

Access 2

Access 2 Grammar gives students at Elementary level clear explanations and practice of English grammar.

Key features:

- clear simple explanations and examples
- a variety of stimulating exercises
- lively illustrations
- revision units
- exploring grammar sections

Components

Access 2 Grammar Book
Access 2 Grammar Key



Express Publishing

ISBN 978-1-84679-784-2



9 781846 797842

Access 2 Grammar Book

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Express Publishing

grammar

Access Grammar

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

2



Express Publishing

Access Grammar 2

Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing

Published by Express Publishing

**Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW, United Kingdom
Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363
Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463
email: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk
www.expresspublishing.co.uk**

© Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooley, 2008

Design and Illustration © Express Publishing, 2008

Colour Illustrations: Victor, Jim, Kyr © Express Publishing, 2008

First published 2008
Tenth impression 2017

Made in EU

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

This book is not meant to be changed in any way.

ISBN 978-1-84679-784-2

Acknowledgements

Authors' Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff at Express Publishing who have contributed their skills to producing this book. Thanks for their support and patience are due in particular to: Megan Lawton (Editor in Chief); Mary Swan and Sean Todd (senior editors); Michael Sadler and Steve Miller (editorial assistants); Richard White (senior production controller); the Express design team; Kevin Harris, Kimberly Baker and Christine Little.

Every effort has been made to trace all the copyright holders. If any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

Contents

1	The verb 'to be', Question Words, The Indefinite Article 'A/An', The Definite Article 'the', Plurals, This/These – That/Those, Pronouns, Possessive Case, There is/There are – Some/Any, Prepositions of place, time, movement, The verb 'have got',	p. 5
2	Present Simple	p. 24
3	Adverbs of Frequency	p. 27
	Exploring Grammar (Units 1-3)	p. 28
	Revision (Units 1-3)	p. 29
4	Present Continuous	p. 30
5	Present Simple vs Present Continuous ...	p. 33
	Exploring Grammar (Units 4-5)	p. 36
	Revision (Units 1-5)	p. 37
6	Past Simple (regular and irregular verbs)...	p. 38
7	Used to	p. 42
	Exploring Grammar (Units 6-7)	p. 44
	Revision (Units 1-7)	p. 45
8	Past Continuous	p. 46
9	Past Continuous vs Past Simple	p. 49
	Exploring Grammar (Units 8-9)	p. 52
	Revision (Units 1-9)	p. 53
10	Will	p. 54
11	Conditionals – Types 0, 1 & 2	p. 57
12	Question Tags	p. 60
	Exploring Grammar (Units 10-12)	p. 62
	Revision (Units 1-12)	p. 63
13	Adjectives – Adverbs, Comparatives – Superlatives, Too – Enough – As ... as	p. 64
	Exploring Grammar (Unit 13)	p. 74
	Revision (Units 1-13)	p. 75
14	Present Perfect	p. 76
15	Present Perfect vs Past Simple	p. 81
	Exploring Grammar (Units 14-15)	p. 84
	Revision (Units 1-15)	p. 85
16	Countable/Uncountable Nouns – A/An – Some/Any – Every, Some/Any/ No/Every + body (one)/thing/where	p. 86
17	A lot of – Much/Many – A few/Few – A little/Little	p. 90
	Exploring Grammar (Units 16-17)	p. 92
	Revision (Units 1-17)	p. 93
18	Can/Can't – Could – Must/Mustn't – Have to/Don't have to/Needn't – Should/Ought to	p. 94
19	Relative Pronouns – Relative Clauses	p. 98
	Exploring Grammar (Units 18-19)	p.102
	Revision (Units 1-19)	p.103
20	The Passive (present simple, past simple)	p.104
21	Will – Be going to – Present Continuous	p.108
22	The Infinitive/-ing form	p.111
23	Reflexive Pronouns – One/Ones	p.115
	Exploring Grammar (Units 20-23)	p.116
	Revision (Units 1-23)	p.117
	Grammar Revision	p.118
	Irregular Verbs	p.128

The verb 'to be'

1

Affirmative			
Long Form		Short Form	
I am	we are	I'm	we're
you are	you are	you're	you're
he is		he's	
she is	they are	she's	they're
it is	are	it's	

Negative		Interrogative		Short Answers	
Long Form	Short Form				
I am not	I'm not	Am	I ...?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
you are not	you aren't	Are	you ...?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
he is not	he isn't	Is {	he ...?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
she is not	she isn't		she ...?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
it is not	it isn't		it ...?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
we are not	we aren't	Are {	we ...?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
you are not	you aren't		you ...?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
they are not	they aren't		they ...?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- We normally use the long form of the verb **to be** (*am, is, are*) when we write.

Chen is from China and he is fifteen years old.



- We normally use the short form of the verb **to be** (*'m, 's, 're*) when we speak.

'What's the capital city of France?' 'It's Paris.'



- In short answers we do not repeat the whole question. We use **Yes** or **No**, the **subject pronoun** and the verb form **am/'m not, is/isn't, are/aren't**.

Are you Spanish? Yes, I am. (NOT: Yes, I am Spanish.)

- We use the long form of the verb **to be** in **positive short answers**.

Is she a teacher? Yes, she is. (NOT: Yes, she's.)

- We use the short form of the verb **to be** in **negative short answers**.

Are you British? No, I'm not. (NOT: No, I am not.)

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb *to be*.

Long Form

- I ► *am* Robert.
- She ► *is* not a teacher.
- He a doctor.
- We from Spain.
- It a telephone.
- You not Mark.
- They sisters.
- I not tall.

Short Form

- I ► *'m* Robert.
- She ► *isn't* a teacher.
- He a doctor.
- We from Spain.
- It a telephone.
- You Mark.
- They sisters.
- I tall.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- Hi My name 1) ► *is* George. I 2) a football player. This 3) Harry. Harry and I 4) team mates. We 5) also good friends. I 6) twenty-three years old and Harry 7) twenty-two. We 8) from Cambridge, England!



1

The verb 'to be'

3 Look at the pictures and fill in *is/Isn't, are/aren't* and *he, she, it* or *they*.



- 1 Brian **is** a pilot.
Is he old?
 No, **he isn't. He is** young.



- 2 Nora a secretary.
 at home now?
 No,
 at work.



- 3 This a musical instrument.
 a guitar?
 Yes,



- 4 John and Tony basketball players.
 short?
 No, tall.



- 5 Louise and Laura sisters.
 twins?
 Yes,



- 6 Mark a weightlifter.
 weak?
 No, strong.

4 Fill in the gaps with *am/'m/'m not, is/'s/Isn't, are/'re/aren't*.

- 1 A: **Is** she a dancer?
 B: Yes, she She a dancer.
- 2 A: she your sister?
 B: No, she She my cousin.
- 3 A: you a photographer?
 B: No, I I a reporter.
- 4 A: you from Greece?
 B: Yes, we We from Greece.

- 5 A: the children happy?
 B: No, they They sad.
- 6 A: your car new?
 B: No, it It old.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

Marie: Hi, 1) **are** you Carlos?

Carlos: Yes, I 2)
 What 3) your names?

Marie: I 4) Marie and this 5) Pierre.

Carlos: Nice to meet you.

Marie: Nice to meet you, too.

Pierre: 6) you from Spain, Carlos?

Carlos: No, I 7) I 8) from Brazil. Where 9) you from?

Pierre: We 10) from France.



6 Look at the table. Then, answer the questions.

	Country	Age	Job
Jane	USA	21	university student
Pedro	Spain	38	nurse
Hannah	Germany	40	firefighter
Paul	Romania	40	nurse

- 1 Is Jane twenty-two years old?
No, she isn't. She's twenty-one years old.
- 2 Is Pedro Spanish?

- 3 Is Hannah a teacher?

- 4 Is Paul thirty-eight years old?

- 5 Is Jane Romanian?

- 6 Are Hannah and Paul forty years old?

- 7 Are Pedro and Paul teachers?

How many children are there in the picture? Three.
Where are they? They're at the beach.
What is the weather like? It's hot and sunny.



We use the following question words to ask about people, places, things, etc.

- **People: who/whose**
Who is Jason? He's my brother.
Whose pen is this? It's Mary's. (possession)
- **Things: what/which**
What is that? It's a camera.
Which hat is yours? The blue one.
- **Place: where**
Where is Pete? At school.
- **Time: when/how long (ago)/how often/ what time**
When is your birthday? 3rd November.
How long is the film? About 2 hours.
How often do you go jogging? Almost every day.
What time is it? It's 7 o'clock.
- **Size: how long/how tall**
How long is a giraffe's neck? About 1.8 metres.
How tall are you? I'm 1.85 m.
- **Quantity: how much**
How much money have you got? €10.
- **Number: how many**
How many people are at the meeting? Twenty.
- **Manner: how**
How are you? I'm fine.
- **Reason: why**
Why are you happy? It's my birthday today.
- **Age: how old**
How old are you? I'm sixteen.
- **Distance: how far**
How far is it from your house to the airport?
About an hour's drive.

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 A: **What/Which** is it?
B: It's a pen.
- 2 A: **Who/Whose** is the black car?
B: John's.
- 3 A: **Where/What** is Sparky?
B: He's under the bed.
- 4 A: **How old/How tall** is William?
B: He's 1.70 m.
- 5 A: **How much/How many** biscuits are in the box?
B: Four.
- 6 A: **How long/How often** is the concert?
B: Three hours.
- 7 A: **How old/How much** is Jason?
B: He's thirteen.
- 8 A: **Who/Whose** is Mr Smith?
B: Our History teacher.
- 9 A: **How far/How long** is it to the cinema?
B: About two miles.
- 10 A: **Which/What** book is yours?
B: The blue one.

1

Question Words

2 Fill in the gaps with *whose, how many, how far, how old, how much, how tall, where* or *who*. Then match the questions (1-8) to the answers (a-h).

- 1 ► *Whose* is this magazine?
- 2 is it to the post office?
- 3 brothers have you got?
- 4 sugar is there?
- 5 is that woman?
- 6 are my glasses?
- 7 is your father?
- 8 is your little sister?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| a | 1 | It's my mother's. |
| b | | Three. |
| c | | They're in your bag. |
| d | | About ten minutes' walk. |
| e | | One kilo. |
| f | | Mrs Smith. |
| g | | He's 1.85 metres. |
| h | | She's four. |

3 Complete the questions to which the words in **bold** are the answers, as in the example.

This is **Jimmy Zane**. He is from **Manchester, England**. He is **22 years old** and his birthday is on **20th July**. He's **a singer in a group**. His group's name is **Blue Rocks**. There are **three** other members in the group, Johnny, Dave and Ringo. Jimmy's favourite music is **pop** and his favourite singer is **Robbie Williams**.



- 1 ► *Who* is this?
- 2 is he from?
- 3 is he?
- 4 is his birthday?
- 5 is his job?
- 6 is his group's name?
- 7 other members are there in thegroup?
- 8 is his favourite music?
- 9 is his favourite singer?

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct **question words**.

- Amy: Hello?
 Emily: Hi, Amy. It's Emily.
 Amy: Emily! 1) ► *How* are you?
 Emily: I'm fine thanks.
 Amy: 2) is Madrid?
 Emily: Wonderful!
 Amy: 3) is the weather like?
 Emily: It's hot and sunny.
 Amy: 4) are you now?
 Emily: I'm in our hotel room.
 Amy: 5) is there with you?
 Emily: My parents.
 Amy: 6) is Shelly? Is she there, too?
 Emily: No, she's at the beach. Hey, have you got Charlie's address?
 Amy: Yes. 7) ?
 Emily: Because I want to send him a postcard.
 Amy: Sure, let me get it for you.



5 Use the information in the box and the prompts to write questions and answers, as in the example.

Saint George's Hotel

Area:	in central London
Rooms:	87 rooms
Price:	£96.00 per night
Distance from city centre:	15 minutes' walk



1 Where / be / Saint George's Hotel?

► *Where is Saint George's Hotel?*
In central London.

2 How many / rooms / be / there?

.....

3 How much / be / it / per night?

.....

4 How far / be / it / from the city centre?

.....

The Indefinite Article 'A/An'

1

- We use **a/an** before countable nouns in the singular when we talk about something for the first time or after the verb **to be** to say what someone or something is. *There's **a** man at the door. He's **a** police officer.*
- We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, etc). ***a** pencil*
- We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u). ***an** orange*
- We don't use **a/an** before an adjective when there isn't a noun after it. *It's **a** hat. It's green. It's **a** green hat.*



*It's **a** shark.*



*It's **an** elephant.*

Compare:

a uniform (consonant sound) **an** umbrella (vowel sound)
a helmet (consonant sound) **an** hour (h is silent)

1 Fill in **a** or **an**.



1 ► **a** blackboard



2 accordion



3 watermelon



4 paintbrush



5 horse



6..... owl



7 guitar



8 egg



9 tiger



10 suitcase

2 Write the words in the correct column.

- helmet • orange • scarf • apple • hour
- ruler • bike • eraser • schoolbag • onion

a	an
► helmet
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3 Fill in **a** or **an** where necessary.

- A: Look! What's this?
B: It's ► **an** aeroplane.
- A: What has Lucy got in her lunch box?
B: She's got sandwich and banana.
- A: Is Malta island?
B: Yes, it is. It's big.
- A: What's in the box?
B: It's computer.
- A: Have you got white envelope?
B: Yes, here you are.
- A: What is Hamleys?
B: It's famous toyshop in London.
- A: Is your mother teacher?
B: Yes, she is. She'sbeautiful.
- A: Who's that man over there?
B: He's my uncle. He's artist.

1

The Definite Article 'The'

We use **the**:

- with nouns when we talk about something specific, that is, when the noun is mentioned for a second time or it is already known. In other words, when we can answer the question 'who?' or 'which?'.

*There's a car outside our house. **The** car is a BMW.*
(Which car? The one outside our house.)

- with nouns which are unique.

***the** Colosseum*



- before names of **rivers** (*the Amazon*), **seas** (*the Baltic*), **oceans** (*the Pacific*), **deserts** (*the Gobi*), **mountain ranges** (*the Rocky Mountains*).
- before the names of **musical instruments**. *the piano*
- before the words: **morning, afternoon, evening**. *in the morning*
- before the words: **cinema, theatre, radio**. *He usually goes to **the** cinema at the weekend.*
- before **nationality words** (*the English*) and **families** (*the Smiths*).

We don't use **the**:

- with uncountable and plural countable nouns when we talk about them in general. That is, when we cannot answer the question 'who?' or 'which?'.



***Lions** are wild animals.*

(Which lions? All lions in general.)

- before proper names. ***This** is Bob.*
- before names of **countries** (*Spain*), **cities** (*Madrid*), **mountains** (*Everest*), **islands** (*Malta*), **lakes** (*Lake Michigan*) and **continents** (*Europe*).
- before the names of **meals** (*lunch*) and **games/sports** (*tennis*).
- before the word **television**. *What's on television?*
- with the words **this/that/these/those**. *this book*
- with **possessive adjectives** or the **possessive case**. ***This** is my car. **This** is Kate's dress.*

Pronunciation

The is pronounced /ðə/ before words which begin with a consonant sound. *the book*

The is pronounced /ði:/ before words which begin with a vowel sound. *the apple*

1 Fill in *the* where necessary.

- Tom likes playing basketball a lot. He is captain of school team.
- I'm going to Barcelona in Spain on holiday this year.
- cruise takes us across Mediterranean Sea to visit some of Greek islands.
- This is book which he borrowed from Jane.
- What time do you get up in morning? I didn't see you at breakfast.
- Jack plays piano very well. He practises every day in evening.
- Browns, who live next door, are away skiing in Alps.
- He wants to tour Europe and visit all capital cities.
- Jane loves French. She goes to Paris every year.
- Kate is going to Sicily on holiday to visit Mount Etna.
- Let's go to cinema tonight.
- Do you like listening to radio?
- What time is lunch?
- There's a good documentary on television tonight.

The Definite Article 'The'

1

2 Fill in the where necessary.

A

1) Paris is 2) capital city of 3) France. It is situated on 4) Seine River and it is a popular tourist destination. About 12 million people live in or around 5) city and over 30 million people visit it every year. 6) city has a number of important monuments such as 7) Arc de Triomphe and 8) Eiffel Tower, museums like 9) Louvre and 10) Musee D'Orsay and famous streets such as 11) Champs Elysees.



B



1) Geneva is 2) second biggest city in 3) Switzerland. It is located next to 4) Lake Geneva and near 5) Rhone River. 6) Alps and 7) Jura mountain ranges are on either side of it. In 8) winter it is very cold and temperatures may reach -10°C with lots of frost and ice in 9) mornings but in 10) summer it is hot and humid.

3 Fill in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 They play tennis in afternoon.
- 2 Gobi Desert is in Mongolia.
- 3 John ate apple and banana in morning for breakfast.
- 4 Last night I had dream about lion we saw last week at zoo.
- 5 Did you feed cat?
- 6 I'll book taxi to take us to airport for our flight to Milan.
- 7 Please, turn off radio.
- 8 John has violin lesson at 6 pm every Friday.
- 9 I need to buy new pair of shoes, these have hole in sole.
- 10 Earth goes around Sun.

4 Underline the correct form.

- 1 Smiths/The Smiths live in a villa.
- 2 France is in Europe/the Europe.
- 3 He surfs the Net in evenings/the evenings.
- 4 Do you know how to play piano/the piano?
- 5 We usually have lunch/the lunch at 1 o'clock.
- 6 This is my friend Pat/the Pat.
- 7 Parthenon/The Parthenon is in Athens/the Athens.
- 8 Sahara/The Sahara is in Africa/the Africa.
- 9 We are on a cruise in Mediterranean/the Mediterranean Sea.
- 10 Let's play basketball/the basketball.

5 Fill in the where necessary.



Did you know ...

- 1 Australia is the smallest continent?
- 2 Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world?
- 3 Gobi Desert is a cold desert?
- 4 elephants use their tusks to dig for water?
- 5 Amazon River is 6,400 kilometres long?
- 6 Mozart was able to play piano at the age of 2?
- 7 Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Alps belongs to France?
- 8 England is only 35 km from France?

Writing

In pairs, prepare a quiz like the one in Ex. 5. Use *the* where necessary.

1

Plurals

- Most nouns take **-s** to form the plural.
hat → *hats* *book* → *books*
- Nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** take **-es** to form the plural.
bus → *buses*, *dress* → *dresses*,
toothbrush → *toothbrushes*, *watch* → *watches*,
box → *boxes*, *potato* → *potatoes*
- Nouns ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s** in the plural.
key → *keys*, *toy* → *toys*
- Nouns ending in a **consonant + y** drop the **-y** and take **-ies** in the plural.
strawberry → *strawberries*, *lady* → *ladies*
- Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** drop the **-f** or the **-fe** and take **-ves** in the plural.
leaf → *leaves*, *knife* → *knives*



a bird



two birds

Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural
child	children
deer	deer
fish	fish
foot	feet
man	men
mouse	mice
person	people
sheep	sheep
tooth	teeth
woman	women

1 Write the plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 duck → <i>ducks</i> | 7 glass → |
| 2 man → | 8 fox → |
| 3 knife → | 9 cherry → |
| 4 country → | 10 basket → |
| 5 person → | 11 key → |
| 6 foot → | 12 leaf → |

2 Complete the table.

- clock • mouse • scarf • strawberry • bus
• bicycle • brush • lady • tooth • baby • fox
• child • flower • dress • wife • city • fish
• loaf • desk • potato • shelf • peach • toy

-s	► <i>clocks</i> ,
-es
-ies
-ves
irregular

3 Rewrite in the plural.



1 It is a box.



► *They are boxes.*



2 She is a woman.



.....



5 I am a boy.



.....



4 It is a sheep.



.....

This/These – That/Those

1

This – These

We use **this** (singular)/**these** (plural) to refer to people, things and animals **near to us**.

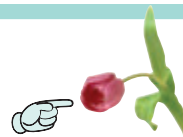
That – Those

We use **that** (singular)/**those** (plural) to refer to people, things or animals **far away from us**.

We can use **this/these** and **that/those** in questions. We answer these questions with **it** or **they**.

*What's **this/that**? It's a camera.* (NOT: ~~This/That is a camera.~~)

*What are **these/those**? They are cameras.* (NOT: ~~These/Those are cameras.~~)



This is a flower.



These are flowers.



That is a balloon.

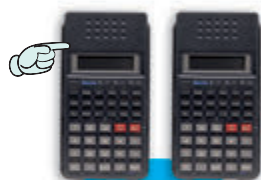


Those are balloons.

1 Fill in the blanks with *this, these, that* or *those*.



1 ► *This* is a stopwatch and ► *that* is a briefcase.



2 are calculators and are pens.



3 is a rabbit and is a crocodile.



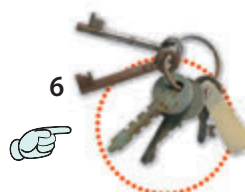
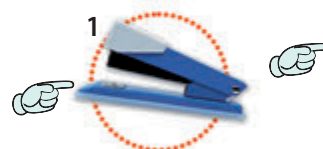
4 are toothbrushes and are towels.

2 Write the sentences in the plural.

- 1 This is a chair. ► *These are chairs.*
- 2 That is a lamp.
- 3 This is a toy.
- 4 That is a knife.
- 5 This is a cherry.

3 Ask and answer, as in the example. Use the words in the list:

- umbrella • stapler • skateboard • keys
- crayons • books



- 1 A: ► *What's this?*
B: ► *It's a stapler.*

Personal Subject Pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs instead of nouns or names.

*Robert is a porter. **He** is from England.*

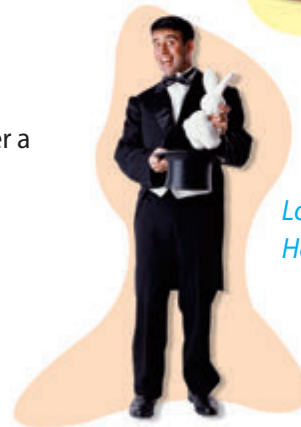


Object Pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	them
her	
it	

We use **object pronouns** after a verb or a preposition.

*Look at **him**!
He is a magician.*



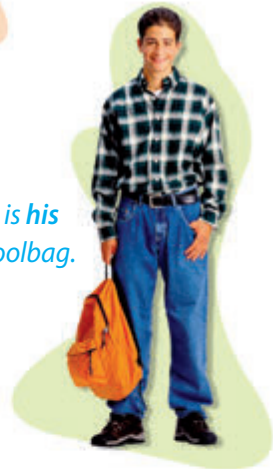
Possessive Adjectives

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his	their
her	
its	

- **Possessive adjectives** show:
 - a) that something belongs to somebody.
 - b) the relationship between two or more people.

*He is **our** grandfather.*
- We put possessive adjectives **before nouns**.
*This is **my** car.*

*This is **his** schoolbag.*



Possessive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
mine	ours
yours	yours
his	theirs
hers	
— *	

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to someone. We put possessive pronouns after the verb.

Compare: *That is **their** bike.* (possessive adjective)
*That bike is **theirs**.* (possessive pronoun)

***Note:** There is no possessive pronoun for 'it'.



1 Look at the pictures and fill in the appropriate object or subject pronouns, as in the example.



- 1 Look at ► **him**.
► **He** is a painter.



- 2 Look at
..... is a pony.



- 3 Look at
..... is an artist.



- 4 Look at
..... are musicians.



- 5 Look at
..... is a school bus.

2 Fill in the correct subject/object pronouns.

- Help ► **me**! I can't open the window.
- This is Emma. is thirteen.
- Ask She can help you.
- This is Wendy and Alison. are my sisters.
- Look at They are very tall.
- This is my hat. is blue.
- Give this to It's his.
- This is Tom. is my brother.

3 Write the possessive adjectives and pronouns.

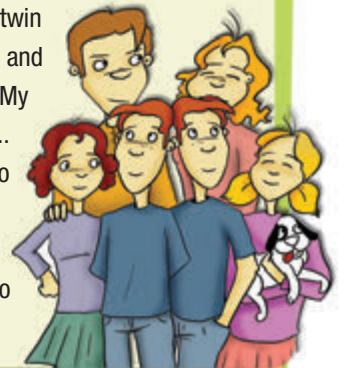
	adjective	pronoun
1 Emily	► her	► hers
2 Thomas		
3 Daniel and Lucy		
4 Jake and I		
5 the dog		
6 Tom and you		

4 Fill in the correct possessive adjectives/ pronouns, as in the example.

- A: ► **Her** (she) hair is blonde.
B: Yes, and it's so beautiful.
- A: Peter, is this (you) pen?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: Is this notebook (she)?
B: No, it's (I).
- A: Hey! This ball is (we).
B: I'm sorry but (you) is over there, this is (we) ball.

5 Complete the text. Use subject/object pronouns, possessive adjectives/pronouns.

Hi, 1) ► **my** name is Sheila. 2) am twelve years old. This is a picture of 3) and my family. We are from England. 4) house is in London. My mum's name is Kathy and my dad's name is Keith. I've got a sister. 5) name is Linda and 6) is fourteen. 7) is a big music fan and 8) favourite band is Green Day. I've got twin brothers. 9) names are Paul and Mark and 10) are sixteen. My brothers are football fans. 11) favourite team is Arsenal. We've also got a dog. He's small and 12) name is Spot. Look at 13)! Isn't he cute? I'm so happy he's 14)



6 Circle the correct item.

- This is Mr Jones. He is teacher.
A us **B our** C ours
- I've got a new car. It's
A my B me C mine.
- This is Felix and Tiger. are my cats.
A They B Their C Them
- This is Ben and I'm Harvey. Look at
A we B our C us
- Mary and Helen are my cousins. parents are my aunt and uncle.
A Them B Theirs C Their

1

Possessive Case

To show possession:

- a) we add 's to names and singular nouns.

This is Nancy's bike. (It's **her** bike.)

- b) we add ' to plural nouns ending in -s.

This is the boys' house. (It's **their** house.)

- c) we add 's to the last noun of a phrase to show that something belongs to two or more people.

This is Robert and Anna's car. (It's **their** car.)

Note: We add 's to plural irregular nouns. *the men's hats*

This is Jane's hat.



- 1** Look at the objects and say what belongs to each person using the *possessive case*.



1 ► *Bob's* guitar



2 sweaters



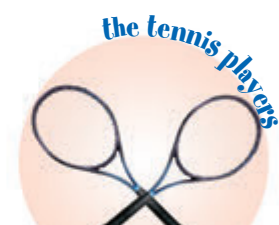
3 pencils



4 house



5 ties



6 racquets



7 computer



8 notebooks

- 2** Underline the correct word.

- My friend's/friends' name is John.
- Helens'/Helen's eyes are blue.
- Our dogs'/dog's names are Rover and Rex.
- These are Steve's/Steves' shoes.
- This is the lady's/ladies' skirt.
- Mary's/Marys' computer is new.
- That is John's and Mary's/John and Mary's television.
- Her sister's/sisters' names are Ellen and Tina.
- My fathers'/father's car is new.
- His cats'/cat's name is Fluffy.

- 3** Circle the correct item.

- They are the rulers.
A girls B girl **C girls'**
- This is the football.
A boy's B boy C boys
- Is this the mobile phone?
A woman B women C woman's
- This is car.
A Fiona's B Fiona C Fionas
- This is car.
A Jim's and Ann B Jim and Ann's
C Jims and Anns
- hair is black.
A Pauls B Paul's C Pauls'
- My name is Emily.
A mother's B mothers' C mothers
- Derek and Lucy are children.
A Richard's B Richards' C Richards

There is/There are – Some/Any

1

There is/There are

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There is/There's a sofa in the living room.	There are some sofas in the living room.
Negative	There isn't a sofa in the living room.	There aren't any sofas in the living room.
Interrogative	Is there a sofa in the living room?	Are there any sofas in the living room?

- We use **there is** to list things in the singular.
There's a magazine, a vase and a book on the coffee table.
(NOT: ~~There are~~ a magazine, a vase and a book on the table.)
- We use **there are** to list things in the plural. **There are** hasn't got a short form.
There are three children in the garden.

Short Answers	
Is there ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there ...?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- In short answers we use **Yes, there is/are** or **No, there isn't/aren't**. We do not repeat the whole question.
Is there a painting on the wall? Yes, there is.
(NOT: ~~Yes, there is a painting on the wall.~~)

Some/Any

- We use **some** in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
There are some grapes in the picture. There is some tea.
- We use **any** in negative and interrogative sentences with both countable nouns in the plural, and uncountable nouns.
Are there any bananas in the bowl? No, there aren't.
There isn't any coffee on the table.



1 Look at the picture and fill in there is/isn't and there are/aren't.

- *There is* a bed in the room but ► *there isn't* a sofa.
- some pictures on the wall but
..... any posters.
- some pillows on the bed but
..... any books.
- a lamp but a chair.
- some curtains but
any mirrors.



1

There is/There are – Some/Any

2 Look at the pictures and the nouns in the list. Spot the differences, as in the example.

• CD player • CDs • schoolbag • football • tennis racquet • tennis balls • bookcase • cat



► There is a CD player in picture A, but there isn't a CD player in picture B.

3 Use the ideas to ask and answer questions, as in the example. Use *there is/are* and *some* or *any*.

- 1 cushions / on the sofa? – No
 A: ► *Are there any cushions on the sofa?*
 B: ► *No, there aren't. There aren't any cushions on the sofa.*
- 2 pillows / on the bed? – Yes
 A:
 B:
- 3 magazine / on the coffee table? – No
 A:
 B:
- 4 cooker / in the kitchen? – Yes
 A:
 B:

4 Underline the correct word, as in the example.

- 1 There aren't any/some biscuits in the cupboard.
- 2 There is some/any milk in the fridge.
- 3 Is there any/some coffee left?
- 4 There is some/any bread on the table.
- 5 Are there any/some plants in the living room?
- 6 There isn't some/any soup.
- 7 Is there some/any pizza?
- 8 There are any/some pens on the desk.

5 Rewrite the sentences changing them from singular to plural or vice versa.

- 1 There is a plant in the garden.
 ► *There are some plants in the gardens.*
- 2 There aren't any pencils in my schoolbag.
 ► *There isn't a pencil in my schoolbag.*
- 3 Is there a book on the desk?

- 4 There aren't any dogs in the park.

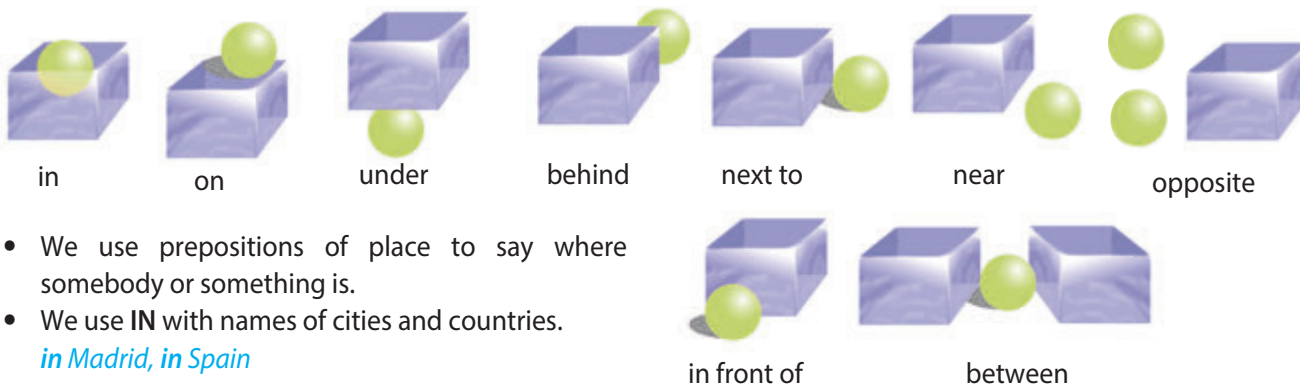
- 5 Are there any dishes in the sink?

6 Complete the dialogue with *there is/are*, *there isn't/aren't* or *is/are there*.

- A: Excuse me, I'm not from London. 1) ► *Are there any Chinese restaurants in this neighbourhood?*
 B: No, 2), but 3) a very nice Italian restaurant just around the corner. The food is very good.
 A: Thank you. One last question: 4) a supermarket nearby?
 B: No, I'm afraid 5), but 6) two small food shops down this street.
 A: Thank you very much for your help.
 B: You're welcome.

Prepositions of place

1



- We use prepositions of place to say where somebody or something is.
- We use **IN** with names of cities and countries.
in Madrid, in Spain

1 Complete the sentences with: *in, under, opposite, on, behind* or *between*.



1 The goldfish is **in** the bowl.



2 They are the boat.



3 The people are the umbrella.



4 The man and woman are each other.



5 The man is the two dogs.



6 The woman is the man.

2 Look at the picture, read the text and underline the correct prepositions.



There is a table with four chairs **1) in/on** the kitchen. There is a vase **2) under/on** the table and there are some flowers **3) in/behind** the vase. There is a dog **4) in front of/under** the table. There is a rug **5) on/in** the floor **6) in front of/behind** the cooker. The sink is **7) between/under** the cooker and the fridge. There is a window **8) behind/next to** the two cupboards. There is a telephone **9) on/under** the wall **10) next to/between** the door. There is a mouse **11) behind/under** the fridge.

1

Prepositions of time

We use **prepositions of time** (**on, in, at**) to say when something happened, happens or will happen.

At

the time:	<i>at 5 o'clock</i>
holidays:	<i>at Christmas, at Easter, at the weekend</i>
in the expressions:	<i>at the moment, at present, at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight, at lunchtime, at the same time</i>

In

months:	<i>in August</i>
seasons:	<i>in (the) winter/spring/summer/autumn</i>
years:	<i>in 1991, in the 1980s</i>
centuries:	<i>in the 21st century</i>
in the expressions:	<i>in the morning/ afternoon/ evening, in an hour, in a minute, in a week/few days/month/year, in the past, in the future</i>



They play basketball on Mondays.

On

days:	<i>on Friday, on New Year's Eve</i>
dates:	<i>on 7th May 2005</i>
specific part of a certain day:	<i>on Monday evening</i>
adjective + day:	<i>on a hot day</i>

Note: We use **from ... to**, **during** to show duration. **During** goes before a noun.
He works from 9 to 5.
He doesn't work during the weekend.

1 Fill in: at, on, in, from, during, to.

- A: What time is the party?
B: It starts 8 o'clock.
- A: When is your dentist's appointment?
B: It's Friday morning.
- A: What hours do you work?
B: I work the morning shift 8 to 4 but I don't work the weekend.
- A: What time do you want me to pick you up?
B: Can you be here 7 o'clock the morning?
- A: My parents got married 24th August, 1988.
B: Happy anniversary to them!
- A: Is your birthday June?
B: Yes, it's 3rd June.

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition, then answer the questions.

- What are you doing ► *at* the moment?
► *I am having an English lesson.*
- What time do you go to school the morning?
- What time do you go to sleep night?
- What do you usually do the summer holidays?
- What do you do the weekends?
- What sports do you do winter?
- What do you do a cold day?
- Where were you 5 o'clock yesterday?
- What do you do New Year's Day each year?
- How old were you 2001?

Prepositions of movement

1

We use **prepositions of movement** to show the direction in which someone or something is moving. These include: **along, across, up, down, into, out of, over, through.**

Note: **by** + car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat **BUT** on foot

When there is an article (*a/an, the*), a possessive adjective (*my, your, etc*) or the possessive case before the means of transport, we don't use **by**.

on the train (NOT: ~~by~~ the train) *in my car* (NOT: ~~by~~ my car)

in John's car, in a taxi, on the bus, on the plane

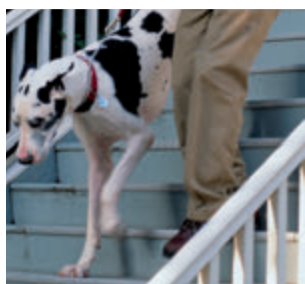


He is getting out of a taxi.

1 Fill in the correct *preposition of movement*.



1 She is getting a taxi.



2 He is coming the steps.



3 The car is driving the tunnel.



4 He is coming the subway station.



5 They are walking the street.



6 She is travelling the escalator.

2 Fill in the correct *preposition of movement*.

- 1 A: Why are you sweating?
B: Because I just ran the stairs.
- 2 A: Are you afraid of the dark?
B: Yes. I even get scared on a train when it goes a tunnel.
- 3 A: What is that helicopter doing?
B: It's flying the motorway to see how much traffic there is.
- 4 A: Where is the nearest bank?
B: Walk this street and take the first turning on the left.
- 5 A: Get the car and I'll give you a lift to the station.
B: Thanks.
- 6 A: Wait for the lollipop lady to take you the road.
B: I always do, Mum.
- 7 A: Climb from that tree right now!
B: OK. Sorry.
- 8 A: I saw Jane coming the post office this morning.
B: Oh really? Did you talk to her?
A: No, she got her car and drove away.

1

The verb 'have got'

We use the verb **have got** to:

- a) show that something belongs to somebody.

*Paul **has got** a motorbike.*



- c) talk about relationships.

*They **have got** one grandchild.*



- b) describe the characteristics of people, animals or things.

*Karen **has got** long blonde hair and blue eyes.*



Affirmative		Negative	
Long Form	Short Form	Long Form	Short Form
I } have got	I } 've got	I } have not got	I } haven't got
you }	you }	you }	you }
he }	he }	he }	he }
she } has got	she } 's got	she } has not got	she } hasn't got
it }	it }	it }	it }
we }	we }	we }	we }
you } have got	you } 've got	you } have not got	you } haven't got
they }	they }	they }	they }

Interrogative	Short Answers
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.

Note: In short answers we do not use **got**.

Note:

He's a singer. (He is)

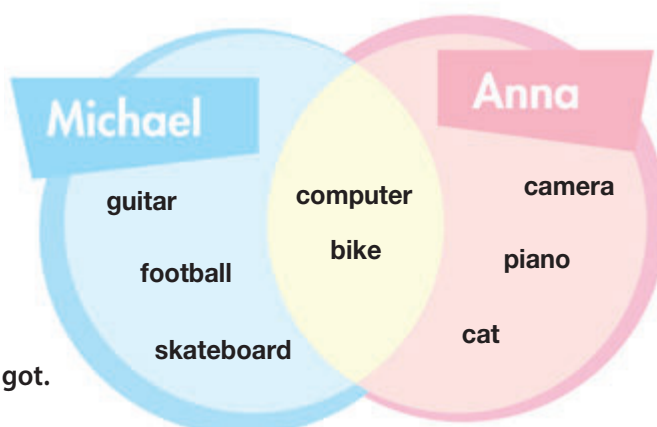
He's got a brother. (He has)

- 1 a) Fill in: 's, hasn't, 've, haven't.

- Michael **'s** got a guitar.
- They got a dog.
- Anna got a skateboard.
- They got a computer.
- Anna got a piano.
- Michael got a camera.

- b) Tell your partner what each person has got.

- c) Which of these have you got?
Write sentences.



The verb 'have got'

1

2 Ask and answer, as in the example.



1 Clara / dark hair?

► *Has Clara got dark hair?*
Yes, she has.

2 Mr Jones / glasses?

.....
.....



3 giraffes / short necks?

.....
.....

4 they / briefcases?

.....
.....



5 he / a hat?

.....
.....

3 Fill in: have, haven't, has or hasn't.

- 1 A: ► *Has* Mary got long hair?
B: No, she
- 2 We got a dog. We have got a cat.
- 3 A: you got a sister?
B: Yes, I
- 4 A: they got a car?
B: No, they
- 5 They got one son and two daughters.
- 6 We got a big house. We've got a small one.
- 7 My sisters got blue eyes.
- 8 A: your grandfather got a moustache?
B: Yes, he
- 9 I got brown hair. I've got blonde hair.

4 a) Look at the table and write sentences, as in the example.

	Tina	Jeff & Jack	Tony & Grace	Peter
laptop	✓	✓	✓	✗
mobile phone	✓	✗	✓	✓
video camera	✓	✓	✗	✓
CD player	✗	✓	✓	✓

1 ► *Tina has got a laptop, a mobile phone and a video camera. She hasn't got a CD player.*

2

3

4

b) Look at the table again. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- A: *Has Tina got a CD player?*
B: *No, she hasn't. Have Jeff and Jack got a laptop?*
A: *Yes, they have. etc*

Speaking

In pairs, ask each other questions about your bedroom.

- A: *Have you got a big bedroom?*
B: *No, I haven't.*
A: *Have you got a desk in your room?*
B: *Yes, I have.*
A: *Have you got a TV?*
B: *No, I haven't.*

Writing

Use your partner's answers to write a short text about his/her room.

- *John has got a small bedroom. He's got a desk, but he hasn't got a TV in his room. ...*