

Grammar reference • Starter Unit

be: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa		Negativa	
Completa	Contracta	Completa	Contracta
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
He / She / It is	He's / She's / It's	He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't
You / We / You / They are	You're / We're / You're / They're	You / We / You / They are not	You / We / You / They aren't

Tódalas frases levan un suxeito (*I, he, she, you ...*) diante do verbo *be*.

I am twelve. He is from Berlin.

Na forma negativa engadimos *not* tras o verbo.

She is not good at art. We are not into music.

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilízanse as formas contractas.

She isn't good at art. You aren't into music.

USO

Utilizamos o verbo *be* para dar datos persoais – idade, nome, profesión, nacionalidade – e nas expresións *be interested in, be into, be good at*.

They're teachers. They're interested in art. She isn't Italian.

Subject and object pronouns

Pronomes suxeito	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Pronomes obxecto	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

USO

Utilizamos os pronomes suxeito para substituír nomes propios (*Jessica, Melissa, Tom ...*) e comúns (*book, photo, friend ...*). Empréganse cando sabemos de que persoa ou obxecto estamos falando.

Jessica is from London. She's from London. This book is good. It's good.

Lembra: tódalas frases deben incluír un pronome suxeito.

She's from Oxford. ~~NON is from Oxford.~~

Utilizamos os pronomes obxecto para substituír nomes propios e común tras os verbos e preposicións.

Leon is my friend. I like him.

be: questions

Interrogativa	Respostas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I ... ?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he / she / it ... ?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are you / we / you / they ... ?	Yes, you / we / you / they are.	No, you / we / you / they aren't.

Nas preguntas de tipo *yes / no*, o verbo *be* vai diante do suxeito.

Are you into cycling?

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilízanse as formas contractas das respostas breves negativas.

'Is he twelve?' 'No, he isn't.'

Non existen formas contractas das respostas breves afirmativas.

'Are you into sport?' 'Yes, I am.' NON 'Yes, I'm.'

Question words: *Where ... ?*, *What ... ?*, *Who ... ?*

Who is the president?

What is the capital of France?

Where is your teacher?

Utilizamos as partículas interrogativas *where, what, who* para encabezar preguntas sobre datos concretos.

Nota: na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita é frecuente utilizar contraccións formadas polo verbo *be* e as partículas *where, what, who*.

Who's your favourite teacher? What's her name? Where's the station?

Grammar practice • Starter unit

be: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the dialogues using the affirmative form of *be*.

'This **is** my friend Samira.'
'Hello Samira.'

1 'Hello Ben. How you?'
'Not bad.'

2 'I very interested in cooking.'
'Yes, this food really good.'

3 'I from Bristol.'
'Oh, my mum and dad from Bristol.'

4 'My brother into football.'
'Yes, he very good at it.'

5 'We Chris and Alex. We into skateboarding.'
'That's cool.'

2 Write sentences using the negative form of *be*.

Yasmin / interested in art
Yasmin isn't interested in art.

- 1 I / from the UK
.....
- 2 William and Lewis / brothers
.....
- 3 you / into video games
.....
- 4 we / fourteen
.....
- 5 this photo / very good
.....

Subject pronouns

3 Complete the sentences with subject pronouns.

My brother Steven is eleven.
He's eleven.

- 1 Ali and Mark are from Scotland.
.....'re from Scotland.
- 2 David and I are into chatting on the internet.
.....'re into chatting on the internet.
- 3 You and Kate are good at art.
.....'re good at art.
- 4 This computer is very good.
.....'s very good.
- 5 Lucy is interested in sport.
.....'s interested in sport.

Object pronouns

4 Choose the correct object pronoun.

Nathan is in my class. I like **you** / **him**.

- 1 Hanna and Kit are in Class 2. Sally is with **her** / **them**.
- 2 My brothers are good at basketball. They like **it** / **him**.
- 3 This is my friend Lily. She's with **me** / **her**.
- 4 You're next to Gabriel and me. You're next to **them** / **us**.
- 5 You and Alana are at school. Carla is with **you** / **it**.

be: questions

5 Complete the questions and short answers.

'**Are** you at school?'

'Yes, I **am**.'

1 '..... Alice and Sophie twelve?'

'No, they'

2 '..... we near your house?'

'Yes, we'

3 '..... you from Dublin?'

'No, I'

4 '..... it Tuesday today?'

'Yes, it'

5 '..... James into sport?'

'No, he'

Question words: *Where ... ?*, *What ... ?*, *Who ... ?*

6 Complete the questions with *where*, *what* or *who*. Then match 1-6 with answers a-f.

Where are your books? **e**

- 1 's the name of your favourite sports star?
- 2 's your school?
- 3 's your teacher?
- 4 's your favourite food?
- 5 are those boys?

- a** It's Rafael Nadal.
- b** It's pizza.
- c** They're my brothers.
- d** It's in London.
- e** They're on the desk.
- f** It's Mr Carden.

Grammar reference • Unit 1

Possessive adjectives

Pronomes suxeito	Adxectivos posesivos
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

USO

Os adxectivos posesivos indican que algo pertence a unha persoa. Utilizámolos cando sabemos de que persoa ou obxecto estamos falando.

Dan is a good friend. His house is next to my house.

Ann and Paul are interested in photography. Their photos are really good.

have got

Afirmativa	Negativa
I / We / You / They've got a pen.	I / We / You / They haven't got a pen.
He / She / It's got a pen.	He / She / It hasn't got a pen.

A forma afirmativa constrúese con *have got* ou *has got* + suxeito.

Construímos a negativa con *have not got* ou *has not got* + suxeito.

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilizamos as formas contractas *'ve got*, *'s got*, *haven't got*, *hasn't got*.

Interrogativa	Afirmativa	Negativa
Have I / you / we / you / they got a pen?	Yes, I / you / we / you / they have.	No, I / you / we / you / they haven't.
Has he / she / it got a pen?	Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.

A interrogativa fórmase con *Have / Has* + suxeito + *got*.

Nas respostas breves, utilizamos *have*.

Yes, I have. NON Yes, I have got.

En interrogativa y negativa, no utilizamos *do / does* ni *don't / doesn't*.

Have you got a notebook?

NON Do you have got a notebook?

He hasn't got a sister.

NON He doesn't have got a sister.

USO

Utilizamos *have got* para indicar posesión e expresar vínculos familiares.

We've got a good dictionary.

Ella hasn't got a pencil in her bag.

I've got three brothers.

there is / isn't, there are / aren't

Afirmativa		
	Completa	Contracta
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	-

Utilizamos *there is* con *a / an* e substantivos en singular, e *there are* con substantivos en plural.

There's an armchair in the living room.

There are some books on the table.

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilizamos a forma contracta *there's*. Non existe unha forma contracta para *there are*.

Negativa		
	Completa	Contracta
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

Nas frases negativas, utilizamos *there is not* con substantivos en singular, e *there are not* en plural.

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilizamos as formas contractas *there isn't* e *there aren't*. Con substantivos en plural emprégase *any*.

There isn't a shower in the flat.

There aren't any keys in my bag.

USO

Utilizamos *there is / there are* para describir a existencia ou ausencia de algo ou alguén.

There's a new student in our class.

There aren't any magazines in my bedroom.

Grammar practice • Unit 1

Possessive adjectives

1 Choose the correct answer.

Hi! You're Nathan. **Their / (Your) / Her** house is next to my house.

- We like cycling – it's **our / its / his** favourite sport.
- Michael is good at basketball and **their / his / her** brother is good at football.
- I'm thirteen, and **my / its / his** friend is twelve.
- This is a good book. **My / Its / His** title is *The Hunger Games*.
- My sister is into films – **their / her / our** favourite film is *Jurassic World*.
- Anna and Lily are my friends. **Her / Your / Their** parents are from Australia.

have got

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *have got*.

Gemma is into reading. She's **got** an interesting book.

- We like animals. We a yellow parrot.
- I'm into photography. I a great camera.
- Julia is interested in Italian food. She a book about Italian cooking.
- Are you really into music? You big speakers in your room!
- My cousin is good at football. He a big sports bag.
- My mum and dad are really interested in films. They a new TV.

3 Write sentences using the correct form of *have got*.

I / new mobile phone
I've got a new mobile phone.

- she / three sisters
.....
- you / not / a notebook
.....
- we / a friend in Italy
.....
- he / not / a big desk
.....
- Jasmine and Ava / a skateboard
.....
- I / not / a games console
.....

4 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

Sam / got / Has / game / video / new / a ?
Has Sam got a new video game?

Yes, he **has**.

- you / sister / Have / got / a ?
.....
Yes, I

- friend / your / pet / Has / a / got ?
.....
No, he

- your / got / Has / bedrooms / three / house ?
.....
No, it

- got / Has / Amira / brothers / two ?
.....
Yes, she

- got / they / big / a / Have / house ?
.....
Yes, they

- new / we / teacher / Have / got / a ?
.....
No, we

there is/isn't, there are/aren't + a, an, some and any

5 Complete the affirmative (✓) and negative (X) sentences with *is, are, isn't* and *aren't*.

There **is** a clock. ✓

- There two bags. ✓
- There a speaker. X
- There some keys. ✓
- There any tables. X
- There an old calendar. ✓
- There any video games. X

6 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*.

There isn't a laptop.

- There's orange bag.
- There are clothes.
- There's big kitchen.
- There are photos.
- There aren't magazines.
- There isn't sofa.

Grammar reference • Unit 2

Is there ... ?, Are there ... ?

Interrogativa	Respostas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Is there a / an ... ?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Are there any ... ?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
How many ... are there?	Four.	

A forma interrogativa *Is there* utilízase con *a / an* e un substantivo en singular.

Is there a theatre in your area?

Is there an Indian restaurant near here?

Are there utilízase con *any* e un substantivo en plural.

Are there any interesting places for young people?

En respostas breves negativas adoitase utilizar as formas contractas *isn't* e *aren't*.

No, there isn't.

No, there aren't.

Utilizamos *How many ... are there?* para preguntar por un número concreto de persoas ou cousas.

'How many cinemas are there?' '(There are) two.'

USO

Utilízase *is there ... ? / are there ... ?* para preguntar sobre a existencia de alguén ou algo.

Is there a swimming pool near here?

Are there any boys in your family?

Comparative adjectives

Maioría de adxectivos monosílabos	engade <i>-er</i> <i>clean</i> → <i>cleaner</i>
Monosílabos acabados en vogal + consoante	dobra a consoante e engade <i>-er</i> <i>big</i> → <i>bigger</i>
Monosílabos acabados en <i>-e</i>	engade <i>-r</i> <i>safe</i> → <i>safer</i>
Adxectivos acabados en <i>-y</i>	elimínase o <i>-y</i> antes de engadir <i>-ier</i> <i>pretty</i> → <i>prettier</i>
Resto de adxectivos de dous ou máis sílabas	engade <i>more</i> diante do adxectivo <i>modern</i> → <i>more modern</i>
Adxectivos irregulares	<i>good</i> → <i>better</i> <i>bad</i> → <i>worse</i> <i>far</i> → <i>further</i>

USO

Os adxectivos en grao comparativo utilízanse para comparar cousas, lugares ou persoas. Van seguidos de *than*.

This park is quieter than the market.

Is the train station bigger than the bus station?

This small café is nicer than Luigi's restaurant.

My school is more modern than your school.

Is the book better than the film?

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

<i>by</i> bus, coach, train, car	The train station is ten minutes <i>by</i> bus from here. The shopping centre is 20 minutes <i>by</i> car.
<i>on</i> foot	The library is five minutes <i>on</i> foot.

Grammar practice • Unit 2

Is there ... ?, Are there ... ?

1 Complete the questions and answers. Use some of the words in the box more than once.

are aren't how is isn't many there there's two

'Is there a market?' 'No, there **isn't**.'

- 1 '..... there any restaurants?' 'Yes, there
- 2 '..... there an Italian café?' 'No, there
- 3 '..... there any new flats?' 'No, there
- 4 '..... many schools are there?' 'There are
- 5 '..... there a nice square?' 'Yes, there
- 6 'How shopping centres are there?' '..... one.'
- 7 'Are any bookshops?' 'No, aren't.'
- 8 '..... many bridges are there?' '..... one.'

2 Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers.

there / Is / in / good / a / cinema / area / your ?
Is there a good cinema in your area?

Yes, there is.

- 1 pens / there / Are / any / bag / your / in ?
.....
- 2 library / Is / a / there / in / school / your ?
.....
- 3 class / many / students / there / are / your / in / How ?
.....
- 4 your / any / school / Are / interesting places / near / there ?
.....
- 5 map / Is / there / a / classroom / your / in ?
.....
- 6 many / How / posters / in / bedroom / are / your / there ?
.....

Comparative adjectives

3 Write the comparative adjectives.

	small	smaller
1 busy
2 quiet
3 dangerous
4 old
5 bad
6 polluted
7 big
8 ugly
9 nice
10 far

4 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets and *than*.

- This theatre is **older than** that cinema. (old)
- 1 Your café is Luigi's restaurant. (popular)
 - 2 Our new flat is our old house. (nice)
 - 3 London is Rome. (big)
 - 4 Why is this poster that poster? (cheap)
 - 5 James is Dan. (friendly)
 - 6 Are the shops in your town the shops in this shopping centre? (good)
 - 7 These books are those books from the library. (interesting)
 - 8 Is the bus the train? (fast)
 - 9 Freya is her sister. (young)
 - 10 This film is the book. (bad)

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

5 Complete the sentences with *by* and *on*.

- I go to school **by** bus.
- 1 She travels to work train.
 - 2 The journey to the office is about ten minutes foot.
 - 3 Adam goes to school car.
 - 4 It's about two hours to London coach.

Grammar reference • Unit 3

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
I / You / We / You / They help at home.	I / You / We / You / They don't help at home.
He / She / It helps at home.	He / She / It doesn't help at home.

A afirmativa constrúese co infinitivo sen *to do* verbo. Na terceira persoa do singular (*he / she / it*) engadimos *-s* ou *-es*. Nos verbos acabados en *-y*, elimínase o *-y* antes de engadir *-ies*.

<i>I sing</i>	<i>she sings</i>
<i>you watch</i>	<i>it watches</i>
<i>we go</i>	<i>he goes</i>
<i>they study</i>	<i>he studies</i>

A negativa do *present simple* constrúese con *do not* ou *does not* + infinitivo sen *to*. Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilizamos as formas contractas *don't* e *doesn't*.

I don't go to bed late.

He doesn't go to bed late.

Present simple: questions

Interrogativa	Respostas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Do I / you / we / you / they watch TV?	Yes, I / you / we / you / they do.	No, I / you / we / you / they don't.
Does he / she / it watch TV?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she / it doesn't.

Construímos a interrogativa con *Do / Does* + suxeito + verbo.

Utilizamos *do / does* nas respostas breves afirmativas, e *don't / doesn't* en respostas breves negativas.

Do they play video games?

Yes, they do.

Do you watch TV a lot?

No, I don't.

Partícula interrogativa	Verbo auxiliar	Suxeito	Verbo
What	does	she	play?
Where	do	you	study?
When	does	Harry	get up?
Who	do	they	like?
What time	does	the film	start?
How often	do	you	watch TV?

Nas preguntas con partículas en *Wh-*, estas colócanse ao comezo da frase, e sempre se utilizan os auxiliares *do / does*.

Where does he work?

Where do you live?

NON *Where you live?*

USO

Utilizamos o *present simple*:

1 para falar e preguntar acerca de hábitos, rutinas e feitos que ocorren con regularidade.

What time do you get up?

Alisha has breakfast at 8.00.

2 para describir cousas que son sempre, ou case sempre, certas.

I live in Barcelona.

My teacher doesn't speak French.

3 para expresar o que pensamos, sentimos ou nos gusta.

Do you like Spanish music?

We love Italian food.

Adverbs of frequency

always	●●●●●●
usually	●●●●○
often	●●●○○
sometimes	●●○○○
never	○○○○○

Os adverbios de frecuencia sempre van tras o verbo *be*.

Robert is always friendly.

Co resto dos verbos estes adverbios colócanse diante.

They often help with the housework.

Na forma interrogativa, os adverbios de frecuencia sempre seguen ao suxeito.

Do you usually wash your face in the morning?

Are your brothers always noisy?

USO

Utilizamos estes adverbios co *present simple* para dicir con que frecuencia facemos as cousas.

Grammar practice • Unit 3

Present simple: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences using the affirmative form of the verbs in the box.

chat go ~~help~~ love play study watch

Katy is very nice. She **helps** her friends with their homework.

- Ben and Dan are never quiet. They a lot!
- Robert is a good student. He all the time.
- Anna and Karen like sport. They often tennis after school.
- Oliver lives in the next town. He to school by train.
- I'm interested in languages. I our English and French lessons! They're great.
- Harry likes TV! He a programme every night.

2 Make the sentences negative.

Richard watches TV a lot.

Richard doesn't watch TV a lot.

- My grandfather gets up early.
.....
- I do my homework at school.
.....
- They help with the housework.
.....
- We go to school on foot.
.....
- Julia goes home early on Thursdays.
.....
- You like the new shopping centre.
.....

Present simple: questions

3 Complete the questions for the answers.

'I live in London.'

'Where **do** you **live**?'

- 'I get up at 7.30.'
'What time you?'
- 'My father works in the library.'
'Where your father?'
- 'My friends go to school by bus.'
'How your friends to school?'

- 'I read every day.'
'How often you?'
- 'Our teacher goes home at 4.00.'
'What time your teacher home?'
- 'My sister likes tennis.'
'What your sister?'

4 Write the questions. Write short answers that are true for you.

... near the school? (your teacher / live)

Does your teacher live near the school?

Yes, she does.

- ... in an office building? (your mum / work)
.....
- ... in the park? (your friends / play football)
.....
- ... in the library? (your best friend / study)
.....
- ... to the cinema every week? (you / go)
.....
- ... in a big town? (you / live)
.....
- ... lunch in a café every day? (your dad / have)
.....

Adverbs of frequency

5 Using the key on page 100, write sentences with the correct adverb of frequency.

We get up at 7.00. ●●●●●●

We always get up at 7.00.

- You help at home. ●●●●●
.....
- I play football. ●●
.....
- She washes her face. ●●●●●●
.....
- This street is busy. ●●●●
.....
- The people are friendly. ●●
.....
- Freddie walks to school. ○○○○○
.....

Grammar reference • Unit 4

Superlative adjectives

Maioría de adxectivos monosílabos	engade <i>-est</i> clean → cleanest
Monosílabos acabados en vogal + consoante	duplicase a consoante en engade <i>-est</i> big → biggest
Monosílabos acabados en <i>-e</i>	engade <i>-st</i> safe → safest
Adxectivos acabados en <i>-y</i>	elimínase o <i>-y</i> antes de engadir <i>-iest</i> pretty → prettiest
Resto de adxectivos de dous ou máis sílabas	engade <i>most</i> diante intelligent → most intelligent
Adxectivos irregulares	good → best bad → worst far → furthest

Diante dos adxectivos en grao superlativo, sempre se utiliza *the*.

These giraffes are the most beautiful animals in the National Park.

NON These giraffes are most beautiful animals in the National Park.

Where is the highest mountain in this area?

NON Where is highest mountain in this area?

USO

Utilizamos os adxectivos en grao superlativo para comparar tres ou máis cousas, lugares ou persoas.

The South Pole is one of the coldest places in the world.

What is the hottest part of your country?

The mountain gorilla is one of the rarest animals in Africa.

The blobfish is one of the most interesting creatures in the sea.

London Zoo is the best zoo in the UK.

January is the worst month to visit this country.

can for ability

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	can	play basketball.
Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	can't	speak German.
Interrogativa		
Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	play a musical instrument?

Nota: *can* / *can't* sempre van acompañados do infinitivo sen *to*.

Rabbits can run fast.

NON Rabbits can to run fast.

Nota: nunca utilizamos os auxiliares *do* / *does* en preguntas con *can*.

Can you dance? NON Do you can dance?

USO

Can utilízase para expresar capacidade.

I can speak French and German.

Questions with *How ... ?*

Para construír preguntas con *how*, utilizamos *How* + adxectivo / adverbio + verbo.

How heavy is a crocodile?

How fast can an ostrich run?

How many ... ? utilízase para preguntar polo número de obxectos que hai.

How many pandas are there in China?

must / mustn't

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	must	be quiet.
Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	mustn't	eat that.

Utilizamos o infinitivo sen *to* con *must* / *mustn't*.

USO

Utilizamos *must* para describir normas ou indicar unha obriga firme.

Utilízase *mustn't* para indicar que algo está prohibido.

Grammar practice • Unit 4

Superlative adjectives

- 1 Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

beautiful boring friendly good heavy
modern noisy old strange

My mum always says 'hello' to people. She's **the friendliest** person in our street.

- That book is fantastic! It's really interesting. It's one of books in the library.
- My grandfather is 102. He's man in our town.
- Look! This animal is really weird and different! It's one of creatures in the zoo.
- Our village is very pretty. It's village in the area.
- Those mobile phones are new. They are phones in the shop.
- Tom is never quiet. He's one of students in our class.
- 'Is that new film interesting?' 'No, it isn't, and it's very long. It's film at the cinema!'
- 'What is animal in the national park?' 'It's that elephant. It's about 3,000 kg.'

- 2 Look at the information about three school bags. Write superlative sentences.

	Bag A	Bag B	Bag C
How popular?	*	**	***
How expensive?	£9	£15	£18
How big?	40 cm x 50 cm	30 cm x 35 cm	30 cm x 40 cm
How good?	*	**	***

Which school bag ... ?

Bag C is the most popular. (popular)

- (cheap)
- (expensive)
- (small)
- (big)
- (good)
- (bad)

can for ability

- 3 Change the sentences into the affirmative (+), negative (-) or question (?) form.

Crocodiles can't swim. (+)

Crocodiles can swim.

- Kemal can play a musical instrument. (?)
.....
- Our cat can run very fast. (-)
.....
- My grandmother can't play video games. (+)
.....
- Elephants can survive in a very cold place. (-)
.....
- Frogs can jump high. (?)
.....

Questions with How ... ?

- 4 Write questions with **How ... is ... ?** or **How ... can ... ?**

heavy / a camel / ?

How heavy is a camel?

far / a bear / walk / in one day ?

How far can a bear walk in one day?

- high / this mountain ?
.....
- fast / a whale / swim ?
.....
- long / a scorpion ?
.....
- big / the national park ?
.....
- far / a giraffe / see ?
.....

must / mustn't

- 5 Complete the sentences with **must** / **mustn't** and the verbs in the box.

arrive ask do ~~eat~~ feed wear

You **mustn't eat** in the classroom.

- The teacher says we all our homework tonight.
- They a uniform at that school.
- I late for the concert.
- We the animals at the zoo.
- He the teacher for help.

Grammar reference • Unit 5

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	studying.	I'm not	studying.
You're / We're / You're / They're		You / We / You / They aren't	
He / She / It's		He / She / It isn't	

A afirmativa do *present continuous* constrúese co *be* e a forma en *-ing* do verbo.

I'm looking at my English dictionary.

Ed is speaking to the teacher.

We're learning about life in China.

You're doing a difficult science question.

En negativa engádese *not* diante da forma en *-ing*.

Nota: na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita utilízanse as formas contractas.

I'm not reading the notes.

He isn't listening to his friend.

They aren't doing their homework.

ORTOGRAFÍA

Coa maioría dos verbos engádese *-ing*.

watch → watching check → checking

play → playing eat → eating

Se o verbo acaba en *-e*, esta elimínase antes de engadir *-ing*.

revise → revising have → having

move → moving make → making

Cos verbos acabados en vogal + consoante, esta duplicácese e engade *-ing*.

sit → sitting swim → swimming

run → running get up → getting up

Present continuous: questions

Interrogativa	Respostas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I listening?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you / we / you / they listening?	Yes, you / we / you / they are.	No, you / we / you / they aren't.
Is he / she / it listening?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.

A interrogativa constrúese cambiando a orde do verbo *be* e a forma en *-ing*.

Am I sitting here?

Is Alex playing football?

What are we studying?

Where are those students going?

Nas respostas breves só se utiliza o verbo *be*, sen a forma en *-ing*.

Are you learning Chinese? No, I'm not.

Are they finishing their homework? No, they aren't.

Present continuous and present simple

USO

O *present continuous* describe accións que suceden no momento de falar. Adoita ir acompañado das expresións *at the moment*, *now*, *today*.

Our teacher is speaking English at the moment.

They're watching a video in class today.

Are we making notes from this book now?

O *present simple* describe rutinas ou accións que se repiten. Adóitase utilizar con expresións como *always*, *usually*, *normally*, *often*, *sometimes*, *never*, *every day*, *every Friday*.

He gets the bus to school every day.

I always get up at 7.00.

Do you play football every Saturday?

Os verbos de estado (*stative verbs*) non se utilizan no *present continuous*: *understand*, *know*, *think*, *like*, *love*, *hate*, *want*.

I like history and art.

NON I'm liking history and art.

I know the answer.

NON I'm knowing the answer.

Grammar practice • Unit 5

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

ask	asking		
1 swim	.....	6 sit	.....
2 drink	.....	7 repeat	.....
3 jump	.....	8 survive	.....
4 run	.....	9 fly	.....
5 practise	.....	10 climb	.....

2 Complete the dialogues with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

chat ~~have~~ make not study not use
not watch play

'Is Vera in bed?' 'No, she's **having** breakfast at the moment.'

- 'Where's James?' 'He football in the park.'
- 'Can I go on the computer?'
'Yes, I it at the moment.'
- 'Are Kate and Dan at home?'
'Yes, they dinner for us.'
- 'Is Mark doing his homework?' 'No, he now. He's in the garden.'
- 'Are you on the phone?' 'Yes, I to my friend, Martina.'
- 'Can I see what's on?' 'Of course. We the TV now.'

Present continuous: questions

3 Write the questions and short answers.

you / study / English and German ? ✓
Are you studying English and German?
Yes, I am.

- we / practise / our pronunciation ? ✓
.....
.....
- your sister / make / notes in her book ? ✓
.....
.....
- you / sit / in my chair ? ✗
.....
.....
- they / revise / for the history exam ? ✓
.....
.....
- he / read / that book about animals ? ✗
.....
.....

4 Complete the questions with the present continuous.

We're watching a fantastic TV programme!
Great! What **are you watching**?

- I'm cooking dinner.
I'm hungry! What?
- My mum is teaching piano.
Really? Who?
- Peter and Ben are going out now.
Where?
- Those birds are flying high in the sky.
Where?
- My uncle is studying at university.
Really? What?

Present continuous and present simple

5 Complete the sentences using the phrases in the box.

doesn't work ~~get up~~ isn't working plays
're watching 's playing watch

I **get up** early every morning.

- Eva and Grace TV for hours every day.
- Mohamed is at the park now.
He football.
- My dad in a shop. He's a teacher.
- Julia is into sport. She basketball every day.
- My mum at her office today.
She's at the beach.
- 'Where are your brothers?'
'They a film at the cinema.'

Grammar reference • Unit 6

Countable and uncountable nouns

Utilizamos *a / an* con substantivos contables en singular.

a pear an apple

Os substantivos contables teñen formas de plural.

The apple is in the bag.

The apples are in the bag.

Os substantivos incontables non teñen forma de plural.

The soup is very healthy.

The soups are very healthy.

Utilizamos os substantivos incontables co *the* ou sen artigo. Non empregamos *a / an* ou números.

a meat a rice two breads three pastas

Some, any, a lot of utilízanse con substantivos contables en plural e substantivos incontables.

Utilizamos *some* en frases afirmativas para indicar unha cantidade indeterminada de algo.

I've got some grapes.

There's some pasta for lunch today.

Empregamos *a lot of* en afirmativa para describir unha cantidade grande de algo.

There are a lot of sweets in this shop.

There's a lot of chicken for dinner.

Any utilízase en negativa e interrogativa.

There aren't any vegetables in this dish.

There isn't any soup on the menu.

Is there any cheese in that burger?

Empregamos *much* en frases negativas con substantivos incontables.

There isn't much bread in the shop.

Utilizamos *many* en frases negativas con substantivos contables en plural.

There aren't many chips in the bowl.

Not much, not many indican unha pequena cantidade de algo.

There isn't much unhealthy food at our school.

like + -ing

Después de *like, love, prefer, hate, don't mind*, utilízase a forma en *-ing* do verbo.

Suxeito	Verbo	Forma en -ing
I	like	cooking.
She	loves	swimming.
You	prefer	playing games.
We	hate	running.
They	don't mind	waiting.

Ten coidado ao escribir a forma en *-ing*.

USO

Utilizamos *like, love, prefer, hate, don't mind* + forma en *-ing* para describir hábitos diarios que nos gustan ou non nos gustan.

My sister loves running and playing basketball.

My brother prefers eating healthy food.

Do you like doing sport?

Imperatives

Afirmativa	Negativa
Eat healthy food.	Don't eat unhealthy food.
Go to bed early.	Don't go to bed late.
Be quiet.	Don't be noisy.

A forma do imperativo coincide coa do infinitivo sen *to*. É a mesma para o singular e o plural.

Be active! Cycle to school every day.

Go to the doctor. You're very ill.

A forma negativa constrúese con *don't* + infinitivo sen *to*.

Don't eat a lot of sweets or unhealthy snacks.

USO

Utilizamos o imperativo para dar consellos, instrucións e ordes.

Drink more water.

Read the questions.

Sit down.

A forma negativa do imperativo utilízase para expresar prohibición.

Don't eat before dinner.

Don't get up late.

Don't talk in class.

Grammar practice • Unit 6

Countable and uncountable nouns

1 Complete the table.

~~book~~ bread carrot food fruit pasta
student table

Countable	Uncountable
book	

2 Complete the text with *a, an, some or any*.

My breakfast, lunch and dinner
by Jessica Perry

I always get up early and have breakfast at 7.30. I usually have **some** cold milk, and (1) egg with (2) brown bread, and a bowl of yoghurt. At school, I have lunch with my friends at 12.30. I usually have (3) juice, (4) enormous sandwich, (5) crisps and (6) healthy snack like (7) apple, (8) pear or (9) grapes. I never have (10) nuts because I can't eat them.

At home, dinner is usually at 6.30. We have a lot of different things. For example, we often have (11) meat with rice and vegetables. On Fridays we always have (12) big pizza each – that's my favourite day! I always drink (13) water with every meal – we never have (14) fizzy drinks at home.

3 Complete the sentences with *much, many or a lot of*.

Amira eats **a lot of** salad.

- I don't usually eat fruit.
- Richard has got sandwiches.
- There aren't chips.
- I've got sweets in my bag.
- There aren't people in the café.
- There isn't food in the fridge.

like + -ing

4 Write sentences with the *-ing* form.

my grandma / love / dance

My grandma loves dancing.

- Olivia / like / go / to the cinema
.....
- we / prefer / sit / on the sofa
.....
- I / don't mind / chat / in English
.....
- you / like / play / tennis ?
.....
- she / hate / swim / in the sea
.....
- Diana / not like / cook / at home
.....
- my brothers / hate / make notes / in class
.....
- your dad / prefer / walk / or run ?
.....

Imperatives

5 Complete the sentences using affirmative or negative imperatives and the verbs in the box.

drink ~~eat~~ get up help kill listen
repeat sing talk

Don't eat sweets before dinner!

- a lot of water every day. It's good for you.
- now! It's very late.
- that small spider! It isn't dangerous.
- to this music! It's fantastic!
- Be quiet! in the exam!
- this word after me. The pronunciation is difficult.
- Please with the housework. I'm very busy.
- that song! We don't like it.

Grammar reference • Unit 7

there was, there were: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
There was a stadium.	There wasn't a swimming pool.
There were a lot of spectators.	There weren't any swimmers.

There was e *there were* son as formas do *past simple* de *there is* e *there are*. Utilizamos *there was* coas formas do singular, e *there were* coas do plural. As formas negativas son *there wasn't* e *there weren't*.

There was a theatre here ten years ago.

There were interesting programmes on TV last night.

There wasn't a cinema here before.

There weren't any cars in 1850.

was, were: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
I was hungry.	I wasn't hungry.
You / We / You / They were hungry.	You / We / You / They weren't hungry.
He / She / It was hungry.	He / She / It wasn't hungry.

As formas afirmativas do *past simple* do verbo *be* son *was* e *were*.

It was very noisy in the stadium.

We were tired after the race.

As formas negativas son *was not* e *were not*. Adoítamos utilizar as formas contractas *wasn't* e *weren't*.

I wasn't very fit last year.

We weren't in the library yesterday morning.

Past simple affirmative

Regular	Irregular
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They played volleyball.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won a medal.

Coa maioría dos verbos regulares, engadimos *-ed* para construír o *past simple*. A forma é a mesma para tódalas persoas.

I played football.

You played golf.

She played tennis.

Os verbos irregulares teñen as súas propias formas de pasado.

come → *came*

do → *did*

get → *got*

go → *went*

have → *had*

see → *saw*

swim → *swam*

win → *won*

USO

Utilizamos o *past simple* para describir accións que se completaron nun momento concreto do pasado.

We watched that football match last week.

She won an Olympic medal in 2012.

ORTOGRAFÍA

Coa maioría dos verbos, engádese *-ed*.

watch → *watched*

check → *checked*

Se o verbo acaba en *-e*, engádese *-d*.

like → *liked*

live → *lived*

Cos verbos acabados en vogal + consoante, dúplícase esta e engade *-ed*.

stop → *stopped*

travel → *travelled*

Past time expressions

O *past simple* pode ir acompañado de distintas expresións temporais:

last week / month / year / weekend / Monday

in the eighteenth century

in 1995 / July

yesterday

four days / three weeks / 200 years ago

As expresións de tempo adoitan ir ao final da frase, pero tamén poden ir ao principio.

We watched the Olympics last year.

Last year, we watched the Olympics.

Grammar practice • Unit 7

there was, there were: affirmative and negative

- 1 Complete the sentences with *there was, there wasn't, there were* or *there weren't*.

There wasn't a big sports centre here before – only a small swimming pool.

- a lot of fans at the rugby match – 30,000 of them!
- Last night, an interesting programme on TV about the Olympics.
- There's a big shopping centre in town now, but before only five or six shops.
- Two hundred years ago, any computers.
- This afternoon, a fantastic football match on TV. The score was 6-5!
- a cinema here in 1800, but a theatre.
- a new student in our class last week.
- any players on the court five minutes ago.

was, were: affirmative and negative

- 2 Write sentences with *was, wasn't, were* or *weren't*.

that tennis match / very exciting ✗
That tennis match wasn't very exciting.

- you / very fast in that race ✓
.....
- the match / very long ✗
.....
- I / really tired / this afternoon ✓
.....
- Ryan / at school today ✗
.....
- your friends / at the swimming pool on Friday ✗
.....
- we / very unfit / last year ✓
.....

Past simple: affirmative

- 3 Complete the text using the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Last week, I *played* (play) in our school volleyball team for the first time – it

(1) (be) exciting because we (2) (compete) in an important competition!



First, we (3) (travel) by train to the next town and we (4) (go) to the new sports centre in the town centre.

After that, we (5) (practise) for 30 minutes and then we (6) (have) our first two games – we (7) (be) very happy because we (8) (win) them!

Our third game (9) (not be) easy. The players in the other team (10) (be) very good and we (11) (become) tired. So, in the end, we (12) (not be) in the final of the competition.

When I (13) (get) home, I (14) (be) really tired, but very happy. I want to play in the team again next week!

Past time expressions

- 4 Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

ago in ~~last~~ last October week when

'Are you watching that new TV programme?'
'No, it was on TV **last** night.'

- 'When was your holiday?' 'It was two months
- 'Is your father in the USA?' 'No, he was there week.'
- 'Are you into skateboarding?' 'No, I was into it I was seven.'
- 'When was your sister born?' '..... 2004.'
- 'Is your brother ill?' 'No, he was ill a ago and now he's OK.'
- 'When was that amazing match?' 'It was in

Grammar reference • Unit 8

Past simple: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They looked at the photos.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They didn't look at the photos.

A afirmativa do *past simple* dos verbos regulares fórmase engadindo *-ed* ao infinitivo sen *to*. Os verbos irregulares teñen as súas propias formas de pasado.

A negativa dos verbos regulares e irregulares constrúese con *did not* + o infinitivo sen *to*. Adóitase utilizar a contracción *didn't*.

I didn't watch TV last night.
You didn't read that book.
She didn't go to that school.
They didn't have a big family.

Non utilizamos *didn't* en frases negativas con *be*.

That match wasn't very good.
NON That match didn't be very good.
We weren't interested in sport.
NON We didn't be interested in sport.

Past simple: questions

Auxiliar	Suxeito	Verbo
Did	I you he / she / it we / you / they	like the book? watch TV? go home? win the race?

A interrogativa do *past simple* fórmase co auxiliar *did* + o infinitivo sen *to*.

Did you play a video game last night?
Did he listen to that radio programme?
Did she take the photo?
Did they finish the book?

Partícula interrogativa	Auxiliar	Suxeito	Verbo
What When Where Who How often What time	did	I you he / she / it we / you / they	play? help? visit? study? teach?

En preguntas con partículas en *Wh-*, estas van ao comezo da frase.

Where did that film director go to school?
Why did she make that film?
How many Oscars did they win?
When did you see the new film?

Lembra: non utilizamos *did* en preguntas co verbo *be*.

Was she interested in films?
Were you at the cinema yesterday?

Nas respostas breves só incluímos o auxiliar.

'Did you see the film?' 'Yes, we did.'
'Did they enjoy the programme?' 'Yes, they did.'
'Did Sara like this book?' 'No, she didn't.'
'Did you know that actor's name?' 'No, I didn't.'

USO

Utilizamos o *past simple* para describir feitos que sucederon nun momento concreto do pasado. Por iso, as frases adoitan incluír expresións temporais como *yesterday*, *in 2014*, *two weeks ago*, *last year*.

I saw her five minutes ago.
They got married yesterday.
I took that photo in 2014.
He won an Oscar last year.

Grammar practice • Unit 8

Past simple: affirmative and negative

1 Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.

I talked to Grace on the phone.

I didn't talk to Grace on the phone.

- 1 We took a photo of a film star.
.....
- 2 Ann didn't see the new James Cameron film.
.....
- 3 My mum had blonde hair.
.....
- 4 He didn't read that book.
.....
- 5 The students graduated in 2015.
.....
- 6 I didn't know the answer to the question.
.....
- 7 She sang a song from a film.
.....
- 8 You didn't get up late.
.....

2 Complete the dialogues with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 'I **loved** (love) that new Ed Sheeran song on the radio earlier.' 'Really? I (not like) it. In fact, I (think) it was terrible.'
- 2 'My brother (not do) any homework last night.' 'My sister (study) for hours but she (watch) TV at the same time!'
- 3 'We (not have) a holiday this year. What about you?' 'Yes, we (go) to Ibiza and we (swim) in the sea every day.'
- 4 'I (not see) you on the bus this morning. Where were you?' 'I (get up) at 8.00 and I (leave) the house very late.'

Past simple: questions

3 Write questions in the past simple. Then write short answers.

you / eat / a lot of sweets / yesterday ? **X**

Did you eat a lot of sweets yesterday?

No, I didn't.

- 1 Messi / score / a goal / in the match ? ✓
.....
.....
- 2 your friends / grow up / in London ? ✓
.....
.....
- 3 Helen / go / to university / last year ? **X**
.....
.....
- 4 you / practise / your English / in the UK ? ✓
.....
.....
- 5 we / go / to that café / two weeks ago ? **X**
.....
.....
- 6 you / visit / your grandparents / at the weekend ? ✓
.....
.....

4 Complete the past simple questions in the dialogue. Use the words in the box.

decide do like go ~~grow up~~ study win

- Interviewer** This week's interview is with actor Dan Perry! We've got a lot of questions! So let's start. Where did you **grow up**, Dan?
- Dan** In a small town in Scotland.
- Interviewer** And what actors (**1**) when you were younger?
- Dan** My favourite actors were Johnny Depp and Jim Carrey.
- Interviewer** When (**2**) to become an actor?
- Dan** When I was fourteen years old.
- Interviewer** And where (**3**) acting?
- Dan** At the Central Acting School.
- Interviewer** When (**4**) to Hollywood for the first time?
- Dan** In 2014. It was really exciting!
- Interviewer** What (**5**) in Hollywood?
- Dan** I made a fantastic action film.
- Interviewer** And when (**6**) your first Oscar?
- Dan** In 2015. It was the best day of my life!

Grammar reference • Unit 9

be going to: affirmative, negative and questions

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm going to swim.	I'm not going to swim.
You / We / You / They're going to swim.	You / We / You / They aren't going to swim.
He / She / It's going to swim.	He / She / It isn't going to swim.

Construímos a afirmativa co auxiliar *be* + *going to* + o infinitivo sen *to*.

We're going to buy a guide book.

Na negativa, utilizamos a forma negativa do auxiliar *be* + *going to* + o infinitivo sen *to*.

They aren't going to use a phrase book.

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita adóitanse utilizar as formas contractas.

He's going to take a rucksack.

Interrogativa	Respostas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I going to help?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you / we / you / they going to help?	Yes, you / we / you / they are.	No, you / we / you / they aren't.
Is he / she / it going to help?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.

Construímos a forma interrogativa con *be* + suxeito + *going to* + o infinitivo sen *to*. As partículas interrogativas (*what*, *where*, *when*) encabezan a frase.

Is your brother going to travel to South America?

Are we going to visit some museums on our trip?

What are you going to do in Berlin?

Where is your friend going to go on holiday?

Nas respostas breves, só se inclúe o auxiliar *be*, sen *going to*.

Are you going to walk in the mountains?

Yes, I am.

USO

Utilizamos *be going to* para describir intencións e plans de futuro, decididos previamente.

will and *won't*

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will win.		
Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't win.		
Interrogativa	Respostas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they win?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

Construímos a forma afirmativa con *will* + o infinitivo sen *to*.

The weather will be cold and rainy tomorrow.

We'll go to the cinema.

A negativa fórmase con *won't* + o infinitivo sen *to*.

We won't go to the beach.

Richard won't swim in the sea.

Na lingua oral e no rexistro informal da lingua escrita adóitanse utilizar as formas contractas.

It'll be hot in Spain in August.

Construímos a interrogativa con *will* + suxeito + o infinitivo sen *to*. As partículas interrogativas (*what*, *where*, *when*) encabezan a frase.

Will you get up early on holiday?

Where will you live when you're older?

Nas respostas breves só utilizamos *will*.

Will you be famous?

Yes, I will.

USO

Utilizamos *will* para facer predicións sobre o futuro.

Grammar practice • Unit 9

be going to: affirmative, negative and questions

1 Write sentences using the correct form of *be going to*.

Our plans for the family camping holiday next week ...

we / stay / in a tent

We're going to stay in a tent.

1 I / take / a torch

.....

2 my parents / buy / some new sleeping bags

.....

3 my sister / carry / a rucksack

.....

4 we / leave / our camera at home

.....

5 I / not use / my laptop

.....

6 my brother / not take / his skateboard

.....

7 we / not get up / late every morning

.....

8 our dog / not come / with us

.....

2 Complete the text using the affirmative or negative form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

Hi Gemma,

Our class **is going to go** (go) on a school trip tomorrow. We (1) (visit) the new science museum – I can't wait! My mum usually makes sandwiches when I go on school trips. But she (2) (not make) any food for me this time and I (3) (not take) a water bottle in my bag because we (4) (have) lunch in the museum café. It looks really nice on the museum website!

Our teacher, Mr Edwards, went to the new museum last week. So he (5) (show) us the different parts of the museum and he (6) (talk) to us about the things there. It all sounds very exciting!

See you soon,

Naomi

3 Becky, Inés and Henry are going to Rome in August. Write questions and short answers.

	Becky	Inés	Henry
travel by train	✓	✗	✓
stay in a tent	✗	✗	✓
visit the Coliseum	✓	✗	✗
take a lot of photos	✓	✓	✓

Inés / travel by train ?

Is Inés going to travel by train?

No, she isn't.

1 Becky and Henry / travel by train ?

.....

2 Becky / stay in a tent ?

.....

3 Henry / stay in a tent ?

.....

4 Inés and Henry / visit the Coliseum ?

.....

5 Becky / visit the Coliseum ?

.....

6 they / take / a lot of photos ?

.....

will and won't

4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *will* and the verb in brackets.

Dan is ill. He **won't be** at school tomorrow. (be)

1 The weather is very good at the moment. I'm sure it (be) sunny tomorrow.

2 I know a lot about Prague. We (need) a guide book.

3 Anna is very tired. She (play) tennis later.

4 Marcus is good at drama. He (become) a famous actor one day.

5 Mary isn't interested in animals. She (enjoy) her visit to the zoo.

6 The holiday sounds amazing. You (have) a fantastic time!