

Access

3 Plus

Access 3 Grammar gives students at Pre-Intermediate 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 3 Grammar Book
Access 3 Grammar Key



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Access 3 Plus Grammar Book

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grammar

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Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be /bi:/	was /wɒz/	been /bi:n/	leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
bear /beə:/	bore /bɔ:/	born(e) /bɔ:n/	lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
beat /bi:t/	bore /bɔ:/	beaten /bi:tən/	let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
become /bɪkʌm/	became /bɪkəmə/	become /bɪkʌm/	light /laɪt/	lit /lit/	lit /lit/
begin /bɪɡɪn/	began /bɪɡən/	begun /bɪɡʌn/	lose /lʊz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /bɪtən/	make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkən/	meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt (burned) /bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)/	burnt (burned) /bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)/	read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /rɪdən/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	ring /rɪŋ/	rang /rʌŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	(been able to) /bɪn ɒb tə /	rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /ri:zən/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	run /rʌn/	ran /rʌn/	run /rʌn/
choose /tʃʊz/	chose /tʃoʊz/	chosen /tʃoʊzən/	say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
come /kʌm/	came /kæm/	come /kʌm/	see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
deal /di:l/	dealt /deɪt/	dealt /deɪt/	set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
dig /dɪɡ/	dug /dʌɡ/	dug /dʌɡ/	sew /soʊ/	sewed /soʊd/	sewn /soʊn/
do /dʊ/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /ʃeɪkən/
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
dream /dri:m/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (dri:md)/	dreamt (dreamed) /dremt (dri:md)/	shoot /ʃʊt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
drive /draɪv/	drove /droʊv/	driven /dri:vən/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
eat /i:t/	ate /et/	eaten /i:tən/	sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /fɔ:lən/	sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	smell /smel/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/	smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /spəʊkən/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	spell /spel/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/	spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
forbid /fə'bjd/	forbade /fə'beɪd/	forbidden /fə'bjdən/	stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
forget /fə'ɡet/	forgot /fə'ɡɒt/	forgotten /fə'ɡɒtən/	steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /stəʊlən/
forgive /fə'ɡɪv/	forgave /fə'ɡeɪv/	forgiven /fə'ɡɪvən/	stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/
freeze /fri:z/	froze /froʊz/	frozen /froʊzən/	sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/
get /ɡet/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/	swear /swear/	swore /swɔ:/	sworn /swɔ:n/
give /ɡɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /ɡɪvən/	sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
go /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swam /swæm/
grow /ɡrəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /ɡrəʊn/	take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /teɪkən/
hang /hæŋ/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/	hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/	teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	tear /tiə:/	tore /tɔ:/	torn /tɔ:n/
hear /hiə:/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /hɪdən/	think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	understand /ʌnde'stænd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /wəʊkən/
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	wear /weə:/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtən/
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/	learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/			

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Present Simple

1

Affirmative	I run, He/She/It runs, We/You/They run		
Negative	I don't run, He/She/It doesn't run, We/You/They don't run		
Interrogative	Do I run?, Does he/she/it run?, Do we/you/they run?		
Short answers	Yes, I do.	Yes, he/she/it does.	Yes, we/you/they do.
	No, I don't.	No, he/she/it doesn't.	No, we/you/they don't.

Spelling: 3rd person singular

- Most verbs take **-s** in the **third person singular**.

I cut – he cuts

- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o** take **-es**.

I kiss – he kisses, I fish – he fishes, I match – he matches, I mix – he mixes, I go – he goes

- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ies**.

I try – he tries

- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s** only.

I pay – he pays

Pronunciation

-s/-es in the **third person singular** is pronounced:

- /s/ in verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.

he sits

- /ɪz/ in verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds.

he catches

- /z/ in verbs ending in all other sounds.

he lives

Time expressions used with the present simple: always, usually, etc, on Mondays/Tuesdays, etc, in the morning/afternoon/evening, every day/week, etc, at night/the weekend, etc

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- repeated actions.
She goes to work by bus.



- habits, routines.
They usually go shopping on Saturdays.



- permanent states.
Mary lives in London. She works at a bank.



- general truths or laws of nature.
The sun rises in the east.



- timetables.
The plane from Moscow arrives at 6:30.



- sports commentaries.
"He kicks the ball and passes it to ..."

- reviews.
Brad Pitt acts superbly in this film.



- narrations.
"The prince asks her to follow him ..."



1

Present Simple

1 Fill in the third person singular form of the verbs below.

- 1 finish ► *finishes*
- 2 want
- 3 work
- 4 miss
- 5 play
- 6 fly
- 7 dance
- 8 catch
- 9 go
- 10 try

2 Write the third person singular of the verbs in the correct box, as in the example. Then read the verbs aloud.

- want • miss • know • go • wake • see • start
- wish • drink • sleep • speak • travel • kick • help
- stand • live • kiss • catch • finish • chat

/s/	► <i>wants</i> ,
/iz/	► <i>misses</i> ,
/z/	► <i>knows</i> ,

3 This is the bedroom of twin sisters, Georgia and Katie. Ask and answer questions about the twins' habits and hobbies, as in the example.



- 1 ► *Does* Georgia like dancing? ► *Yes, she does.*
- 2 the twins watch TV in bed?
- 3 Katie play football?
- 4 the twins have a tidy room?
- 5 Katie like reading books?
- 6 Georgia like eating fruit?
- 7 the twins go to school?
- 8 Georgia play the piano?
- 9 Katie like taking photographs?

Present Simple

1

4 Read the examples. Match the tenses in bold to their uses. Make one more sentence for each use.

- 1 a She **works** as a bank clerk.
- 2 b He usually **eats** out on Sundays.
- 3 c The Earth **goes** round the sun.
- 4 d She **calls** her friends every day.
- 5 e Hens **lay** eggs.
- 6 f The plane to London **takes off** at 6:00 am.
- 7 g Johnson **crosses** and **passes** the ball to Walcott.
- 8 h Angelina Jolie **acts** superbly in *Tomb Raider*.
- 9 i When Little Red Riding Hood **sees** the wolf, she **gets** scared.

- a permanent state
- b review
- c timetable
- d narrations
- e sports commentary
- f general truth
- g law of nature
- h repeated action
- i routine

5 Complete the exchanges with the *present simple* of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: ► *Do you want* (you/want) to go to the theatre?
B: I'm sorry, but I (not/like) the theatre. I think it's boring.
- 2 A: Your father (not/know) about his surprise birthday party tonight, right?
B: No, he (think) we are taking him to a restaurant.
- 3 A: Sarah (catch) the bus to school every day.
B: Why? (she/live) far from her school?
- 4 A: Peter (chat) with Kathy on the phone every day!
B: Yes. They (not/live) near each other, so it's the only way to stay in touch.
- 5 A: Where (you/hang out) with your friends?
B: We usually (go) to the park.
- 6 A: What time (the train/leave)?
B: At six o'clock. We need to hurry.

6 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*. What does Emma do?

Emma 1) ► *lives* (live) in London. She 2) (love) the hustle and bustle of the city centre and the exciting nightlife. Emma 3) (work) in one of London's most famous hotels near Oxford Street. She 4) (start) work at 9:30 am every day. Each morning, she 5) (catch) the 8:30 am train from her house to the city centre. Emma 6) (help) guests check in and she 7) (answer) any questions they have. She really 8) (love) her job because she 9) (meet) new people every day. Emma 10) (finish) work at 6 pm. In the evenings, she 11) (meet) her friends and they 12) (go) to the cinema or the theatre.

b) In pairs ask and answer, as in the example.

- A: *Where does Emma live?*
B: *She lives in London. Does she like London? etc*

1

Present Simple

7 Complete the sentences in such a way as to make the statements true. Use *don't/doesn't* where necessary.

- 1 Potatoes ► *don't grow* (grow) on trees.
- 2 Polar bears (live) in Africa.
- 3 Yogurt (come) from milk.
- 4 Water (boil) at 0°C.
- 5 Rain (fall) from clouds.
- 6 Giraffes (eat) leaves.
- 7 Dolphins (walk) on land.
- 8 Cows (lay) eggs.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.



Tom **1** ► *is* (be) at a soccer training camp in Brazil. This camp **2** (give) him the chance to play with some of the top Brazilian youth players. He and his team **3** (have) two group training sessions – one in the morning and one in the afternoon. They also **4** (get) instructions from some of Brazil's best coaches! In the evening, they **5** (watch) TV or they **6** (play) board games. At the weekend, they **7** (compete) with football teams from around the country. Tom **8** (learn) a lot of things at this training camp. He **9** (love) playing football and he **10** (enjoy) being there so much that he **11** (not/want) to leave!

9 Read the fact file about Nathan. Write questions and answers, as in the example.

Name:	<i>Nathan Seether</i>
Age:	<i>35</i>
Home:	<i>London</i>
Job:	<i>reporter, The Daily News</i>
Free time activities:	<i>surfs the Net, meets friends, plays golf</i>
Favourite clothes:	<i>jeans and T-shirts</i>



- 1 Nathan/live/Edinburgh?
► *A: Does Nathan live in Edinburgh?*
B: No, he doesn't. He lives in London.
- 2 he/be/30 years old?
- 3 he/work/*The Daily News*?
- 4 he/play tennis/in free time?
- 5 he/like/wearing suits?

10 Use the phrases to ask and answer questions about Ted, as in the example.

- 1 what time/Ted/get up? (7:30)
► *What time does Ted get up?*
He gets up at 7:30.
- 2 he/have breakfast/every morning? (yes)
- 3 what time/he catch the train to work? (8:15)
- 4 he/ever/stay late/at work? (yes)
- 5 he/work/on Saturdays? (no)
- 6 what/he/do/in his free time? (hang out with friends)

11 Write five sentences, either general truths or laws of nature. Your partner guesses which of your sentences are correct.

- *A: Elephants eat meat.*
B: Wrong! Elephants don't eat meat. They eat grass.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Adverbs of Frequency

1

Use

Adverbs of frequency show us how often something happens. They answer the question *How often ...?*. We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.

“How often does Sally walk to school?”

“Always. She always walks to school.”



Alex and Sue often study in the library.

Adverbs of Frequency
always 100%
usually 75%
often 50%
sometimes 20%
rarely/seldom 10%
never 0%

We use adverbs of frequency:

- before the main verb.
Ken never goes to the cinema on his own.
- after the auxiliary verbs **be**, **have** and **do**, and modal verbs such as **can**, **will**, **must**, etc.
Her children are always so polite and well-behaved!
Dr Smith doesn't usually see patients on Sundays.
We must always obey the laws.

Note: The adverbs **rarely**, **seldom** and **never** have a negative meaning and they are never used with the word **not**.

Tania rarely stays up after midnight. (NOT: ~~Tania doesn't rarely stay ...~~)

Peter is a vegetarian, he never eats meat.

(NOT: ... he ~~doesn't never~~ eat ...)

1 Make sentences, as in the example. Use the adverbs of frequency from the key.

KEY

always	●●●●●	sometimes	●●
usually	●●●●	rarely/seldom	●
often	●●●	never	0

- Alice/get good grades/school (●●●●●)
▶ *Alice always gets good grades at school.*
- Mrs Peters/can/find/place to park her car/outside her house (0)
.....
- Jenny/play basketball/Sundays (●●●)
.....
- Alex/is/late/school (●●)
.....
- They/go/shopping/Saturdays (●●●●)
.....
- you/get up/8:00 am in the morning? (●●●●●)
.....

- We/visit/our cousins (●)
.....
- Phillip/doesn't send/emails/his friends (●●●)
.....

2 Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct place in the sentences.

- He takes us out to dinner. (often)
▶ *He often takes us out to dinner.*
- Does Sam ride his bike to school? (usually)
- We don't enjoy the peace and quiet of the countryside. (always)
- My parents work at the weekend. (never)
- I meet my friends at an Internet café. (sometimes)
- Jim goes to the theatre. (seldom)
- Our teacher doesn't give us homework. (always)
- He is late for work. (sometimes)

1

Adverbs of Frequency

3 Tick (✓) the appropriate gap in the sentences below to show the correct position of the *adverb of frequency*, as in the example.

- Alan can **▶** ✓ score a goal when we play football. (**never**)
- Do they go jogging in the morning? (**always**)
- Chris goes to the supermarket on Saturday. (**rarely**)
- Does Liana finish work at 3 o' clock? (**usually**)
- The postman doesn't come in the morning. (**always**)
- My mother has a snack at noon. (**often**)
- Our cat likes to sleep on our bed. (**sometimes**)
- Aunt Mary can understand how to use a computer! (**never**)

4 Put the words into the correct order to form sentences.

- practice/Jack/football/misses/never
▶ *Jack never misses football practice.*
- you/often/films/watch/do?
.....
- to/does/father/drive/my/always/work/not
.....
- out/George/late/sometimes/stays
.....
- breakfast/she/coffee/has/at/seldom
.....
- my/forget/to/always/set/I/alarm clock
.....
- rarely/six/the/John/up/morning/at/gets/in
.....
- Sundays/not/wake/early/on/they/up/usually/do
.....

5 Write true sentences about yourself or your family, using *adverbs of frequency*.

- ▶ *I always have breakfast* in the morning.
- at the weekend.
- in the evening.
- on Sundays.
- in the summer.

6 Ask your partner about his/her habits. Use *adverbs of frequency*. Tell the class.

How often do you ...?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| • wash the dishes | • listen to music |
| • cook dinner | • watch TV |
| • play sports | • go to the cinema |
| • see your friends | • eat chocolate |
| • buy magazines | • go shopping |
| • use a computer | • eat out |

- ▶ *Mary sometimes washes the dishes.*
She rarely cooks dinner.

7 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- The Smiths always get up late at the weekend.
▶ *The Smiths never get up early at the weekend.*
- What's your father's job?
What do?
- Brian doesn't ever forget to feed his cat.
Brian always his cat.
- Rose and Jack don't travel abroad very often.
Rose and Jack rarely abroad.

8 Correct the mistakes.

- Tina ~~wash~~ her hair every day.
▶ *Tina washes her hair every day.*
- Do you watch TV always in the evenings?
.....
- Ian don't know anything about the party.
.....
- Betty doesn't likes fish.
.....
- Does she work late? Yes, she do.
.....
- Do they lives in Madrid?
.....
- Tom doesn't sleep early usually.
.....
- Jim rarely is late for work.
.....

Question Words

1

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

- **People: who/whose**

Who delivers the post to the office?

The postman does.

Whose car is that? Jim's.

- **Things: what/which**

What is used alone or before a noun to ask about things. *What books do you like? Science fiction.* (What? – There are many books to choose from.)

Which is used alone, or before **nouns, one/ones** or **of**, to ask about people, animals or things. **Which** is normally used when there is only a limited choice of answers. *Which T-shirt is yours, the blue one or the red one? The blue one.* (Which of the two? – limited choice)

- **Place: where**
Where is he taking us for dinner? To a new restaurant by the sea.
- **Time: when/how long (ago)/how often/ what time**
When does the play start? At 8:00 pm, I think.
How long are you staying? One more hour.
How often do you go surfing? Every weekend in the summer months.
What time do your English lessons start? At 4:00 pm.



Where is Susan? She's in the kitchen.

What is she doing? She's making a salad.

- **Quantity: how much**

How much sugar do you put in your coffee? Not much.

- **Number: how many**

How many people are at this party? About a hundred!

- **Manner: how**

How is Alex getting to Italy? By plane.

- **Reason: why**

Why is Helen so sad? Because she misses her friends.

- **Age: how old**

How old is your brother? Thirty-seven.

- **Distance: how far**

How far is your house from the beach? About half a mile.

1 Choose the correct item.

1 do we need to make a cake?

- A Where **B** What C How

2 stars in *The Pirates of the Caribbean*?

- A Who B When C Why

3 is your school from your house?

- A How much B How long C How far

4 does Sue always carry an umbrella with her?

- A Which B Why C Who

5 is that pen?

- A Whose B Who C What

6 does Ken hang out with his friends?

- A Whose B What C Where

7 do they eat out?

- A How often B How many C How long

8 do the summer holidays begin?

- A Whose B Who C When

9 How times do I need to tell you?

- A much B many C long

10 does Sylvia travel abroad?

- A How long B How often C How far

1

Question Words

2 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.



Pierre is **1) 30 years old**. He comes from **2) Paris, France**, but he now lives in London, **3) because he has a very good job there** as **4) a computer programmer**. His work is very close to his house, so **5) he walks** to the office every day. Pierre likes doing many things but his favourite hobby is **6) bungee jumping**. He is a member of the UK Bungee Club, and **7) every second Saturday** they go to Berkshire to practise their favourite sport. Pierre also jogs **8) for 30 minutes** before he goes to work every morning. His favourite singer is **9) Britney Spears** and his birthday is on **10) 16th August**.

- 1 How ► *old is Pierre?*
- 2 Where
- 3 Why
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

3 Fill in: *where, how old, what, who, how long, why, how many, when, how, whose, how much, how often, what time, how far or which.*

- 1 ► *Which* bag is yours? The brown one.
- 2 is your dog's name? Rex.
- 3 does your dad wash his car?
Every Sunday.
- 4 phone number is this?
It's John Smith's.
- 5 does Helen come back from work?
At six.

- 6 is it to the station?
About five minutes' walk.
- 7 lemons do we need to make
lemonade? Ten are enough.
- 8 can I find information about
lions? On the Internet.
- 9 is our new geography teacher? Mrs
Collins.
- 10 is David?
He's twenty-three.
- 11 can we get to the museum? Take
the number 23 bus.
- 12 does it take Christina to drive to
work? Almost half an hour.
- 13 do you need a new TV? Because
my old one doesn't work.
- 14 is your mother's birthday?
On 20th July.
- 15 milk do we need?
Two bottles.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct question word(s).

- 1 A: ► *Where* are my books?
B: On the table.
- 2 A: do you take your dog for a walk?
B: Twice a day.
- 3 A: does Stephen do in his free time?
B: He reads books.
- 4 A: is it from here to the stadium?
B: About two kilometres.
- 5 A: is your grandmother?
B: She's eighty-two.
- 6 A: do you make model aeroplanes?
B: It's easy. Follow the instructions on the box!
- 7 A: is your house from the bus stop?
B: 10 minutes on foot.
- 8 A: does Pete live?
B: In Barcelona.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct question word(s). Then choose the correct answer to each question.



How much do you know about England?

Do the QUIZ and find out.

- *Where* is England?
 A In western Europe
 B In northern Europe
 C In north-western Europe
- is the capital of England?
 A Edinburgh
 B London
 C Liverpool
- is the Queen of England?
 A Queen Elizabeth II
 B Queen Sophia
 C Queen Mary
- many official languages are there in England?
 A One B Two C Four
- is the currency of England?
 A Euros B Pounds C Dollars

6 Fill in: *what* or *which*.

- colour hair has she got?
Brown.
- shall we do this weekend?
Let's go to the beach.
- shoes do you like, the brown ones or the black ones? The brown ones.
- is your bike? The blue one.
- is the capital of Egypt? Cairo.
- is your jacket? The red one.

7 Fill in: *what* (x2), *who*, *how* (x2), *how old*.

- A: Good morning, sir. 1) ► *How* can I help you?
 B: Good morning. I'm looking for a birthday present for my son.
 A: Certainly. 2) are you looking for?
 B: A pair of trainers. Can you suggest a brand?
 A: Of course. 3) is your son?
 B: Fifteen.
 A: Well, *Nike* and *Adidas* are very popular with teens. 4) sport does your son play?
 B: Football.
 A: And 5) is his favourite football player?
 B: It's Fabio Cannavaro.
 A: Well, Cannavaro wears *Nike*. Let's look at *Nike*.
 B: OK.
 A: 6) about these red *Nike* shoes?
 B: Yes. They look great. I'll take them.

Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer questions to complete the questionnaire about your partner.



Dynamite Records

We want to keep giving you the best service we can! Help us by taking a moment to fill in our questionnaire.

Gender: M F

Age: 10-15 16-20 21-25 Over 25

Occupation:

I buy CDs: every week every month
 once/twice a year

I like reading music magazines because:

.....

– **I prefer to buy music:** online at a shop

– **I like listening to:** pop rock jazz

Thank you for helping us!

- A: *How old are you?*
 B: *I'm ... etc*

1

Pronouns / Possessive Adjectives

Personal Subject Pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	} they
she	
it	

We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs as subjects, instead of the name of a person or a noun.

Where's Ben? He's outside.
(NOT: ~~Ben~~ is outside.)



This is Bill. He is five years old. David and Laura are his parents. They are teachers. Bill has got a ball. It's his ball. It is white.

Object Pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	} them
her	
it	

We use **object pronouns** after verbs or prepositions as objects.

I know Sue and Kelly very well.
I meet them at the park every weekend.



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.

- Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns.

This is my car.



Possessive Pronouns

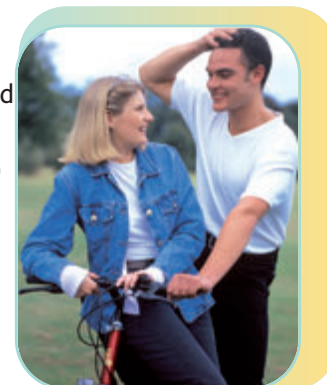
Singular	Plural
mine	ours
yours	yours
his	} theirs
hers	
— *	

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to somebody. Possessive pronouns are not followed by nouns.

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

That bike is theirs. (possessive pronoun)

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



Note: **its** = possessive adjective
We want to buy that house but its bedrooms are too small.

it's = *it is* or *it has*
It's (It is) very cold today.
It's (It has) got four legs.

Pronouns/Possessive Adjectives

1

1 Complete the sentences with *personal* or *possessive pronouns*. Write *S* (subject pronoun), *O* (object pronoun) or *P* (possessive pronoun).

- 1 Look at Emma, doesn't ► *she* look happy today? ► *S*
- 2 My sister and I love it when our mum makes pancakes for
- 3 This isn't my skirt. It's Ann's. This skirt is
- 4 I can't find my keys. I don't remember where I put
- 5 Do you see that girl over there? is my sister.
- 6 I'm baking a cake for them because love my cakes.
- 7 I'm phoning you because need to tell you something important!
- 8 This is her car. This car is

2 Fill in the correct *subject* or *object pronoun*.

- 1 A: Can you and Emma take Ben with you?
B: Yes, of course ► *we* can take ► *him* with ► *us*.
- 2 A: Do you like seafood, Nathan?
B: Yes, like a lot!
- 3 A: Does Sally like vegetables?
B: No, doesn't like very much.
- 4 A: Do you see Katie and Rachel often, Claire?
B: Yes. see almost every day because all go to the same school.
- 5 A: Do you know much about Greek and Roman history?
B: Actually, am learning about in my history class at the moment!
- 6 A: Where's Tom? isn't in his room.
B: went out with Laura. will be back in an hour.
- 7 A: Do you listen to rap music?
B: Yes, listen to all the time. think 's fantastic.

3 Fill in the correct *possessive adjective/ pronoun*.

- 1 A: Do you know Patty? She's ► *my* sister.
B: You have a very pretty sister!
- 2 A: Is this book Philip's?
B: Yes, name is on the first page.
- 3 A: Why does Christina need a new phone?
B: Because old one doesn't work any more.
- 4 A: Where do you and your wife usually go on holiday?
B: To house in the countryside.
- 5 A: My grandparents live on the same street as you.
B: Is the house with the lovely garden?

4 Fill in: *its* or *it's*.

- 1 I'm staying at home today as ► *it's* cold outside.
- 2 Let's eat here. my favourite restaurant.
- 3 Budapest is famous for beautiful buildings.
- 4 Their house has own swimming pool.
- 5 a nice day today! Let's go for a walk.
- 6 Isn't Nicola's pet rabbit beautiful! fur is so white.

Speaking

Imagine you are a magazine reporter interviewing a famous person. In pairs, ask and answer questions about his/her daily routine. Use the question words: *what, when, how, where, etc.*

- A: *What time do you get up?*
B: *I usually get up at 8:00 am.*

Writing

Use the answers from the Speaking activity to write a short article about the famous person's daily routine.

- *Antonio Banderas usually gets up at ...*