

# Access 4

Access 4 Grammar gives students at 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 4 Grammar Book  
Access 4 Grammar Key



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Access 4 Grammar Book

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Express Publishing

# grammar

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# 4



**Express Publishing**

# 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/      | beat /bi:t/                       | beaten /bi:tən/                   | let /let/                       | let /let/                       | let /let/                       |
| become /bɪkʌm/   | became /bɪkeɪm/                   | become /bɪkʌm/                    | light /laɪt/                    | lit /lit/                       | lit /lit/                       |
| begin /bɪɡɪn/    | began /bɪɡæn/                     | begun /bɪɡʌn/                     | lose /lu:z/                     | lost /lɒst/                     | lost /lɒst/                     |
| bite /baɪt/      | bit /bɪt/                         | bitten /bɪtən/                    |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| blow /blɒʊ/      | blew /blu:/                       | blown /blɒʊn/                     | make /meɪk/                     | made /meɪd/                     | made /meɪd/                     |
| break /breɪk/    | broke /brɒʊk/                     | broken /brɒʊkən/                  | mean /mi:n/                     | meant /ment/                    | meant /ment/                    |
| bring /brɪŋ/     | brought /brɔ:t/                   | brought /brɔ:t/                   | meet /mi:t/                     | met /met/                       | met /met/                       |
| build /bɪld/     | built /bɪlt/                      | built /bɪlt/                      |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| burn /bɜ:n/      | burnt (burned) /bɜ:n/             | burnt (burned) /bɜ:n/             | pay /peɪ/                       | paid /peɪd/                     | paid /peɪd/                     |
|                  | (bɜ:n/nd)/                        | (bɜ:n/nd)/                        | put /pʊt/                       | put /pʊt/                       | put /pʊt/                       |
| burst /bɜ:st/    | burst /bɜ:st/                     | burst /bɜ:st/                     |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| buy /baɪ/        | bought /bɔ:t/                     | bought /bɔ:t/                     | read /ri:d/                     | read /red/                      | read /red/                      |
|                  |                                   |                                   | ride /raɪd/                     | rode /rɒd/                      | ridden /rɪdən/                  |
| can /kæn/        | could /kʊd/                       | (been able to) /bɪn ɛbəl tə /     | ring /rɪŋ/                      | rang /ræŋ/                      | rung /rʌŋ/                      |
|                  |                                   |                                   | rise /raɪz/                     | rose /rɒz/                      | risen /rɪzən/                   |
| catch /kæʃ/      | caught /kɔ:t/                     | caught /kɔ:t/                     | run /rʌn/                       | ran /ræn/                       | run /rʌn/                       |
| choose /tʃu:z/   | chose /tʃoʊz/                     | chosen /tʃoʊzən/                  |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| come /kʌm/       | came /keɪm/                       | come /kʌm/                        | say /seɪ/                       | said /sed/                      | said /sed/                      |
| cost /kɒst/      | cost /kɒst/                       | cost /kɒst/                       | see /si:/                       | saw /sɔ:/                       | seen /si:n/                     |
| cut /kʌt/        | cut /kʌt/                         | cut /kʌt/                         | sell /sel/                      | sold /sɒld/                     | sold /sɒld/                     |
|                  |                                   |                                   | send /send/                     | sent /sent/                     | sent /sent/                     |
| deal /di:l/      | dealt /delt/                      | dealt /delt/                      | 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 /ʃu:t/                    | shot /ʃɒt/                      | shot /ʃɒt/                      |
|                  |                                   |                                   | show /ʃoʊ/                      | showed /ʃoʊd/                   | shown /ʃoʊn/                    |
| drink /drɪŋk/    | drank /dræŋk/                     | drunk /drʌŋk/                     | shut /ʃʌt/                      | shut /ʃʌt/                      | shut /ʃʌt/                      |
| drive /draɪv/    | drove /droʊv/                     | driven /draɪvən/                  | sing /sɪŋ/                      | sang /sʌŋ/                      | sung /sʌŋ/                      |
|                  |                                   |                                   | sit /sɪt/                       | sat /sæt/                       | sat /sæt/                       |
| eat /i:t/        | ate /et/                          | eaten /i:tən/                     | sleep /sli:p/                   | slept /slept/                   | slept /slept/                   |
|                  |                                   |                                   | smell /smel/                    | smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/ | smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/ |
| fall /fɔ:l/      | fell /fel/                        | fallen /fɔ:lən/                   | smelt (smelled) /smelt (smeld)/ | spoke /spoʊk/                   | spoken /spoʊkən/                |
| feed /fi:d/      | fed /fed/                         | fed /fed/                         | spoke /spoʊk/                   | spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/ | spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/ |
| feel /fi:l/      | felt /felt/                       | felt /felt/                       | spelt (spelled) /spelt (speld)/ | spent /spent/                   | spent /spent/                   |
| fight /faɪt/     | fought /fɔ:t/                     | fought /fɔ:t/                     | stand /stænd/                   | stood /stʊd/                    | stood /stʊd/                    |
| find /faɪnd/     | found /faʊnd/                     | found /faʊnd/                     | steal /sti:l/                   | stole /stoʊl/                   | stolen /stoʊlən/                |
| fly /flaɪ/       | flew /flu:/                       | flown /floʊn/                     | stick /stɪk/                    | stuck /stʌk/                    | stuck /stʌk/                    |
| forbid /fə'bɪd/  | forbade /fə'beɪd/                 | forbidden /fə'bɪdən/              | sting /stɪŋ/                    | stung /stʌŋ/                    | stung /stʌŋ/                    |
| forget /fə'ɡet/  | forgot /fə'ɡɒt/                   | forgotten /fə'ɡɒtən/              | swear /swear/                   | swore /swɔ:/                    | sworn /swɔ:n/                   |
| forgive /fə'ɡɪv/ | forgave /fə'ɡeɪv/                 | forgiven /fə'ɡɪvən/               | sweep /swɪp/                    | swept /swept/                   | swept /swept/                   |
| freeze /fri:z/   | froze /froʊz/                     | frozen /froʊzən/                  | swim /swɪm/                     | swam /swæm/                     | swum /swʌm/                     |
|                  |                                   |                                   |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| get /ɡet/        | got /ɡɒt/                         | got /ɡɒt/                         | take /teɪk/                     | took /tu:k/                     | taken /teɪkən/                  |
| give /ɡɪv/       | gave /geɪv/                       | given /ɡɪvən/                     | teach /ti:tʃ/                   | taught /tɔ:t/                   | taught /tɔ:t/                   |
| go /ɡoʊ/         | went /went/                       | gone /ɡɒn/                        | tear /teə/                      | tore /tɔ:/                      | torn /tɔ:n/                     |
| grow /ɡroʊ/      | grew /ɡru:/                       | grown /ɡroʊn/                     | tell /tel/                      | told /tɒld/                     | told /tɒld/                     |
|                  |                                   |                                   | think /θɪŋk/                    | thought /θɔ:t/                  | thought /θɔ:t/                  |
| hang /hæŋ/       | hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/        | hung (hanged) /hʌŋ (hæŋd)/        | throw /θroʊ/                    | threw /θru:/                    | thrown /θroʊn/                  |
| have /hæv/       | had /hæd/                         | had /hæd/                         |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| hear /hiə/       | heard /hɜ:d/                      | heard /hɜ:d/                      | understand /ʌnde'stænd/         | understood /ʌnde'stʊd/          | understood /ʌnde'stʊd/          |
| hide /haɪd/      | hid /hɪd/                         | hidden /hɪdən/                    |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| hit /hɪt/        | hit /hɪt/                         | hit /hɪt/                         | wake /weɪk/                     | woke /woʊk/                     | woken /woʊkən/                  |
| hold /hɒld/      | held /held/                       | held /held/                       | wear /weə/                      | wore /wɔ:/                      | worn /wɔ:n/                     |
| hurt /hɜ:t/      | hurt /hɜ:t/                       | hurt /hɜ:t/                       | win /wɪn/                       | won /wʌn/                       | won /wʌn/                       |
|                  |                                   |                                   | write /raɪt/                    | wrote /roʊt/                    | written /rɪtən/                 |
| keep /ki:p/      | kept /kept/                       | kept /kept/                       |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| know /noʊ/       | knew /nju:/                       | known /noʊn/                      |                                 |                                 |                                 |
|                  |                                   |                                   |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| lead /li:d/      | led /led/                         | led /led/                         |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| learn /lɜ:n/     | learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/  | learnt (learned) /lɜ:nt (lɜ:nd)/  |                                 |                                 |                                 |

# Access Grammar 4

Virginia Evans  
Jenny Dooley



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Irregular Verbs





# Present Simple

# 1

|                      |                                                              |                        |                        |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Affirmative</b>   | I talk, He/She/It talks, We/You/They talk                    |                        |                        |
| <b>Negative</b>      | I don't talk, He/She/It doesn't talk, We/You/They don't talk |                        |                        |
| <b>Interrogative</b> | Do I talk?, Does he/she/it talk?, Do we/you/they talk?       |                        |                        |
| <b>Short answers</b> | 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. |

## Use

We use the present simple for:

- daily routines and habits.  
*Bob takes the bus to school every day.*



- general truths and laws of nature.  
*The sun sets in the West.*



- repeated actions.  
*Gary exercises at the gym every evening.*



- sports commentaries.  
*He takes the ball from Kent, shoots and scores.*



- timetables/programmes (future meaning).  
*Her flight to Rome departs in half an hour.*



- narrations.  
*Then the cowboy gets on his horse and quickly rides away.*



- permanent states.  
*Bob and Mary live in the suburbs of London.*



- reviews.  
*Johnny Depp plays successfully the part of Captain Sparrow in the "Pirates of the Caribbean".*



**Time expressions used with the present simple:** adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often ... never), every day/week/Sunday/two hours, etc, in the morning/afternoon, etc, at night/noon/the weekend, on Mondays, etc

# 1

## Present Simple

### 1 Match the sentences (1-6) to the correct descriptions (a-f) .

- 1 ☐ e Brown misses the penalty and Chelsea lose 1-0.
- 2 ☐ Water boils at 100°C.
- 3 ☐ The prince rescues the princess and they live happily ever after.
- 4 ☐ Mark works as an accountant.
- 5 ☐ We have a check-up every year.
- 6 ☐ The aeroplane arrives at 9 o'clock.

- a a repeated action
- b a timetable/programme
- c a permanent state
- d a general truth/law of nature
- e a sports commentary
- f a narrative

### 2 Put the following verbs into the correct box in the 3rd person singular.

- rise • watch • play • study • lay
- think • do • dress • fly • pay
- catch • build • buy • carry • draw
- learn • enjoy • fax • try • brush

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| +s                        | ► rises, .....   |
| -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o +es | ► watches, ..... |
| vowel +y +s               | ► plays, .....   |
| consonant + y → ies       | ► studies, ..... |

### 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.

- 1 He is a computer expert. He ..... (know) everything about them.
- 2 Mr Earl ..... (mow) his lawn every week and then ..... (do) some gardening.
- 3 A young actress ..... (play) the leading role in Spielberg's new film.
- 4 ..... (you/speak) any foreign languages?
- 5 Amy ..... (not/talk) about herself a lot because she is shy.
- 6 ..... (you/play) any sports?
- 7 My mother ..... (not/like) chocolate but she ..... (love) ice cream.

### 4 Put the verbs into the *present simple*.

- 1 A: I really ► like (like) homemade food.  
B: Me too. I believe that nothing ..... (taste) better.
- 2 A: How often ..... (you/go) shopping?  
B: I usually ..... (do) my shopping on Fridays.
- 3 A: What time ..... (the play/start) tonight?  
B: At seven, I think. .... (you/want) me to call the theatre and check?
- 4 A: Stelton ..... (take) the ball from Berns and ..... (shoot).  
B: But, once again, he ..... (not/score). What is wrong with him today?
- 5 A: Kate ..... (hope) to become a famous actress one day.  
B: Is that why she ..... (practise) so hard every day?
- 6 A: ..... (your brother/exercise)?  
B: Yes, he ..... (go) swimming three times a week.
- 7 A: Leonardo DiCaprio ..... (star) in the new film by Jackson.  
B: Really? He is my favourite. .... (you/know) the title of the film?
- 8 A: My dad ..... (not/like) exercising.  
B: Really? Mine ..... (love) jogging.



# 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 Mike go to the cinema?"*

*"He rarely goes to the cinema."*



Claire and Robert **always** have a good breakfast before they go to work.

## 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.  
*Tom **often** goes to the cinema with his friends.*
- after the auxiliary verbs **be**, **have** and **do**, and modal verbs such as **can**, **will**, **must**, etc.  
*Samantha **doesn't usually** go to bed early.*  
*Mary **is never** late for class.*  
*You **must always** brush your teeth before you go to bed.*

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

*Ann **never** leaves work before 6 pm. (NOT: Ann ~~doesn't~~ never leave ...)*

*Stephen **seldom** goes to fast food restaurants.*

*(NOT: Stephen ~~doesn't seldom~~ go ...)*

## 1 Put the *adverbs of frequency* in the correct position.

1 A: Do you travel abroad? (**often**)

► *Do you **often** travel abroad?*

B: Yes, I do.

2 A: Do you wake up early on Saturdays? (**always**)

B: No, I wake up quite late. (**usually**)

3 A: Do you buy CDs? (**often**)

B: Yes, I love listening to music.

4 A: Do you read science fiction books?

B: Yes, I do. (**sometimes**)

5 A: Tony is late again!

B: I know. He's at work on time. (**never**)

6 A: When do you play tennis?

B: I play at the weekends. (**usually**)

7 A: I go shopping alone. (**rarely**)

B: Me, too. It's boring.

8 A: My parents work at the weekends. (**never**)

B: So, that means that you can spend time together.

9 A: How often do you see your sister?

B: I see her because she lives abroad. (**rarely**)

## 2 Form questions and answer them about yourself.

1 you/always/ play football on Saturdays?

► *Do you **always** play football on Saturdays?  
Yes, I do./No, I don't.*

2 your family/often/visit your grandparents?

3 your teacher/ever/get angry?

4 you usually / eat dinner at 7pm?

5 you/often/go out/with your friends?

6 your father/usually/cook dinner?

# 1

## Adverbs of Frequency

- 3** Read about Rebecca's daily routine and make sentences, as in the example. Use *adverbs of frequency* (*always, often, sometimes, rarely, never*).



**Rebecca's daily routine**

- ▶ work 9-5 Monday – Friday
- ▶ go to work by car Monday – Thursday, go to work by train on Friday
- ▶ have lunch at work every day
- ▶ cook dinner Monday to Thursday
- ▶ have ice cream after dinner Monday to Wednesday

- 1 Rebecca ▶ *always works* from 9 to 5.
- 2 She ..... to work by train.
- 3 She ..... lunch at home.
- 4 She ..... dinner at home.
- 5 The family ..... ice cream after dinner.

- 4** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- 1 The departure time of Intercity train is 2 pm.  
The Intercity train ..... 2 pm.
- 2 Walking to work is a regular habit of his.  
He often ..... work.
- 3 The first thing Sarah does when she wakes up in the morning is to have a shower.  
Sarah always ..... shower when she wakes up in the morning.
- 4 Jason is a very honest person who never tells lies.  
Jason is a very honest person who ..... the truth.
- 5 She never forgets to turn off the lights when she leaves the house.  
She always ..... off the lights when she leaves the house.

## Speaking & Writing

Fill in *A* (always), *U* (usually), *O* (often), *S* (sometimes), *R* (rarely) or *N* (never) to say how often you do things. Then, interview your partner and fill in his/her information. Write sentences, as in the example.

|                             | You        | Your partner |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| listen to music             | ▶ <i>O</i> | ▶ <i>A</i>   |
| visit your grandparents     |            |              |
| invite people to your house |            |              |
| go to school on foot        |            |              |
| greet people in the street  |            |              |
| spend time with friends     |            |              |
| play games online           |            |              |

- ▶ *I often listen to music in the afternoon.*  
*Ken always listens to music.*

## Questions with Yes/No answers

- Questions with Yes/No answers begin with an auxiliary or modal verb (is, are, do, does, have, has, can, must, etc) which is followed by the subject. We usually answer these questions with Yes/No short answers.

*Can you type? Yes, I can.*

*Does he like cooking? No, he doesn't.*

- When the main verb of the sentence is in the present simple, we form the question with **do** or **does**. When the main verb is in the past simple, we form the question with **did**.

*Does Patrick enjoy swimming? Yes, he does.*

*Did you see Jack's new car? No, I didn't.*

- We use short answers to avoid repetition of the question asked before.

**Positive short answers** are formed with **Yes + personal pronoun + auxiliary verb**.

**Negative short answers** are formed with **No + personal pronoun + negative auxiliary verb**.

*Have you got a computer? Yes, I have.*

*Will you come with us? No, I won't.*



*Do rhinos live in Africa?*

*Yes, they do.*

*Have they got four toes on each foot? No, they haven't.*

*Can they see very well?*

*No, they can't.*

*Are they an endangered species? Yes, they are.*

## 1 Write questions and answers for the following statements, as in the example.

- 1 Danny takes his old newspapers to be recycled.  
 ► A: *Does Danny take his old newspapers to be recycled?*  
 B: *Yes, he does.*

- 2 Sarah doesn't buy any animal products.  
 ► A: *Does Sarah buy any animal products?*  
 B: *No, she doesn't.*

- 3 The hotel was destroyed by the earthquake.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 4 Amy's car didn't start in the morning.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 5 Karen goes swimming every day in the summer.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 6 Tom is never late for work.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 7 Jessica left an hour ago.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 8 James can't pick up the children from school.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 9 Walter finished university in 2006.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 10 She will come with us.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 11 Eleanor doesn't like beef.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

- 12 The teacher won't give extra homework for the holidays.  
 A: .....  
 B: .....

## Wh-questions

Wh-questions begin with a question word such as **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, etc. We put the auxiliary or modal verb before the subject.

question word + auxiliary/modal + subject

- **Who** is used without a noun to ask about people.  
*Who did you see last night? I saw Ryan.*
- **Whose** is used to ask about possession.  
*Whose bike is this? It's Ted's.*
- **What** is used alone or before a noun to ask about things.  
*What are you looking for? My house keys.*  
**What** is also used to ask about people, animals or things when there is an unlimited choice of answers.  
*What films do you like watching?* (unlimited choice of films)
- **Which** is used alone, or before **nouns**, **one/ones** or **of**, to ask about people, animals or things.  
*Which is your car?/Which car is yours?/Which one do you like best? The red one.*  
*Which of those girls is your daughter?*  
**Which** is normally used when there is only a limited choice of answers.  
*Which part of the island do you like - the north or the south?* (only two options – limited choice)  
**Which** is also used with comparative and superlative forms.  
*Which is faster, a Porsche or a Renault?*  
*Which is the best essay of all?*
- **Where** is used to ask about a place.  
*Where are my books? On your desk.*
- **When** is used to ask about time.  
*When is your birthday? On May 4th.*
- **Why** is used to ask about the reason why something happened.  
*Why are you late? Because the bus didn't come on time.*
- **How** is used alone or before an adjective/adverb.  
*How was the concert? Excellent.*  
*How old is Robert? He's nineteen.*  
*How fast can you run? I can run 100m in 25 seconds.*
- **How long**  
*How long does it take you to get to school? Ten minutes.*
- **How long ago**  
*How long ago did you move to Rome? Eight years ago.*
- **How often**  
*How often does he wash his car? Once a month.*
- **How much** is used with uncountable nouns  
*How much sugar do you need for the cake? Not much.*
- **How many** is used with countable nouns.  
*How many tomatoes do you want? Four.*



*Who's she? Claire.  
Where's Claire? In the car.  
What is she holding? The car keys.  
How does she feel? Happy.  
Why is she happy? Because she's got a new car.*

## Note:

- We use **what + be ... like** to ask for a description of someone's character.  
*What is your friend like? He is honest and very kind.*
- We use **what + do ... look like** to ask for a description of somebody's physical appearance.  
*What does your friend look like? He is tall and handsome.*

# Questions and Answers

2

**2** Complete the *questions* with the words below. Then, ask and answer in pairs.

- what • where • who • which • how
- how often • how many • how much

- A: ► *Where* did you go on holiday last year?  
B: ► *I went to Italy.*
- ..... do you go to the cinema?
- ..... is your favourite pop star?
- ..... do you prefer, summer or winter?
- ..... CDs have you got?
- ..... did you get to school today?
- ..... time do you get up in the morning?
- ..... pocket money do you get every week?

**3** Write *questions* to which the words in bold are the answers.

- Ken will help install the solar panels.  
► *Who will help install the solar panels?*
- I scratched **my dad's** car.  
.....
- The earthquake damaged **the bridge**.  
.....
- Carlos comes from **Barcelona**.  
.....
- We're cleaning up the beach **on Sunday**.  
.....
- Ruby is interested in **wildlife conservation**.  
.....
- It takes **two hours** to reach the village.  
.....
- Emma is **tall and blond**.  
.....
- We had **pasta** for lunch.  
.....
- Very few people** were hurt in the avalanche.  
.....
- I need **two packets** of sugar to make the cake.  
.....
- He didn't come to the party **because he was ill**.  
.....
- Sally is kind and sensitive.  
.....

**4** Write *questions* to which the words in bold are the answers.

Greg is 1) fifteen years old. He lives 2) in Cardiff, Wales. He has lived there 3) since he was five years old. Greg enjoys school a lot. His favourite subject is 4) **Geography** because he is very interested in 5) **the environment**. He comes from a large family and has three brothers and 6) **two sisters**. He spends a lot of time at the beach 7) **in summer** because he loves swimming in the sea. In winter, he enjoys 8) **long walks** in the nearby forest. Greg gets on well with all his family, but he is very close to his 9) **younger brother** because 10) **they share a lot of the same interests**.



- *How old is Greg?*
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

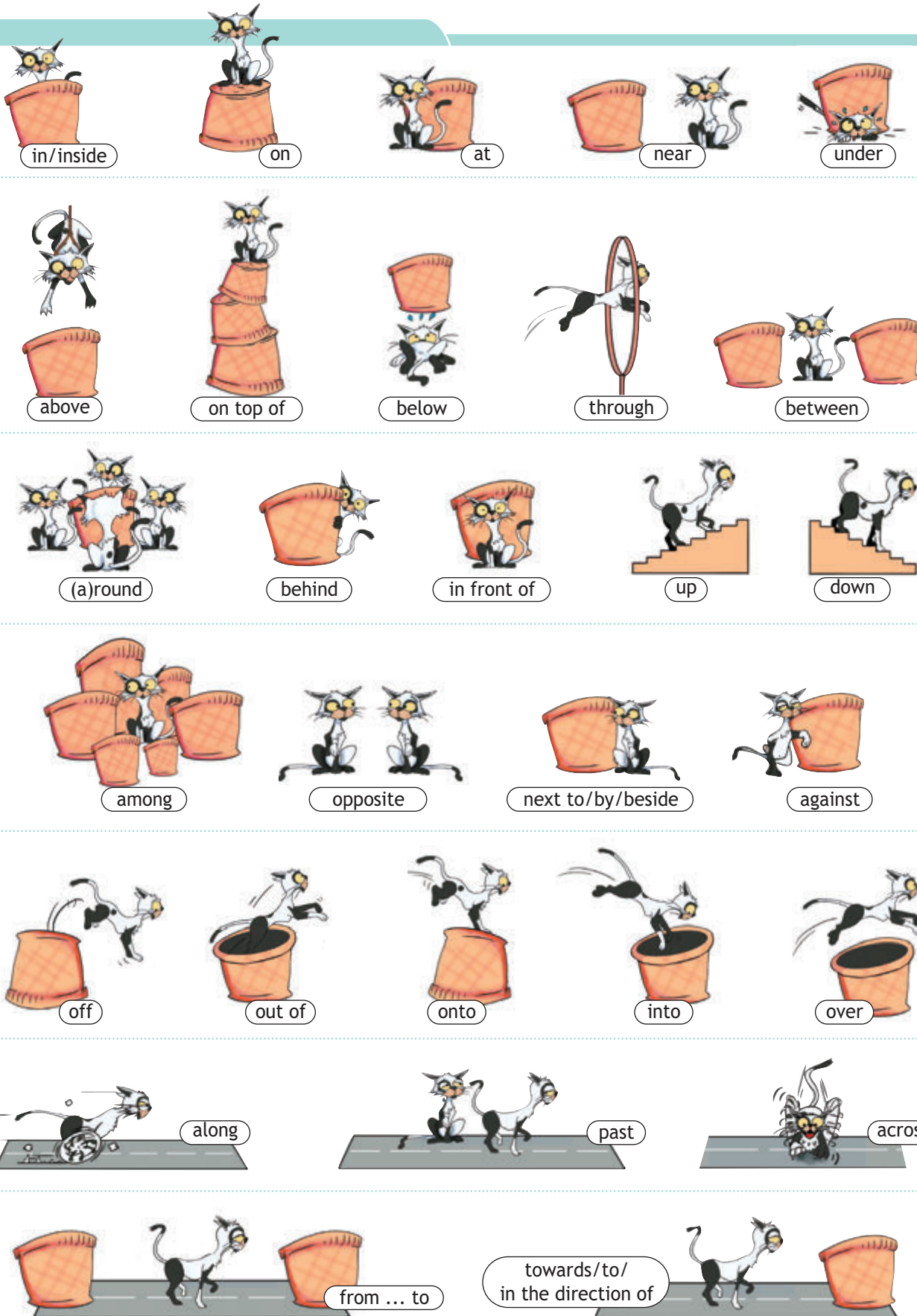
## Speaking

In pairs, ask and answer personal questions. Use the *question words* in the theory.

- A: *Who is your best friend?*  
B: *James.*



## Prepositions of Place and Movement





# Prepositions of Place and Movement

3

**1** Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with a suitable *preposition* from the list.

- behind • between • in front • on (x 2)
- near
- under



Mrs Peters decorated her living room herself. There is a big fireplace 1) **between** the two lamps. 2) ..... of the fireplace there is a coffee table. 3) ..... the table there is a warm winter rug. There's a big sofa 4) ..... the fireplace, with yellow cushions 5) ..... it. There's a huge painting 6) ..... the wall 7) ..... the sofa.

**2** Underline the correct item.

- The teacher was standing along/among ten students.
- He installed new cupboards over/on the sink.
- George threw me the keys round/through the window.
- As I was walking along/past the shops, I met Mary.
- Don't run across/through the street. It's dangerous.
- I saw the bus coming on/round the corner.
- Mike was leaning against/on the wall.
- The lift was out of order, so I had to go out of/down the stairs.
- Please, don't run across/around the table.
- You'll find your mobile phone on top of/out of these books.
- Please, go up/at the stairs carefully.
- Is this the bus that goes from Chicago until/to Washington?

## At

We use **at**:

- when we refer to a particular point or position.  
*The family decided to relax **at the lake**.*
- to say where an event takes place.  
*There were a lot of people **at the party**.*
- in the expressions: **at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of, at the bottom of, at sea** (= on a voyage), **at the station/airport, at the seaside**, etc.
- with addresses when we mention the house number.  
*I live **at 67, Queen Street**.*  
**BUT in Queen Street**
- to talk about a person's house or business.  
***at Jimmy's (house), at the doctor's***



## In

We use **in**:

- in the expressions: **in the middle, in the sea, in the sky, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/magazine/book, in a picture/photo, in a street, in the world, in this lesson, in the country, in one's hand**, etc.
- with the names of towns, cities, countries and continents.  
***in Athens, in Toronto, in Spain, in Asia***

**Note:** We use **in** when we refer to a building itself. However, we use **at** when we refer to the normal function of the building.  
***It was very cold in the theatre.*** (inside the building)  
***My parents are at the theatre.*** (They are watching a play.)

## Prepositions of Place and Movement

### On

We use on:

- in the expressions: **on the left/right**, **on a/the platform/page/screen/island/beach/coast**, **on a map**, **on a farm**, **on a/the menu**, **on the first /second, etc floor**.

**on a chair** BUT **in an armchair**

**on/at the corner of a street**

BUT **in the corner of a room**,  
**go/run round the corner**

**Note:** When we talk about a means of transport, we use the preposition **by**.

**by car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat**

BUT **on foot**

- We do not use the preposition **by** when there is an article (**a/an/the**), a possessive adjective (**my, your**, etc) or a possessive case before the means of transport.

**on the train** (NOT: ~~by the train~~)

**in your car** (NOT: ~~by your car~~)

**on the six o'clock bus**, **on the plane**, **in Eric's car**



*There were a lot of people on the platform.*

### 3 Fill in the correct preposition: *on*, *in* or *at*.

- We were ► **in** the middle of the ocean when we realised something was wrong.
- Susan lives ..... 48, Edmonton Street.
- We spent the whole day ..... the seaside.
- Ian had to go to the bank ..... foot.
- The weather ..... Greece is always warm and sunny ..... summer.
- You have to be ..... the airport two hours before departure.
- The telephone is ..... the left of the computer.
- The dentist is ..... the third floor.
- The party is ..... Megan's house ..... King Street.
- My mum is still ..... work and my dad is ..... the train coming home.
- My favourite dish is not ..... the menu.
- What are you hiding ..... your hands?
- He's ..... bed with the flu today.
- There was a piece of paper ..... the bottom of the box.
- Did you read about the new law ..... the newspaper today?

### 4 Fill in the correct preposition.

(A)

My friend and I were **1)** ► **at** home talking about holidays. She wanted to spend her holidays **2)** ..... the seaside, but I prefer visiting big cities. We looked **3)** ..... a travel magazine and decided to go to Barcelona, as it is a beautiful city which is **4)** ..... the coast. Now, we have to choose whether to go **5)** ..... train or **6)** ..... plane.

(B)

Can you please put all your books **1)** ..... that box? Why do you leave everything **2)** ..... your bed? Your room is so messy! Do it now, because we'll be **3)** ..... Sally's house all afternoon.

(C)

As I was sitting **1)** ..... a bus yesterday, I looked **2)** ..... the window and saw someone running **3)** ..... the bus. I told the driver, who stopped the bus immediately. The man got **4)** ..... the bus, thanked the driver, took some money **5)** ..... his pocket, paid the bus fare and sat down **6)** ..... a seat.

# Prepositions of Place and Movement

3

## 5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Mary's coming ..... the 9 o'clock train.  
A in      **B on**      C by
- 2 Who's the man standing .....?  
A opposite      B out      C outside
- 3 He was ..... the cinema, watching a film with his friends.  
A at      B in      C out of
- 4 The child was holding an ice cream ..... his hands.  
A on      B in      C between
- 5 The actor is standing ..... thirty fans who are waiting for an autograph.  
A between      B beyond      C among
- 6 The thief got in the house ..... the chimney.  
A through      B below      C in
- 7 My parents live ..... a farm in the country.  
A in      B at      C on
- 8 We went to a restaurant but there was nothing ..... the menu that I liked.  
A on      B in      C at
- 9 Andrew lives ..... 89, Ark Street.  
A in      B on      C at
- 10 Henry's driving from Chicago ..... Washington tomorrow.  
A in      B to      C until
- 11 Visit our menswear department ..... the first floor.  
A on      B in      C at
- 12 The thief is running ..... his car but the policemen are faster than him.  
A through      B towards      C opposite
- 13 I had to wait for 45 minutes ..... the bus stop today.  
A in      B on      C at
- 14 They spent four years ..... university studying psychology.  
A at      B in      C to
- 15 Is he ..... the next train?  
A at      B in      C on

## 6 Underline the correct item.

Patrick and Fiona used to live 1) in/at London, but now they live 2) in/on a charming village 3) in/at the Highlands. The village is very small, so they go everywhere 4) on/in foot or 5) by/in bike. On Sundays, they walk from their house 6) to/at the park, and then they make a stop 7) on/at the lake for a picnic. Fiona loves walking 8) above/across the beautiful white bridge, and Patrick loves to sit 9) on/at the wooden bench that overlooks the lake. Fiona and Patrick love their new life so much they visit London only at Christmas. They go shopping 10) along/on Marylebone High Street, and then they walk 11) around/over Regent's Park. However, once Christmas is over, they cannot wait to go 12) in/back to their little village.

## 7 Look at the picture and underline the correct preposition.

The teacher is 1) above/ among the children helping them. There are books and boxes 2) over/on the shelves 3) behind/past the children. There are many crayons 4) in/on the children's box. Ellie, in the blue T-shirt, is sitting 5) between/ among her friends, Ron and Pamela. Ron is putting his hand 6) in/over the box to pick up a crayon.



## Speaking

Find a picture. Describe it. Use *prepositions of place and movement*.

## At

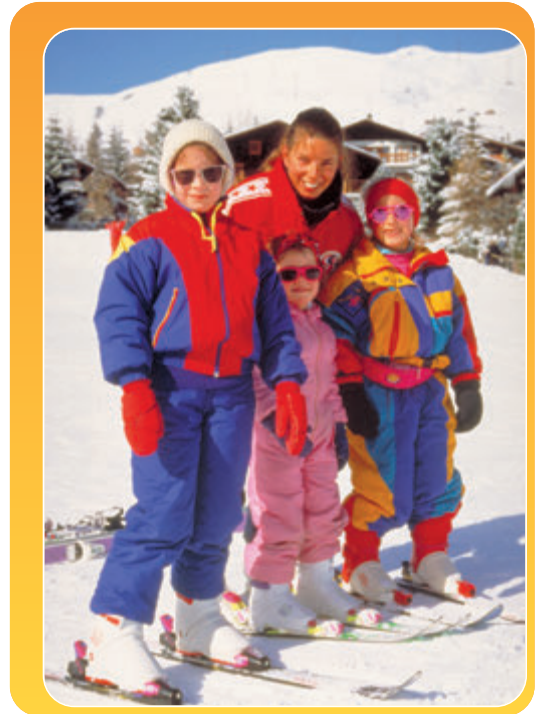
|                     |                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| the time: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

## In

|                     |                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| months:             | <i>in March/July, etc</i>                                                                                          |
| seasons:            | <i>in (the) spring/summer/<br/>autumn/winter</i>                                                                   |
| years:              | <i>in 1998/2004, etc</i>                                                                                           |
| centuries:          | <i>in the 21st century</i>                                                                                         |
| in the expressions: | <i>in the morning/<br/>afternoon/evening<br/>in an hour<br/>in a minute<br/>in a week/few days/<br/>month/year</i> |

## On

|                                    |                                         |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| days:                              | <i>on Monday,<br/>on New Year's Day</i> |
| dates:                             | <i>on 3rd June</i>                      |
| specific part of a<br>certain day: | <i>on Friday morning</i>                |
| adjective + day:                   | <i>on a cold day</i>                    |



*They often go skiing in winter.*

## Note:

- We use the prepositions **from ... to/till/until** to show duration.  
*She works from 9 to/till/until 5 every day.*
- We use the preposition **in** when we want to say how long it takes to do something.  
*He finished his homework in half an hour.*  
*Their new house will be ready in a year.*
- Prepositions of time are **not** used:
  - a) with the words **today, tomorrow, tonight** and **yesterday**. *I'll call you tomorrow morning.*
  - b) with the words **this, last, next, every, all, some, each, one, and any**.  
*He visits his uncle every Friday.*



# Prepositions of Time

3

## 1 Underline the correct item.

- 1 He was still at/in home when I called.
- 2 I spent the evening relaxing on/in my armchair and watching TV.
- 3 The children came running at/round the corner of Woodside Road.
- 4 Were you travelling by/in your car when the accident happened?
- 5 Was Shakespeare born in/on the 16th century?
- 6 He moved house in/on 1994.
- 7 He ran across/along the road and a car nearly hit him.
- 8 The woman walked out of/off the house and got into her car.
- 9 Jack is in/at hospital with a broken arm.
- 10 I saw the job advertised in/on today's newspaper.

## 2 Fill in the correct *preposition*, where necessary.

- 1 A: Let's meet ▶ in half an hour.  
B: I won't have time to finish my homework. Can we meet later?
- 2 A: What did you do ..... Christmas?  
B: Well, we all gathered and had dinner together.
- 3 A: Where are you going tonight?  
B: I'll be ..... my grandmother's till 10 if you need me.
- 4 A: Sherry wants to go ..... home.  
B: She must be really tired.
- 5 A: The first day of summer is ..... June 21st.  
B: Really? I didn't know that.
- 6 A: The results of the test will be out ..... three months.  
B: I can hardly wait.
- 7 A: Are you working ..... next week?  
B: No, I'm going on holiday.
- 8 A: ..... autumn, we usually have rain and cold winds.  
B: Really? In Italy, sometimes, we don't see rain until December.

- 9 A: When's Amy's birthday?  
B: I'm not sure. I think it's ..... September.
- 10 A: Are the banks open on Saturdays?  
B: Yes. They're open ..... nine ..... two.
- 11 A: How do you get to work every day?  
B: I usually go ..... train. I get off ..... Baker Street and then walk to work.
- 12 A: Did you like the restaurant you went to last night?  
B: I sure did. There were so many dishes ..... the menu, I couldn't decide what to have.

## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We saw him ..... last night.  
☒ A —                      B on                      C at
- 2 The book had to be finished ..... thirty days.  
A in                      B —                      C at
- 3 He bought a beautiful bunch of flowers for his mother ..... Mother's Day.  
A in                      B on                      C at
- 4 He has trouble sleeping and is always awake ..... dawn.  
A in                      B on                      C at
- 5 She always has a cup of hot coffee ..... the mornings.  
A on                      B at                      C in
- 6 There were aeroplanes flying ..... our heads as we were approaching the airport.  
A on                      B on top of                      C above
- 7 They drove ..... a tunnel to get to the station.  
A below                      B against                      C through
- 8 He spent most of his life ..... sea, travelling all over the world.  
A on                      B in                      C at
- 9 William met Robbie ..... lunchtime.  
A during                      B at                      C in
- 10 Are you coming ..... your car or his?  
A by                      B with                      C in



# 4

## Subject/Object Pronouns

|                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Subject Pronouns | I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they   |
| Object Pronouns  | me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them |

- Subject pronouns go before verbs as subjects. *I am John.*
- Object pronouns go after verbs or prepositions as objects. *Tell him to close the window.*

In short answers and after **as** and **than**, we use an **object pronoun** (informal) or a **subject pronoun + auxiliary verb** (formal).

*"I really enjoy swimming in the summer." "Me too. /I do too."*  
*Harry writes better than me/than I do.*



*These are puppies. Look at them!*  
*They are cute.*

### 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject* or *object pronoun*.

- A: Hasn't Liam finished his homework yet?  
B: No, ► *he* hasn't. ► *He* is still working on ► *it* upstairs.
- A: Do you like Emma's new shoes? ..... cost a fortune!  
B: Yes, ..... do. .... look really good on .....
- A: How does John know Sally?  
B: ..... met ..... at work. .... sit next to each other.
- A: Do you want to go to an Italian or a Chinese restaurant?  
B: ..... really don't mind. .... both sound great to .....
- A: That's the dog that bit ..... Be careful!  
B: Are ..... sure? ..... doesn't look that dangerous to .....
- A: Does Jane like her new neighbours?  
B: No. .... is angry with ..... because ..... keep playing loud music late at night.
- A: Where were .....? ..... was looking for ..... everywhere!  
B: ..... was at Jack's house. .... needed help with his maths homework.
- A: Do you know Mr Johnson?  
B: Yes, ..... know ..... very well. He lives next door to .....
- A: I can't find my book. .... is a big, blue one.  
B: Mark must have taken ..... by mistake. .... was here last.
- A: We saw Ross and Cathy in their new car.  
B: When did ..... buy .....?
- A: Can ..... tell ..... where the train station is, please?  
B: Sure. .... is just round the corner. .... can't miss .....
- A: ..... like Mike a lot.  
B: ..... too. .... is my best friend.
- A: Does Claire like London?  
B: No, ..... doesn't like ..... very much. .... says ..... 's too big and noisy.
- A: Who's that man? Have ..... seen ..... before?  
B: No, ..... 'm afraid ..... don't know .....

# Reflexive Pronouns

4

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| I → myself     | we → ourselves    |
| you → yourself | you → yourselves  |
| he → himself   | they → themselves |
| she → herself  |                   |
| it → itself    |                   |



*He caught the fish himself.*

We use reflexive pronouns:

- with verbs such as **behave**, **burn**, **cut**, **enjoy**, **hurt**, **introduce**, **kill**, **look at**, **teach** or with prepositions when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.

*Mark (subject) burnt himself (object) as he was cooking.*

- with the preposition **by** when we mean *alone/without company* or *without help* (on one's own).

*He painted the living room by himself/on his own.*

- in the following expressions: **enjoy yourself** (have a good time), **behave yourself** (be good), **help yourself** (you are welcome to take something if you want).

*Help yourself to some cake.*

- to emphasise the noun or the pronoun of a sentence. They usually come after the noun or pronoun they emphasise.

*I myself built the cabinet.* (I built the cabinet. Not somebody else.)

*Susan met Nelson Mandela himself.* (Susan met Nelson Mandela, not somebody else.)

**Note:**

- We do not normally use reflexive pronouns with the verbs **concentrate**, **feel**, **meet** and **relax**.

*You need to concentrate.*

(NOT: You need to concentrate yourself.)

- The verbs **dress**, **wash** and **shave** are not normally followed by a reflexive pronoun. However, we can use a reflexive pronoun with these verbs when we want to show that someone did something with a lot of effort.

*He woke up, washed his face and then shaved.*

*Although she had a broken hand, she managed to dress herself.*

**BUT:** we always say **dry myself**.

**Each other** means *one another*.

Study the following examples:



*They are looking at themselves in the mirror.*



*They are looking at each other.*

# 4

## Reflexive Pronouns

### 2 Fill in the correct *reflexive pronouns* or *each other*.

- 1 A: Should I help little Katie get ready?  
B: No. She knows how to dress .....
- 2 A: I'm starving. Have you got anything to eat?  
B: There are some sandwiches in the fridge. Help .....
- 3 A: Are you going with Tom and Jessica to the shopping centre?  
B: Not this time. They are going by .....
- 4 A: Have you heard from Tim?  
B: Yes, we often talk to ..... on the phone.
- 5 A: Why is there blood on your shirt?  
B: I cut ..... shaving this morning.
- 6 A: Did you have a nice time at the party?  
B: Yes, we really enjoyed .....
- 7 A: Did Philip go to Spanish classes?  
B: No, he taught .....
- 8 A: Do you need to turn off the kettle?  
B: Oh, no. It will actually turn ..... off when it has boiled.
- 9 A: Does Emma help Dave learn how to play the piano?  
B: Yes. Actually they help ..... with everything.

### 3 Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with the correct *reflexive pronouns*.



1 He has made the dish .....

4 They made their costumes .....



2 They are enjoying .....



5 Max likes to treat ..... to a pizza at least once a week.



3 Brenda weighs ..... on the scales every day.

6 After losing the game, Alice just wanted to be by .....



## Possessive Adjectives/Pronouns

| Possessive Adjectives |         | Possessive Pronouns |          |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|
| my                    | our     | mine                | ours     |
| your                  | your    | yours               | yours    |
| his                   | } their | his                 | } theirs |
| her                   |         | hers                |          |
| its                   |         | —                   |          |

- Both **possessive adjectives** and **possessive pronouns** can be used to talk about ownership or the relationship between people. Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns, whereas possessive pronouns are not.

*This is my bag. It's mine.*

- We normally use possessive adjectives with parts of the body and clothes.

*Jane twisted her ankle.*

*He put on his jacket and left.*

We use **the** and not possessive adjectives with **prepositional phrases**, mostly when we are talking about things that happen to parts of people's bodies, for example blows, pains, etc. Verbs usually used in this pattern are: **hit, punch, slap, bite, touch, pat, sting**, etc.

*The bee stung her on the hand.*

*He patted the dog on the head.*

- We use the word **own** in the following structures to emphasise the fact that something belongs to someone.

**noun + of + my/your, etc + own**

**my/your, etc + own + noun**

*I have a room of my own.*

*OR I have my own room.*

**Note:** **its** = possessive adjective

*The cat broke its leg.*

**it's** = it is or it has

*It's (It is) raining.*

*It's (It has) got a private swimming pool.*

## Possessive Case

The **possessive case** can be used to talk about ownership or the relationship between people. It is formed in two ways:

### a) with 's/' for people or animals

- singular nouns + 's *Mary's dog*
- plural nouns ending in -s + ' *the boys' bikes*
- plural nouns not ending in -s + 's *the men's department*
- compound nouns + 's *my brother-in-law's car*
- We use 's after the last of two or more names to show common possession. *Tom and Stacey's flat.* (The flat belongs to both of them.)
- We use 's after each name to show individual possession. *Luke's and Sam's boats.* (Each man has his own boat.)

### b) with of for inanimate things

- of + inanimate thing or abstract noun *the roof of the house, the price of fame*
- a/the/this/that + noun + of + possessive pronoun/possessive case *She's a friend of mine.*  
*This is a friend of Peter's.*

### Note:

When we refer to a certain place or time, the possessive case is formed as follows:

- phrase of place (shop/home/business, etc) + 's *at the baker's* (we mean the shop)  
*at Lee's* (house)
- phrase showing length of time/specific moment or event + 's/' *a three hours' sleep, today's paper*
- We can use either 's or of when we talk about places or organisations. *Spain's population* **OR** *the population of Spain*



### 1 Connect the nouns using 's, (') or of.

- bicycle/Billy ► *Billy's bicycle*
- England/the Queen .....
- classroom/the children .....
- MP3 player/my brother .....
- France/capital .....
- dogs/the neighbours .....
- car/Ryan and Holly .....
- top/tower .....

### 2 Fill in the correct *possessive adjectives* or *possessive pronouns*.

- A: I'm sure I just saw a cat in the garden. Is it ► *yours*?  
B: We've got five cats, so it probably was one of ..... . What colour was ..... fur?
- A: If we don't leave for the airport now, we'll miss ..... flight.  
B: OK. I'll go and get ..... bags.
- A: I like your jumper. Is it new?  
B: No, it isn't ..... . I borrowed it from ..... sister.
- A: Why did you lend Ralph ..... car?  
B: Because ..... is still at the garage.
- A: I can't find ..... mobile phone anywhere.  
B: If we try calling it from ....., then we might be able to hear it.
- A: The Browns must be very rich. .... house is really huge.  
B: Yes, and ..... new car must have cost a fortune.

### 3 Fill in the gaps with *my, your ... own*. Use *of* where necessary.

- If I had a laptop ► *of my own*, I could do a lot of work at home.
- My dog has a mind ..... and hardly ever obeys me.
- When the twins grow up, they'll need rooms .....
- Emma hopes to buy ..... flat as soon as she gets a job.
- I don't need to borrow my dad's car because I've got a car .....

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

- There are dark clouds in the sky. It looks like ► *it's* going to rain.
- She liked the look of the new house with ..... high ceilings and beautiful garden.
- Look! The dog is chasing ..... own tail!
- Come on! ..... time to go!
- The car is very comfortable. I just don't like ..... colour.



### 5 Complete the sentences with *the* or a *possessive adjective*.

- Billy hit ► *his* head on the open cupboard door.
- The dog bit me on ..... leg as I was running away.
- The shoes on ..... feet were far too big for her.
- I broke ..... leg while skiing down the mountain.
- The teacher patted him on ..... head.

### 6 Fill in the correct *pronouns* or *possessives*.

New Message

Hi Mary,

Thank you for 1) ► *your* email. The children started school last week and 2) ..... are actually enjoying 3) ..... here. 4) ..... have already made a few friends that live in the neighbourhood. However, 5) ..... all miss 6) ..... very much.

Don't worry — 7) ..... am happy that 8) ..... gave Sally and John 9) ..... email address. I was planning to ask you for 10) ..... anyway. Once 11) ..... get settled in, 12) ..... 'll invite all of 13) ..... over to see 14) ..... new home. I know it is quite a long drive but, you can stay the whole weekend.

Please write to 15) ..... soon.

Love,  
Pamela



**This, these, that and those** are used as demonstrative adjectives when they are followed by a noun and as pronouns when they are not followed by a noun.

***This bag** is made of leather.* (demonstrative adjective)

***That** is made of plastic.* (pronoun)



Is this the report Mr Smith was talking about?

**This/These** are used:

- for people or things which are near us.  
***This** is my new car.*
- for present or future situations.  
*I'm going to Spain **this** weekend.*
- to refer to something we are about to mention.  
*Look at **this**. It's really beautiful.*
- to introduce oneself on the phone or to introduce people.  
*"Hello? **This** is Jackie." "Dad, **this** is Mary."*
- when the speaker is in or near the place he/she is referring to. ***This** office isn't big enough.*

**That/Those** are used:

- for people or things which are not near us. ***That** lady over there is my grandma.*
- for past situations.  
***That** was a great party.*
- to refer back to something mentioned before.  
*"She got married!"  
"That's great!"*

## 1 Fill in this, that, these or those.

1



2



3



## 2 Fill in the gaps with this, that, these or those.

- "I got a promotion!"  
".....'s wonderful! Congratulations!"
- "Who's ..... outside?"  
"It's just the gardener."
- I'm just having one of ..... days when everything goes wrong.
- Hello, ..... is Clara. Can I speak to Bob please?
- ..... shoes are too tight. Can I have a bigger size?
- ..... is the happiest day of my life!
- My grandparents tell me that life was difficult in ..... days.
- ..... lady over there just dropped her scarf.

## Writing

Write a short email to your English penfriend. Write about how you spent your weekend, what you did, where you went, who with, etc. Use *pronouns* and *possessives*. Swap papers with your partner. Find all pronouns and possessives in your partner's email. Identify them.