

Unit 5

to sleep

v. to work

n. work

Q. Are you sleeping ?

A. No, I'm not sleeping.

Q. Do you sleep a lot ?

A. Yes, I sleep a lot.

Q. Do you like working ?

A. No, I don't like working.

Q. Are you at work now ?

A. No, I'm not at work now.

Q. Do you have a job ?

A. Yes, I have a job.

Q. Where do you work ?

A. I work in Oxford Street

Q. Do you ever sleep on the floor ?

A. No, I never sleep on the floor.

Q. Where do you sleep ?

A. I sleep in my bed.

How long?

for

Q. **How long** do you study **for** ?

A. I study **for** 3 hours.

Q. How long do you usually sleep for ?

A. I usually sleep for 8 hours.

Q. How long do you think I work for ?

A. I think you work for 7 hours.

Q. How long do you generally watch television for in the evening ?

A. I generally watch television for 2 hours in the evening.

Q. Do you ever read in bed ?
A. Yes, I sometimes read in bed.

Q. How long for ?
A. For about half an hour.

<i>n.</i> day	<i>n.</i> night
during	at

We usually work **during** the day and sleep **at night**.
You study English **during** the lesson.

Q. Do you ever work at night ?
A. No, I never work at night.

Q. What kind of people work at night ?
A. Policemen work at night.

Q. What do you usually do during the day ?
A. I usually work during the day.

Q. What do you do during the lesson ?
A. I study English during the lesson.

Q. Do you ever sleep during the lesson ?
A. No, I never sleep during the lesson.

Q. How long do you study for a day ?
A. I study for 3 hours a day.

Q. What does the teacher do during the lesson ?
A. The teacher teaches English during the lesson.

----- end of page 50

Q. Do you know the colours of the Spanish Flag ?
A. Yes, the colours of the Spanish flag are red, yellow and white.

Q. Do you know how many people live in your city/country ?
A. Yes, about 50 million people live in my country.

Q. Who works at this school ?

A. You, ..., ..., and ... work at this school.

Q. Does he / she ever sleep in the classroom ?

A. No, she never sleeps in the classroom.

Q. What do you like doing in the evening ?

A. I like going to the pub in the evening.

v. to cook n. cook

Q. Do you like cooking ?

A. Yes, I like cooking.

Q. Are you a good cook ?

A. Yes, I'm a good cook.

Q. What kind of food do you like cooking ?

A. I like cooking Chinese food.

Q. What kind of food is easy to cook ?

A. Rice is easy to cook.

Q. Do you cook a lot at home ?

A. Yes, I cook a lot at home.

n. soup n. pasta n. eggs

Q. How long do you cook pasta for ?

A. I cook pasta for about 10 min.

Q. And rice ?

A. I cook rice for about 20 min.

Q. How long do you cook eggs ?

A. I cook eggs for about 5 min.

Q. Which do you prefer, pasta or rice ?

A. I prefer pasta.

Q. Do you ever have soup for breakfast ?

A. No, I never eat soup for breakfast.

Q. What kinds of soup do you know ?

A. I know chicken, tomato, vegetable and mushroom soup.

Q. What kind of soup do you prefer ?

A. I prefer tomato soup.

countable and uncountable nouns

adj. **countable**

adj. **uncountable**

A lot of nouns are **countable** in English.

Book is a **countable** noun - we say one book, five books, ten books ...

Pen is a **countable** noun - we say one pen, five pens, ten pens ...

Q. Is 'chair' a countable noun ?

A. Yes, 'chair' is a countable noun.

Q. Is 'person' a countable noun ?

A. Yes, 'person' is a countable noun.

But a lot of nouns are **uncountable**.

Water is an **uncountable** noun - we don't say one water, five water

...

Rice is an **uncountable** noun - we don't say one rice, five rice ...

Different kinds of food and drink are usually uncountable.

pasta rice milk

----- end of page 51

Q. Is 'water' an uncountable noun ?

A. Yes, 'water' is an uncountable noun.

Q. Is 'bread' a countable noun ?

A. No, 'bread' isn't a countable noun.

Q. Is 'milk' countable or uncountable ?

A. 'Milk' is uncountable.

Q. Are these nouns countable or uncountable ?

food-**U** pasta-**U** banana-**C** rice-**U** colour-**C** meat-**U**
house-**C** hair-**U** news-**U** hour-**C** milk-**U** wine-**U**
beer-**U** lunch-**U** evening-**C** soap-**U** soup-**U** money-**U**
pound-**C** dollar-**C** envelope-**C**

n. **spoon**

n. **knife*** and **fork**

n. **chopsticks**

Q. Do you use a knife and fork or chopsticks in your country ?

A. We use a knife and fork in my country.

Q. Is it easy for you to use chopsticks ?

A. No, it isn't easy for me to use chopsticks.

Q. What kind of food do we eat with a spoon ?

A. We eat soup and ice-cream with a spoon.

Q. In which countries do people use chopsticks ?

A. People use chopsticks in China and Japan.

n. **kitchen**

n. **microwave**

n. **cooker**

Q. Do you have a big kitchen ?

A. Yes, I have a big kitchen.

Q. Do you have a cooker in your kitchen ?

A. Yes, I have a cooker in my kitchen.

Q. Do you ever use a microwave ?

A. Yes, I sometimes use a microwave.

Q. What kind of food do you cook in a microwave ?

A. I cook soup in a microwave.

Q. Do you prefer cooking with a microwave or a cooker ?

A. I prefer cooking with a cooker.

to keep

n. **fridge**

n. **freezer**

n. **ice-cream**

We **keep** milk, meat and eggs in the fridge.

We **keep** ice-cream in the freezer.

Q. What do we keep in the fridge ?

A. We keep milk, meat and eggs in the fridge.

Q. Where do we keep ice-cream ?

A. We keep ice-cream in the freezer.

Q. Do you keep milk in the freezer ?

A. No, I don't keep milk in the freezer.

Q. So, where do you keep it ?

A. I keep it in the fridge.

Q. Where do you keep your :

a. keys ?

A. I keep my keys in my bag.

b. money ?

A. I keep my money in my wallet.

c. wallet ?

A. I keep my wallet in my pocket.

Q. Where do you keep addresses and telephone numbers ?

A. I keep addresses and telephone numbers in an address book.

n. **cup** (of)

n. **glass** (of)

n. **bottle** (of)

Q. Do you use a cup or a glass for :

a. wine

A. I use a glass for wine.

b. coffee

A. I use a cup for coffee.

c. beer

A. I use a glass for beer.

d. milk ?

A. I use a glass for milk.

----- end of page 52

Q. Do you ever drink a glass of wine with your dinner ?
A. Yes, I sometimes drink a glass of wine with my dinner.

Q. Do you ever drink a bottle of wine ?
A. No, I never drink a bottle of wine.

Q. What do you usually drink for breakfast ?
A. I usually drink coffee for breakfast.

Q. How many cups/glasses of ... do you drink ?
A. I usually drink two cups of

Q. Do you prefer drinking beer from a bottle or a glass ?
A. I prefer drinking beer from a bottle.

n. **plate** (of)

n. **bowl** (of)

Q. Do you eat soup from a plate ?
A. No, I don't eat soup from a plate but I eat soup from a bowl.

Q. Do you ever have a bowl of soup for lunch ?
A. Yes, I sometimes have a bowl of soup for lunch.

Q. Do you usually eat from a bowl or a plate ?
A. I usually eat from a plate.

Q. What do people eat from a bowl ?
A. People eat ice-cream and soup from a bowl.

n. **cupboard**

n. **drawer**

n. **clothes**

n. **wardrobe**

We keep cups, plates and bowls in a **cupboard**.

We keep knives, forks and spoons in a **drawer**.

We keep clothes in a **wardrobe**.

Q. Where do you keep your plates, bowls and cups ?
A. I keep my plates, bowls and cups in a cupboard.

Q. Where do you keep your knives and forks ?
A. I keep my knives and forks in a drawer.

Q. What kind of clothes do we keep in a wardrobe ?

A. We keep shirts and trousers in a wardrobe.

Q. What kind of clothes do we keep in a drawer ?

A. We keep T-shirts and socks in a drawer.

v. **to boil**

n. **kettle**

n. **saucepan**

We use a **kettle** to **boil** water.

We use a **saucepan** to cook food.

Q. What do we use to boil water ?

A. We use a kettle to boil water.

Q. Do you use a kettle to boil water in your country ?

A. Yes, we use a kettle to boil water in my country.

Q. How do you cook pasta ?

A. I cook pasta in a saucepan.

v. **to wash**

v. **do the washing** = wash your clothes

n. **sink**

v. **do the washing-up** = wash your plates, bowls
and cups

Q. Do you wash your face in the morning ?

A. Yes, I wash my face in the morning.

Q. What do you use when you wash ?

A. I use soap when I wash.

Q. What do you do when your clothes are dirty ?

A. I do the washing when my clothes are dirty.

Q. What do you do when your plates are dirty ?

A. I do the washing up when my plates are dirty.

Q. Where do you do the washing up ?

A. I do the washing up in the sink.

----- end of page 53

regular adverbs

adjective	adverb
<i>adj.</i> bad	<i>adv.</i> badly
<i>adj.</i> quick	<i>adv.</i> quickly
<i>adj.</i> slow	<i>adv.</i> slowly

We usually use adjectives before a noun.
eg. I like a **quick** drink after work.

We usually use adverbs after a verb.
eg. The teacher speaks **quickly**.

Q. What do you eat when you have a quick lunch ?

A. I eat a sandwich when I have a quick lunch.

Q. Do you like dancing to slow music ?

A. Yes, I like dancing to slow music.

Q. Do you usually speak your language slowly ?

A. No, I don't usually speak my language slowly.

Q. Does a microwave cook food quickly ?

A. Yes, a microwave cooks food quickly.

irregular adverbs

adjective	adverb
good	well

eg. He speaks English **well**.

Q. Do you speak English well ?

A. Yes, I speak English well.

Q. Do you think a microwave cooks food well ?

A. No, I don't think a microwave cooks food well.

Q. Do you know him ?

A. Yes, I know him.

Q. Do you know him/her well ?

A. No, I don't know him well.

Q. Do you know this city well ?

A. Yes, I know this city well.

Q. Do you always sleep well ?

A. No, I don't always sleep well.

v. **can** negative = **cannot** / **can't***

You **can** speak your language well. I **can't** speak your language well.

I **can** use a computer. My mother **can't** use a computer.

The verb **can** is *irregular* - we do not use an 's' for he, she or it.

eg. He **can** speak 3 different languages.

She **can** sing very well.

Q. Can you stand on your chair ?

A. Yes, I can stand on my chair.

Q. Can you stand on the ceiling ?

A. No, I can't stand on the ceiling.

Q. Can we eat soup with a fork ?

A. No, we can't eat soup with a fork.

Q. Can you use a computer ?

A. Yes, I can use a computer.

----- end of page 54

Q. How many languages can you speak ?

A. I can speak two languages.

Q. Can you speak English quickly ?

A. No, I can't speak English quickly.

Q. Do you like singing ?

A. Yes, I like singing.

Q. Can you sing well ?

A. Yes, I can sing well.

Q. Give me an example of a person who can sing very well.

A. Madonna can sing very well.

Q. Ask a question with can.

A. Can you speak Chinese ?

Q. Can you always understand my questions ?

A. No, I can't always understand your questions.

Q. How long can we keep :

a. milk in the fridge ?

A. We can keep milk in the fridge for about a week.

b. fruit in a bowl ?

A. We can keep fruit in a bowl for about a week.

v. to play

n. sport

n. game

n. football

n. cards

n. baseball

n. chess

n. tennis

n. basketball

Q. Do you like sport ?

A. Yes, I like sport.

Q. What is your favourite sport ?

A. My favourite sport is football.

Q. Can you play tennis ?

A. Yes, I can play tennis.

Q. Can you play it well ?

A. Yes, I can play it well.

Q. Is chess an easy game to play ?

A. No, chess isn't an easy game to play.

Q. Do you ever play cards ?

A. Yes, I sometimes play cards.

Q. Do you ever play for money ?

A. Yes, I sometimes play for money.

Q. What kind of animals like playing games with people ?

A. Dogs like playing games with people.

v. to make

We **make** a cup of tea with hot water, tea and milk.

They **make** a lot of computers in America.

Q. What do you use to make a cup of tea ?

A. I use hot water, tea and milk to make a cup of tea.

Q. What do you use to make a **cheese** sandwich ?

A. I use cheese, butter and bread to make a cheese sandwich.

Q. Which countries make a lot of :

a. films ?

A. The United States makes a lot of films.

b. computers ?

A. Japan makes a lot of computers.

c. cameras ?

A. Taiwan makes a lot of cameras.

Q. Do they make cars in your country ?

A. Yes, they make cars in my country.

Q. What kind of cars do they make ?

A. They make Ford cars.

Q. Can you make a cup of tea with cold water ?

A. No, I can't make a cup of tea with cold water.

Q. Who usually makes dinner in your house ?

A. I usually make dinner in my house.

gerund (2) n. preposition

Before, after, in, on, with, without, of, from and for are **prepositions**.

When there is a verb after a **preposition** we use the gerund.

eg. I eat breakfast **before going** to work.

You can't speak English well **without studying**.

Q. Can you speak English well without studying ?

A. No, I can't speak English well without studying.

Q. Can you eat rice before cooking it ?

A. No, I can't eat rice before cooking it.

Q. Do you ever drink beer before coming to school ?

A. No, I never drink beer before coming to school.

Q. Can you sleep after drinking a cup of coffee ?

A. No, I can't sleep after drinking a cup of coffee.

Q. Is it easy to live in a country without knowing the language well ?

A. No, it is difficult to live in a country without knowing the language well.

prep. up

v. to stand up

prep. down

v. to sit down

Q. Are you standing up or sitting down ?

A. I'm sitting down.

Q. Do you stand up when you eat ?

A. No, I don't stand up when I eat.

Q. Do I sit down when I teach ?

A. No, you don't sit down when you teach.

Q. Do you sit down when you have a shower ?

A. No, I don't sit down when I have a shower.

Q. Put your hand up.

Q. Can you put it down now.

Q. What is that up there ? - (teacher points)

A. That is a picture.

Q. What is that down there ?- (teacher points)

A. That is a bag.

n. **stairs**

upstairs

downstairs

Q. Are there stairs in this school ?

A. Yes, there are stairs in this school.

Q. Do flats usually have stairs ?

A. No, flats don't usually have stairs.

Q. In a house, which rooms are usually upstairs and which rooms are usually downstairs?

A. In a house, the bathroom and the bedrooms are usually upstairs and the kitchen and the living room are usually downstairs.

Q. In a house, is the kitchen usually upstairs or downstairs ?

A. In a house, the kitchen is usually downstairs.

n. **top**

at the top of

n. **bottom**

at the bottom of

There is a restaurant **at the top of** the Eiffel Tower.

I usually write my name **at the bottom** of a letter.

Q. Is there a classroom at the bottom of the stairs in this school ?

A. No, there isn't a classroom at the bottom of the stairs in this school.

Q. When you write a letter, where do you write your address ?

A. When I write a letter, I write my address at the top.

Q. When you write a letter, where do you write your name ?

A. When I write a letter, I write my name at the bottom.

----- end of page 56

at the moment = now

Q. What are you doing at the moment ?

A. I'm studying English at the moment.

Q. Where are you living at the moment ?

A. I'm living in London at the moment.

Q. Are you using a computer at the moment ?

A. No, I'm not using a computer at the moment.

to be + adjective *adj* **happy**
 adj **sad/ unhappy**

We can use *adj* after the verb to be

eg. I **am happy** today.

A cold drink **is nice** on a hot day.

Q. Are you happy at the moment ?

A. Yes, I 'm happy at the moment.

Q. Quite happy or very happy ?

A. ... happy.

Q. Do you think hot coffee is nice on a cold day ?

A. Yes, I think hot coffee is nice on a cold day.

Q. Are you unhappy when you can't speak to your friends ?

A. Yes, I'm unhappy when I can't speak to my friends.

Q. Can you give me an example of a sad film ?

A. 'Titanic' is an example of a sad film.

Q. Is it hot or cold today ?

A. It is cold today.

Q. Is this a nice colour ?

A. Yes, that's a nice colour.

adj. **hungry** *adj.* **thirsty**

Q. Are you hungry/thirsty at the moment ?

A. Yes, I'm hungry at the moment.

Q. Are you hungry before eating dinner ?

A. Yes, I'm hungry before eating dinner.

Q. Are you hungry after eating a big dinner ?

A. No, I'm not hungry after eating a big dinner.

Q. What do you like drinking when you are very thirsty ?

A. I like drinking water when I'm very thirsty.

Q. What do you like eating when you are very hungry ?

A. I like eating chicken when I'm very hungry.

n. **infinitive**

To go, to dance, to speak, and to ask are **infinitive verbs**.

Q. Give me an example of an infinitive ?*

A. 'To walk' is an example of an infinitive.

Q. Give me an example of :

a. an infinitive.

A. 'To be' is an example of an infinitive.

b. the present simple.

A. 'I study English on Mondays' is an example of the present simple.

c. the present continuous.

A. 'I'm living in London' is an example of the present continuous.

d. a gerund.

A. 'Studying' is an example of a gerund.

----- end of page 57

v. **to want + infinitive**

We can use a noun or the infinitive after the verb 'to want'.

eg. When I am hungry I **want to eat**.

When I am thirsty I **want to drink**.

Q. Do you have a lot of money ?

A. No, I don't have a lot of money.

Q. Do you want a lot of money ?

A. Yes, I want a lot of money.

Q. Do you want to speak English well ?

A. Yes, I want to speak English well.

Q. What job do you want to do ?

A. I want to be a doctor.

Q. What do you want to do after the lesson ?

A. I want to go home after the lesson.

Q. How long do you want to study English ?

A. I want to study English for five years.

Q. Why do you want to study English ?

A. I want to study English to talk to English people.

Q. Do you want to do the same job as your mother/father ?

A. No, I don't want to do the same job as my father.

v. to walk

prep. to

n. train

n. underground

prep. by

n. bus

n. bike / bicycle

n. plane

n. ship

eg. We go **to** America **by** plane.

I go **to** work **by** train.

He **walks** to school.

She goes home **by** bus.

Q. Do you walk to school ?

A. No, I don't walk to school.

Q. How do you come to school ?

A. I come to school by ...

Q. How do you go home ?

A. I go home by ...

Q. Do you like walking ?

A. Yes, I like walking.

Q. Do you walk quickly when you come to school ?

A. No, I don't walk quickly when I come to school.

Q. How do people usually go to work in your city ?

A. People usually go to work by underground in my city.

Q. Do people usually go to America by ship ?

A. No, people don't usually go to America by ship.

Q. Is there an underground in your city ?

A. Yes, there is an underground in my city.

Q. Do you ever use it ?

A. Yes, I sometimes use it.

Q. What do you use to wash your face ?

A. I use soap to wash my face.

Q. Can you speak English without thinking in your language ?

A. No, I can't speak English without thinking in y language.

Q. Stand up please.

Q. Do you want to sit down now ?

A. Yes, I want to sit down now.

Q. Do you want to answer an easy question or a difficult question ?

A. I want to answer a difficult question.

----- end of page 58

n. **foot** (*pl.* feet)

n. **finger**

n. **thumb**

n. **toe**

Q. What is the plural of foot ?

A. The plural of foot is feet.

Q. How many feet do you have ?

A. I have two feet.

Q. How many fingers and thumbs do you have ?

A. I have eight fingers and two thumbs.

Q. Do you ever eat with your fingers ?

A. Yes, I sometimes eat with my fingers.

Q. What kind of food ?

A. I sometimes eat chicken with my fingers.

Q. Do you always wash between your toes ?

A. Yes, I always wash between my toes.

v. to wear

n. hat

n. scarf

n. cardigan

n. gloves

n. coat

n. boots

Q. What clothes are you wearing ?

A. I'm wearing trousers, a shirt and boots.

Q. What clothes do you wear when it is very cold ?

A. I wear a coat and a scarf when it's very cold.

Q. What kind of people wear gloves for work ?

A. Policemen wear gloves for work.

Q. Do you ever wear a hat ?

A. Yes, I sometimes wear a hat.

Q. Is he/she wearing a hat ?

A. No, she isn't wearing a hat.

Q. Do you prefer wearing shoes or boots ?

A. I prefer wearing

Q. What clothes do you wear at work ?

A. I wear trousers and a shirt at work.

Q. Do you wear the same kind of clothes as :

a. your mother/father

A. No, I don't wear the same kind of clothes as my father.

b. (famous person)*

A. No, I don't wear the same kind of clothes as (famous person).

n. **jeans**

n. **dress**

n. **skirt**

n. **shorts**

Q. Are you wearing shorts ?

A. No, I'm not wearing shorts.

Q. When do people wear shorts ?

A. People wear shorts when it's very hot.

Q. Are you wearing a dress ?

A. No, I'm not wearing a dress.

Q. Do you like wearing jeans ?

A. Yes, I like wearing jeans.

Q. Do you prefer jeans or trousers ?

A. I prefer

Q. Which are you wearing ?

A. I'm wearing

Q. Do you prefer wearing trousers or a skirt ?

A. I prefer wearing

n. **pair of + noun** = 2 of the same thing

We say **a pair of** socks / shoes / boots / gloves / trousers

Q. How many pairs of shoes do you have ?

A. I have ... pairs of shoes.

Q. Do you have a pair of gloves ?

A. Yes, I have a pair of gloves.

Q. What colour are they ?

A. They are black.

Q. Are you wearing two pairs of socks ?

A. No, I'm not wearing two pairs of socks.

Q. How many pairs of jeans do you have ?

A. I have three pairs of jeans.

----- end of page 59

n. **glasses**

n. **sunglasses**

a pair of glasses/sunglasses

Q. Do you wear glasses ?

A. Yes, I wear glasses.

Q. How many pairs of glasses do you have ?

A. I have two pairs of glasses.

Q. Do you wear glasses to :

a. watch television ?

A. Yes, I wear glasses to watch television.

b. read ?

A. Yes, I wear glasses to read.

Q. Do you have a pair of sunglasses ?

A. No, I don't have a pair of sunglasses.

v. **to mean**

n. **meaning**

The word 'pair' **means** two of the same thing.

A **tick** (✓) **means** the answer is right.

A **cross** (X) **means** the answer is wrong.

Q. Does a tick (✓) mean right or wrong ?

A. A tick (→) means right.

Q. What does a cross (X) mean ?

A. A cross (X) means wrong.

Q. Do you know the meaning of these words ?

a. a pair

A. Pair means two of the same thing.

b. the washing up

A. The washing up means dirty plates and bowls.

c. parents

A. Parents means your mother and father.

d. weekend*

A. Weekend means Saturday and Sunday.

e. penguin*

A. Penguin means a small animal from Antarctica.

Q. What do these letters mean :

a. UK ?

A. UK means the United Kingdom.

b. USA ?

A. USA means the United States of America.

c. UN?

A. UN means the United Nations.

NB. When you don't understand a word you can ask :
What does ... mean ?

eg. Q. What does pair mean ?

A. Pair means two of the same thing.

Q. Ask me what these words mean :

a. huge

A. What does the word huge mean ?

A./Q. Huge means very big.

b. tiny

A. What does the word tiny mean ?

A./Q. Tiny means very small.

.....**c. dislike**

A. What does the word dislike mean ?

A./Q. Dislike means don't like.

some and **any**

We use a/an with singular, countable nouns. (**a** book, **an** animal)

We use **any/some** with plural and uncountable nouns.

We use **any** in questions.

plural noun - Q. Do you have **any** English friends ?

uncountable noun - Q. Do you have **any** bread ?

We use **some** in positive sentences.

plural noun - A. Yes, I have **some** English friends.

uncountable noun A. Yes, I have **some** bread.

We use **not any** in negative sentences.

I **don't** have **any** money.

There **aren't any** socks in the drawer.

----- end of page 60

exercise

*Write **a**, **an**, **any** or **some** in these sentences.*

1. Do you have **.any.** brothers or sisters ?
2. Are there **..any..** big cities in your country ?
3. Do you know **.any..** English people ?
4. Is there **..any..** milk in the fridge ?
5. Is there **..a...** restaurant in your street ?
6. There is **...an...** apple in the fruit bowl.
7. There are **.some..** plates in the sink.
8. There is **.some.** money on the table.
9. There isn't **..any..** butter in the fridge.
10. Do you have **..any..** beer ?
11. He doesn't have **..any..** friends.
12. She has **..some...** stamps in her drawer.

Q. Are there any restaurants in your street ?

A. Yes, there're some restaurants in my street.

Q. Do you have any food in your fridge ?

A. Yes, I have some food in my fridge.

Q. Do you know any English newspapers ?

A. Yes, I know some English newspapers.

Q. Do you have any wine at home ?

A. No, I don't have any wine at home.

Q. Do you have any classical music at home ?

A. Yes, I have some classical music at home.

Q. Do you know any English people ?

A. Yes, I know some English people.

Q. Are there any English people in this room ?

A. Yes, there are some English people in this room.

Q. Do you have any food in your bag ?

A. No, I don't have any food in my bag.

adj. **new**

!! We use **new** for things and **young** for people and animals.

The opposite of **new** is **old**.

Q. Are your shoes old or new ?

A. My shoes are new.

Q. Quite old/new or very old/new ?

A. ... new.

Q. Do you ever wear old jeans ?

A. Yes, I sometimes wear old jeans.

Q. Do you have any new clothes at home ?

A. Yes, I have some new clothes at home.

Q. Do you like old, black and white films ?

A. Yes, I like old, black and white films.

Q. Are there any new students in the class today ?

A. No, there aren't any new students in the class today.

***n.* shop *n.* shopping *v.* to go shopping**

Q. Do you like shopping ?

A. Yes, I like shopping.

Q. What is your favourite kind of shop ?

A. My favourite kind of shop is a clothes shop.

Q. Are there any shops in this street ?

A. Yes, there are some shops in this street.

Q. What kind of shops ?

A. Music shops.

Q. Do you go shopping a lot ?

A. Yes, I go shopping a lot.

Q. When you go shopping for clothes, do you like going with a friend ?

A. Yes, when I go shopping for clothes, I like going with a friend.

----- end of page 61

***v.* to buy**

***n.* supermarket**

***n.* newsagent**

***v.* to sell**

***n.* department store**

***n.* market**

Q. Where do you buy your food ?

A. I buy my food from a supermarket.

Q. Do you often buy new clothes ?

A. Yes, I often buy new clothes.

Q. What kind of shops sell newspapers and cigarettes ?

A. Newsagents sell newspapers and cigarettes.

Q. Are there any department stores in this city ?

A. Yes, there're some department stores in this city.

Q. Give me an example.

A. Debenhams.

Q. Is there a market in this city ?

A. Yes, there is a market in this city.

Q. What kind of things do they sell in :

a. a shoe shop ?

A. They sell shoes and boots in a shoe shop.

b. a market ?

A. They sell food in a market.

c. a department store ?

A. They sell a lot of things in a department store.

Q. Where can you buy :

a. books ?

A. I can buy books from a bookshop.

b. stamps ?

A. I can buy stamps from a newsagent.

c. **soap*** ?

A. I can buy soap from a chemist.

How much ... ?

Q. About how much is a newspaper in your country ?

A. A newspaper is about 30p in my country.

Q. About how much is a bottle of good wine ?

A. A bottle of good wine is about £10 in my country.

Q. How much is a cup of coffee in a cafe ?

A. A cup of coffee in a café is about £1.

Q. How much is a CD in your country ?

A. A CD is about £13 in my country.

adj. **expensive**

n. **Champagne**

adj. **cheap**

Q. Is Champagne cheap ?
A. No, Champagne isn't cheap.

Q. How much is a bottle of very good Champagne ?
A. A bottle of very good Champagne is about £50.

Q. Give me an example of :
a. a cheap car.
A. A Larder is a cheap car.

b. an expensive car.
A. A Ferrari is an expensive car.

Q. Do you often eat in expensive restaurants ?
A. No, I don't often eat in expensive restaurants.

Q. Do you think this school is expensive ?
A. No, I don't think this school is expensive.

Q. Where can you buy cheap food and clothes ?
A. I can buy cheap food and clothes from a market.

v. to open

v. to close

I am **closing** my book.
I am **opening** my book.

Q. What am I doing ?
A. You're opening the door.

Q. What am I doing ?
A. You're closing the door.

----- end of page 62

Q. Open/Close your book please.

Q. What is he/she doing ?
A. He is closing his book.

Q. Do the shops open on Sundays in this city ?
A. Yes, the shops open on Sundays in this city.

Q. What time do the shops close in your country ?

A. The shops close at about 5.30 in my country.

adj. **open**

adj. **closed**

Q. Is my book open ?

A. Yes, your book is open.

Q. Is my book closed ?

A. No, your book isn't closed.

Q. Is this school closed on Sundays ?

A. Yes, this school is closed on Sundays.

Q. Where can you buy food when the supermarkets are closed ?

A. I can buy food from a corner shop when the supermarkets are closed.

pronouns

We use **pronouns** when we don't use a noun.

We can say : **John** is from Scotland.

or we can say : **He** is from Scotland

He is a subject **pronoun**.

The **subject pronouns** are : I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

exercise

Write the answers to the questions using subject pronouns.

eg. **Q.** Is London a big city ?

A. Yes, **it** is a big city.

1. Is Paris in France ?

....**Yes, it is in France.**

.....
2. Does your father have a job ?

....**Yes, he has a job.**

.....
3. Does your mother have a car ?

....**Yes, she has a car.**

4. Do dogs eat meat ?

....**Yes, they eat meat.**

.....

5. Do Italian people eat a lot of rice ?

....**No, they don't eat a lot of rice.**

.....

----- end of page 63

Q. Do you have a dog ?

A. Yes, I have a dog.

Q. Does it eat meat ?

A. Yes, it eats meat.

Q. What city are you from ?

A. I am from Warsaw.

Q. Is it clean or dirty ?

A. It is dirty.

Q. Do you have a brother ?

A. Yes, I have a brother.

Q. Does he have a car ?

A. Yes, he has a car.

Q. Do you have a sister ?

A. Yes, I have a sister.

Q. Is she nice ?

A. Yes, she is very nice.

Q. Do Americans speak English ?

A. Yes, Americans speak English.

Q. Can your mother cook very well ?

A. Yes, she can cook very well.

Q. And your father ?

A. Yes, he can cook very well.