

SPARK

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

2



Grammar

Spark 2 Grammar Book

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Express Publishing



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The verb 'to be'



*I'm Mandy and this is Alice.
We are friends. Alice is from Mexico, but I am from Canada.*



*Are they at school?
No, they aren't.
They're at the park.*

Long Form		Short Form	
I am	we are	I'm	we're
you are	you are	you're	you're
he is	} they are	he's	} they're
she is		she's	
it is		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.
Helena is from Sweden. She is seventeen years old.
- We normally use the short form of the verb **to be** (*'m, 's, 're*) when we speak.
John! It's so nice to see you again!
- 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**.
Is she your friend? Yes, she is. (NOT: Yes, ~~she is my friend.~~)
- We use the long form of the verb **to be** in **positive short answers**.
Are you tired? Yes, I am. (NOT: Yes, ~~I'm.~~)
- We use the short form of the verb **to be** in **negative short answers**.
Is he your teacher? No, he isn't. (NOT: No, ~~he is not.~~)

1 The verb 'to be'

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

	Long form	Short form
1	He <i>is</i> clever.	He <i>'s</i> clever.
2	They young.	They young.
3	I Clare.	I Clare.
4	You not a student.	You a student.
5	We from Paris.	We from Paris.
6	I not happy.	I happy.
7	She a teacher.	She a teacher.
8	It not a laptop.	It a laptop.

2 Look at the table and answer the questions.

	Country	Age	Job
Carla	Brazil	20	university student
Alex	Russia	30	teacher
Guillermo	Spain	40	doctor
Miranda	the USA	40	teacher

- Is Carla Russian?
No, she isn't. She's Brazilian.
- Is Carla thirty years old?
.....
- Are Alex and Miranda doctors?
.....
- Is Guillermo a university student?
.....
- Are Guillermo and Miranda twenty years old?
.....
- Is Alex from Spain?
.....
- Is Carla a teacher?
.....

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

- A: Gary *is* a fireman.
B: *Is he* old?
A: No, *he isn't. He is* young.



- A: Lucy a teacher.
B: at school now?
A: Yes,

- A: This my cat!
B: a boy?
A: No,
..... a girl.



- A: Michael a tennis player.
B: tall?
A: Yes,

- A: Sarah and Vicky sisters.
B: at school?
A: No,
..... at home.



4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be.

Hi, my name 1) *is* Alice. I
2) a music student and I
3) seventeen years old. My
favourite instrument 4)
the violin. This 5) my
best friend Kate and she
6) sixteen years old.
Kate 7) also a music
student. We 8) in
the same class at school.



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

- 1 A: *Are* you a footballer?
B: No, I I a basketball player.
- 2 A: that a DVD player?
B: No, it It a laptop.
- 3 A: they sunglasses?
B: No, they They goggles.
- 4 A: that a mirror?
B: Yes, it
- 5 A: Frank from Germany?
B: No, he He from England.
- 6 A: your skateboards new?
B: Yes, they
- 7 A: she a doctor?
B: No, she She a nurse.
- 8 A: you from Portugal?
B: Yes, I I Portuguese.

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

Martin: Hi! I 1) *'m* Martin and I 2) from France.

Louise: Hello! I 3) Louise and I 4) from England. Pleased to meet you. This 5) my friend, Fiona.

Martin: Hi, Fiona! 6) you from the USA?

Fiona: No, I 7) not. I 8) from England, too. We 9) both English.

Louise: 10) you from Paris, Martin?

Martin: Yes, I 11) I 12) you and Fiona from London?

Louise: No, we 13) We 14) from Liverpool.

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

.....

email

Hi!

I 1) *'m* Juan, your new pen-friend. I 2) eleven years old and I 3) from Spain. My brother Pedro 4) thirteen years old and he 5) really good at football! David Beckham 6) his favourite player. My parents 7) Carlos and Maria and they 8) both forty-five years old. They 9) primary school teachers. My best friend 10) Melinda. We 11) in the same school, but we 12) in the same class. What about you? Write soon!

Juan

Speaking

8 Look at the prompts. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- What/your/name?
- How old/you?
- When/your/birthday?
- Where/you/from?
- What/your/favourite colour?

A: *What's your name?*

B: *My name is George. What's your name? etc*

Writing

9 Write an email to your new e-pal talking about you and your family. Use Ex. 7 as a model.

.....

Hi,

I'm Mary and I'm fourteen years old ...

The verb 'have got'



A: *Have they got a flat?*

B: *No, they haven't. They've got a house.*

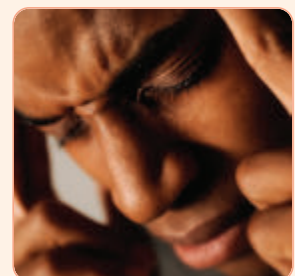


A: *Has Meg got fair hair?*

B: *Yes, she has. She's got fair hair and blue eyes.*



He's got two children.



I've got a headache.

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 } have got	You } 've got	You } have not got	You } haven't got
He } has got	He } 's got	He } has not got	He } hasn't got
She } has got	She } 's got	She } has not got	She } hasn't got
It } has got	It } 's got	It } has not got	It } hasn't got
We } have got	We } 've got	We } have not got	We } haven't got
You } have got	You } 've got	You } have not got	You } haven't got
They } have got	They } 've got	They } have not got	They } haven't got

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.

Use

We use the verb **have got**:

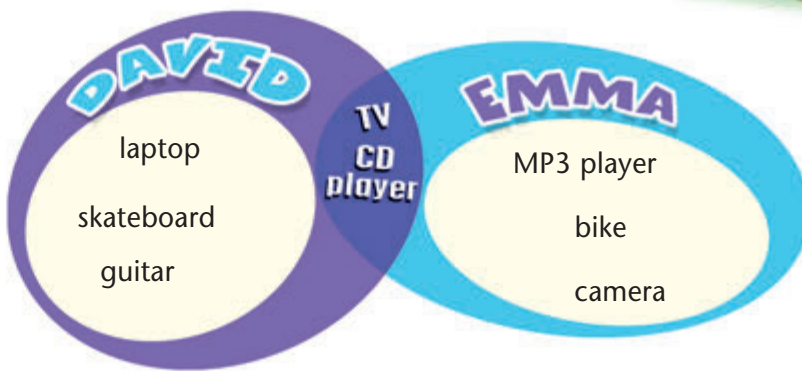
- to show that something belongs to someone.
We've got two goldfish and a cat.
- to describe people, animals or things.
Eagles have got big wings.
- to talk about relationships.
Have you got a twin brother?
- with the following expressions: *I've got a headache/stomachache/toothache, etc, I've got a temperature, I've got a cough, I've got a cold, I've got a problem.*

Notes:

- In short answers we do not use **got**.
Have you got a pet? Yes, I have.
(NOT: Yes, I ~~have got~~.)
- *He's a singer.* (He is)
He's got a brother. (He has)
- We use **got** more in the present and not so often in the past tense.
She had a bike when she was eight.
(NOT: *She had got a ...* – it is less common)

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

- 1 David **s** got a laptop.
- 2 Emma got a guitar.
- 3 They got a DVD player.
- 4 David got a mobile phone.
- 5 Emma got an MP3 player.
- 6 They got a TV.



b) In pairs, tell your partner what each person has got.

c) Which of these have you got? Which of these things haven't you got? Write sentences.

11 Ask and answer, as in the example.

1 Amy/blue eyes?
Has Amy got blue eyes?
No, she hasn't.



2 Jack and Paula/
bicycles?
.....
.....

3 Cindy/a camera ?
.....
.....



4 they/schoolbags?
.....
.....

5 Mr Kennedy/a beard?
.....
.....



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

- 1 A: *Have* Barry and Vicky got a TV?
B: Yes, they
- 2 A: you got a big garden?
B: No, I
- 3 A: Sarah got an evening dress?
B: Yes, she
- 4 A: your mum got a laptop?
B: No, she
- 5 A: Mr and Mrs Little got children?
B: Yes, they
- 6 A: you got a cold?
B: Yes, I I feel terrible.
- 7 A: your sister got brown eyes?
B: No, she
- 8 A: your dad got a red car?
B: No, he His car is blue.
- 9 A: Andrew got a big bedroom?
B: Yes, he
- 10 A: your brothers got mobile phones?
B: No, they

1 The verb 'have got'

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



DVD player	X	✓	X	✓
TV	✓	✓	✓	✓
guitar	✓	X	✓	X

- 1 *Joe has got a TV and a guitar. He hasn't got a DVD player.*
- 2
- 3
- 4

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

A: *Has Joe got a DVD player?*
 B: *No, he hasn't. etc.*

14 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs *be* or *have* (got).

Julia: Hi! I 1) 'm Julia. What 2) your name?
 Ted: My name 3) Ted.
 Julia: Where 4) you from?
 Ted: I 5) from Rome.
 Julia: I 6) from Paris. 7) you any brothers or sisters?
 Ted: Yes, I 8) I 9) two brothers. What about you?
 Julia: No, I 10), but I 11) lots of pets!

15 Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verbs *be* or *have got*.

Hi! I 1) 'm Melissa. I 2) fifteen years old and I 3) from Mexico. My mum 4) Helen and she 5) thirty-nine years old. She 6) a secretary. My dad, Pablo, 7) forty-five and he 8) an English teacher. He 9) lots of books! Tracy 10) my sister and she 11) ten years old. She 12) tall and she 13) very long blonde hair! We 14) a cat, too! We call it Tina. Tina 15) brown fur and she 16) really cute!



16 Write true sentences about you.

- 1 I/from Italy
.....
- 2 I/two brothers
.....
- 3 My mum/a teacher
.....
- 4 My dad/a car
.....
- 5 We/a big house
.....

Speaking

17 Ask each other about your personal belongings.

A: *Have you got a camera?*
 B: *Yes, I have. etc.*

Writing

18 Use your partner's answers to write about what he/she *has/hasn't got*.

Laura has got a camera. She hasn't got ...

Subject/Object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

This is our dog Barry. Look at him! Isn't he cute? He is big, but he is only two. We love him and he loves us very much.



We use **personal subject pronouns** before verbs:

- instead of nouns.
This house is really big! It has got five bedrooms! (It = the house)
- instead of names.
Beth is from Ireland. She is my best friend. (She = Beth)

We use **object pronouns** after:

- verbs.
We've got four dogs. We take them for a walk every day.
- prepositions.
Look at me!

19 Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with the correct **subject** or **object pronouns**, as in the example.

1 Look at him.
He is a doctor.



2 Look at
..... is a hummingbird.



3 Look at
..... is a teacher.



4 Look at
..... are singers.



20 Fill in the gaps with the correct **subject/object pronouns**.

- 1 Look at me! I can ride a bike.
- 2 This is Jim. is my cousin.
- 3 Jessica is beautiful today. Look at!
- 4 I've got a problem. Can help?
- 5 Look at They can play tennis so well!
- 6 This is my skateboard. is red.

21 Read the dialogue. Then write what the **underlined pronouns** mean.

Becky: Have 1) you got a dress for the party?
Sandy: Yes, 2) I have but 3) it's really old! What about 4) you?
Becky: No, I haven't. Let's go shopping then!
Sandy: Great idea! Alice can join 5) us too!
Becky: Perfect! 6) She's got good taste!
Sandy: Here's the phone. Call 7) her!

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>Sandy</u> | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 3 | | |

1 Plurals

Plurals

- Most nouns take -s to form the plural.



a kitten



two kittens

- Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o take -es to form the plural.

gas → gases, glass → glasses,
brush → brushes, match → matches,
fox → foxes, tomato → tomatoes



a torch



two torches

- BUT** Some nouns ending in -o take only -s.

photo → photos, video → videos,
hippo → hippos, rhino → rhinos,
radio → radios

- Nouns ending in a vowel + y take -s in the plural.



a boy



two boys

- Nouns ending in a consonant + y drop the -y and take -ies in the plural.



a butterfly



two butterflies

- Nouns ending in -f or -fe drop the -f or the -fe and take -ves in the plural.

thief → thieves, wife → wives



a knife



three knives

- BUT** Some nouns ending in -f or -fe take only -s.

giraffe → giraffes, cliff → cliffs,
roof → roofs

Irregular Plurals

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

22 Write the plural.

Singular	Plural
1 window	windows
2 woman	
3 wife	
4 baby	
5 mouse	

Singular	Plural
6 tooth	
7 brush	
8 watch	
9 jacket	
10 boy	

23 Complete the table.

- sock • shelf • potato • foot • roof
- mouse • knife • city • tomato • man
- cherry • country • watch • sheep
- hat • pillow • cliff • grape • curtain
- child • strawberry • dress • photo • goose

-s	socks,
-es
-ies
-ves
irregular

24 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Jack's got two and a cat.
A goldfish **B** goldfish C goldfishes
- 2 have got really long necks.
A Giraffes B Giraves C Giraffe
- 3 My grandfather has got lots of on his farm.
A geoses B goose C geese
- 4 The in the photo are very cute!
A babys B babies C baby
- 5 Mary's got two and a girl.
A boys B boy C boyes
- 6 Give me five and four bananas, please.
A tomatos B tomato C tomatoes

25 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.



1 It is a fox.



They are foxes.



2 He is a man.



.....



3 It is a chair.



.....



4 It is a deer.



.....

26 Circle the odd one out. Explain why.

- 1 city – baby – lady – **boy**
boys – we add -s to form its plural
- 2 cliff – thief – knife – wife
- 3 child – deer – cat – foot
- 4 class – radio – watch – box
- 5 sheep – deer – fish – mouse

Speaking

27 Use the plural form of the circled words from Ex.26 to make sentences.

The boys in my class are very tall.

1 There is/There are – Some/Any

There is/There are

Affirmative	Negative	
	Long Form	Short Form
There is	There is not	There isn't
There are	There are not	There aren't

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



There is a piano in the living room. It's big. There's also a fireplace and a coffee table. Is there a TV? No, there isn't. There aren't any armchairs, but there are two sofas. There are some cushions on them. Are there any people in the room? No, there aren't.

- We use **there is** to list things in the singular.
There's a book, a laptop and a pencil case on the desk. (NOT: ~~There are~~ a book, a laptop and ...)
- We use **there are** to list things in the plural. **There are** hasn't got a short form.
There are ten desks, twenty chairs and two windows in the classroom.
- We use **there + be** to mention something for the first time or to say that something or someone exists. We use **it + be** to give more details about something or someone that has already been mentioned.
There is some cake on the kitchen table. It is for you.

Some/Any

Determiners	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	some	some
Negative	not any/no	not any/no
Interrogative	any	any

- We use **some** in affirmative sentences with:
 - plural countable nouns.**
There are some strawberries in the fridge.
 - uncountable nouns.**
There is some soup in the pot.
- We use **any** in negative and interrogative sentences with:
 - plural countable nouns.**
Are there any biscuits in the jar?
 - uncountable nouns.**
There isn't any sugar in the tea.



There are some eggs in the basket. Is there any orange juice in the jug? No, there isn't, but there is some milk. There is no bread but there's some cheese and some butter.

Note: We can use **no** instead of **not any** in negative sentences.

There is no milk in the bottle. (= There isn't any milk in the bottle.)

28 Look at the picture and fill in *there is/ isn't, there are/aren't* and *some/any*.



- 1 *There isn't* a washing machine in the kitchen, but a fridge.
- 2 a cooker in the kitchen, but a microwave oven.
- 3 chairs in the kitchen, but cupboards.
- 4 flowers in the kitchen, but a plant.
- 5 food on the table.
- 6 people in the kitchen.

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

- 1 flowers / in the vase? – No
A: *Are there any flowers in the vase?*
B: *No, there aren't any flowers in the vase.*
- 2 people / room? – Yes
A:
B:
- 3 cheese / in the fridge? – No
A:
B:
- 4 plates / in the cupboard? – No
A:
B:
- 5 milk / in the bottle? – Yes
A:
B:

30 Look at the pictures and the nouns in the list. Write the differences, as in the example.

- curtains • fireplace • sofa • clock • photos • chairs • lamp • books • television



There are some curtains on the window in picture A, but there aren't any curtains on the window in picture B.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 There is/There are – Some/Any

31 Underline the correct word, as in the example.

- 1 There is any/some juice in the fridge.
- 2 There aren't any/some clothes in the wardrobe.
- 3 Are there any/some chairs in the living room?
- 4 There are any/some cherries in the bowl.
- 5 Are there any/some glasses on the table?
- 6 There is any/some garlic in the salad.

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

- 1 There is a flower in the vase.
There are some flowers in the vases.
- 2 There aren't any books on the tables.
There isn't a book on the table.
- 3 Is there a cushion on the sofa?
.....
- 4 There aren't any trees in the parks.
.....
- 5 Are there any plates in the cupboards?
.....
- 6 There is a pen on the desk.
.....

33 Complete the dialogue with *there is (n't)/are* or *is/are there*.

- A: Hello, I wonder if you can help me. 1) *Are there* any good sports clothes shops near here?
- B: Yes, 2) 3) a Nike store on Oxford Street. 4) also a Puma shop on the next street. They sell trainers, shorts and much more.
- A: Thank you. One last question, 5) an Indian restaurant near here, too?
- B: No, 6), but 7) an Italian restaurant that serves great spaghetti and salad.
- A: Thank you.
- B: You're welcome.

34 Fill in the gaps with *there* or *it*.

- 1 *There* is a letter for you. *It* is probably from your cousin.
- 2 Alice! Come here! is someone here to see you. I think is your friend, Darren.
- 3 A: Is a park near here?
B: Yes, is. is only five-minutes walk away.
- 4 is a jacket on the sofa. is Lisa's, isn't it?
- 5 Look! is a rainbow in the sky. is really beautiful.

35 Complete the email with the correct form of *there is* and *there are*.

email

Hi John,

How are you? We're in our new house now. It's great. I'm so happy!

In the garden, 1) *there is* a swimming pool. The house has two floors. On the ground floor 2) a kitchen, a dining room, a study and a living room. In the living room, 3) a lovely old fireplace. 4) any bedrooms downstairs.

On the first floor, 5) three bedrooms and two bathrooms. In one of the bedrooms, 6) a computer, so I have a quiet place to play all my computer games. 7) a computer in your bedroom?

I hope you can visit me this summer and see the house for yourself.

Take care,
James

Speaking

36 In pairs, ask each other questions about what *there is/are* in your house.

Writing

37 Write a short email to your friend describing your house. Use Ex. 35 as a model.

This/These – That/Those



A: **This** is a nice book!
 B: Yes! **These** photos are fantastic!

Look Amy! **That's** grandad's house and **those** are his cows.

Singular	Plural
this  	these  
that  	those  

We use **this/these**:

- for people, animals or things near us.
This is a book. / These are books.
- to introduce people. *Mark, this is Julie Grant.*
- to introduce oneself on the phone.
Hello? This is Amy Peterson speaking.

We use **that/those**:

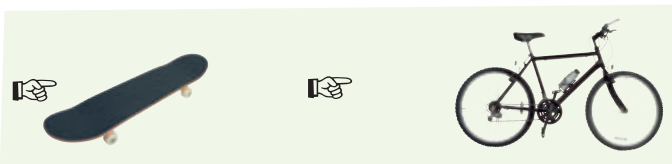
- for people, animals or things far away from us.
That is a helicopter! / Those are helicopters!

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

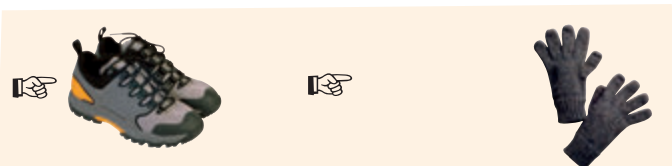
What's this/that? It's an insect. (NOT: ~~This/That~~ is an insect.)

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

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



1 *This* is a skateboard and *that* is a bike.



2 are trainers and are gloves.



3 is a guitar and is a camera.

39 Write the sentences in the plural.

- 1 This is a DVD player. *These are DVD players.*
- 2 That is a laptop.
- 3 This is a skirt.
- 4 That is a foot.
- 5 This is a TV.
- 6 That is a cupboard.

40 Complete with *this, that, these, those*.

- 1 Hello? *This* is Penny Elberton speaking.
- 2 Look at colourful birds in the sky! Aren't they lovely?
- 3 Mum, is my new friend Monica.
- 4 My feet are killing me. shoes are too small.
- 5 Mmm! cake is delicious!
- 6 Who's boy over there? Is he a new student?

Possessive adjectives – Possessive pronouns



- **Possessive adjectives** show:
 - a) that something belongs to someone.
*This is **his** new car.*
 - b) the relationship between two or more people.
*They are **our** grandparents.*
- We put **possessive adjectives** before nouns.
*This is **your** suitcase.*
- **Possessive pronouns** show that something belongs to someone.
Compare: *That is **our** car.* (possessive adjective)
*That car is **ours**.* (possessive pronoun)
- **Possessive pronouns** are not followed by nouns.

Notes:

- There is no possessive pronoun for the personal pronoun **it**.
- We use the patterns *a friend **of mine/yours/his***, etc to mean one of a number of friends.
*Julie is a friend **of mine**.* (NOT: *a friend ~~of me~~*)
*Are Paul and Louise friends **of yours**?* (NOT: *friends ~~of you~~*)
*Jason is out with a friend **of his**.* (NOT: *a friend ~~of him~~*)

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	—
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

its = possessive adjective
*Look at that cat! **Its** tail is very long.*

it's = *it is* or *it has*
*I love your new dress! **It's** (it is) fantastic!*
*Our new house is huge! **It's** (it has) got six bedrooms and a garden.*

41 Choose the correct item, as in the example.

- This is Helen. She is our/us friend.
- A: Whose is this camera?
B: It is **my**/mine.
- Hi! I'm Jeff and this is Fred. **We**/Our are brothers.
- This is Andrew and Sophie. Look at **them**/**their**.
- Lucy and Steve are cousins. This is **their**/**theirs** dog.
- Look at Emma. **Her**/Hers hair is so nice today.

42 Complete the table with the correct possessive adjectives and pronouns.

	adjective	pronoun
1 Lucy	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>
2 Phil		
3 David & Maria		
4 Tom and I		
5 the cat		
6 Sam and you		
7 I		

43 Fill in the appropriate *possessive adjectives/pronouns*, as in the example.

- 1 A: Wow! Look at *her* (she) new dress!
B: Yes, it's very pretty.
- 2 A: Where is Mary?
B: She's out with a friend of (she).
- 3 A: Is this (he) laptop?
B: No, it's (I).
- 4 A: This is (we) new house.
B: It's very nice. Where is (you) bedroom?
- 5 A: Does your dad know Mr Clark?
B: Yes! He's a friend of (he).
- 6 A: Is this your mum? What's (she) name?
B: Stephanie.

44 Underline the correct *possessive adjective or possessive pronoun*.

- A: Hi, Emily! How are you?
B: Hi, Dean! I'm fine. I'm home alone today.
A: Where are **1) your/yours** parents?
B: Oh! They're staying at **2) our/ours** house by the sea.
A: That's nice! Do you want to hang out then?
B: Sure! We can listen to **3) my/mine** new CDs.
A: That's a great idea. I've got some CDs of **4) your/yours**, too.
B: OK. Bring them with you, please.
A: Is the Alicia Keys CD **5) my/mine** or **6) your/yours**?
B: It's **7) my/mine** dad's! Can you bring it as well, please?
A: OK. I'm eating **8) my/mine** breakfast now. I can be at **9) your/yours** place in an hour.
B: That's perfect! See you then.
A: Bye!

45 Fill in the gaps with *its* or *it's*.

- 1 Look at that dog! *Its* ears are very long!
- 2 This isn't her book. his.
- 3 This is a great house! huge.
- 4 Let's go outside. a nice, sunny day.
- 5 I've got a Persian cat. fur is thick and soft.
- 6 "Is that their house?" "No, ours."

46 Read the text, then use *subject/object pronouns, or possessive adjectives/pronouns* to fill in the gaps.



Hi, **1) my** name is Claire.
2) am fourteen years old. Here is a picture of me with two friends of **3)**
4) names are Beth and Erin. Beth is from London. Can you see **5)** on the left?
6) looks so happy! Erin is from Ireland, but **7)** lives in Manchester. **8)** all go to school together and **9)** favourite hobby is dancing! I love **10)** very much!

Speaking

47 In pairs, ask each other about your friends. Ask about:

- name • age • favourite food
- favourite subject

A: *What's your friend's name?*

B: *Mario.*

A: *How old is he? etc*

Writing

48 Write a short paragraph about your friend. Use Ex. 46 as a model.

Possessive Case



This is **Roberta's** laptop.



Look at the **birds'** nest!



This is **Rick and Alan's** dog.



These are **Sandra's and Emma's** children.

To show possession:

- we add an **'s** after names and singular nouns.
Jack's car is new.
The girl's bag is red.
- we add **'** to plural nouns ending in **-s**.
The students' library is on the second floor.
- with an irregular plural noun we add **'s**.
These are the men's cars.
- when the same thing belongs to two or more people, we add **'s** to the last noun.
That is Ted and Natasha's new house. (The house belongs to Ted and Natasha.)
- when two or more things belong to two or more people and we want to show that each person has his/her own thing, we add **'s** to each noun.
Those are Christine's and Jenny's coats. (Christine has a coat and Jenny has a coat, too.)

Other Possessive Forms

- 1 We use **of** to talk about things or parts of things.
The door of the house is open.
(NOT: ~~the house's door~~ because 'house' is a thing)
- 2 To refer to a **place** (shop/business/house, etc) we add an **apostrophe + s**.
Mary is at Ann's. (= Ann's house)
Nick is at the butcher's. (= the shop)
- 3 We also use the possessive to refer to **time**.
Our hotel is five minutes' walk from the beach.
I need a year's work to finish this project.

Note: We can use the possessive **without a noun** after it.

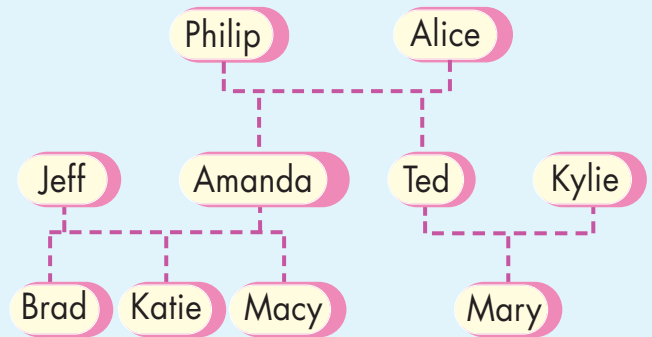
This mobile phone is not mine. It's Steve's.
(Steve's mobile phone)

49 Underline the correct word(s).

- 1 My brother's/brothers' name is Martin.
- 2 Toms'/Tom's trainers are white.
- 3 Our rabbit's/rabbits' names are Shadow and Flopsy.
- 4 These are Kate's and John's/Kate and John sandals.
- 5 Those are the men's/mens' sweaters.
- 6 Is this the childrens'/children's room?
- 7 I can see the tower of the castle/the castle's tower.
- 8 That is Tom's and Ted/Tom and Ted's dog.
- 9 Julias'/Julia's mobile phone is pink.
- 10 My mothers'/mother's car is small.
- 11 Bens'/Ben's ball is red.
- 12 Their dog's/dogs' names are Max and Barry.
- 13 We can't visit Sue. She's at Marys/Mary's.

50 Look at the family tree below. Then, fill in the gaps, as in the example.

- 1 Alice is *Philip's* wife. She's *his* wife.
- 2 Philip is and father. He's father.
- 3 Katie is and sister. She's sister.
- 4 Kylie is mother. She's mother.
- 5 Jeff and Amanda are, and parents. They're parents.



51 Put the nouns in brackets into the correct *possessive* form.

- A: Where is this photo from?
 B: This one? It's from my 1) *cousin's* (cousin) birthday party.
 A: Who are those boys?
 B: They're my 2) (sister) sons.
 A: They're your nephews?
 B: That's right! And that man is 3) (Steve and Brian) dad.
 A: What's your 4) (sister) name?
 B: Kathleen. And her 5) (husband) name is Roy.
 A: Whose are those dogs?
 B: They're my 6) (cousins).
 A: Well, everyone looks happy.
 B: They are. You can meet them all next time.

52 Rewrite the phrases, as in the example.

- 1 She needs a rest for ten minutes.
a ten minutes' rest
- 2 It's a drive of three hours from my house.
.....
- 3 The sales this year are really good.
.....
- 4 It's a walk of five minutes to the school.
.....
- 5 The prize for this week is a brand new car.
.....

53 Circle the correct word, as in the example.

- 1 These are the pencils.
 A boys' B boys C boy
- 2 Is there a near here?
 A butchers B butcher's C butchers'
- 3 This is the DVD player.
 A mens B man's C man
- 4 "Is this your coat?" "No, it's"
 A Jakes' B Jake's C Jake
- 5 These are mobile phones.
 A Zack and Jennifer's
 B Zack's and Jennifer
 C Zack's and Jennifer's
- 6 This is kitchen.
 A Tom and Clares
 B Tom and Clares'
 C Tom and Clare's

Writing

54 Draw your family tree and write sentences about it. Use Ex. 50 as a model.

Prepositions of Time



*We have breakfast **at** 9 o'clock every day.*



*They go ice-skating **in** winter.*



*He has piano lessons **on** Saturday mornings.*

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

AT

the time:	<i>at 2 o'clock</i>
holidays:	<i>at Christmas, at Easter</i>
in the expressions:	<i>at the moment, at present, at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight, at lunchtime, at the weekend</i>

IN

months:	<i>in May</i>
seasons:	<i>in (the) winter/spring/summer/autumn</i>
years:	<i>in 2008, in the 1990s,</i>
centuries:	<i>in the 20th 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>

ON

days:	<i>on Tuesday, on New Year's Eve</i>
dates:	<i>on 13th May (2009)</i>
specific part of a certain day:	<i>on Saturday morning</i>
adjective + day:	<i>on a cold day</i>

Notes:

- We use **from ... to**, **during** to show duration. **During** goes before a noun.
*She has a French lesson **from** 6 to 8.*
*We spend a lot of time **at** the beach **during** the day.*
- We do not use prepositions of time:
 - a) with the words **today**, **tomorrow**, **tonight** and **yesterday**.
*They have a German lesson **today**.*
 - b) before the words **this**, **last**, **next**, **every**, **all**, **some**, **each**, **one** and **any**.
*I get up **at** 9 o'clock **every** day.*
- **in time/on time**:
 - a) **in time** = early enough
*We must hurry if we want to arrive **in time** for the concert.*
 - b) **on time** = at the right time
*Don't worry! The bus is always **on time**.*

55 Fill in: *at, in, on, from, during.*

- 1 A: What time do you leave for school?
B: I usually leave **at** 8 o'clock.
- 2 A: When is your guitar lesson?
B: It's Saturday afternoon.
- 3 A: What hours do you go to school?
B: I go to school in the morning
8 to 2, then I go to school again in the
afternoon 6pm.
- 4 A: John's late. Where is he?
B: Don't worry. He'll be here a
minute.
- 5 A: What month is your sister's birthday?
B: It's June.
- 6 A: When do you work?
B: I work the evenings, but I
don't work the day.
- 7 A: What time is your French lesson?
B: an hour.
- 8 A: Where's John? It's 9 o'clock.
B: Don't worry! He's always time.

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

- 1 What are you doing **at** the moment?
I am listening to my MP3 player.
- 2 What time do you get up the morning?
- 3 What time do you eat dinner night?
- 4 Do you go swimming a hot summer
day?
- 5 What do you do the weekends?
- 6 What do you usually do Sundays?
- 7 Is your birthday the spring?
- 8 What sports do you do the summer?
- 9 Do you go to bed midnight?
- 10 Do you get up 7 every day?

57 Circle the correct item.

- 1 My birthday is May.
A on **B in** C at
- 2 I have to leave a minute.
A at B in C on
- 3 I've got a meeting 20th June.
A on B during C from
- 4 Is John busy present?
A on B in C at
- 5 I work at a summer camp the holidays.
A during B all C last

58 Underline the correct preposition.

Andy: Hi, Claire! What time is your Science lesson?

Claire: Hi, Andy! It's **1) at/on** nine and after that I
have PE **2) from/in** eleven **3) to/at** twelve.
What about you?

Andy: Cool! I'm not that lucky. I've got a Maths
lesson early **4) in/on** the morning and a
French lesson after that.

Claire: It doesn't sound that bad.

Andy: The problem is I haven't got a break. We
only stop **5) on/at** noon for lunch.

Claire: What time do you finish?

Andy: **6) At/In** four. And you?

Claire: I finish **7) at/in** half past four. See you after
school!

Andy: OK! See you!

Speaking**59 In pairs, ask each other about your school timetable.**

A: What time is your Maths lesson?

*B: At eight in the morning. When is your
English lesson? etc*

Writing**60 Use your answers from the Speaking activity to write a dialogue. Write about your school timetable. Use Ex. 58 as a model.**

Prepositions of Place



Brad is **in** the tree.



Brad is **at** the tree.



Brad is **opposite** the tree.



Brad is **between** two trees.



Brad is **among** the trees.



Brad is **next to/ beside** the tree.



Brad is **on** the branch of the tree.



Brad is **behind** the tree.



Brad is **in front of** the tree.



Brad is **near** the forest.



Brad is **under** the branch.

We use **prepositions of place** to say where somebody or something is. These include: **on**, **under**, **in front of**, **behind**, **beside/next to**, **near**, **at**, **in**, **between**, **among** and **opposite**.

Note: We use **between** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of two other things or people. We use **among** to say that somebody or something is in the middle of three or more things or people.

We use **at**:

- in the expressions: *at school/university/college, at work, at home, at the top of ..., at the bottom of ..., at the station, at the airport, at Mary's (house), at a party/concert/football match, at the bus stop, at the door, at one's desk*
- with addresses when we mention the house number.
at 18, Broxton Street **BUT** *in Broxton Street*

We use **in**:

- in the expressions: *in the middle, in the air, in the sky, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in a newspaper/magazine/book, in a street, in the world, in a photograph/picture, in a car, in a taxi*
- with the names of cities, countries and continents.
in Rome, in France, in Asia

We use **on**:

- in the expressions: *on the left/right, on the first/second, etc floor, on a bus/train/plane/ship, on a horse/ bicycle/motorbike, on a chair* **BUT** *in an armchair*

61 Complete the sentences with: in, in front of, opposite, among, behind or between.



1 The fruit salad is *in* the bowl.



2 Karen is Jack.



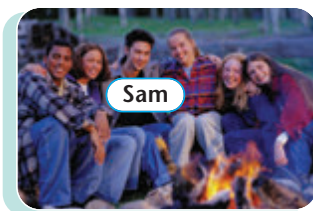
3 Eddie is Jen and Claudia.



4 They are each other.



5 Sandra is Chris.



6 Sam is his friends.

62 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Maths is my favourite subject at/on school.
- 2 The dog is sleeping under/among the table.
- 3 My dad's car is the one beside/in yours.
- 4 My new camera is in/on the table.
- 5 There is a party at/on Jake's house tonight.
- 6 John is standing next to/between his uncle.
- 7 The museum is in High Street, opposite/under the art gallery.
- 8 My bookcase is between/under the wardrobe and the bed.
- 9 Clare is hiding in front of/behind the tree.
- 10 My dad loves sitting on/in the armchair next to the fireplace.

63 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 We're spending the weekend the beach house.
A in B on C at
- 2 Is that Adam standing the newsagent's?
A under B between C in front of
- 3 Look at this photo! Mary is the one sitting John and Liz.
A at B between C under
- 4 "Where is Sue?"
"She's the back garden."
A on B next to C in
- 5 "Where are my shoes, Mum?"
"They're the bed."
A under B at C in
- 6 Is that my MP3 player your desk?
A in B among C on
- 7 Were there a lot of people the party?
A at B on C in
- 8 "Is your house far from the school?"
"No, it's it."
A between B near C in front

64 Underline the correct item. Then, describe your bedroom to your partner.



Hi Diane,
I want to tell you about my bedroom
1) in/on our new house. It's really nice! The room is quite big. My bed is 2) next to/between the window. There is a bookcase 3) opposite/under my bed and a warm rug 4) on/at the floor 5) between/behind the bed and the bookcase. My desk is 6) near/under the door. I've got a computer and a big TV 7) in/on it. There is also a poster 8) on/at the wall 9) above/on my desk. I really like my new bedroom. The rest of the house is great, too!
I can't wait for you to come and see it!
Write soon.
Jim

1 Prepositions of place

65 Complete with *at, on, in*.

- A: There is a photo of my home town *in* this magazine.
B: Wow! It's amazing!
- A: Where's your mum?
B: She's work.
- A: Excuse me, where's the library?
B: It's the seventh floor.
- A: Do you want to go your car?
B: I don't think so. It's still in the garage.
- A: Is Georgia the doctor's?
B: Yes. She's got a really bad cold.
- A: Where's room 2C?
B: the right, opposite the library.

66 Fill in the gaps with *at* or *in* and one of the words from the list.

- bed • the park • the cinema • home
- the airport • Sweden

- There is a nice film on *at* the cinema.
- Don't call Jack now. He isn't
- The weather's great! We can go for a picnic today.
- My aunt's sick. She's right now.
- What time does your flight arrive? I can meet you
- We are from Italy but we live

67 Complete with the right *preposition* and answer about yourself.

- Do you live *in* the USA? *Yes, I do./No, I don't.*
- Is there a table the middle of your living room?
- Are you school right now?
- Are your parents home now?
- Are you your desk?

68 Look at the picture, read the text and find the correct *preposition*.

- between
- on (x2)
- opposite
- under
- next to



There is a coffee table in the living room. It is **1)** the fireplace. There is also a small rug **2)** it. **3)** the two windows there is a lamp and a tall plant. The lamp is **4)** a small table. **5)** the lamp there is a big, pink armchair. The curtains **6)** the windows are pink, too.

Speaking

69 Describe to each other your favourite room in your house. Use *prepositions of place*. Then, guess which room your partner has described.

In my favourite room there's a big bed with lots of pillows on it. There's a desk next to the bed. On the desk ...

Writing

70 Now, write the description of your favourite room. You can use Ex. 64 as a model.

Question Words



- A: **Who** are they?
 B: Betty and Chris.
 A: **How old** are they?
 B: They are twenty.
 A: **Where** are they?
 B: At a café.
 A: **How many** bags are there under the table?
 B: Two.
 A: **What colour** are the bags?
 B: Blue and brown.

We use **question words** to ask about someone or something.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who/whose (people)
 <i>"Who is your best friend?" "Alice."</i>
 <i>"Whose dog is this?" or "Whose is this dog?"</i>
 <i>"It's Pam's."</i> (possession) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long/how tall (size)
 <i>"How long is a blue whale?" "About 30 metres."</i>
 <i>"How tall is she?" "She's 1.65 m."</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which/what (things)
 Which is used to ask about a limited choice of things.
 <i>"Which singer do you like best – Shakira or Beyoncé?"</i> (You have to choose between these two singers, so the choice is limited.)

 What is more general. It is usually used to ask about an unlimited choice of things.
 <i>"What food do you like?"</i> (There are many kinds of food such as Chinese, Italian, Mexican, etc, so the choice is unlimited.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how much (quantity)
 <i>"How much are these boots?" "€65."</i> • how many (number)
 <i>"How many bedrooms are there in your house?" "Three."</i> • how (manner)
 <i>"How do you make a cake?"</i> • why (reason)
 <i>"Why are you happy?"</i>
 <i>"It's my birthday today!"</i>
 (Answers sometimes begin with <i>because</i>.)
 <i>"Because it's my birthday today."</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where (place)
 <i>"Where is my new T-shirt?" "On your bed."</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how old (age)
 <i>"How old is he?" "Nine."</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when/how long (ago)/how often/what time (time)
 <i>"When is your party?" "Next Saturday."</i>
 <i>"How long is the film?" "3 hours."</i>
 <i>"How often do you go to the gym?" "Three times a week."</i>
 <i>"What time is it?" "It's 9 o'clock."</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how far (distance)
 <i>"How far is your house?" "About a ten-minute walk."</i> |

1 Question words

71 Fill in the gaps with *whose, how far, how much, how tall, where* or *who*. Then match the questions (1-6) to the answers (a-f).

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | a | Whose is this belt? |
| 2 | | milk is there? |
| 3 | | is your sister? |
| 4 | | is it to the bus stop? |
| 5 | | is that man? |
| 6 | | is your coat? |

- a It's Paul's.
- b She's 1.65 metres.
- c It's Mr Jackson, our English teacher.
- d It's in my wardrobe at home.
- e About ten minutes' walk.
- f About one litre.

72 Choose the correct word.

- 1 A: What/Which is this under the bed?
B: It's a skateboard.
- 2 A: Who/Whose gloves are those?
B: They're Susan's.
- 3 A: Where/What is your bike?
B: It's in the garden.
- 4 A: What/How does this computer work?
B: You should turn it on first!
- 5 A: Which/What jacket is yours?
B: The green one.
- 6 A: Who's/Whose Peter Smith?
B: I think he's John's cousin.
- 7 A: Why/How is Bill so happy?
B: Because it's his birthday today.
- 8 A: Who's/Whose purse is this?
B: It's Katie's.
- 9 A: When/Where does your cat sleep?
B: In the living room.
- 10 A: How/What is the weather like in Spain?
B: It's really hot!
- 11 A: When/Why are you going on holiday?
B: Next weekend.
- 12 A: Where/What time is it?
B: It's quarter past two.

73 Complete the sentences with *many, much, far, tall, often, long* or *old*.

- 1 A: How *far* is it to the train station?
B: It's only ten minutes' walk.
- 2 A: How is the blue dress?
B: It costs £35.
- 3 A: How are you?
B: I'm 14.
- 4 A: How do you go swimming?
B: Three or four times a week.
- 5 A: How are you?
B: About 1.7 metres.
- 6 A: How brothers have you got?
B: Two.

74 Fill in the correct question word.

- George: Hello?
Jason: Hi, George. It's Jason.
George: Jason! 1) *How* are you?
Jason: I'm fine thanks.
George: 2) is your new house?
Jason: It's great!
George: 3) is your bedroom like?
Jason: It's really big!
George: 4) are you now?
Jason: In our living room, watching TV.
George: 5) is there with you?
Jason: Greg. Would you like to talk to him?
George: 6) not? Thanks!

75 Matt and Vicky have just met. Complete the dialogue using the questions below.

- What's your teacher's name?
- How many students are in your class?
- How do you get to school?
- Who's your best friend there?
- When do your summer holidays begin?
- Where is your school?

Matt: 1) *Where is your school?*
 Vicky: In Leeds.
 Matt: 2)
 Vicky: Twenty.
 Matt: 3)
 Vicky: Mr Johnson.
 Matt: 4)
 Vicky: Ashlea.
 Matt: 5)
 Vicky: I walk.
 Matt: 6)
 Vicky: 14th July.

76 Use the information on the card and the prompts to write questions and answers, as in the example.



- 1 Where/be/Café Venice?
Where is Café Venice? In the centre of Venice.
- 2 How many/types of/drinks/be/there?
.....
- 3 How much/be/a fresh coffee?
.....
- 4 How much/be/cakes?
.....
- 5 Who/be/the owner?
.....

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

This is **Susan Star**. She is from **Seattle, the USA**. She is **25 years old** and her birthday is on **15th December**. She's a **hairdresser** and she owns a hairdressing salon called *Cutting Edge*. **Three** other people work with Susan; Mary, Rita and Sally. Susan's favourite clothes are **skirts and dresses** and her favourite clothes designer is **Ralph Lauren**.

- 1 *Who is this?*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

78 a) How well do you know your partner? Ask him/her the following questions and write down his/her answers.

- 1 *Where* are you from?
I'm from Madrid, Spain.
- 2 old are you?
.....
- 3 is your birthday?
.....
- 4 is your favourite sport?
.....
- 5 is your best friend?
.....
- 6 are your hobbies?
.....

b) Now, tell the class about your partner.

Maria is from Madrid in Spain. She is ...

Writing

79 Write a short paragraph about your partner using the information from Ex.78.

Maria is from Madrid in Spain. She is ...