
B He doesn't like her. D He doesn't her like.

☐

14 *Which spelling is NOT correct?*

- A swimming C travelling
B trying D lieing

☐

15 *Which question is correct?*

- A Where Jess working today? C Where's working Jess today?
B Where Jess is working today? D Where's Jess working today?

☐

Name: _____
Class: _____
Date: _____

Entry Test

Lesson 5

16 Which sentence is correct?

A We've got any rice.

B I haven't got some tea.

C There aren't some books here.

D Would you like some juice?

☐

17 Which sentence is correct?

A We don't have many cereal left.

B How much coffee is there?

C We've got much time.

D Have you got a lot CDs?

☐

18 Which sentence is NOT correct?

A This test isn't too hard.

B These jeans aren't big enough.

C This drink isn't enough cold.

D There are too many people here.

☐

19 Who wants to clean the kitchen? Which answer is NOT correct?

A Nobody does.

B No one does.

C Somebody does.

D Anybody does.

☐

Lesson 6

20 Which question is correct?

A Can you use a computer?

B Pip can drive well?

C Can cook Carla a curry?

D Can he to read French?

☐

21 Which sentence is correct?

A I'm hopeless singing.

B Toni's great at acting.

C We're not very good to draw.

D Bill's quite good at take photos.

☐

22 Which request is NOT correct?

A Can I close the door?

B Could you be quiet?

C Can we to open the biscuits?

D Could I speak to your mother?

☐

23 Which sentence is correct?

A I'd like be rich.

B I'd not prefer to be rich.

C I'd love to be rich.

D She wouldn't love to be rich.

☐

Lesson 7

24 Which question is correct?

A When you was at the cinema?

B When Zak was on holiday?

C Where were you last night?

D Where was Kim and Joe on Sunday?

☐

25 Which question is correct?

A What did do Olivia?

B When you did arrive?

C Where did Frank go?

D Who Helen talked to?

☐

26 Did you break the window? Which answer is correct?

A No, I not break.

B No, I didn't.

C Yes, I did break.

D Yes, I broke.

☐

27 Which is NOT a past time expression?

A yesterday morning

B last afternoon

C five hours ago

D last Saturday

☐

Lesson 8

28 Which sentence is correct?

A I think you won't like it.

B I think you'll not like it.

C I don't think you'll like it.

D I don't think you won't like it.

☐

29 Which sentence is NOT correct?

A Perhaps he won't come.

B She'll probably pass her test.

C We definitely won't leave early.

D My father will be certainly angry.

☐

30 Which sentence is correct?

A Don't turn you right.

B Enjoy your stay.

C Sleep you well.

D You not tell him.

☐

Lesson 1

► Reference

A Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- 1 We always write the subject pronoun *I* with a capital letter.
- 2 Possessive adjectives always precede the noun they refer to, they are invariable in gender and number, and they never take the article.
my book my books
- 3 In the 3rd person singular, they agree with the possessor, not with the thing that is possessed.
John's book = his book Anna's book = her book



Unlike Italian, in English we cannot omit the subject pronouns *I, you, he, she, it, we, you* and *they*.

It's a good idea. NOT ~~Is a good idea.~~

B Present simple of *be*

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

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Am I...?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it...?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they...?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

- 1 We use the contracted form of the verb *be* in informal or spoken English.
- 2 We use the verb *be*:
 - to give personal information (nationality, age, job);
He's Italian. Jade is 15. My mum's a teacher.
 - to talk about dates and times;
It's 20 January. It's 3 o'clock.

- to describe someone or something;
My mobile phone is new.
- to say where people or things are.
Paul's at home.

C Question words

- 1 *Who, What, Which, Where, When, Why* and *How* are interrogative pronouns and adverbs. They always come at the beginning of a question.

What's his name?

Where are they from?

When's your birthday?

How old are you?

D Possessive 's

- 1 We use the possessive 's to indicate possession and relationships. We add 's to the 'possessor' noun and follow it with the noun which is 'possessed' (without the article *a/an* or *the*).

This is Sophie's pen. NOT ~~This is Sophie's the pen.~~

- 2 These are the rules for adding 's to the 'possessor' noun:

- singular noun + 's
my cousin's house
- singular noun ending in s + 's
James's book
- two or more singular nouns: final noun + 's
Amy and Kerry's aunt
- regular plural noun + '
my cousins' house
- irregular plural noun + 's
the children's parents

E *a/an* and *the*

- 1 We use the indefinite article *a/an* with singular countable nouns. We use it when we refer to something for the first time and with jobs.

I've got a new pen. He's a doctor.

- 2 We use *a* with a noun which begins with a consonant or the sound /jʊ:/ and we use *an* with a noun which begins with a vowel or silent *h*.

a book, a university an antique, an hour

- 3 We use the definite article *the* with singular and plural nouns. We use it when we refer to someone or something which we already know, or because there is only one. We also use it with some countries and geographical names, including rivers, seas and oceans, and mountain ranges.

The students are late. We're in the living room.

the United Kingdom the Mississippi River



Unlike Italian, in English we do not use the article *the* when we talk about people or things in general.

Designer clothes are very expensive. (all designer clothes)

NOT ~~The designer clothes are very expensive.~~

Practice

A Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- > I My am in school.
 1 He/His book's on the floor.
 2 We/Our are both in the same class.
 3 They/Their father's French.
 4 She/Her is fourteen.
 5 Is this you/your pen?
 6 Whose is this bag? It/Its's Sylvia's.
 7 We/Our cousins are in the school football team.
 8 They/Their are at school this afternoon.

B Present simple of be

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb be.

Hi,
 I 'm _____ your new penpal. So, who ¹ _____ I?
 My name ² _____ Kate. I've got a brother and a sister. Their names ³ _____ James and Fiona. James ⁴ _____ twelve years old and Fiona ⁵ _____ eighteen. I ⁶ _____ sixteen. How old ⁷ _____ you?
 We live in Oxford, but we ⁸ _____ English. We ⁹ _____ from Edinburgh in Scotland originally.
 I ¹⁰ _____ at home this weekend with my mum and dad, but James and Fiona ¹¹ _____ - they ¹² _____ at my aunt's house in Edinburgh.
 Write soon and tell me about your family.
 Kate

C Question words

3 Look at the underlined words and write questions using *Who*, *What*, *Which*, *Where*, *When*, *Why* and *How*.

- > Josh is in Brighton.
Where's Josh?
 1 Clyde's music lesson is on Saturday morning.
 2 Casino Royale is on TV tonight.
 3 Paula isn't at school because she's ill.
 4 Maria's from Spain.
 5 Liam's thirteen today.
 6 Our school bags are on the floor.
 7 I like the blue jumper, not the red one.
 8 We're cold because it's -4°C outside.

D Possessive 's

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- > ~~Jakes' mother~~ is Croatian.
Jake's mother is Croatian.
 1 Joe's and Peter teacher speaks German.
 2 My grandparent's house is very old, but they like it.
 3 This is the childrens' favourite ice cream.
 4 My best friends' sister is nineteen.
 5 The mens' tennis tournament starts today.

E a/an and the

5 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* or *- for no article*.

- > Oxford has got a famous university.
 1 _____ clothes in this shop are great.
 2 I've got _____ orange in my bag.
 3 I don't like _____ milk or _____ cheese.
 4 _____ Indian restaurants are popular in the UK.
 5 _____ River Nile is in Egypt.
 6 Our English lessons are _____ hour long.
 7 My uncle is _____ German teacher.

Summative practice

6 Complete the dialogue between Judy and the DJ.

- DJ** This _____ is _____ Radio FM. On the phone is today ¹ _____ first caller. Hello, and ² _____'s your name?
Judy Good morning. It ³ _____ Judy.
DJ And ⁴ _____ are you at the moment, Judy?
⁵ _____ you at home?
Judy No, ⁶ _____ not. I ⁷ _____ at ⁸ _____ friend's house.
DJ Is ⁹ _____ friend with you?
Judy Yes, she is. It's ¹⁰ _____ birthday, today.
DJ So, ¹¹ _____'s her name? And ¹² _____ old is she?
Judy Her name's Holly and she's 16. Can you play ¹³ _____ song for her?
DJ Sure. Happy birthday, Holly. ¹⁴ _____ next song is for you.

Lesson 2

► Reference

A Present simple of *have got*

Positive	Negative
I've (have) got	I haven't (have not) got
you've (have) got	you haven't (have not) got
he/she/it's (has) got	he/she/it hasn't (has not) got
we/you/they've (have) got	we/you/they haven't (have not) got

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Have I/you/we/they got...?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it got...?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

- We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.
- We don't use *got* in short answers.
Has he got a car?
No, he hasn't. NOT ~~No, he hasn't got.~~
- We use *have got*:
 - to talk about possession:
Jim's got a new mobile.
 - to talk about interpersonal and family relationships:
Sophie's got three sisters.
 - to describe some physical characteristics:
Robbie's got short hair.
- We use *any* with uncountable and plural nouns in negative sentences and questions.
Have you got any money?
I haven't got any brothers or sisters.

B *there is, there are*

	Positive	Negative
Singular	there is (there's)	there isn't
Plural	there are	there aren't

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Is there...?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Are there...?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

- We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English. There is no contracted form of *there are*.
- We use *there is/there are* to say where someone or something is, or to indicate the number or quantity of something.
There's a new desk in the office.
There are twenty chairs in this classroom.
Are there any students in the gym?

C Demonstrative pronouns

	Singular	Plural
here	this	these
there	that	those

- This, that, these* and *those* are demonstrative adjectives and pronouns.

This bag is nice. (adjective)
This is nice. (pronoun)



Unlike Italian, in English there is only one form for both masculine and feminine.

This is my mum. This is my dad.

D Whose and possessive pronouns

- Whose* is an interrogative pronoun and adjective. We use it to ask about possession.

Whose + is/are + the/this/these + noun + ?

Whose is this hat? NOT ~~Of who is this hat?~~
Whose are these trainers?



Unlike Italian, in English we can use a noun after *Whose*.

Whose hat is this?
Whose trainers are these?

Possessive pronouns

mine

yours

his

hers

its

ours

yours

theirs

- We use possessive pronouns to indicate possession.
This hat is mine.
These trainers are his.
- You can answer a question about possession with *Whose* using a possessive pronoun or the name of a person + 's.
Whose is this book?
It's his. / It's John's.
Whose CDs are those?
They're hers. / They're Emily's.

Practice

A Present simple of *have got*

- Complete the sentences with the correct positive or negative form of *have got*.
 > Sid and Bill haven't got any money. ✗
 1 Millie _____ a blue bag. ✓
 2 My parents _____ an old car. ✓
 3 I _____ a red bike. ✗
 4 That library _____ a lot of books. ✓
 5 We _____ any lessons on Saturdays. ✗
 6 Charlie _____ an MP3 player. ✗
 7 You _____ a lot of CDs. ✓
 8 My grandparents _____ grey hair. ✓
- Write questions and short answers for the sentences in Ex.1.
 > Have Sid and Bill got any money?
No, they haven't.
 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____

B *there is, there are*

- Correct the mistake in each sentence or question.
 > Is there ~~any~~ canteen in your school?
Is there a canteen in your school?
 1 There aren't some books on the desk.

 2 There aren't a whiteboard in the classroom.

 3 There are a big window in the bathroom.

 4 There is five people on this bus.

 5 Are there a garage next to the house? Yes, there are.

 6 Are there a coffee table in your living room?

 7 There isn't any CDs by the computer.

 8 Are there an English test today? Yes, there are.

C Demonstrative pronouns

- Read the mini-dialogues and choose the correct alternative.
 1 A How much is ^(this)those pen?
 B All ¹those/that pens are £2 each.
 2 A Look at ²this/that camera over there. It's great.
 B I think ³this/that one here is better.
 3 A Are ⁴those/that your books?
 B ⁵This/these one is mine, but ⁶those/that are Liam's.
 4 A Is ⁷those/this your dog?
 B No, ⁸this/that's my dog over there.

D Whose and possessive pronouns

- Read the sentences and write questions with *Whose*. Then write short answers using possessive pronouns.
 > This is my coat.
Whose is this coat? It's mine.
 1 This is Sandra's bag.

 2 These are Joel and David's ID cards.

 3 That's Connor's mobile phone.

 4 This is our house.

 5 Those are Molly and Ted's bikes.

 6 These are your sunglasses.

Summative practice

- Read Sam's email and choose the correct alternative.

Dear Callum,

Thanks for your email. Guess what! I ¹ve got/s got a new laptop. ¹This/those is a link to a photo of it. It's in my bedroom, on my desk. My sister, Jen, ²have/has got a new one too. But ³mine/my is better than ⁴her/hers. It ⁵s/ve got a big screen and it's great for games and films. My sister ⁶hasn't/haven't got a big screen and ⁷there aren't/there isn't many programmes in ⁸her/hers. So ⁹there are/there's three computers in our house now! My parents ¹⁰ have/has got one, but ¹¹theirs/they're is pretty old.

¹²Have/Has you got the 'Twilight' DVDs?

Sam

Lesson 3

► Reference

A Present simple

Positive	Negative
I/you play	I/you don't (do not) play
he/she/it plays	he/she/it doesn't (does not) play
we/you/they play	we/you/they don't (do not) play

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Do I/you/we/they play?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it play?	Yes, he/she/it doesn't.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

- We form the positive of the Present simple 3rd person singular by adding -s to the base form of the verb.
I get up early.
Becky gets up early.
- We use the contracted negative form in informal or spoken English.
- When we add -s to form the 3rd person singular of the verb, there can be some variations in spelling:

Present simple	Spelling rule	3rd person singular
Most verbs	+ -s	use – uses
Verbs which end in -o, -x, -ss, -sh, -ch	+ -es	go – goes guess – guesses push – pushes teach – teaches
Verbs which end in consonant + -y	y + -ies	try – tries

- Interrogative pronouns and adverbs always come at the beginning of questions.

Where does your mum work?
When do you see your friends?

- We use the Present simple:
 - to talk about routines and habitual actions;
I go to school every day by bus.
They watch TV in the evenings.
 - to express preferences and opinions;
The students like English.
I think this CD is nice.
 - to describe permanent conditions or states;
My dad works in a bank.
My uncle and aunt live in London.
 - to state facts.
We speak English.
The Earth revolves around the sun.

B Adverbs of frequency



- We use adverbs of frequency with the Present simple.
I always use my mobile.
Do you usually carry your ID card?
We don't often go to restaurants.
- Adverbs of frequency come in different positions in sentences depending on the form and type of verb:
 - be*: after the verb *be*;
I'm usually happy.
I'm not often sad.
 - have got*: between *have* and *got*;
Alex has always got money.
They've never got any free time.
 - other verbs: before the verb;
We sometimes go to the cinema at the weekend.
I always see my friends on Saturdays.
 - after the subject of a question.
Are you usually happy?
Does your family often watch TV in the evenings?
- We use *How often* to ask about frequency.
How often is Ben late for school? Not often.



Unlike Italian, in English we always use the positive form of the verb with *never*.

I never go to the park.
NOT I don't go never to the park.

C Verbs and prepositions in questions

- When we form a question with a verb that requires a preposition, for example *listen to*, *talk to*, etc., the preposition always comes after the verb or a direct object.
What music do you listen to?
Who do you talk to on the phone?
Who do you give your homework to?
What football team does he play for?



Unlike Italian, in English the preposition comes after the verb or at the end of the question, not at the beginning.

Where does Sandy come from?
NOT From where does Sandy come?

► Practice

A Present simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct Present simple form of the verbs.

- > Peter never listens (listen) to music.
 1 Sue _____ (watch) TV every evening.
 2 My mum _____ (do) aerobics on Tuesdays.
 3 Julia _____ (play) basketball well.
 4 My dad often _____ (try) to be cool.
 5 My brother _____ (wash) his hair every day.
 6 Your bag _____ (match) your jacket.
 7 Lynda _____ (ask) a lot of questions.
 8 Adrian _____ (study) at weekends.

- 2 Complete the text with the correct Present simple form of the verbs from the box.

shout	not like	wake up	get
have	not stop	get up (x2)	run
go	not have	not get up	do

My friend Bella is very different from me. She gets up early every day – at 5.30 a.m.! Then she ¹ _____ to the park with her sister, Nina. They ² _____ for 20 minutes – they ³ _____ – and then they ⁴ _____ some exercises. I ⁵ _____ early (I like my bed!) and I ⁶ _____ sport. I prefer books and films. When Bella and her sister ⁷ _____ home from the park, they ⁸ _____ breakfast together. In my house, we all ⁹ _____ at different times so we ¹⁰ _____ breakfast together. My brother only ¹¹ _____ when our mum ¹² _____ at him!

- 3 Correct the mistake in each question. Then write complete answers using the words in brackets.

- > What time ~~do~~ the post office close? (five o'clock)
What time does the post office close?
It closes at five o'clock.
 1 Where works your mum? (in a bank)

 2 Do go buses to town from this stop? (Yes)

 3 What TV programmes Jayne do watch? (soap operas)

 4 Why Leon doesn't go to parties? (not like them)

 5 Caroline lives near here? (No)

 6 How often you do sports? (once a week)

B Adverbs of frequency

- 4 Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

- > Ted is angry. (never)
Ted is never angry.
 1 Jim goes swimming in the lake. (hardly ever)

 2 Do you go to school by bike? (usually)

 3 Shaun looks after his little brother. (sometimes)

 4 I don't do my homework on time. (often)

 5 They've got their mobiles switched on. (never)

C Verbs and prepositions in questions

- 5 Write questions for these answers.

- > I get my pocket money from my parents.
Who do you get your pocket money from?
 1 I'm interested in films and music.
 What _____?
 2 Gill comes from Canada.
 Where _____?
 3 They send texts to their friends.
 Who _____?
 4 I spend my pocket money on music.
 What _____?
 5 My little sister always asks for more sweets.
 What _____?
 6 We go swimming with our cousins.
 Who _____?

Summative practice

- 6 Complete the text about Barbar Ali with the correct Present simple form of the verbs. Then choose the correct adverbs of frequency for a–c.

Barbar Ali lives (live) in India. He ^a [*usually/hardly ever*] ¹ _____ (wake up) early and he ² _____ (go) to school at 6.30 a.m.

He ³ _____ (travel) 20 km a day. 'It's not easy, but I ⁴ _____ (love) school', he says. A lot of the children in Barbar's village ^b [*never/sometimes*] ⁵ _____ (go) to school – they ⁶ _____ (work).

Barbar ⁷ _____ (finish) school at 4 o'clock. Then what ⁸ _____ (he/do)? He ⁹ _____ (not play) football. He ¹⁰ _____ (teach) the village children. There are ^c [*never/often*] 800 students in Barbar's classes.

► Reference

A Object pronouns

Object pronouns

me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

- Object pronouns substitute a noun, as a direct or an indirect object.

Call Josh today. ➔ Call him today.

I study Maths every day. ➔ I study it every day.



Unlike Italian, in English object pronouns always come after the verb or preposition.

I like them, but I don't want to talk to them.

B Verb + -ing

- After verbs which express preferences, likes or dislikes, such as *love*, *like*, *enjoy*, *prefer*, *don't mind*, *hate* and *can't stand*, we can use a noun or another verb in the *-ing* form.

We like riding our bikes.

Kelly doesn't mind reading.

- These verbs are all regular, with the exception of *can't stand*. *Can't stand* is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take *-s* in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

I can't stand classical music.

Mark can't stand rap. NOT ~~Mark can't stands rap.~~

- When we add *-ing* to the base form of the verb, some verbs have the following variations in spelling:

- verbs which end in a consonant + *-e*: remove the final *-e* and add *-ing* (with the exception of *be* – *being*);
use – using choose – choosing
- verbs which end in *-ie*: change *ie* to *y* and add *-ing*;
lie – lying die – dying
- one-syllable verbs which end in a vowel + consonant: double the final consonant;
chat – chatting swim – swimming
- verbs which end in *-l*: double the final consonant.
travel – travelling

- In English, we also use the *-ing* form of the verb as a noun. It can be the subject or the object of a sentence.

Swimming is boring.

I often watch skiing on TV.

Do you know anything about fixing cars?

C Present continuous

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

Questions	Short answers	
	Positive	Negative
Am I studying?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it studying?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we studying?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you studying?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they studying?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- We form the Present continuous with the Present simple of the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

I'm listening to music.

He's playing football with his friends.

The boys aren't concentrating.

- We use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

- When we add *-ing* to the base form of the verb, some verbs have variations in spelling. (See point B.)

- We use the Present continuous:

- to talk about an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as *now*, *at the moment*;
What are you doing now? I'm watching TV.
- to talk about a temporary action or situation, which is taking place in the present, but not necessarily at the precise moment when we are speaking. We often express this with adverbs such as *this week/month*, *these days*;
My dad's working in Rome this week.
I'm studying hard for my exams.
- to talk about actions, changes or developments which are happening gradually;
My parents are getting older.
The climate is changing.
- to describe a photo or a painting.
In this photo we're walking over London Bridge.



Unlike Italian, in English we use the Present continuous form of the verb *wear* to describe how someone is dressed at the moment of speaking.

Jack's wearing jeans today.

NOT ~~Jack wears jeans today.~~

► Practice

A Object pronouns

1 Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

- > I need a pen. Can you pass me that one?
 1 Henry and Cal do judo. They do _____ on Saturdays.
 2 These are my new trainers. Do you like _____?
 3 We're lost. Can you help _____?
 4 'Hi Tim... Hello?... Tim, I can't hear _____!'
 5 This is a photo of Ben. Do you know _____?
 6 My mum's angry. I can't speak to _____.

B Verb + -ing

2 Complete the sentences and questions with the verbs from the box in the -ing form.

lie	swim	drink	watch
get up	chat	wash	

- > You don't mind washing in cold water, but I do.
 1 I like _____ on the beach.
 2 Ginny hates _____ football on TV.
 3 We enjoy _____ to friends online.
 4 Zoe loves _____ in the sea.
 5 Ralph hates _____ coffee.
 6 Do you mind _____ at 6.00 a.m.?

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the words from the box.

don't mind/study	can't stand/rap	like/go
not like/study	hate/rain	prefer/play
love/watch	enjoy/talk	love/football

- > A I love football, especially the World Cup.
 B Really? I can't stand it.
 1 A Do you like Carrie?
 B Yes. I _____ to her.
 2 A I hate Monday mornings!
 B Why? Don't you _____ to school?
 3 A I like exams, so I _____ for them.
 B Really? I hate them.
 4 A My brother _____ his *Simpsons* DVDs.
 B I don't really like *The Simpsons*.
 5 A It's raining. We can't have a picnic.
 B I _____! It ruins everything.
 6 A Which do you _____ - volleyball or basketball?
 B Volleyball. What about you?
 7 A My parents _____.
 B Mine hate it too.
 8 A My friend _____ for exams.
 B I think that's true for everyone!

C Present continuous: positive and negative

4 Complete Toni's postcard with the correct Present continuous form of the verbs.

My family and I are staying (stay) in Wales for a week's holiday. We ¹ _____ (not camp) this year - and it ² _____ (not rain)! It's actually hot and the sun ³ _____ (shine), so I ⁴ _____ (lie) on the beach. My little sister, Emily, ⁵ _____ (build) sandcastles. My brother, Dan, ⁶ _____ (not sit) with us. He ⁷ _____ (swim) in the sea. Mum and Dad ⁸ _____ (read) books, as usual.

Present continuous: questions and short answers.

5 Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

- > A the buying is Jess tickets?
Is Jess buying the tickets?
 B Yes, she is.
 1 A watching and which Chloe TV channel you are?
 B Channel 4.
 2 A my sitting on are swimming costume you?
 B No, _____.
 3 A lessons having Jon who tennis is with?
 B The new coach at the tennis club.
 4 A seat right sitting I the in am?
 B Yes, _____.
 5 A listening are boys music the to?
 B No, _____.

Summative practice

6 Complete the text about Simon with the correct form of the verbs. Then write the object pronouns for a-c.

Simon is saving up (save up) to go on a winter holiday. His friend Bart ¹ _____ (go) with a _____. They love ² _____ (snowboard). Simon hasn't got much money, so he ³ _____ (work) to get some. ⁴ _____ (he/enjoy) it? No, he hates ⁵ _____. He says, 'I can't stand ⁶ _____ (get up) early at the weekend and I ⁷ _____ (not like) shops. I don't usually go in ⁸ _____. Simon prefers ⁹ _____ (be) outside to working inside. But he needs the money. The trip is in four months, but Simon ¹⁰ _____ (count) the days!

► Reference

A Countable and uncountable nouns with *some* and *any*

- 1 Countable nouns are things which we can count and therefore they have a singular and plural form. We can use the indefinite article *a/an*, numbers, or the definite article *the* with countable nouns.

a banana, the banana, ten bananas, the bananas

- 2 Uncountable nouns are things which we can't count and therefore they do not have a plural form. With uncountable nouns we can use the definite article *the* or we can omit the article, but we cannot use *a/an* or numbers.

The money is on the table.

I love rice.



Unlike Italian, in English the following nouns are uncountable:

information, advice, money, news,
furniture, spaghetti

- 3 Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable. They are usually uncountable when they refer to a material, substance or to an abstract, general idea.

a paper (a newspaper)	paper (the material)
a coffee (a cup of coffee)	coffee (the substance)
a glass (a wine glass)	glass (the material)
a time (an occasion)	time (general)

- 4 We use *some* and *any* to indicate an unspecified quantity. We use them with uncountable nouns or with countable plural nouns.
- 5 We use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negative sentences or questions.
My mum has got some sugar.
They've got some apples.
I haven't got any money.
Is there any tea?
- 6 We can use *some* in questions when we are making an offer or a request.
Would you like some water?
Could I have some bread, please?

B *much*, *many* and *a lot of/lots of*

- 1 We use *much* and *many* in negative sentences. We use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with countable nouns.
There isn't much coffee.
I haven't got many DVDs.
- 2 We use *a lot of/lots of* in positive sentences and questions with both countable and uncountable nouns. *A lot of* and *lots of* are the same.
She's eating a lot of cakes.
Do you drink lots of tea?

- 3 We use *How much?* and *How many?* in questions to ask about quantity. We use *How much?* with uncountable nouns and *How many?* with plural countable nouns.

How much meat do you eat?

How many CDs do you have?

C *too*, *too much*, *too many* and *(not) enough*

- 1 We use *too* and *(not) enough* + an adjective or adverb to modify the level of intensity.
It's too hot in this room.
Is this room warm enough?
The sea here isn't clean enough to swim in.
- 2 *(Not) enough* can also be used with a plural noun or an uncountable noun, or after a verb.
Have we got enough tomatoes?
There isn't enough pasta.
Elisa doesn't study enough.
- 3 We use *too much* with uncountable nouns and *too many* with plural countable nouns.
There's too much sugar in this coffee.
There are too many cars in our town!

D Indefinite pronouns

	Place	Person	Object
some	somewhere	somebody/someone	something
any	anywhere	anybody/anyone	anything
no	nowhere	nobody/no one	nothing

- 1 Indefinite pronouns with *some*, *any* and *no* follow the same rules as *some* and *any*:
 - we use *something*, *somebody*, *someone* and *somewhere* in positive sentences, or to make offers or to extend invitations;
I know someone in Rome.
Would you like something to eat?
Would you like to go somewhere nice on Saturday?
 - we use *anything*, *anybody*, *anyone*, and *anywhere* in negative sentences and questions;
I don't want to go anywhere this weekend.
Does anyone know Jane Smith?
There isn't anything good on TV this evening.
 - we always use *nothing*, *nowhere*, *nobody* and *no one* with a positive verb. The pronoun can either come before or after the verb.
Nobody wants to read it.
There's nothing in the fridge.
NOT There isn't nothing in the fridge.
There's nowhere for me to sit.
NOT There isn't nowhere for me to sit.

► Practice

A Countable and uncountable nouns with *some* and *any*

1 Write *a/an* before the countable nouns and *some* before the uncountable nouns.

> some money

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 _____ exam | 7 _____ tomato |
| 2 _____ sugar | 8 _____ juice |
| 3 _____ traffic | 9 _____ potato |
| 4 _____ egg | 10 _____ hour |
| 5 _____ water | 11 _____ chocolate |
| 6 _____ student | 12 _____ spaghetti |

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> Have you got ~~an~~ apples? I want a kilo.

Have you got any apples?

1 There isn't any exam tomorrow.

2 Would you like a bread and cheese?

3 There's any cold water in the fridge.

4 We all have to study any language at school.

5 We haven't got some milk for our coffee.

B *much, many and a lot of/lots of*

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with *much, many* or *a lot of/lots of*.

1 A How much beef do we need for this recipe?

B We don't need ¹_____, only 250 grams.

2 A How ²_____ money does Karl earn?

B I don't know, but I think it's ³_____ money.
He's quite rich.

3 A How ⁴_____ hours a week do you swim?

B Six. How ⁵_____ exercise do you do?

A Not ⁶_____. I go to the gym sometimes.

4 A We've got ⁷_____ strawberries! What shall we do with them?

B How ⁸_____ boxes have you got?

C *too, too much, too many, and (not) enough*

4 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and *too, too much, too many* and *(not) enough*.

> Sally's shoes are too small for her. (big)

They're not big enough.

1 There are a lot of guests. (glasses)

Have we got _____?

2 The beach is crowded. (people)

There are _____.

3 I can't hear you! (noise)

There's _____.

4 I can't eat this soup. (salty)

It's _____.

5 This coffee is cold. (hot)

It's not _____.

6 I can't buy that jacket. (expensive)

It's _____.

7 People are standing to watch the film. (seats)

There aren't _____.

8 The wardrobe is full. (clothes)

You've got _____.

D Indefinite pronouns

5 Choose the correct alternative.

> I can't find my gloves *somewhere/anywhere*.

1 I'm bored and there's *somewhere/nowhere* to go.

2 Are you doing *anything/nothing*?

3 Julian is talking to *someone/anyone* on the phone.

4 'What are you doing?' '*Anything/Nothing*.'

5 'Is there *somebody/nobody* at the door?'

6 I don't know *nobody/anyone* at my new school.

7 I'm sure my keys are here *somewhere/anywhere*.

8 There's *no one/anyone* in the classroom.

Summative practice

6 Complete the advertisement for an exercise programme with the words from the box.

much	many	too much	enough
something	anyone	no one	anywhere
too many	a lot of	nothing	

Do you eat too many sweets and
¹_____ junk food? Do you spend
²_____ time sitting in front of the TV or the
computer? Do you do ³_____ exercise? No?
Well, now you can do ⁴_____
about it. You can sign up to our new exercise
programme. ⁵_____ can do the exercises
- they're easy and safe! You can also do the exercises
⁶_____ - you don't have to go to the gym.
Decide how ⁷_____ kilos you want to lose
and how ⁸_____ free time you have. Then
we will prepare a programme for you. Remember,
⁹_____ has to be unfit. You've got
¹⁰_____ to lose!

Lesson 6

► Reference

A can/can't

Positive

I/you/he/she/it/we/they can swim

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't (cannot) swim

Questions

Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they swim?

Short answers

Positive

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can

Negative

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't

- 1 *Can* is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take -s in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.

I can snowboard.

Jenny can paint. NOT ~~Jenny cans paint.~~

- 2 With modal verbs, we do not use the auxiliary verbs *don't/doesn't* or *do/does* in the negative form or in questions.

I can't ski. NOT ~~I don't can ski.~~

Can your sister drive?

NOT ~~Does your sister can drive?~~

- 3 We generally use the contracted form of the negative *can't*.
- 4 We use *can* to talk about general ability.
- 5 To describe different levels of ability we use the following adverbs:

really well
(very) well
quite well
not very well

My mum can cook really well.

Daniel can swim well.

I can't sing very well.

B good/bad at...

- 1 We can use these adjectives to describe our ability:

brilliant/great at
quite/pretty/very/really good at
not bad at
not very good at
quite/pretty/very/really bad at
hopeless at

- 2 We use these adjectives with a noun or a verb in the -ing form.

Andy's brilliant at drawing.

I'm not bad at English.

My dad's hopeless at playing computer games.

C Can/Could...?

- 1 *Could* is a modal verb so it follows the same rules as *can*, and we do not use the auxiliary verbs *do/does* to form negatives or questions. (See point A.)
- 2 We use *can* and *could* to ask for permission and make requests.
Can we leave the classroom?
Could I use your MP3 player?
Could you open the window, please?
- 3 *Could* is more polite and formal than *can*.
- 4 We can also use *May I/we...?* to make requests, but it is quite formal and we do not use it in informal spoken English. We cannot use *May you...?*
May I speak to the manager, please?

D would love, would like, would prefer, would hate

- 1 *Would* is a modal verb so it does not take -s in the 3rd person singular, and we do not use the auxiliary verbs *do/does* to form negatives or questions. (See point A.)
I would like to see that film.
Becky would like to go to Spain.
- 2 After *would like, would love, would prefer, would hate*, we can use a noun or the base form of another verb with *to*.
I'd like an ice cream.
I'd like to go home now.
- 3 The contracted form of *would* is 'd. We can use the contracted form after a pronoun, but not after a proper noun.
She'd love to see Madrid.
NOT ~~Becky'd love to see Madrid.~~
- 4 The negative of *would* is *wouldn't*.
I wouldn't like to be a doctor.
NOT ~~I'd not like to be a doctor.~~
- 5 It is not possible to use *wouldn't* with *love, prefer* or *hate*.
I wouldn't like to be famous.
NOT ~~I wouldn't love to be famous.~~
- 6 We use *would like, would love, would prefer, would hate*:
 - to express a preference at the moment of speaking or to express a wish;
I'd prefer to watch a film on TV, not the football.
I'd love to be rich.
 - to make a request, offer or invitation.
I'd like a pizza margherita, please.
Would you like to sit down?
Would you like to come to my party?

Practice

A can/can't

1 Complete the text about Martin with *can* or *can't*.

Martin is very good at music. He can play three instruments. He ¹ can't hear a piece of music and then play it note for note, but he ² can't read music on a page. So ³ can't Martin compose new songs? Yes, he ⁴ can, but he ⁵ can't write the notes for other people to play.

2 you software help this me can open ?

3 languages can how speak many you ?

4 I your mobile phone can use ?

5 Jessie ski very can fast

B good/bad at...

2 Use the guide in the box to write sentences about Izzie and Ned's abilities.

✓✓✓✓ = brilliant at	XX = not very good at
✓✓✓ = very good at	XXX = quite bad at
✓✓ = quite good at	XXXX = hopeless at
✓ = not bad at	

> Izzie/tennis

Izzie is quite bad at tennis.

1 Ned/cooking ✓

2 Izzie and Ned/speaking English ✓✓

3 Izzie/Maths ✓✓✓✓

4 Ned/tennis XX

5 Izzie/cooking XXXX

6 Ned/Maths ✓✓✓

C Can/Could...?

3 Complete the requests with the phrases from the box.

Could I borrow	can I go	Could you be
Could you open	Can/stay	can you give

> Could you open the window, please?

1 Mum, can I go to Maria's party?

2 Dad, can you give Josh and me a lift?

3 Can I stay quiet, please?

4 Could you be Charlie can you give for dinner?

5 Can I go your dictionary?

4 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

> my I homework do can't Physics

I can't do my Physics homework.

1 very without Sid his see glasses well can't

D would love, would like, would prefer, would hate

5 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> I wouldn't ~~love~~ to be an accountant. I don't like Maths.

I wouldn't like to be an accountant. I don't like Maths.

1 Mel'd hate to go camping. She doesn't like insects!

2 We wouldn't like be late for the party.

3 I like a coffee, please.

4 You would like to come to the cinema this evening?

5 I'd not like to make a speech.

Summative practice

6 Complete the interview with the words from the box.

can't (x2)	good at	can	wouldn't like
Could (x2)	prefer (x2)	'd love	hopeless at

Interviewer Good morning. Could I ask you a few questions for our survey?

Woman I'm busy so I ¹ can't talk for long.

Interviewer OK. First question. Would you ² prefer to work in an office or outdoors?

Woman I ³ would love to work outdoors! I work in an office, but I'm ⁴ hopeless at gardening – it's my passion.

Interviewer Next question. Would you ⁵ like to work in a team or alone?

Woman Alone. I ⁶ can work easily on my own. Not like my friend. She ⁷ can't work alone. She's ⁸ good at working when there is nobody else in the office.

Interviewer ⁹ Could you be you tell me...?

Woman I'm sorry. I ¹⁰ can't!

► Reference

A Past simple of *be*

- 1 The Past simple of the verb *be* has two forms:

I/he/she/it + was you/we/they + were

I was at Marco's house.

They were in the garden.

- 2 We form the negative like this:

subject + wasn't (was not) / weren't (were not)

Fiona wasn't in her room.

Dan and Joe weren't at the party.

- 3 We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

- 4 We form questions like this:

Was/Were + subject + ?

Were you at the cinema?

When was Elizabeth's birthday?

- 5 We form short answers like this:

Yes, + subject pronoun + was/were.

No, + subject pronoun + wasn't/weren't.

Were your friends at home? Yes, they were.

- 6 We use the Past simple of the verb *be* to talk about past facts, situations or events.

Charles Dickens was a great Victorian novelist.

I wasn't at school yesterday.



Unlike Italian, in English we use the Past simple of the verb *be* **born** to talk about place and date of birth

I was born in July. NOT ~~I'm born in July.~~

B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs)

Positive

Regular verbs: *visit*

I/you/he/she/it/we/they visited

Irregular verbs: *go*

I/you/he/she/it/we/they went

Negative

I/you/he/she/we/they didn't (did not) visit/go

- 1 We form the positive of the Past simple of regular verbs by adding *-ed*.

I played football yesterday.

- 2 When we add *-ed* to the base form of regular verbs, some verbs have the following variations in spelling:

- verbs which end in *-e*: add only *-d*;
arrive – arrived use – used
- some verbs which end in a consonant + vowel + consonant: double the final consonant and add *-ed*;
stop – stopped travel – travelled
- verbs which end in a consonant + *-y*: remove the *-y* and add *-ied*;
try – tried cry – cried

- verbs which end in a vowel + *-y*: add *-ed*.
stay – stayed play – played

- 3 Like regular verbs, irregular verbs only have one positive form in the Past simple. See the Irregular verb list on p.20.

- 4 We form the negative of Past simple regular and irregular verbs like this:

subject + didn't (did not) + base form of verb

Betty didn't speak to George at school yesterday.

- 5 We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.

- 6 We use the Past simple to talk about an action that finished in the past, either recently, such as a minute ago, or a long time in the past, such as a century ago.

He watched TV yesterday evening.

Ghandi died in 1948.

C Past simple: questions and short answers

Questions

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go?

Short answers

Positive

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.

Negative

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

- 1 We form questions and short answers with both regular and irregular verbs like this:

Did + subject + base form of verb + ?

Yes/No, + subject pronoun + did/didn't.

Did the boys go out? No, they didn't.

- 2 Interrogative pronouns and adverbs always come at the beginning of questions.

What did you do at the weekend?

Why did Julia arrive late?

D Past time expressions

- 1 We use past expressions of time with *ago*, for example *three minutes, two hours, five days, two weeks, ten years*, to indicate when something happened in the past.

I called Sally two days ago.

Ten years ago we didn't use broadband.

- 2 We also use these past time expressions with the Past simple:

*yesterday + morning/afternoon/evening
last + night/Sunday/weekend/week/month/year*

Ben came to my house yesterday afternoon.

We went to the beach last weekend.

Practice

A Past simple of be

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb *be*.

A Where were you born?

B In Ulm, Germany.

A ¹ your father famous?

B No, he ² .

A What ³ your parents' names?

B They ⁴ Hermann and Pauline.

A Where ⁵ your first job?

B In a patent office in Bern.

A What ⁶ you famous for?

B For winning the Nobel Prize in Physics.

A ⁷ you Albert Einstein?

B Yes, I ⁸ .

B Past simple: positive and negative (regular and irregular verbs)

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

> We ~~eated~~ fish and chips last night.

We ate fish and chips last night.

1 John Lennon sung with *The Beatles*.

2 My brother swimmmed for an hour this morning.

3 Julia playd tennis last Saturday.

4 I enjoyed not Patsy's party last weekend.

5 My grandfather haved a job in a factory.

6 A lot of people not worked in the 1930s.

C Past simple: questions and short answers

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of verbs in the Past simple.

1 A What did you think of the film? (you/think)

B I ¹ (think) it was great.

2 A ² Poppy at the weekend? (Kieran/see)

B No, but he ³ (see) Tilda.

3 A ⁴ their car? (your parents/sell)

B Yes, they ⁵ (do). They ⁶ (sell) it for £2,000.

4 A Who ⁷ for lunch yesterday? (Kelly/meet)

B She ⁸ (not meet) anyone.

5 A How many games of tennis

⁹ yesterday? (they/play)

B They only ¹⁰ (play) one.

6 A Where ¹¹ my mobile phone? (you/find)

B I ¹² (find) it on the sofa.

7 A What ¹³ to Mike? I can't remember! (I/say)

B That you ¹⁴ (not like) his new haircut!

D Past time expressions

4 Imagine it is 7.00 p.m. on 26th January. Look at the table below and complete the sentences about what the people did at the times indicated. Use the Past simple and past time expressions.

Who	Time	Activity
Nina	24 September	fly to Paris
¹ Hattie	20 December	go to Andy's party
² Lara and Kim	17 January	have an English test
³ Piers	23 January	meet Tim
⁴ Janet and Tom	24 January	watch a DVD
⁵ My little brother	25 January	fall off his bike

> Nina flew to Paris last year/four months ago.

1 Hattie .

2 Lara and Kim .

3 Piers .

4 Janet and Tom .

5 My little brother .

Summative practice

5 Complete Mark's email with the correct form of the verbs in the Past simple or Present simple.

☐ ☐ ☐

Dear Pete,

Did I tell (I/tell) you that I ¹ (work) on Saturdays? I ² (start) last month. I ³ (help) my uncle in his sports shop.

My uncle ⁴ (open) the shop last year. It ⁵ (not be) busy at first, but now lots of people ⁶ (go) there.

Last week, I ⁷ (speak) to an Olympic athlete! He ⁸ (want) some new trainers. (Unfortunately, we ⁹ (not have) his size.)

¹⁰ (you/need) any sports equipment?

Let me know.

Mark

► Reference

A will/won't

Positive

I/you/he/she/it/we/they'll (will) go

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't (will not) go

Questions

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they go?

Short answers

Positive

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will

Negative

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't

- Will* is a modal verb: it is the same for all persons, does not take -s in the 3rd person singular and is followed by the base form of another verb.
He'll do his homework tomorrow.
- We do not use the auxiliary verbs *don't/doesn't* or *do/does* in the negative form or in questions.
They won't be famous. NOT ~~They don't will be famous.~~
Will Robbie be angry?
What will he do?
- We generally use the contracted form in informal or spoken English.
- We use *will*:
 - to talk about future facts;
Sea temperatures will rise.
I'll be 16 in July.
 - to make predictions about the future based on what we think, hope or expect will happen;
I think you'll like the film.
I hope John will pass his exam.
 - to express a spontaneous decision taken at the moment we are speaking (including offers, promises and requests).
I like this CD. I'll buy it.
I'll pay for you.
Don't worry! I won't forget!
Will you help me, please?
- After the expression *I think...*, we do not use *won't*. Instead, we use *I don't think + will...*
I don't think you'll like the film.
NOT ~~I think you won't like the film.~~

- We often use the following adverbs with *will* when we make a prediction:

maybe/perhaps
probably definitely certainly

- Maybe* and *perhaps* come at the beginning of a sentence.
Perhaps/Maybe it will be sunny on Saturday.
- Probably*, *definitely* and *certainly* come after *will*, but before *won't*.
They'll definitely come to the party.
They certainly won't be late.

B Imperatives

- We form imperatives for all persons like this:

base form of verb

Do your homework!
Come here! NOT ~~You come here!~~

- We form the negative imperative for all verbs, including the verb *be*, like this:

Don't + base form of verb

Don't forget to call me.
Don't be late!



Unlike Italian, in English there is only one form of the imperative for both the 2nd person singular and plural (*you*), and we use it informally and formally.

Daniel! Listen!
Boys! Listen!

- We use imperatives:

- to give orders and instructions;
Don't listen to him.
Go to page 51.
- to give directions;
Go straight on for 100 metres.
Turn right at the bank.
- to give warnings;
Be careful!
Don't cross the road here!
- to offer something;
Have a cup of tea.
Take a seat.
- with other common expressions.
Have a nice day!
Enjoy your meal.
Have a safe trip.
Sleep well.



Unlike Italian, in English we cannot use imperatives to make requests or ask for things. We use *Can you...?* or *Could you...?*

Can you bring me a menu, please?
NOT ~~Bring me a menu.~~

Irregular verb list

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got (AmE: gotten)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone, been
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
let	let	let
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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