

Vocabulary

V1.1 Question words 1A 5 p5

Write these question words in the correct place in the table.

Who Which Where What When Why How
How long How many How much How often How old

question word	meaning
1 Who	a person
2	a time
3	a place
4	a reason (because ...)
5 Which	a thing (a small number of possible answers)
6	a thing (many possible answers)
7	a number
8	a period of time (for a week, etc.)
9	age
10	a way of doing something
11	an amount of money
12	the number of times you do something

TIPS! • We can often use *Which* or *What* with no difference in meaning: *Which/What newspaper do you read?*

• We use *Whose ... ?* to ask about people's possessions: *Whose coat is this? It's Tony's.*

• We use *What kind/type/sort of ... ?* to ask about which thing, activity, etc.: *What kind of food do you like?*

• We use *How far ... ?* to ask about distance: *How far is it to your house?*

V1.2 Work 1B 1 p6

WORK

in (+ places)
a restaurant
a department store
an office
London

for (+ companies)
a newspaper
a multinational company*
a charity*
yourself

as (+ jobs)
a journalist*
a receptionist
an accountant
an editor*

with (+ people)
children
old people
teenagers
unemployed people

- *a multinational company a large company that makes and sells things in many different countries
- *a charity an organisation that gives money, food or help to people or animals
- *a journalist /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/ a person who writes articles and reports for newspapers, TV, etc.
- *an editor a person who prepares written text for a magazine, newspaper or book

TIPS! • We use *a* or *an* with jobs: *I work as an editor.* not *I work as editor.*

• We can also say: *I work at home.*

V1.3 Free time activities with *do, play, go, go to*

1C 2 p8

do	play	go	go to
things you do in a gym or health club	sports with a ball and other games	words that end in <i>-ing</i>	places and events
jūdo /'dʒuːdɔʊ/ exercise	vɔːlɪbɔːl cards	cycling rūning	cōncerts the thēatre
yōga /'jɔːgə/ aerōbics	bāskɪtbɔːl chess	skātebɔːrdɪŋ jɔːɡɪŋ	ārt galleries the gym
/eə'rəʊbɪks/ sport	tāble tennis	məʊntən bɪkɪŋ	/dʒɪm/ mʊseʊms



jūdo



yōga



aerōbics



cards



chess



skātebɔːrdɪŋ



jɔːɡɪŋ



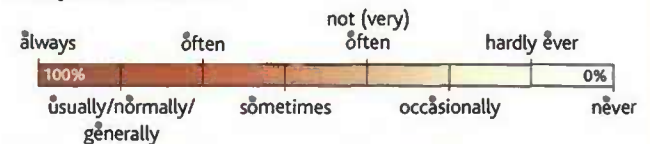
məʊntən
bɪkɪŋ

TIP! • We don't usually use the verb *practise* with sports: *I play tennis.* not *I practise tennis.*

V1.4 Frequency adverbs and expressions

1C 5 p9

FREQUENCY ADVERBS



• Frequency adverbs go **after** the verb *be*: *She's usually tired after work.*

• Frequency adverbs go **before** other verbs: *She always goes home at 6 p.m.*

TIPS! • *Usually, normally* and *generally* have the same meaning.

• In negative sentences we can also put *very often* at the end: *I don't play tennis very often.*

• We also use *a lot* and *all the time* to mean *often*: *He watches TV a lot/all the time.*

Language Summary 1

Vocabulary

FREQUENCY EXPRESSIONS

- To talk about frequency we use expressions with *every, once, twice, three times, etc.*: 35% normally do some gardening **every weekend**. I do yoga **twice a week**.
- Frequency expressions usually come at the end of a sentence or clause: *British people usually go on holiday **once a year**.*

- TIPS!** • To ask about frequency, we use *How often ... ?*: *How often do you do sport?*
- For plural numbers of days, weeks, etc., we use *once, twice, etc. + every*: *I go once every two months.*
 - a couple of weeks = two weeks*

Grammar

G1.1 Review of verb forms and questions 1A 6 p5

POSITIVE

Present Simple: Every week millions of people **watch** him on TV.

Present Continuous: At the moment Jamie **is writing** a new book.

Past Simple: When he was only eight he **started** helping in his parents' restaurant.

be going to: He **is going to open** Fifteen restaurants in Australia and the USA.

QUESTIONS: ALL VERBS EXCEPT *BE, HAVE GOT* AND *BE GOING TO*

- We usually use an auxiliary (*do, does, did, can, is, etc.*) to make questions.

	question word	auxiliary	subject	verb	
PRESENT SIMPLE	How	does	he	travel	around London?
PAST SIMPLE	When	did	he	get	married?
<i>can</i>	Which instrument	can	he	play?	
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	What	is	he	writing	at the moment?

QUESTIONS: *BE, HAVE GOT* AND *BE GOING TO*

- We don't use *do, does* or *did* to make questions with *be*: *How often is Fifteen on TV? How old was he when he started college?*
- We make questions with *have got* to ask about family relationships and possessions: *How many children has he got? Have you got a car?*
- We can ask questions about future plans with *be going to*: *When is he going to open his new restaurants?*

G1.2 Subject questions 1B 7 p7

subject	verb	object or preposition + noun
Mick Benton	made	the TV programme.
Andrea Price	lives	in Paris.

SUBJECT QUESTIONS

- Who* made the TV programme? **Mick Benton.**
Who lives in Paris? **Andrea Price.**

NON-SUBJECT QUESTIONS

- What* did Mike Benton make? **The TV programme.**
Where does Andrea Price live? **In Paris.**

- We use *Who* when we ask about the subject of a sentence and the subject is a person.
- Subject questions have the same word order as positive sentences.
- We don't use *do, does* or *did* in Present Simple and Past Simple subject questions.
- We use *do, does* or *did* in Present Simple and Past Simple questions that ask about the object or preposition + noun.

TIP! • We can also make subject questions with *What, Whose* and *Which*: *What happened? Whose journey takes two hours? Which journey costs the most?*

Real World

RW1.1 Finding things in common 1D 3 p10

- We use *So + auxiliary + I* to agree with positive sentences: *I really love travelling. So do I.*
- We use *Neither + auxiliary + I* to agree with negative sentences: *I don't go out much. Neither do I.*
- We use a positive form of an auxiliary to disagree with a negative sentence: *I don't like cycling. Oh, I do.*
- We use a negative form of an auxiliary to disagree with a positive sentence: *I'm a vegetarian. Oh, I'm not.*

	agree	disagree
I'm a bit nervous.	So am I.	Oh, I'm not.
I can't speak Turkish.	Neither can I.	Oh, I can.
I've got a dog.	So have I.	Oh, I haven't.
I don't go out much.	Neither do I.	Oh, I do.
I had a great time.	So did I.	Oh, I didn't.

- TIPS!** • We can also use *Me, too.* to agree with positive sentences and *Me, neither.* to agree with negative sentences.
- When we agree with positive sentences in the Present Simple and Past Simple we use *do, does* and *did*: *I went to Turkey last year. So did I.*

Vocabulary

V2.1 Past time phrases (2A 6 p13)

AGO

- We use *ago* to talk about a time in the past. We use it with the Past Simple: *We got married six months ago.* (= six months before now).

TIP! • *the day before yesterday* = two days ago

LAST

- We use *last* to say the day, week, etc. in the past that is nearest to now: *I saw Jo last Friday.* (= the Friday before now).
- We use *last* with **days**, (*last Friday*) **months** (*last May*), **seasons** (*last summer*) and in these phrases: *last night*, *last week*, *last weekend*, *last month*, *last year*, *last century*.

TIPS! • We say *last night*, but *yesterday morning/afternoon/evening* not *last morning*, etc.

- We don't use a preposition with *last* or *yesterday*: *last weekend* not *in last weekend*, *yesterday evening* not *at yesterday evening*.
- We can use *on* with **days** to mean *last*: *I bought it on Friday.* = *I bought it last Friday.*

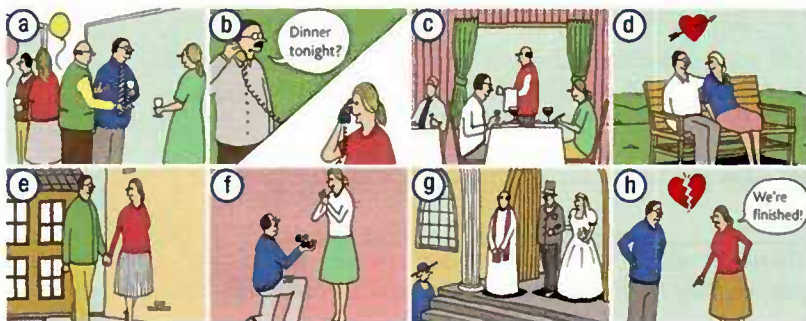
IN

- We use *in* with **years** (*in 1955*) and **months** (*in July*).
- We use *in the* with **decades** (*in the sixties*) and **centuries** (*in the nineteenth century*).

V2.2 Relationships (1) (2B 5 p14)

Match phrases 1–8 to pictures a)–h).

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 go out with (someone) e | 5 get married to (someone) |
| 2 get engaged to (someone) | 6 fall in love with (someone) |
| 3 ask (someone) out | 7 meet (someone) for the first time |
| 4 go on a date | 8 break up with (someone) |



V2.3 Connecting words (1) (2C 6 p17)

- We use **because** to give a reason why something happened: *The King killed his wife because he found her with another man.*
- We use **so** to say what the consequence of a situation is: *The King found his wife with another man so he killed her.*
- We use **until** to say something stops happening at this time: *The King never heard the end of a story until the next evening.*
- We can use **while** and **when** for things that happen at the same time: *While the King was drinking with his friends, Shahrazad went to find her sister.*
Shahrazad was getting ready for bed when her sister came to visit her.

TIP! • We don't usually use *while* with the Past Simple: *Shahrazad was getting ready for bed while her sister came to visit her.*

Grammar

G2.1 Past Simple (2A 3 p13)

- We use the Past Simple to talk about the past. We know **when** these things happened.

All verbs except *be*

POSITIVE

regular verbs: spelling rule	examples
most regular verbs: add -ed	needed stayed looked worked

regular verbs ending in -e : add -d	lived died
regular verbs ending in consonant + y : -y → -i and add -ed	studied married
regular verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the last consonant	stopped travelled

- The Past Simple is the same for all subjects: *I/you/he/she/it/we/they closed the restaurant.*
- There are no rules for irregular verbs. There is an Irregular Verb List, p159.
- The past of *can/can't* is *could/couldn't*: *He could serve all his customers there. I couldn't understand it.*

NEGATIVE

subject	auxiliary	infinitive	
I/You/He/She/It/We/They	didn't (= did not)	go	to work yesterday.

TIP! • We don't use the Past Simple form of the main verb in negative sentences: *I didn't went to work yesterday.*

Language Summary 2

Grammar

QUESTIONS

question word	auxiliary	subject	infinitive	
When	did	I/you/he/she/ it/we/they	learn go out	to cook? last night?

SHORT ANSWERS

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

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

TIP! • We don't use *did* when we ask about the subject of the sentence: *Who bought KFC in 1986?* not *Who did buy KFC in 1986?* (see G1.2).

The verb *be*

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

QUESTIONS

question word	was/were	subject	
When	was	I/he/she/it	in the UK?
Where	were	you/we/they	last night?
	Was	I/he/she/it	late?
	Were	you/we/they	at home?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/he/she/it was.

No, I/he/she/it wasn't.

Yes, you/we/they were.

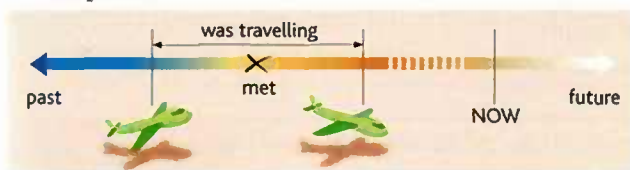
No, you/we/they weren't.

G2.2 Past Continuous: positive and negative

2B 2 p14

- We use the Past Continuous to talk about an action that was in progress when another (shorter) action happened. The action in the Past Continuous might continue after this point:

I was travelling back from China and we met on the plane.



was travelling = longer action (Past Continuous)

met = short action (Past Simple)

POSITIVE

I/he/she/it + was + verb+ing

you/we/they + were + verb+ing

NEGATIVE

I/he/she/it + wasn't + verb+ing

you/we/they + weren't + verb+ing

verb+ing: spelling rules

verb+ing: spelling rules	examples
most verbs: add -ing	go → going wait → waiting
verbs ending in -e: take off -e and add -ing	live → living write → writing
verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the last consonant and add -ing	get → getting stop → stopping travel → travelling

TIP! • We can also use the Past Continuous to talk about an activity in progress at a point of time in the past: *I was watching TV at 9 o'clock.* (= I started watching TV before 9 o'clock and continued watching after 9 o'clock).

G2.3 Past Continuous: questions

2B 6 p15

- We make questions in the Past Continuous with: question word + was or were + subject + verb+ing.

question word	auxiliary	subject	verb+ing	
Where	was	I/he/she/it	going?	
Who	were	you/we/they	talking	to?
What	were	they	doing	when Liam asked Jenny to marry him?
What	was	Liam	doing	when she said yes?

Real World

RW2.1 Starting conversations

2D 3 p18

people you know	meeting someone in the past
How do you know David and Jane?	Didn't we meet in Milan last year?
Do you know Pam Jones?	Where did you meet David?
Are you a friend of David's?	
where people live	people's jobs or studies
Do you live near here?	You're a student at the English Centre, aren't you?
	What do you do?

TIP! • When we think the answer to a question will be yes we often use negative questions: *Didn't we meet in Milan last year?* (I think we did) or question tags: *You're a student at the English Centre, aren't you?* (I think you are).

RW2.2 Ending conversations

2D 6 p19

It was nice to see you again.

I hope we meet again soon.

It was nice meeting you.

See you at school, probably.

Let's keep in touch.

See you later, maybe.