

# GRAMMAR FOCUS

## 1A be: positive and negative

01.07

Positive (+)	
Full form	Contraction
I <b>am</b> a student.	I' <b>m</b> a student.
You <b>are</b> a good cook.	You' <b>re</b> a good cook.
He <b>is</b> my friend.	He' <b>s</b> my friend.
She <b>is</b> Spanish.	She' <b>s</b> Spanish.
It <b>is</b> sunny.	It' <b>s</b> sunny.
We <b>are</b> sisters.	We' <b>re</b> sisters.
They <b>are</b> from Japan.	They' <b>re</b> from Japan.

Negative (-)	
Full form	Contraction
I <b>am not</b> a student.	I' <b>m not</b> a student.
You <b>are not</b> a good cook.	You <b>aren't</b> a good cook.
He <b>is not</b> my friend.	He <b>isn't</b> my friend.
She <b>is not</b> Spanish.	She <b>isn't</b> Spanish.
It <b>is not</b> sunny.	It <b>isn't</b> sunny.
We <b>are not</b> sisters.	We <b>aren't</b> sisters.
They <b>are not</b> from Japan.	They <b>aren't</b> from Japan.

Remember to use the verb *be* to give information with a noun, adjective, preposition or adverb.

My name **'s** Hamid. (NOT ~~My name~~ Hamid.)

My teacher **is** nice. (NOT ~~My teacher~~ nice.)

I'**m** from China. (NOT ~~I~~ from China.)

We **are** here. (NOT ~~We~~ here.)

Always use a noun or a pronoun before positive and negative *be*:

He'**s** my teacher. (NOT ~~Is~~ my teacher.)

They'**re** Spanish. (NOT ~~Are~~ Spanish.)



### Tip

*you* is the same when we talk to one person or two or more people.

**You're a good cook.** = one person

**You're good cooks.** = two or more people

We use contractions to help us speak quickly. In contractions, the apostrophe (') shows a letter is missing:

**You are not old.** → **You aren't old.**

There are two different contractions for *is not* and *are not*.

*is not* → **isn't** / **'s not**

*He is not* → **He isn't** = **He's not**

*are not* → **aren't** / **'re not**

*We are not* → **We aren't** = **We're not**

### Tip

We can use 's after one name, but we don't use 're after two names:

**Tom is** my friend. → **Tom's** my friend.

**Tom and Jo are** my friends. (NOT ~~Tom and Jo~~ **re** my friends.)

## 1B be: questions and short answers

In questions with the verb *be*, we change the word order:

**They are** Turkish. → **Are they** Turkish?

**Our teacher is** from Rome. → **Is our teacher** from Rome?

01.14

	Yes/No questions		Short answers	
I	<b>Am</b> I	late?	Yes, No,	I <b>am</b> . I' <b>m not</b> .
you / we / they	<b>Are</b> you	ready?	Yes, No,	you <b>are</b> . you <b>aren't</b> .
he / she / it	<b>Is</b> it	cold?	Yes, No,	it <b>is</b> . it <b>isn't</b> .

In *Wh-* questions, we use a question word before *be*.

**Where are** you from?

**What is** your name?

### Tip

With positive short answers, we don't use contractions:

Yes, I **am**. Yes, he **is**. Yes, we **are**.

(NOT Yes, I'**m**. Yes, he'**s**. Yes, we'**re**.)

### Tip

We can use the contraction of *is* with question words:

**What is** your name? → **What's** your name?

**Where is** he from? → **Where's** he from?

## 1A be: positive and negative

**a** Write the correct form of *be* (*am/is/are*) in these sentences.

- We are very happy.
- My father is a taxi driver.
- My parents are not old.
- Carl and Michael are brothers.
- I am not a good driver.
- She is at work today.
- Cambridge is not a big city.
- Our cats are hungry.

**b** Write the sentence again with positive and negative contractions. More than one negative contraction may be possible.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 She is Brazilian.<br><u>She's Brazilian.</u><br><u>She isn't Brazilian.</u> | 4 They are at a party.<br>_____ |
| 2 It is a beautiful city.<br>_____  | 5 I am tired.<br>_____          |
| 3 We are from Ankara.<br>_____  | 6 You are right.<br>_____       |

**c** Complete the sentences with the correct positive (+) or negative (-) form of *be*. Use contractions if possible.

- We 're (+) at a concert.
- She isn't (-) Japanese.
- I 'm (+) from Mexico City.
- He 's (-) at home.
- It 's (+) a big hotel.
- Lena and Thomas 're (-) friends.
- My city 's (+) very beautiful.
- Hi, my name 's (+) Michael.
- My parents 're (-) at the match.
- You 're (+) very nice.

**d** Write the correct sentences.

- ~~Spanish~~ → French  
She's Spanish. She isn't Spanish. She's French.
- ~~a doctor~~ → a student  
He's a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~brothers~~ → friends  
They're my brothers. \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~London~~ → Bangkok  
We're from London. \_\_\_\_\_
- ~~good cook~~ → very bad cook  
I'm a good cook. \_\_\_\_\_

**e** ➤➤ Now go back to p. 11.

## 1B be: questions and short answers

**a** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- her / what / name / 's ? What's her name?
- from / are / you / where ? \_\_\_\_\_
- American / are / you ? \_\_\_\_\_
- she / popular / is ? \_\_\_\_\_
- names / are / what / your ? \_\_\_\_\_
- friends / you / are ? \_\_\_\_\_
- is / cold / it / very ? \_\_\_\_\_
- from / he / is / France ? \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Match questions 1–7 with short answers a–g.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is she Italian?       | a No, he isn't.    |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Are you teachers?                | b No, they aren't. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Are Robert and Helen here today? | c No, you aren't.  |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Is it a beautiful city?          | d Yes, she is.     |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Am I late?                       | e No, I'm not.     |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Is he on holiday?                | f Yes, we are.     |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Are you from England?            | g Yes, it is.      |

**c** Complete the conversations with the correct form of *be*. Use contractions if possible.

- A** Hi, I 'm Manuel.  
**B** Hi, Manuel. Where 're you from?  
**A** I 'm from Lima, Peru.
- A** See that footballer? What 's his name?  
**B** He 's Timo Werner.  
**A** Where 's he from?  
**B** He 's from Germany.
- A** Excuse me, where 're you from?  
**B** We 're from Japan. We 're here for the World Cup.
- A** Hi, my name 's Alice, and this 's my sister, Marta.  
**B** Hi, Alice. Hi, Marta. 're you from England?  
**A** No, we 're. We 're American. We 're from New York.  
**B** Oh really? My cousins 're from New York.

**d** ➤➤ Now go back to p. 13.



## 2A Present simple: positive and negative

We use the present simple to talk about things that are generally true in daily life:

- habits and routines  
I **drive** to work every morning.      My sister **doesn't eat** breakfast.
- facts and feelings  
They **have** a fast car.      The children **don't like** coffee.

▶ 02.04

	+		-	
I / you / we / they	I	<b>work.</b>	We <b>don't</b>	<b>work.</b>
he / she / it	She	<b>works.</b>	It <b>doesn't</b>	<b>work.</b>

### SPELLING: verb + -s

most verbs  
→ add -s

start → starts  
work → works  
play → plays

verb ends in consonant + -y  
→ change -y to -i then add -es

try → tries  
study → studies

verb ends in -sh, -ch, -x, -ss  
→ add -es

wash → washes  
catch → catches

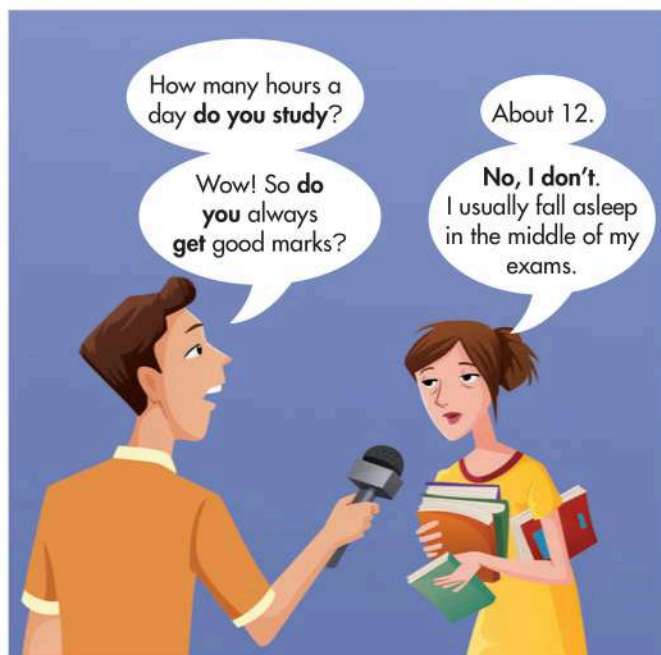
### Tip

Don't add -s to the verb in negative sentences:  
He doesn't **work** hard. (NOT ~~He doesn't works~~ hard.)



## 2B Present simple: questions and short answers

▶ 02.11



	Yes/No questions		Short answers	
I / you / we / they	<b>Do you</b>	<b>study?</b>	Yes, No,	I <b>do.</b> I <b>don't.</b>
he / she / it	<b>Does she</b>	<b>work?</b>	Yes, No,	she <b>does.</b> she <b>doesn't.</b>

	Wh- questions		
I / you / we / they	Where	do you	<b>work?</b>
he / she / it	Where	does she	<b>work?</b>

### Tip

Don't add -s to the verb in questions:  
Does he **work** hard? (NOT ~~Does he works~~ hard?)

## 2A Present simple: positive and negative

**a** Write the -s form of each verb.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 fly _____    | 6 miss _____   |
| 2 finish _____ | 7 say _____    |
| 3 relax _____  | 8 teach _____  |
| 4 buy _____    | 9 worry _____  |
| 5 want _____   | 10 watch _____ |

**b** Complete the sentences with the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets. The verbs are all positive.

- I work (work) in an office. I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) work at 9 o'clock.
- Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) school at 5 o'clock every day. She \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework on the bus.
- Phil \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work by train. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 8:35 am.
- Marta \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the evening. She \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to go to bed before 11:00 pm.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up very early. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (make) their breakfast.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a fast car. He \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English after work. We \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) our classes.

**c** Complete the sentences with the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Allan doesn't like (not like) his job.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive) fast.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) at home.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a car.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not worry) about work.
- The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to my house.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) the housework.

**d** Correct one mistake in each sentence.

- I **studies** every evening. study
- Eva don't work in a hospital. \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother gos to university. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tom hases a very big house. \_\_\_\_\_
- We no like this book. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am love animals. \_\_\_\_\_

**e** >>> Now go back to p. 21.

## 2B Present simple: questions and short answers

**a** Put the words in order to complete the questions.

- like / she / does  
Does she like this class?
- you / do / go  
\_\_\_\_\_ shopping at weekends?
- want / does / he  
\_\_\_\_\_ a new computer?
- where / you / play / do  
\_\_\_\_\_ football?
- they / what / do / wear  
\_\_\_\_\_ to school?
- they / lunch / what time / do / have  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**b** Complete the sentences with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.

- What do you do in your free time?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anne study hard for exams?
- Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She studies very hard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ students at your school have a lot of exams?
- No, they \_\_\_\_\_. They just have one big exam at the end of the year.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you study?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Patrick listen to music while he studies?
- No, he \_\_\_\_\_. He prefers to study quietly.

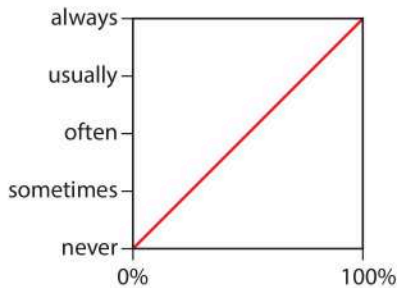
**c** Use the words in brackets to write complete present simple questions.

- A** Where do you live? (you / live)  
**B** I live in Adelaide.
- A** What \_\_\_\_\_? (she / study)  
**B** French and Italian.
- A** What time \_\_\_\_\_? (the shop / open)  
**B** At 10:00 am.
- A** What \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch? (you / want)  
**B** I want a sandwich.
- A** Where \_\_\_\_\_? (the bus / go)  
**B** The bus goes to the city centre.
- A** How many times a week \_\_\_\_\_? (you / go to the gym)  
**B** We go to the gym every day.
- A** How many hours a day \_\_\_\_\_? (they / work)  
**B** They work seven hours a day.

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 23.

### 3A Position of adverbs of frequency

We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.



Adverbs of frequency go after the verb *be*.

*I'm never late.*

*She isn't always happy.*

*Are they usually at home?*

Adverbs of frequency usually go before other main verbs.

*I always arrive at 8:45 am.*

*I never call my friends. I always text them.*

In negatives, the adverbs go between *don't/doesn't* and the main verb.  
*I don't usually get up early.*

*Sometimes, usually and often* can go before the verb or at the beginning or end of a sentence.

*Sometimes we go dancing on Saturdays.*

*My brother cooks for me often.*

We can ask questions with *How often*:

*How often do you come here?*

*How often is the bus late?*

#### 03.01

##### Statements with the verb *be*

*I'm sometimes late for work.*

*I'm always tired.*

##### Statements with other verbs

*I often play tennis in the morning.*

*I usually go shopping in the afternoon.*

*I never do any sport in the evening.*

##### Questions

*How often do you go to the cinema?*

*When do you usually see your friends?*



*I often play tennis in the morning.*



*I usually go shopping in the afternoon.*



*I never do any sport in the evening. I'm always tired.*

### 3B *have got*

#### 03.13

*have got* means *have*.

*I've got a new phone.* = *I have a new phone.*

*It hasn't got a camera.* = *It doesn't have a camera.*

We can use *have got* to talk about possessions, appearance and work:

*We haven't got a big house.*

*I've got blue eyes.*

*He's got a lot of homework this week.*

We don't use *have got* for actions:

*I have a shower before work.*

NOT *+have got a shower before work.*

*I always have breakfast with my family.*

NOT *+always have got breakfast with my family.*

	+		-	
<b>I / you / we / they have got</b>	<b>I've</b>	<b>got a car.</b>	<b>They haven't</b>	<b>got a car.</b>
<b>he / she / it has got</b>	<b>She's</b>	<b>got a car.</b>	<b>He hasn't</b>	<b>got a car.</b>



#### Tip

The full form of 've is *have*.

The full form of 's is *has*.

	Yes/No questions		Short answers	
<b>I / you / we / they have got</b>	<b>Have you</b>	<b>got a car?</b>	Yes, No,	<b>I have.</b> <b>I haven't.</b>
<b>he / she / it has got</b>	<b>Has she</b>	<b>got a car?</b>	Yes, No,	<b>she has.</b> <b>she hasn't.</b>



### 3A Position of adverbs of frequency

**a** Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct places in each sentence. Use them in the order given.

- never*
- I miss a visit to my parents at weekends – I go and see them. (~~never~~, always)
  - I'm late for work, but my boss gets angry. (sometimes, never)
  - He comes here for coffee at 10 o'clock – he's late. (usually, never)
  - We have lunch together and talk. It's good to see him. (often, always)
  - They're away on holiday – they're at home. (never, always)

**c** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- often / how / cinema / do / you / to / go / the ?  
How often do you go to the cinema?
- to work / do / walk / you / usually ?
- always / are / tired / you / why ?
- you / where / usually / at weekends / go / do ?
- football / do / how / they / play / often ?
- often / is / late / for work / he ?
- me / you / never / do / write / to / why ?

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 30.

**b** Write sentences using the information in the table and adverbs of frequency. always = ✓✓✓✓✓, never = ✗✗✗✗✗

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Paul / have breakfast	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
My parents / eat in a restaurant	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
I / play tennis	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Natasha / late for work	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
We / watch TV in the evening	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

- Paul usually has breakfast.
- 
- 

- 
- 

### 3B have got

**a** Correct one mistake in each sentence.

- Have she got a laptop?  
Has she got a laptop?
- Do you have got 4G on your phone?
- We not got a car.
- They got a TV but they haven't got a tablet.
- My brother haven't got a digital camera.
- My parents haven't a printer.

**b** Use the words to write questions and short answers.

- you / a fast car  
Have you got a fast car? No, I haven't.
- your grandparents / a digital camera  
Yes.
- your mum / a smartwatch  
No.
- your teacher / blue eyes  
No, he
- your dad / a satnav  
Yes.
- you / a lot of homework  
No.

**c** Complete the conversations with the correct form of *have got*. Use the words in brackets to help you.

- TOM** <sup>1</sup> Have you got (you) a laptop?  
**EMILY** No, we <sup>2</sup> . But we <sup>3</sup> a tablet.
- TOM** Oh cool! We <sup>4</sup> a tablet, but I really want one.  
**EMILY** Yes, it's great. It <sup>5</sup> the Internet, a digital camera, everything.
- TOM** <sup>6</sup> (you) lots of good games on your computer?  
**EMILY** Yes, we <sup>7</sup> . But I never play games. My brother plays games all the time. He <sup>8</sup> lots of video games.
- LEO** What car <sup>9</sup> (your parents)?  
**ROB** They <sup>10</sup> (not) a car. They don't need a car. My mum <sup>11</sup> a bike – she rides to work every day.
- LEO** What about your dad? <sup>12</sup> (he) a bike?  
**ROB** No, he <sup>13</sup> . He travels by bus.

**d** >>> Now go back to p. 33.