

Work in pairs. Put the questions into the correct order and ask your colleague:

1. how they are
2. where they are
3. who they are with
4. what is on their desk
5. where they are sitting
6. what they are wearing

1. _____ ?
2. _____ ?
3. _____ ?
4. _____ ?
5. _____ ?
6. _____ ?

Translate the sentences into English:

1. Ráno vstávám brzy.
2. Sestra odpoledne většinou nemívá moc času.
3. Kolika jazyky mluví vaše sekretářka?
4. V kolik hodin chodí děti spát?
5. Nikdy se nedívá na televizi.

6. _____ .
7. _____ .
8. _____ ?
9. _____ ?
10. _____ .

Look at the pictures below and match the professions with the pictures.

In pairs, choose at least three professions and say what the people do.

Jobs

a Match the words and pictures.

- an **administrator** /əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə/
- an **architect** /ɑ:kɪtekt/
- a **builder** /'bɪldə/
- a **chef** / a **cook** /ʃef/ /kʊk/
- a **dentist** /'dentɪst/
- a **doctor** /'dɒktə/
- an **engineer** /endʒɪ'nɪə/
- a **factory worker** /'fæktəri wɜ:kə/
- a **flight attendant** /'flaɪt ətəndənt /
- a **footballer** /'fʊtbɔ:lə/
- a **hairdresser** /'heədresə/
- a **journalist** /'dʒɜ:nəlist/
- a **lawyer** /'lɔ:jə/
- a (bank) **manager** /('bæŋk mænɪdʒə/
- a **model** /'mɒdl/
- a **musician** /'mju:zɪʃn/
- a **nurse** /nɜ:s/
- a **pilot** /'paɪlət/
- a **policeman** / a **policewoman** /pə'li:smən/ /pə'li:swʊmən/
- a **receptionist** /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/
- a **shop assistant** /'ʃɒp əsɪstənt/
- a **soldier** /'səʊldʒə/
- a **teacher** /'ti:tʃə/
- a **vet** /vet/
- a **waiter** / a **waitress** /'weɪtə/ /'weɪtrəs/

VOCABULARY BANK

Pronunciation
 In multisyllable words, final -er/ -or is pronounced /ə/, e.g. *doctor, teacher*.
 Final -ian is pronounced /jən/, e.g. *musician*.
a / an + jobs
 We use a / an + job words.
 She's a model. NOT *She's model.*



Vocabulary Talking about companies

1 Match the type of company with the pictures. Think of examples of some companies.

- airline bank car manufacturer coffee producer department store
 electronic goods producer oil company e-commerce company television company

2 Which type of company in 1 offers the following services and products? Add one more item to each group.

- 1 loans, mortgages
- 2 fridges, toasters
- 3 personal shoppers, home delivery
- 4 espresso roast, whole bean
- 5 petrol, kerosene
- 6 news programmes, dramas
- 7 saloon cars, sports cars
- 8 online check-in, upgrades
- 9 music downloads, online shopping

3  **1.3** Listen to two people talking about a company. Complete the company profile.

- 1 Name _____
- 2 Nationality _____
- 3 Headquarters _____
- 4 Type of company _____
- 5 How old _____
- 6 Number of employees _____
- 7 Revenue _____
- 8 Main competitor _____

4 Complete the sentences using the information about the company in 3.

- 1 The company's called _____.
- 2 It's a _____ company.
- 3 The headquarters are in _____.
- 4 It's an _____ company. It produces _____.
- 5 It started in _____.
- 6 It employs _____ people.
- 7 Its annual revenue is _____.
- 8 Its main competitor is _____.

GRAMMAR

1A present tense verb *be* ⊕, subject pronouns: *I, you, etc.*

⊕ = positive form

(1 5))

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 7.	You're in room 7.
He is Mike.	He's Mike.
She is Hannah.	She's Hannah.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- Always use a subject pronoun (*you, he, etc.*) with a verb, e.g. **It's a school. NOT Is a school. They're teachers. NOT Are teachers.**
- Always use capital *I*, e.g. **He's Mike and I'm Sally. NOT i'm Sally.** With other pronouns only use a capital letter when it's the first word in a sentence.
- *you* = singular and plural.
- Use *he* for a man, *she* for a woman, and *it* for a thing.
- Use *they* for people and things.

Contractions

- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g. 'm = *am*.
- We use contractions in conversation and in informal writing, e.g. an email to a friend.

1B present tense verb *be* ⊖ and ⊗

I'm not American. (1 23))
 She isn't from London.
 They aren't Spanish.
 Are you Polish? Yes, I am.
 Is she Russian? No, she isn't.

⊖ = negative form

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	Italian. Spanish. British.
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	
We are not	We aren't	
You are not	You aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

- Put *not* after the verb *be* to make negatives.
- You can also contract *are not* and *is not* like this:
You're not Italian. She's not Spanish.

⊗ = question form

Am I
 Are you
 Is he / she / it German?
 Are we Russian?
 Are you Polish?
 Are they

☑ = positive short answer

Yes,
 I am.
 you are.
 he / she / it is.
 we are.
 you are.
 they are.

☒ = negative short answer

No,
 I'm not.
 you aren't.
 he / she / it isn't.
 we aren't.
 you aren't.
 they aren't.

- In questions, put *am, are, is, before I, you, he, etc.*
Are you German? NOT You are German?
Where are you from? NOT Where you are from?
- Don't use contractions in positive short answers.
Are you Russian? Yes, I am. NOT Yes, I'm.

1C possessive adjectives: *my, your, etc.*

I'm Italian.	My family are from Rome.	(1 41))
You're in level 1.	This is your classroom.	
He's the director.	His name is Michael.	
She's your teacher.	Her name is Tina.	
It's a school.	Its name is Queen's School.	
We're an international school.	Our students are from many different countries.	
They're new students.	Their names are David and Emma.	

- *his* = of a man, *her* = of a woman, *its* = of a thing.
- *their* = of plural people or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
our students NOT ours students



it's or its?

Be careful with *it's* and *its*.
it's = it is **It's a school.**
its = possessive **Its name is Queen's School.**

1A

a Complete with *am, is, or are*.

I am Mike.

- 1 We _____ from London.
- 2 He _____ early.
- 3 They _____ teachers.
- 4 Today _____ Wednesday.
- 5 I _____ sorry.
- 6 It _____ a hotel.
- 7 You _____ in room 402.
- 8 She _____ a student.
- 9 My name _____ Carla.
- 10 I _____ in a taxi.

b Write the sentences with contractions.

He is late. *He's late.*

- 1 It is Friday. _____
- 2 They are in school. _____
- 3 I am very well. _____
- 4 You are in my class. _____

c Write the sentences with a subject pronoun and a contraction.

Mike and Hannah are students. *They're* students.

- 1 **John is** in room 5. _____
- 2 **Sam and I are** early. _____
- 3 **Julia is** a teacher. _____
- 4 **The school is** in Madrid. _____

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1B

a Write the sentences in the negative.

She's Australian. *She isn't Australian.*

- 1 I'm British. _____
- 2 They're Brazilian. _____
- 3 It's in South America. _____
- 4 You're French. _____

b Make questions and short answers.

/ you English? *Are you English?* *Yes, I am.*

- 1 / I in room 10? _____? _____
- 2 / it Italian? _____? _____
- 3 / they students? _____? _____
- 4 / he from the USA? _____? _____
- 5 / you sure? _____? _____

c Complete the dialogue. Use contractions if possible.

A Hi. *I'm* Mark.

B Hello Mark. My name ¹ _____ Maria.

A ² _____ you Spanish, Maria?

B No. I ³ _____ from Mexico.

A ⁴ _____ you from Mexico City?

B No. I ⁵ _____ from Tijuana.

A ⁶ _____ Tijuana near Mexico City?

B No, it ⁷ _____. It ⁸ _____ in the north.

A ⁹ _____ you a student?

B No. I ¹⁰ _____ a teacher.

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1C

a Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

My name's Daryl. I'm from Brazil.

- 1 The students are from Italy. _____ names are Susanna and Tito.
- 2 She's in my class. _____ name is Rebecca.
- 3 We're in class 2. _____ teacher is Richard.
- 4 London is famous for _____ parks.
- 5 How do you spell _____ surname, Anna?
- 6 This is my teacher. _____ name is Brad.
- 7 I'm from London. _____ address is 31, Old Kent Road.
- 8 Sit down and open _____ books, please.
- 9 Laura is in my class. _____ desk is near the window.
- 10 We're from Liverpool. _____ surname is Connor.

b **Circle** the correct word.

Mark and Simon are friends. **They** / *Their* are in class 2.

- 1 She's a new student. *She* / *Her* name's Ipek.
- 2 Is *they* / *their* teacher British?
- 3 My name's Soraya. I'm in *you* / *your* class.
- 4 Where are *you* / *your* friends from?
- 5 We're French. *We* / *Our* names are Marc and Jacques.
- 6 Is *she* / *her* German?
- 7 Peter is a teacher. *He* / *His* is from Ireland.
- 8 What's *he* / *his* name?
- 9 I'm Karen. *I* / *My* surname is White.
- 10 *She* / *Her* is from Barcelona.

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2

2A a / an, plurals; this / that / these / those

a / an, plurals

It's a bag. (1 52))
 It's **an** umbrella.
 They're **books**.
 They're **watches**.

a / an (indefinite article)

It's	a	bag. pen.
	an	identity card. umbrella.

- Use *a / an* with singular nouns.
- Use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*).
- Use *a* with nouns beginning *u* when *u = /ju:/*, e.g. *university*.

regular plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a watch a box	watches boxes	add -es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + <i>y > ies</i>

- Add *-s* (or *-es* or *-ies*) to make plural nouns:
It's a pen. They're pens.
- Don't use *a / an* with plural nouns:
They're keys. NOT They're a keys.

irregular plurals

Singular	Plural
a man /mæn/	men /men/
a woman /'wʊmən/	women /'wɪmɪn/
a child /tʃaɪld/	children /'tʃɪldrən/
a person /'pɜːsn/	people /'piːpl/

this / that / these / those



- 1 What's **this**? It's a ticket. (1 57))
These watches are Japanese.
 2 **That** car is Italian.
 What are **those**? They're headphones.

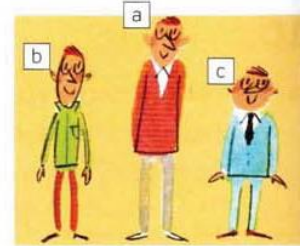


- 1 Use *this / these* for things near you (*here*).
 2 Use *that / those* for things which aren't near you (*there*).
 • *this / that* = singular; *these / those* = plural.
 • *this, that, these, and those* can be adjectives (**this** watch) or pronouns (*What's this?*).

2B adjectives

- 1 The **White** House is in the USA. (1 63))
 They're **blue** jeans.
 2 He's **strong**.
 It isn't **easy**.
 Is it **American**?
 3 It's a **very big** city.
 She's **quite small**.

- 1 When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun.
It's a big house. NOT It's a house big.
 Adjectives don't change before a plural noun: *They're blue jeans.*
NOT They're blues jeans.
 2 We can also use adjectives without a noun, after the verb *be*.
 3 We often use *very* and *quite* before adjectives:
 a *He's very tall.*
 b *He's quite tall.*
 c *He isn't very tall.*



2C imperatives, let's

- 1 **Open** the door. **Turn** right. (1 71))
Don't worry. Don't stop.
Be quiet, please. Please **sit down**.
 2 **Let's go** home. **Let's wait**.

- 1 Use imperatives to give orders or instructions.
 • [+] imperatives = verb (infinitive). [-] imperatives = *don't* + verb (infinitive).
 • Add *please* to be polite: *Open the door, please.*
 • We often use *be* + adjective in imperatives: *Be quiet, Be careful, etc.*
 • Don't use a pronoun with imperatives: *Be quiet.*
 2 Use *Let's* + verb (infinitive) to make suggestions.
 Use *Let's not* + verb to make a negative suggestion: *Let's not wait.*

2A

a Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

singular	plural
<i>a</i> photo	<i>photos</i>
1 ___ city	_____
2 ___ email	_____
3 ___ person	_____
4 ___ box	_____
5 ___ woman	_____

b Write sentences with *It's* or *They're* (and *a* or *an* if necessary).

pen	<i>It's a pen.</i>
buses	<i>They're buses.</i>
1 children	_____
2 purse	_____
3 men	_____
4 umbrella	_____
5 sunglasses	_____

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c Complete the dialogues with *this*, *these*, *that*, or *those*.



Teacher What's ¹ _____, Jenny?
Jenny It's an iPod.
Teacher And what are ² _____, Jenny?
Jenny They're headphones.
Teacher Give them to me, please, Jenny.



Boy 1 Who's ³ _____ man over there?
Boy 2 He's my father.
Boy 1 And are ⁴ _____ your dogs?
Boy 2 Yes, they are.
Boy 1 Wow!

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2B

a Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

- He's a rich man.
- They're Japanese tourists.
 - It's an international school.
 - That isn't the right answer.
 - We're good friends.
 - Hi, Anna. Nice to meet you.
 - Those animals are dangerous.
 - This is a big country.
 - My phone is very cheap.

b Put the words in the right order.

- is Chinese he? Is he Chinese?
- a day very it's hot
 - your Australian is teacher?
 - car fast isn't that very
 - a idea bad it's
 - a are student you good?
 - easy is English quite
 - strong my is brother very
 - watch expensive is this an

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2C

a Complete with a verb from the list. Use a or a imperative.

be go have open park read speak take turn on worry

- A It's hot. B Open the window.
 A I'm very sorry B Don't worry. It isn't a problem.
- A I'm bored. B _____ the TV.
 - A *No entiendo*. B This is an English class. Please _____ Spanish.
 - A I'm tired. B It's late. _____ to bed.
 - A Is this book good? B No, it isn't. _____ it.
 - A I'm hungry. B _____ a sandwich.
 - A Look at those animals. B _____ careful. They're dangerous.
 - A It's raining. B _____ an umbrella.
 - A Where is our hotel? B It's over there. _____ here.

b Complete with *Let's* and a verb from the list.

close go open sit down stop turn off

- It's hot. Let's open the window.
- Come on. _____.
 - It's late. _____ the TV and go to bed.
 - I'm tired. _____.
 - It's very cold in here. _____ the window.
 - There's a service station. _____ and have a coffee.

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3

3A present simple (+) and (-)

British people **like** animals. (2 4))
 They **live** in houses with gardens.
 My husband **works** from 9.00 to 5.00.
 Ann **has** three children.

+	-
I work .	I don't work .
You work .	You don't work .
He / She / It works .	He / She / It doesn't work .
We work .	We don't work .
You work .	You don't work .
They work .	They don't work .

- We use the present simple for things that are generally true or that habitually happen.

- Contractions: *don't = do not, doesn't = does not.*
- To make negatives use *don't / doesn't + verb (infinitive):*
He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.

spelling rules for he / she / it	
I work / play / live.	He works / plays / lives.
I watch / finish / go / do.	She watches / finishes / goes / do
I study.	She studies.

- The spelling rules for the *he / she / it* forms are the same as the plurals (see **Grammar Bank 2A p.126**).

Be careful with some he / she / it forms

I have	He has	NOT	He <i>haves</i>
I go	He goes		<i>/gəʊz/</i>
I do	He does		<i>/dʌz/</i>
I say	He says		<i>/sez/</i>

3B present simple (?)

Do you work in an office? No, I **don't**. (2 14))
 Does she work outside? Yes, she **does**.

?	✓	✗
Do I work?	Yes,	No,
Do you work?		
Does he / she / it work?	I do .	I don't .
Do we work?	you do .	you don't .
Do you work?	he / she / it does .	he / she / it doesn't .
Do they work?	we do .	we don't .
	you do .	you don't .
	they do .	they don't .

- Use *do* (or *does* with *he, she, it*) to make questions.

do and does
do = /dʊ/, does = /dʌz/
Do and does can be:

- the auxiliary verb to make present simple questions. *Do you speak English? Does s live here?*
- a normal verb. *I do my homework in the evening. He does exercise every day.*

- The word order for present simple questions is: **ASI = Auxiliary verb (do, does), Subject (I, you she, etc.), Infinitive (work, live, etc.).**

3C word order in questions

Question word / phrase	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive	(2 20))
	Do	you	live near here?	
	Does	your mother	work?	
What	do	you	do?	
Where	does	he	live?	
How many children	do	you	have?	
What kind of music	does	she	like?	
How	do	you	spell your surname?	

Word order in be questions
 Remember the word order in questions with *be*. Put *be* before the subject. *Where are you from? What's your name? Is he Spanish?*

- The word order for present simple questions with *do* and *does* is: **ASI (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive)**, e.g. *Do you live here?*: **OR QUASI (Question, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive)**, e.g. *Where do you live?*
- We often use question phrases beginning with *What*, e.g. *What colour...? What size...? What make...? What time...?*, etc.

3A

a Change the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| My mum drinks tea. | <i>I drink tea.</i> |
| 1 I go to the cinema. | She _____. |
| 2 We live in a flat. | He _____. |
| 3 She has two children. | They _____. |
| 4 My dad doesn't like cats. | I _____. |
| 5 The shops close at 5.30. | The supermarket _____. |
| 6 We don't study French. | My sister _____. |
| 7 I do housework. | My husband _____. |
| 8 I want a guitar. | My son _____. |
| 9 I don't work on Saturdays. | My friend _____. |
| 10 Our lessons finish at 5 o'clock. | Our English lesson _____. |

b Complete the sentences with a or verb.

eat have listen play read
speak study wear work

- They *study* economics.
- 1 Pedro _____ in an office.
- 2 Eva _____ books in English.
- 3 You _____ Arabic very well.
- 4 I _____ games on my phone.
- 5 Paolo _____ glasses.
- 6 We _____ to music on the bus.
- 7 They _____ fast food.
- 8 Julia _____ two children.

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3B

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- Do* you work with a computer?
- 1 _____ she have any qualifications?
- 2 _____ you speak a foreign language?
- 3 _____ Jamie play the guitar?
- 4 _____ you like Italian food?
- 5 _____ you study another language?
- 6 _____ school children wear a uniform?
- 7 _____ your dad cook?
- 8 _____ people in your country work long hours?

b Make questions.

- A She works at night. B *Does she work* at the weekend?
- A I don't play the guitar. B *Do you play the* piano?
- 1 A He likes sport. B _____ tennis?
- 2 A She speaks foreign languages. B _____ German?
- 3 A I don't eat fast food. B _____ pizzas?
- 4 A They cook Italian food. B _____ lasagne?
- 5 A Teresa doesn't live in a flat. B _____ in a house?
- 6 A I want a new phone. B _____ an iPhone?
- 7 A My dad drives a Ferrari. B _____ fast?

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3C

a Order the words to make questions.

- you live where do ? *Where do you live?*
- 1 phones how many do you have?
- 2 interesting is job it an?
- 3 you drink how do coffee much ?
- 4 brother your where from is ?
- 5 you with work computers do?
- 6 read of what do kind you magazines?
- 7 do what does weekend he at the?
- 8 want you do drink another?
- 9 your where does sister live?
- 10 do how that you say English in?

b Complete the questions.

What's *your name*? My name's Andrew.

- 1 How many children _____? Three, two girls and a boy.
- 2 What kind of films _____? He likes science-fiction films.
- 3 Where _____? We're from New York.
- 4 What _____ your father _____? He's a lawyer.
- 5 What kind of food _____? I like Japanese food.
- 6 Where _____? She works in an office.
- 7 Where _____? Our flat is near the market.
- 8 How many foreign languages _____? I speak French and Spanish.
- 9 When _____ to the gym? I go on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
- 10 How old _____? I'm 21.

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