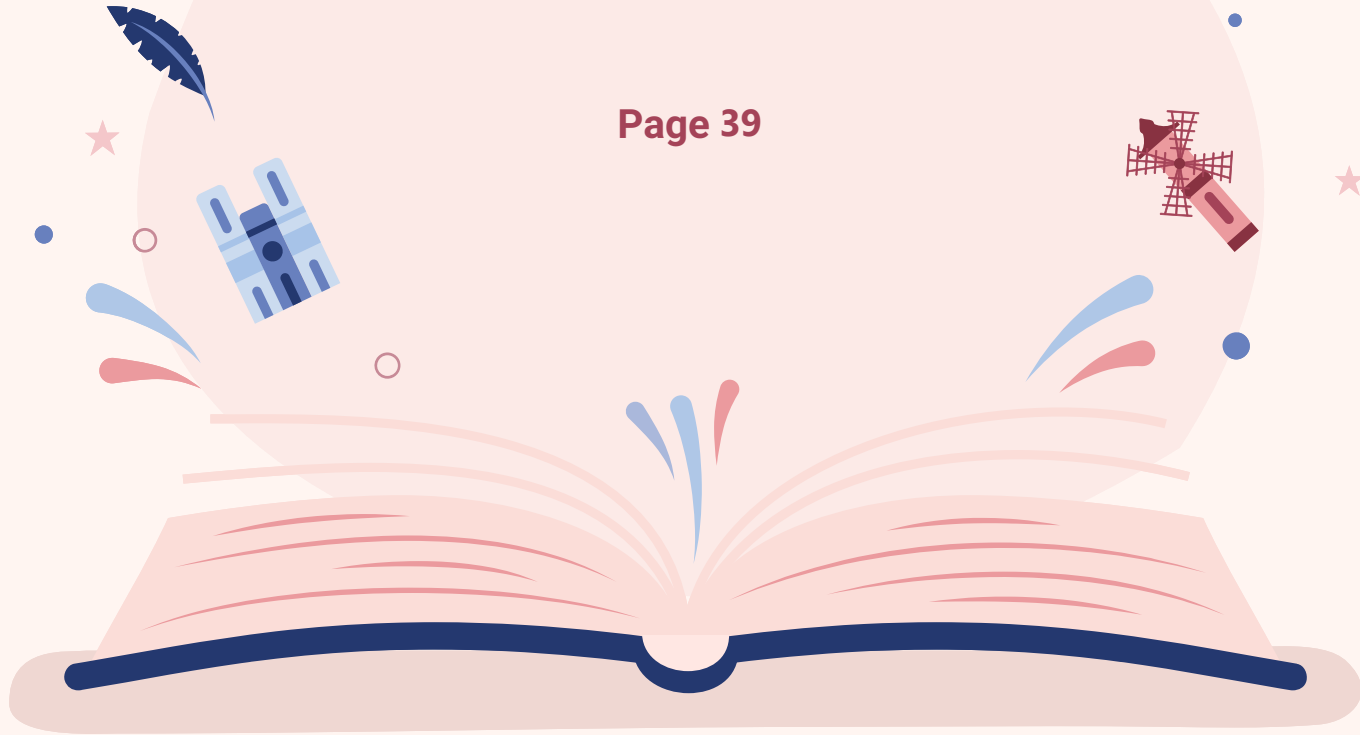


Lesson 3H

Page 39





QUIZ:

Comparatives

5 Write questions about the cities below using the comparative form of the adjectives.

1 large / Moscow or Paris?

Which is larger, Moscow or Paris?

2 polluted / Warsaw or Mexico City?

3 expensive / Prague or Tokyo?

4 sunny / Cairo or Istanbul?

5 safe / Cape Town or New York?

6 crowded / Athens or Lisbon?

7 dry / London or Milan?

6 . Which is more crowded ?

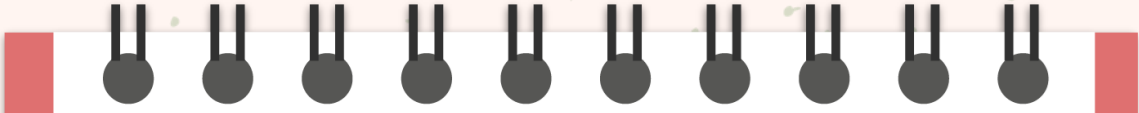
7. Which is drier ?

2. Which is more polluted ?

3. Which is more expensive ?

4. Which is sunnier ?

5. which is safer ?



R.S.V.P.

Répondez S'il Vous Plaît

Accept

Decline

- 4 Read the **Writing Strategy**. Then check the invitation below and find four mistakes for each category mentioned.

Hi Anna,

I having a party at my hose on 16 Febuary to celebrate my birthday. I'm inviting all my friends so it should be grate fun. You don't have to take any food or drink, but can I please lend your speakers? I've got a lot of music on my MP3 player, but I hasn't got some speakers.

A party starts at 6 p.m. but can you please take the speakers a few hours before that – in the afternoon? Let me now if you can go.

Take care,

Sally



Dear Zak,

It's my birthday next week and I'm having a party to celebrate it. We're going to the beach for a BBQ on Sunday afternoon. That's the 16 August. Would you like to join us? If the weather is fine, bring your swimsuit and a towel. Can you also please bring a few sausages or burgers and some bread rolls for the BBQ?

Put it in your diary!

Love,
Emily x

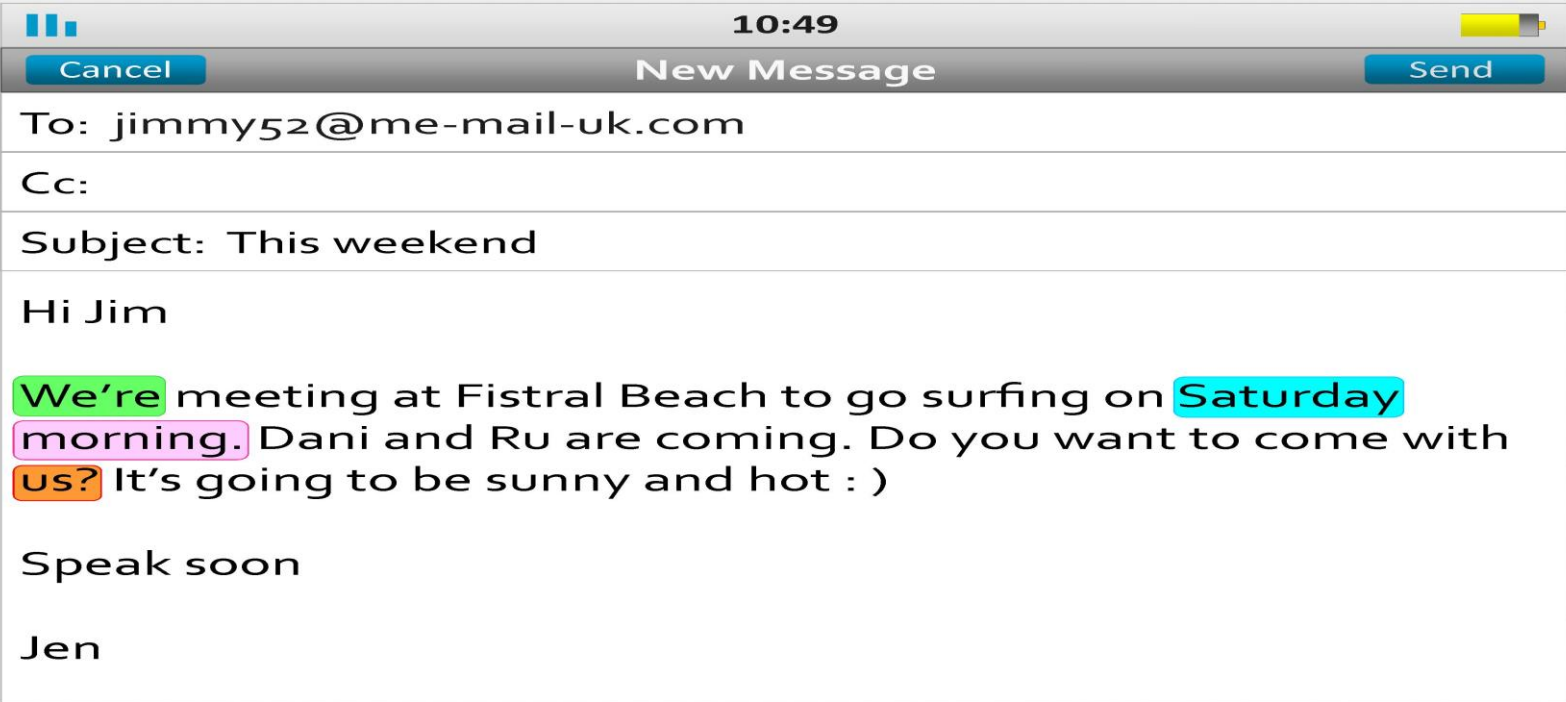
1

2

Tom and Alice Bowman

would like to invite you to
a party to celebrate the New Year
on Saturday 31st January from 8 p.m.
at 27 Stanton Rd

RSVP



Top Tips for writing

1. Start a sentence with a capital letter.
2. Use capital letters for days of the week.
3. Finish a sentence with a full stop.
4. Finish a question with a question mark.

Hi Denise,

3

I'm planning a sleepover at my house on Saturday 18 January. Can you come? I'm inviting Laura too, so it should be great fun. Can you please bring some DVDs? I know you've got some good horror and sci-fi movies. My DVDs are all really old!

Come about 6 and you can eat with us too, if you like.

Hope you can come. Let me know!

Take care,

Lisa :)

Dear Martha,

4

Our exams finish at the end of June and I'm having a party to celebrate. It's at the village hall here in Greenwood. I'm inviting everyone in our school year. I'm organising the music, but everyone has to bring something to eat and drink. Can you bring some fruit — maybe some grapes or strawberries?

Hope you can make it.

Love,

Kaylee

Phrases for Invitations

- Are you free Tuesday night?
- Are you doing anything Friday night?
- Would you like to join me for lunch?
- D'ya wanna grab a coffee after class?
- Let me check my calendar.
- Do you wanna see a movie?
- Would you like to join me for dinner?
- How about a game of football on Monday?
- Would you like to have breakfast with me tomorrow?
- Would you like to come to the theater with me tonight?
- Will you join me for tea?
- I've got two tickets for a cinema on Saturday. Would you like to come?
- Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?
- How about coming to the picnic at the football club?



RSVP

Writing Strategy

When you have finished writing, check your work carefully for mistakes. Read once for grammar, once for choice of vocabulary and once for spelling.

CHECK YOUR WORK



Have you ...

- used some key phrases from exercise 3?
- checked the grammar?
- checked your choice of vocabulary?
- checked the spelling?

5 Write an informal invitation for one of the occasions below. Include the following information:

- Say why you are holding the party / event.
- Say when and where the party / event is (day, date and time).
- Say what the person you are inviting should do or bring with them.
- Remind them to confirm if they are coming or not.

Christmas Halloween New Year's Eve

the end of the exams the end of the school year

your birthday



LEARN THIS! Linking words: *and, but, or, so* and *because*

We can use linking words to join words and clauses.

I'm *seventeen years old* and I live in London. I like P.E. and art.

I like maths, but I don't like history.

Do you want to go to the cinema or do you want to stay at home? Do you want apple juice or milk?

I don't like sport, so I never play football with my brother.

I always wear jeans because I don't like skirts or dresses.

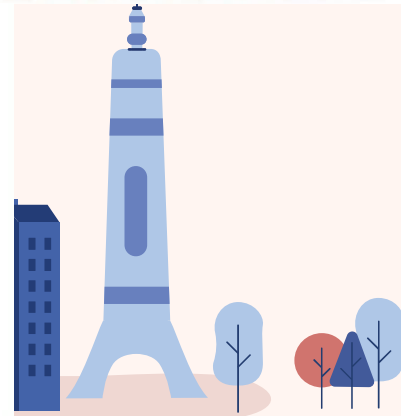
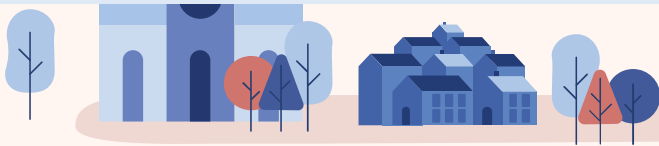
Lets start writing

1. Understand the question.
2. Plan your answer.
3. Write an introduction
4. Write the main body paragraphs
5. Write a conclusion.

Writing Strategy

There are certain expressions that are used to begin and end an informal email, like *Dear ...* and *Best wishes, ...* but emails usually include a few other 'social phrases' near the beginning and end. These make the email sound more natural and friendly.

You've
Got
Mail



- 4 **KEY PHRASES** Read the **Writing Strategy**. Then find four expressions in the email in exercise 2 which you can add to the list below.

Beginning an email

Dear ...

Hello ... /¹ _____ **hi** _____

Near the beginning

² _____ **I hope you're well** _____

Thanks for your email.

How are you? / How are things?

Near the end

I hope to see you soon

That's all for now. /³ _____ **That's all from me** _____

Please write soon.

Give my love to ... / Say hi to ...

Ending an email

Lots of love / Love /⁴ _____ **Love for now,** _____

Best wishes

Take care



4 Read the **Learn this!** box. Then find the adjectives below in the text and write the prepositions that follow them.

1 responsible **for** _

2 worried **about** _

3 used **to** _

4 popular **with** _

5 full **of** _

6 keen **on** _

7 bad **for** _

8 disappointed **with** _

6 Complete the sentences. Use the prepositions and adjectives below.

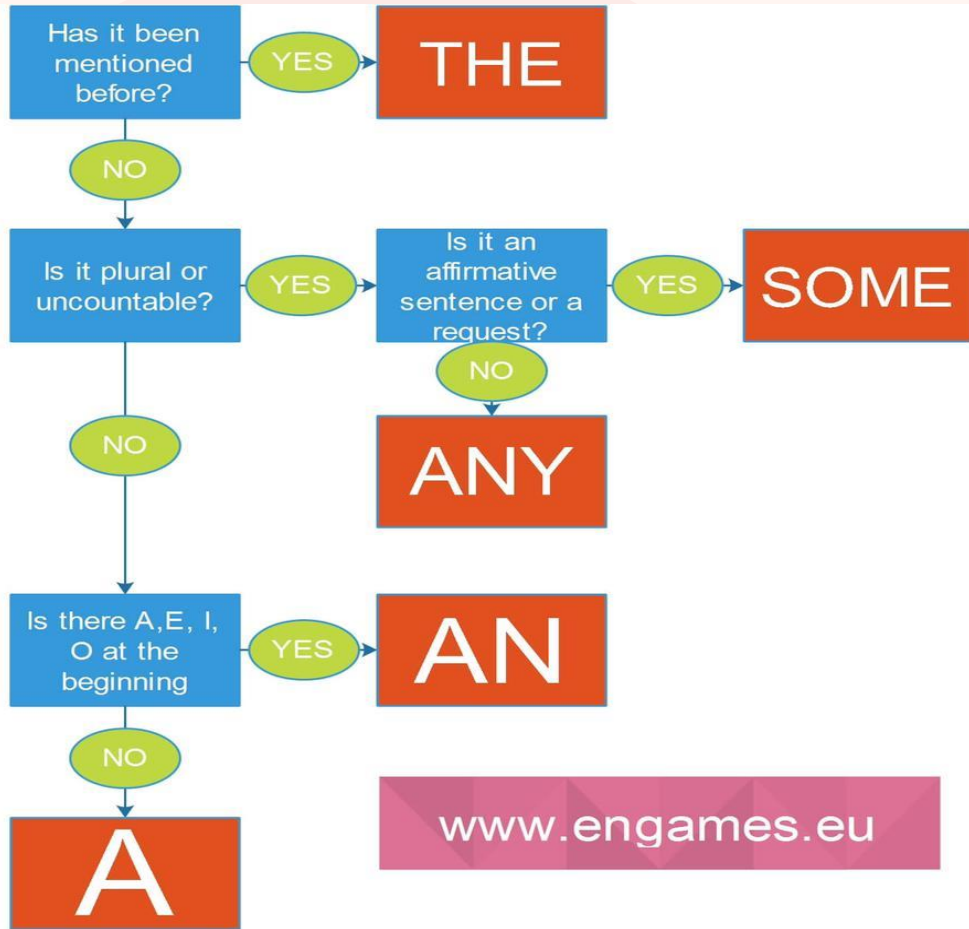
at in of to with

- 1 Are you interested **in** photography?
- 2 Jason loves football, but he isn't very good **at** it.
- 3 Kate is disappointed **with** her exam results.
- 4 Tom is afraid **of** dogs.
- 5 You should be kind **to** your little sister.

bad kind popular used worried

- 6 Are you **worried** about your exams?
- 7 RnB music is **popular** with a lot of teenagers.
- 8 Fizzy drinks and sweets are **bad** for your teeth.
- 9 I've got a new phone, but I'm not **used** to it yet.
- 10 It was **kind** of you to help with my homework.

THE, SOME, ANY, A, AN



A / AN + singular countable nouns

A + CONSONANT SOUND There is **a** bottle on the table.

AN + VOWEL SOUND There is **an** apple on the table.

SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns

+ affirmative **SOME** There is **some** cheese in the fridge.

- negative **ANY** There isn't **any** cheese in the fridge.

? questions * **ANY** Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?

		Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+	affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
-	negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
?	questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY
* EXCEPTIONS				
?	questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOME & ANY IN ENGLISH

A / AN + singular countable nouns**A** + CONSONANT SOUND There is **a** bottle on the table.**AN** + VOWEL SOUND There is **an** apple on the table.**SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns****+** affirmative **SOME** There is **some** cheese in the fridge.**-** negative **ANY** There isn't **any** cheese in the fridge.**?** questions * **ANY** Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?

		Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+	affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
-	negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
?	questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY

*** EXCEPTIONS**

			Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
?	questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

Quantifiers

Some
Any
Many
A few
A lot of

Countable

- a chair / two chairs
- a project / 2 projects
- An image / two images

Irregular

- Person / people
- Child / children
- Fish / fish

Uncountable

- Water
- Air
- Money
- Information
- knowledge

Quantifiers

Some
Any
Much
little
A lot of

Phrases

A piece of
A member of
An amount of

4B *there is / there are*

2 Write sentences with *there's* or *there are* (1–6) and *there isn't* or *there aren't* (7–12). ➔4.2, 4.3

1 *There's* a melon on the table.

2 _____ **there are** _____ five children in that family.

3 — **There's** _____ some yoghurt in the fridge.

4 _____ **There's** always an apple in my packed lunch.

5 — **There are** _____ some people in the playground.

6 _____ **There's** _____ a sandwich in my bag.

7 *There isn't* any bread in this shop.

8 _____ **There aren't** _____ any girls in my football team.

9 — **There isn't** _____ an airport in my town.

10 — **There are** _____ three good hotels in the town centre.

11 _____ **There aren't** any crisps in this packet.

12 _____ **There isn't** _____ any water in that river.



3 Write questions to ask your partner about his or her bedroom. Use *Is there a ... ?* or *Are there any ... ?* →4.2, 4.4

1 *Is there a* TV?

5

Are there any

plants or

flowers?

are there any

books?

6

Is there any

computer?

3

Is there any

table?

7

Is there any

guitar?

4

Are there any

CDs?

8

Are there any

photos?

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

We can count

Have a singular and plural form → a tree two trees
 Can use a *singular* verb or → The **book** is old.
 a *plural* verb → The **books** are old.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

We cannot count

Have only one form (no plural) → butter butter~~s~~
 Always use a singular verb → **Sugar** is sweet.
 Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number* → ~~a~~ rice ~~two~~ rice
 before them → ~~a~~ bread ~~two~~ bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck,
help, beauty, music, thunder

LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain,
soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt,
dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver,
ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate,
meat, bacon, food, ham

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news,
information, luggage, money

Countable and uncountable nouns : some, any, no



Remember: in English language we use some, any and no with uncountable nouns for example:

- We need some money.
- Would you like some coffee?
- Have you any money?
- Have you any sandwiches?
- They haven't any children.
- I haven't any relatives here.
- She has got no money.

Some or any?

- Please, give meCheese.
- I'm sorry but there isn't.....
- Has she got.....Children?
- I'vemessages for Julie.
- There isn'tbread left.
- Putwine on the table.
- I never buysouvenirs abroad.
- I can't eatCakes!
- Go and ask him for.....news.
- I can't answer.....questions!

Any or no?

I don't wantmilk.
There isn'tbutter in the fridge.
I havetime to help you.
There isfruit on the tree.

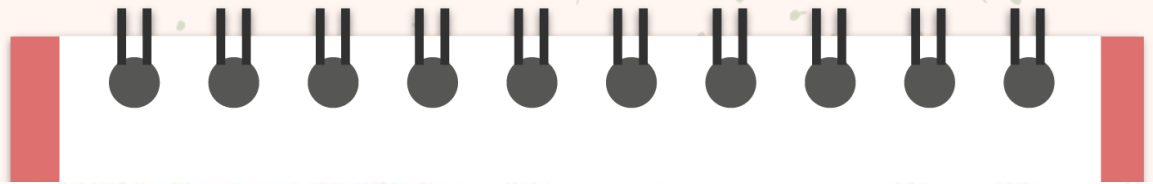


LEARN THIS! *how much / how many, much / many / a lot of*



- a We use *how much* ... ? with uncountable nouns.
How much rice is there?
- b We use *how many* ... ? with countable nouns.
How many onions have we got?
- c We usually use *a lot of* in affirmative sentences.
There's a lot of butter. There are a lot of bananas.
- d We use *a lot of, much* and *many* in negative sentences.
There's isn't much butter. / There's isn't a lot of butter.
There aren't many bananas. / There aren't a lot of bananas.



- 
- 3 Read the **Learn this!** box. How many examples of *would like* (affirmative or interrogative) can you find in the dialogue in exercise 2?

LEARN THIS! *would like*



- a** We use *I'd like ...* to ask for something in a polite way.

I'd like some milk, please.

- b** We use the question form *Would you like ... ?* for offers:

Would you like a sandwich?

7 Complete the sentences with *a little* or *a few*.

- 1 There's a little time before the end of the lesson.
- 2 I've got a few posters in my bedroom.
- 3 There are a few students in the gym.
- 4 'Would you like some pizza?' 'Just a little, please.'
- 5 We need a few prawns for this recipe.





Using **A little**, **Little**, **A few**, **Few**

A little

A little is used with positive quantity and non-countable nouns. It means "a small amount" or "some".



Examples:

- There is **a little** milk in the refrigerator
- Would you like **a little** water?
- Mary got **a little** bit of pie.
- Can't you discount it **a little**?

Little

Little expresses a diminutive size or a negative quantity. Little means "almost nothing" or "not much".

Examples:

- I'm sorry, I speak **little** French.
- There was **little** time to finish my homework.
- The kitten is **little**.
- I have drunk **little** water this morning.

A few

A few represents a positive quantity. It is used with plural nouns. It means some, a small amount.

A few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples:

- He has **a few** good friends so he is happy.
- There are **a few** books on the shelf.
- We stayed **a few** days in Paris and visited the Eiffel Tower.

Few

Few represents a negative quantity or shortage. It is used with plural countable nouns. It means not many, not enough.

Few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples:

- I have got **few** friends in the city so I am lonely.
- They have got **few** cake on the table.
- He has **few** photos on Instagram.



COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Have a singular and plural form
Can use a *singular* verb or
a *plural* verb



We can count

a tree two trees
The **book is** old.
The **books are** old.



UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Have only one form (no plural)
Always use a singular verb
Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number*
before them



We cannot count

butter butter~~s~~



Sugar is sweet.



~~a~~ rice ~~two~~ rice
~~a~~ bread ~~two~~ bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck,
help, beauty, music, thunder

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt,
dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate,
meat, bacon, food, ham

LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain,
soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver,
ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news,
information, luggage, money



LOOK OUT!




Drinks are usually uncountable, but they can be countable when we mean 'a cup / glass of ...'.

(uncountable) I don't drink coffee.

(countable) Would you like a coffee? (= a cup of coffee)

We can't do this with food words. We use partitives like 'a bowl of', 'a packet of', etc.

I'd like a bowl of soup.

5  **2.26** Listen to dialogues 1–4 between the two customers and the waitress from exercise 2. In which dialogue or dialogues do the customers ...

- a ask for the menu? 1 and 3 —
b order / ask for food or drink? 2 and 3 —
c ask for the bill? 4 —

6  **2.26** **KEY PHRASES** Listen again and complete the phrases. Who says them? Write W for the waiter or C for a customer.

Ordering food and drink

Can we have a table ¹ For two, please?

Can ² We see the menu, please?

Is everything ³ Ok for you?

I'd like some water, please.

And ⁴ For you, madam?

would you a coffee or a tea?

⁷ Can we have the bill, please?

⁸ Does it include service?

Let's leave a tip.

1 Complete the free-time activities with the verbs *play*, *go*, *have* and *meet*. Check the meaning of all the activities.

Free-time activities

- 1 play football / tennis / computer games / cards
- 2 go bowling / ice skating / dancing / rollerblading / swimming
- 3 go to the cinema / to the beach
- 4 go for a walk
- 5 have lunch / dinner in a café
- 6 meeting friends

LEARN THIS! Present continuous for future arrangements

We can use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements.

What are you doing on Saturday evening?

I'm going to the cinema.



Harry Hi, Imogen. How are things?

Imogen Hi, Harry. Fine, thanks. What are you doing?

Harry I'm just doing my homework.

Imogen Do you fancy going swimming on Saturday afternoon?

Harry I'm afraid I can't. I'm going shopping with my sister. What about Sunday morning?

Imogen No, sorry. I'm playing football. How about Sunday afternoon?

Harry Yeah, I'm free then.

Imogen OK. What time shall we meet?

Harry Let's meet at the pool at 2.30.

Imogen Cool. See you there.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Present Simple Tense

- 1 For facts or things that are always true or generally true.

- Whales **live** in the ocean.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- Water **boils** at 100° Celsius.



Present Simple Tense

- 2 For regular habits or repeated actions.

- I **brush** my teeth three times a day.
- I **read** in bed every night.
- She **goes** to the gym after work.
- He **walks** to school every day.



Present Continuous Tense

- 1 For an action happening right now at the moment of speaking.

- I **am teaching** an English lesson.
- You **are watching** a video.
- Steve **is washing** his hair.
- She **is taking** her dog for a walk.



Present Continuous Tense

- 2 To talk about something that is happening AROUND the time of speaking but not necessarily at this exact moment.

- I **am reading** a great book.

It doesn't necessarily mean that I am reading a book right at this moment. It refers to this moment of my life.



Common time expressions used with the present simple tense are:

- always, often, generally, sometimes, never ...
- every day, every week, every year ...
- once a day, twice a week, three times a month ...
- in the morning, in the afternoon, at night

Common time expressions used with the present continuous tense are:

- now, right now
- at the moment
- still



- I **live** in England.

Present Simple Tense

I plan to live in England for a long time and I don't plan to change soon. It is more or less permanent.

- I **am living** in London at the moment.

Present Continuous Tense

The situation is temporary. Next month I plan to live in a different city.



- It **rains** a lot in winter.

Present Simple Tense

This is a fact. It is generally true.

- It **is raining** right now.

Present Continuous Tense

This is an action happening now. The situation is temporary. Tomorrow it might be sunny.





LEARN THIS! Present tense contrast

We use the:

a **present simple** for something that happens regularly, always or never.

b **present continuous** for something happening at this moment.

present continuous for something happening around this time.

d **present simple** for a fact that is always true.

e **present simple** with certain verbs that we don't usually use in continuous tenses: *believe, know, hate, like, need, prefer, understand, want, etc.*



AT - ON - IN

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

AT + Specific Time

- I get up **at** 7 o'clock.
- The movie starts **at** 8.30.
- They sing carols **at** Christmas.
- Come and visit us **at** Thanksgiving.

**AT** + Holiday Period**ON** + Days

- I will visit you **on** Wednesday.
- Where were you **on** Friday?
- His birthday is **on** March 27th.
- The exam is **on** the 16th.

ON + Dates**IN** + Months

- My birthday is **in** January.
- I'm going on vacation **in** August.
- Shakespeare was born **in** 1564.
- The Titanic sank **in** 1912.

IN + Years**IN** + the + Decade

- Life was difficult **in** the 1940s.
- There were many hippies **in** the '60s.
- We are living **in** the 21st century.
- It was built **in** the sixth century.

IN + the + Century**IN** + Season

- We go to the beach **in** summer.
- There are many flowers **in** spring.
- The meeting starts **in** ten minutes.
- She will be here **in** three hours.

IN + Time Period



Modal Verbs



WOULD

or

CAN

REFUSAL	I would smell something burning.
REQUEST	Would you hand me the pencil?
OFFER	I would help you with Spanish.
CONDITIONAL	If I had a car, I would drive around the world.
FUTURE IN THE PAST	She said that she would be help them move next month.

ABILITY	I can speak three languages.
REQUEST	Can you hand me the pencil?
OFFER	I can send this letter for you.
PERMISSION	Can I borrow your notebook?
POSSIBILITY	It can get very hot there these days.



Will

To ask for something,
a request.

To make promises
and offers

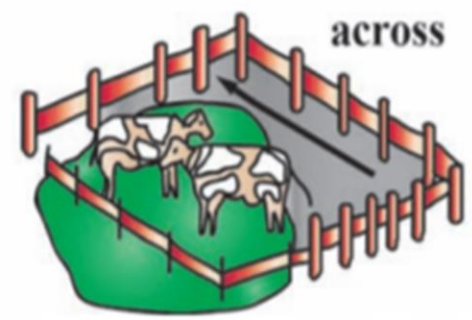
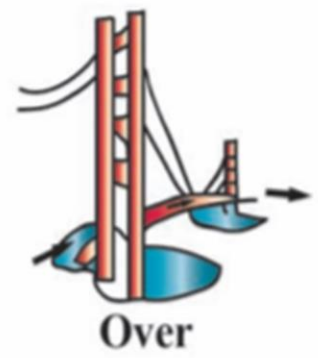
To perform an
immediate decision

Would

To say politely what
we want

To formulate
invitations

To ask politely for
a service



LEARN THIS! Singular and plural forms

































- a** To make the plural of most nouns we add -s.
brother → *brothers*
- b** If the noun ends in -s, -sh, -ch, -z, or -x, we add -es.
bus → *buses* *class* → *classes* *dish* → *dishes*
church → *churches* *watch* → *watches* *box* → *boxes*
- c** If the noun ends in -o, we add -s or sometimes -es.
photo → *photos* *potato* → *potatoes*
- d** If the noun ends in a consonant + -y, we change -y to -ies.
party → *parties*
- e** If the noun ends in a vowel + -y, we add -s.
holiday → *holidays*
- f** If the noun ends in -f or -fe, we change -f or -fe to -ves.
shelf → *shelves*
- g** Some nouns have irregular plural forms.
foot → *feet* *man* → *men* *woman* → *women*



IRREGULAR PLURALS

PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS



	PERSON		PEOPLE	
	FOOT		FEET	
	TOOTH		TEETH	
	CHILD		CHILDREN	
	MOUSE		MICE	
	SHEEP		SHEEP	
	FISH		FISH	
	LEAF		LEAVES	
	GOOSE		GEESE	
	WOMAN		WOMEN	



I HAVE TO MANY ...

5 What is the plural form of these nouns? Use a dictionary to help you.

1 uncle _ **uncles** _

6 life _ **lives** _

2 address _ **addresses** _

7 lady _ **ladies** _

3 day _ **days** _

8 tooth _ **teeth** _

4 video _ **videos** _

9 mother _ **mothers** _

5 match _ **matches** _

10 knife _ **knives** _



Common Uncountable Nouns

www.englishlessonviaskype.com



FOOD

BEEF
BUTTER
CHEESE
MEAT
RICE
SALT
SUGAR



LIQUID

WATER
MILK
OLIVE OIL
SOUP
TEA



MATERIAL

LEATHER
METAL
OIL
PLASTIC
SILK
WOOD



SUBJECT

ART
GEOGRAPHY
ENGLISH
SCIENCE
BIOLOGY
ALGEBRA
PHYSICS



WEATHER

FOG
ICE
RAIN
SNOW
WEATHER



OTHER

ADVICE
NEWS
FURNITURE
MONEY
NOISE
WORK
INFORMATION



5 **VOCABULARY** Read the **Learn this!** box. Then look at the highlighted adjectives in the text. What prepositions follow them? Complete the table.

Adjectives and prepositions

1 angry _ about	4 keen _ on
2 different _ from	5 proud _ of
3 interested _ in	6 worried _ about



LEARN THIS! *should*

We use *should* / *shouldn't* + infinitive without *to* to give advice.

Affirmative

She should take her exam again.

Negative

You shouldn't go outside in this weather.

Interrogative

Should we invite your cousin to the party?

LEARN THIS! Spelling: *-ing* forms



a We form most *-ing* forms by adding *-ing* to the infinitive without *to*:

eat → *eating* *go* → *going*

b When the infinitive ends in *-e*, we usually replace *-e* with *-ing*:

dance → *dancing* *phone* → *phoning*

c When the infinitive ends in a single vowel plus consonant, we often double the consonant before adding *-ing*:

chat → *chatting* *stop* → *stopping*



1H Personality adjectives

- 4 Put the personality adjectives below into the correct group:
a) positive or b) negative.

brave creative friendly hard-working honest lazy
mean moody patient polite rude selfish sensible

positive	negative
brave, creative, friendly, hard-working, honest, patient, polite, sensible	lazy, mean, moody, rude, selfish



4 **KEY PHRASES** Complete these phrases from the profiles using the prepositions below. You need to use some prepositions more than once.

at in to with

Giving personal information

I'm ¹ **in** Year twelve.

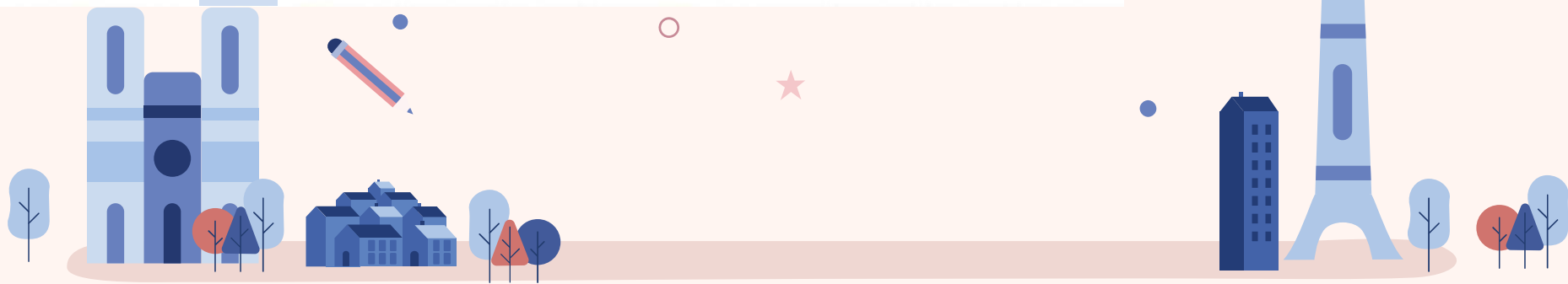
I watch DVDs ² **with** my friends.

I listen ³ **to** music.

I walk ⁴ **to** school.

She's ⁵ **at** university.

I go ⁶ **at** the weekend.



TELLING THE TIME



What time is it?

2:00

It's two **o'clock**



What Time Is It?



10



Listen and complete Tim's timetable for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Write the correct school subjects.

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8.20	English	³ German	Chemistry
9.05	¹ I.C.T	Maths	⁵ Art and design
9.50–10.30 BREAK			
10.30	Maths	⁴ Music	Maths
11.15	² French	English	History
12.05–1.00 LUNCH			
1.00	Art	P.E.	English
1.50	R.E.	P.E.	⁶ Geography

● **Affirmative and Negative Statements with 'have to'**

I You He / She / It We They	have have has have have	do not have do not have does not have do not have do not have	to travel.
---	-------------------------------------	---	------------

● **Questions with 'have to'**

Do Do Does Do Do	I you he / she / it we they	have to have to has to have to have to	travel?
------------------------------	---	--	---------

● **Affirmative ('Yes') answers with 'have to'**

Yes,	I you he / she / it we they	do. do. does. do. do.
------	---	-----------------------------------

● **Negative ('No') answers with 'have to'**

No,	I you he / she / it we they	do not. (don't) do not. (don't). does not. (doesn't). do not. (don't). do not. (don't).
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● **Information Questions with 'have to'**

*What When Where Why How **Who ... with	do do does do do	I you he / she / it we they	have have have have have	to travel?
--	------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------	------------

- 2 Read the **Learn this!** box and then look at the table. How many examples of *have to* can you find in exercise 1? Are they affirmative, negative or interrogative?

have to

Affirmative

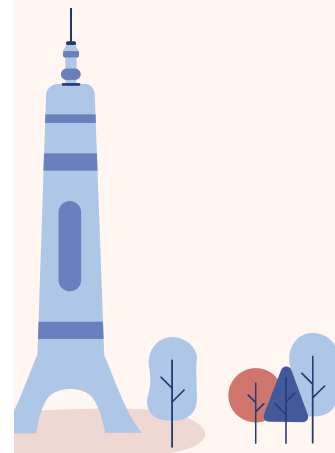
I / You / We / They have to study music.
He / She / It has to arrive at 9 o'clock.

Negative

I / You / We / They don't have to take exams.
He / She / It doesn't have to be on time.

Interrogative

Do I / you / we / they have to do homework?
Yes, we do. / No, they don't.
Does he / she / it have to help?
No, he doesn't. / Yes, she does.



2B *have to*

1 Write sentences using the prompts. Use the affirmative or negative of *have to*. ➔ 2.1

1 my sister / walk / to school ✗

My sister doesn't have to walk to school.

2 we / speak English / in class ✓

3 I / sing / in my music lessons ✗

4 my brother / work / at weekends ✗

5 my brother and I / share / a bedroom ✓

6 I / do the ironing / at home ✓

7 my little sister / go to bed / early ✓

8 my mum / use a computer

2 We have to speak English in class.

3 I don't have to sing in my music lessons.

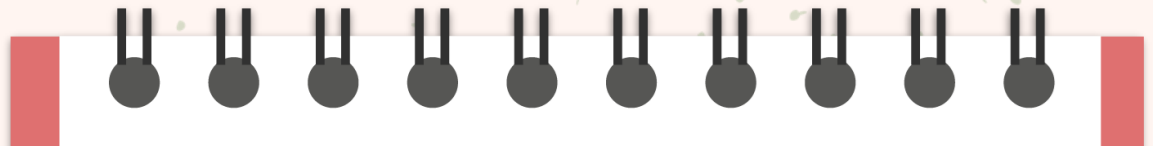
4 My brother doesn't have to work at weekends

5 My brother and I have to share a bedroom

6 I have to do the ironing at home.

7 My little sister has to go to bed early

8 My mum doesn't have to use a computer at work



2 Find four adverbs of frequency in the dialogue in exercise 1. Add them to the table below.

0%					100%
never	hardly ever	¹ - some times	² - often	usually	⁴ - always



3 Complete the **Learn this!** box. Use *before* and *after*.

LEARN THIS! Adverbs of frequency



a We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens. We usually put adverbs of frequency ¹ **before** the verb.

I never have breakfast.

b We put adverbs of frequency ² **after** the verb *be*.

You're always late!



4 Put the adverbs of frequency in brackets in the correct place in the sentences.



1 Kate watches TV in her bedroom. (sometimes)

Kate sometimes watches TV in her bedroom

2 Joe is late for school. (often)

Joe is often late for school

3 Harry goes dancing. (never)

Harry never goes dancing

4 Hannah does sport at the weekend. (hardly ever)

Hannah hardly ever does sport at the weekend

5 William listens to music in bed. (usually)

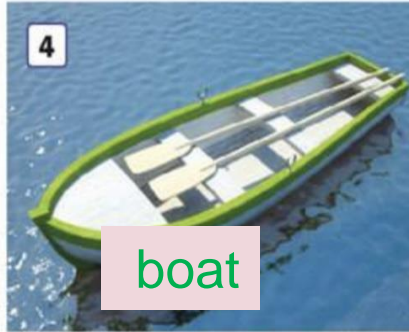
William usually listens to music in bed

6 Ryan is thirsty after football training. (always)

Ryan is always thirsty after football training

6 **VOCABULARY** Find these words in the text. Then match them with the pictures below.

In the wilderness boat bridge jungle mountain path river rope valley



7 Complete the questions about the text using the question words below.

how how many what where which who why

1 In **which** country is Banpo Elementary School?

2 **who** walks with the children on the mountain path?

3 **How** high is the rope across the river in Sumatra?

4 **how many** children have to walk across the rope?

5 **where** is Minh Hoa?

6 **why** do the children in Minh Hoa have to swim across the river?

7 **what** is the name of the river near Bogotá?

Interrogative

Are

you going home now? Yes, we are . /

No, we aren't .

Is

10 she wearing boots? Yes, she 11 is /

No, she 12 isn't

Complete the tweets below with affirmative form of the present continuous.

Tweets

@musicnews We **'re sitting** (sit) in the sun.
I **'m taking** (take) photos for my Instagram page.

@musicnews I **'m watching** (watch) DJSmithy on the big screen, but my friend **'s sleeping** (sleep)!

@musicnews We **'re having** (have) lunch in our tent.
Do you want to join us?

@musicnews I **'m looking** (look) for my friend. She **'s dancing** (dance) to DJSmithy, but I can't see her. Help!

@musicnews I **'m chatting** (chat) to some friends online.

7 Complete the conversation with the verbs below. Use the present simple and the present continuous. ➔ 3.4, 3.5

do not joke like look for think want wear

Alison What ¹ _____ are _____ you _____ doing _____?

Jake I'm looking for _____ a jacket and a tie. They're here in my wardrobe, but I can't see them.

Alison But you never ³ _____ smart clothes. Why ⁴ _____ Do _____ you _____ want _____ to wear a jacket and tie?

Jake It's my cousin's wedding this afternoon.

Alison Really!?

Jake Yes. I ⁵ _____ 'm not joking _____! Ah, here they are.

⁶ _____ Do _____ you _____ like _____ them?

Alison Yes, I do. I _____ think _____ they're really nice!

3D Contrast: present simple and present continuous

6 Complete one sentence in each pair with the present simple and one with the present continuous. Use the verb in brackets. ➔ 3.4

1 (have)

a _____ **Are** _____ you _____ **having** _____ a good time?

b _____ **Do** _____ you _____ **have** _____ a shower every day?

2 (not wear)

a Today I _____ **am not wearing** _____ jeans.

b Wendy _____ jeans to school.

3 (stop)

a This bus always _____ **stops** _____ in the town centre.

b Look. I think the rain _____ **is stopping** _____.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Present Simple Tense

- 1 For facts or things that are always true or generally true.

- Whales **live** in the ocean.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- Water **boils** at 100° Celsius.



Present Simple Tense

- 2 For regular habits or repeated actions.

- I **brush** my teeth three times a day.
- I **read** in bed every night.
- She **goes** to the gym after work.
- He **walks** to school every day.



Present Continuous Tense

- 1 For an action happening right now at the moment of speaking.

- I **am teaching** an English lesson.
- You **are watching** a video.
- Steve **is washing** his hair.
- She **is taking** her dog for a walk.



Present Continuous Tense

- 2 To talk about something that is happening AROUND the time of speaking but not necessarily at this exact moment.

- I **am reading** a great book.

It doesn't necessarily mean that I am reading a book right at this moment. It refers to this moment of my life.



Common time expressions used with the present simple tense are:

- always, often, generally, sometimes, never ...
- every day, every week, every year ...
- once a day, twice a week, three times a month ...
- in the morning, in the afternoon, at night

Common time expressions used with the present continuous tense are:

- now, right now
- at the moment
- still



- I **live** in England.

Present Simple Tense

I plan to live in England for a long time and I don't plan to change soon. It is more or less permanent.

- I **am living** in London at the moment.

Present Continuous Tense

The situation is temporary. Next month I plan to live in a different city.



- It **rains** a lot in winter.

Present Simple Tense

This is a fact. It is generally true.

- It **is raining** right now.

Present Continuous Tense

This is an action happening now. The situation is temporary. Tomorrow it might be sunny.



LEARN THIS! Negative prefix *un-*



We can make many adjectives negative by adding the prefix *un-*.



friendly – unfriendly *happy – unhappy*
tidy – untidy *usual – unusual* *necessary – unnecessary*



3 **VOCABULARY** Match the highlighted adjectives in the text with adjectives below that have the opposite meaning.

Common adjectives awful bad different easy
expensive false fantastic high new right
safe small

cheap –
expensive

low – high

large – small

terrible – fantastic

dangerous – safe

wrong – right

old – new