

Unit Five

13. Complete the table for the Present Simple.

	Positive	Negative
I	like tennis	don't like tennis
You
We
They

SPEAKING

14. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Numbers 1,001 – 3,000

1,001 one thousand one

2,000 two thousand

2,100 two thousand one hundred

1,999 one thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-nine

2,001 two thousand one

3,000 three thousand

15. Listen and repeat.

16. Say the numbers your teacher writes on the white board.

WRITING

17. Write the numbers your teacher says.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Simple : I/ you/ we/ they
Positive/ negative
Questions with question words
Yes/ No questions and short answers
- ◆ Numbers 1,001 – 3,000

WRITING

Check 5 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. and / I / flush / use / toilet / it / the / . /

2. alarm / and / my / go / set / at / for / to / I / bed / 11:00 p.m. / 7:00 a.m. / . /

3. score / players / to / points / a / a / by / bat / with / ball / try / hitting / wooden / . /

Unit Six

What does he do?



Target Language

- ❖ What does he do?
- ❖ He is a teacher.
- ❖ He teaches English five days a week at a language school.
- ❖ He uses the subway to commute to work.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

language
job
subway
bank
chance
people

VERBS

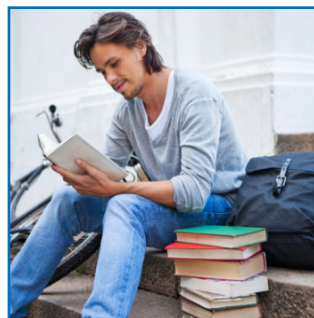
give
use
study
commute
meet

ADJECTIVES

busy

ADVERBS

sometimes



LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen about Jim.
2. Read and listen.

Jim is a teacher. He is 30 years old. He comes from Edinburgh in Scotland, but now he lives and works in Tokyo. He teaches English five days a week at a language school. He loves his job. It gives him a chance to meet people. He uses the subway to commute to work. He studies the folk art of Japan on Saturdays. He speaks three languages; English, Japanese, and French. He is married to a Japanese. His wife works for a bank and she is very busy. She sometimes plays the piano on weekends. He likes playing tennis and listening to music in his free time. He goes skiing in winter.

Unit Six

3. Underline all the finite verbs in the text.

is comes lives

4. What is the last letter of these verbs?

PRONUNCIATION

5. Is “-s” pronounced /s/, /z/, or /ɪz/? Listen and write the verbs.

-/s/ works	-/z/ is	-/ɪz/ teaches
.....

6. Practise saying them.

Grammar Reference

How to choose between the three pronunciations -/ɪz/, -/z/, and -/s/ :

- Add -/ɪz/ after consonants which have a ‘hissing’ or ‘buzzing’ sound: i.e. after /z/, /s/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /ʃ/.
- Add -/z/ after any other voiced sound: i.e. after a vowel, or after the voiced consonants.
- Add -/s/ after any other voiceless sound: i.e. after the consonants /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/.

WRITING

7. Complete the sentences about Jim.

1. Jim from Edinburgh, but now he and in Tokyo.
2. What does he do? English and he his job.
3. It him a chance to meet people.
4. He the subway to commute to work.
5. He the folk art of Japan on Saturdays.
6. He three languages.
7. His wife sometimes the piano on weekends.
8. He playing tennis.
9. He skiing in winter.

GRAMMAR MEMO

1. Verbs like **give** can have two objects: give someone something.
2. a **chance** + **to** infinitive:
a chance to go abroad
a chance to learn English

Unit Six

Grammar Reference

Present Simple

- The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always or generally true.
He comes from Edinburgh. He lives and works in Tokyo.
- It also expresses a present habit.
She plays the piano on weekends. He goes skiing in winter.

Form of the Present Simple

- We add -s or -es to the base form of the verb in the third person singular.
He/ She/ It works.
I/ You/ We/ They work.
- Most verbs add -s in the third person singular.
- Add -es when they end in -o, -s, -ch, -x, -sh (goes/ misses/ watches/ mixes/ finishes)
- If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, the -y changes to -ies (studies).
- But if the verb ends in a vowel + -y, the -y does not change (plays).
- Have is irregular(have→has)

8. Write the third person singular form of the verbs.

1. go
2. work
3. speak
4. have
5. study
6. play
7. watch
8. live

9. Change the sentences from positive to negative.

1. He comes from Edinburgh.
2. He lives in Tokyo.
3. He speaks three languages.
4. She works for a bank.
5. She plays the piano on weekends.

10. Make questions.

1. does/ weekends / play / on / the / she / piano / ? /
2. does/ where / he / live / ? /
3. sports / does / what / play / he / ? /
4. does / when / go / he / skiing / ? /
5. he / does / what / study / ? /

Unit Six

Grammar Reference

Present Simple

Positive

I/You/We/They work.
He/She/It works.

Negative

I/You/We/They **don't** work.
He/She/It **doesn't** work.

Question

When **do** I/ you/ we/ they work?
When **does** he/she/it work?

Yes/ No questions

Do you/they work?
Does he/ she/ it work?

Short answers

No, I/we/they **don't**. **Yes**, I/we/they **do**.
No, he/she/it **doesn't**. **Yes**, he/she/it **does**.

SPEAKING

11. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Simple : he/ she/ it
- ◆ give + someone + something

WRITING

Check 6 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. him / his / meet / chance / gives / job / people / a / to / ./
2. uses / work / commute / he / subway / the / to / to / ./
3. of / folk / he / on / Saturdays / Japan / art / the / studies / ./
4. likes / tennis / he / his / playing / time / free / in / ./

Unit Seven

How long does it take to get into Rotterdam?



Target Language

- ❖ Can you tell me if there's a night ferry from London to Rotterdam?
- ❖ How long does it take to get into Rotterdam?
- ❖ It takes thirteen hours.
- ❖ It takes me half an hour to get to work.
- ❖ It takes some time for me to go to sleep.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

a travel agency
a night ferry
a night shift

VERBS

take

CONJUNCTION

if



LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen to the conversation.

Unit Seven

2. Read and listen.

Travel agent : Can I help you?
Traveller : Can you tell me if there's a night ferry from London to Rotterdam?
Travel agent : Yes, it's eight o'clock every evening.
Traveller : How long does it take to get into Rotterdam?
Travel agent : It arrives in Rotterdam at nine o'clock the next morning. It takes thirteen hours.
Traveller : I see. Well, thank you.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Can you tell me **if** ... ?

'If' in this context, is used to introduce clauses mentioning things that someone asks about.

3. Listen and repeat.

Grammar Reference

Time expressions : for a length of time during which something happens or someone does something
<Question> How long does it take (for you) to get to work ?
<Answer> It takes half an hour (for me) to get to work.
 =It takes (me) half an hour to get to work.

ROLE PLAYING

4. Roleplay.

Your teacher is the travel agent.
 You are the traveller.

5. Change roles.

LISTENING AND READING

6. Listen about Q-ty.

7. Read and listen.

Hi, I'm Q-ty. I normally get up at 6 a.m. and go to work at 7. It takes me half an hour to get to work. I leave work at 4 in the afternoon and get home at 4:30. I usually have dinner at 6:00 and watch TV till 7:30. But I work on the night shift, from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., every fortnight. When I'm on the night shift, I set my alarm clock for 8 p.m. and go to bed at 1 p.m. But it takes some time for me to go to sleep.

WRITING

8. Rewrite the above text in the third person singular.

Q-ty normally gets up at 6 a.m. and goes to work at 7. It takes her half an hour to get to work. She

Unit Seven

9. Correct the four grammatical errors in the following two sentences.

Q-ty arrives at home to the 4:30 o'clock.

She usually has a dinner at six o'clock and watches TV till at 7:30.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Time expressions for the length of time

How long? It takes + time.

- ◆ Uncountable noun 'dinner'

- ◆ Can you tell me if ... ?

WRITING

Check 7 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. if / night / tell / you / me / there / a / ferry / can / is / ? /
2. into / it / long / get / take / does / Rotterdam / to / how / ? /
3. half / her / takes / get / hour / to / to / work / an / it / . /
4. takes / to / for / it / go / me / to / some / sleep / time / . /

Unit Eight

First, lift the receiver.



Target Language

- ❖ First, lift the receiver and hear a dial tone.
- ❖ Be careful. Don't dial the wrong number.
- ❖ Let's have a try.
- ❖ Please write your name here.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

(tele)phone call
phone number
receiver

VERBS

make
dial
lift= pick up
answer
talk
ring

CONJUNCTION

when

ADJECTIVES

wrong
careful



Unit Eight

LISTENING AND READING

GRAMMAR MEMO

Your **girl cousin** is the daughter of your uncle or aunt.
Your **boy cousin** is the son of your uncle or aunt.
Your **niece** is the daughter of your sister or brother.
Your **nephew** is the son of your sister or brother.

1. Listen to the conversation between Q-ty and her girl cousin Emily. Emily is Q-ty's aunt Alison's youngest daughter aged 6.

2. Read and listen.

Emily : Q-ty, can you tell me how to make a telephone call to my mum, please?

Q-ty : OK, Emily. First, lift the receiver and hear a dial tone. Then, dial the number. Be careful. Don't dial the wrong number. When your mum answers the phone, you just talk. That's all.

Emily : I see. Let's have a try. First, I pick up the receiver. And then, I dial the number. Yes, it's ringing. Hello, Mum? This is Emily.

GRAMMAR MEMO

The phone is ringing "am/ is/ are + verb -ing" describes activities happening now.

3. Listen and repeat.

Grammar Reference

The imperative

- We use imperatives to tell someone to do something.
- To form imperatives, we use the base form of a verb with no subject.
- We use imperatives for giving orders, making offers ("Have a cigarette."), or giving directions ("Turn right at the first corner.") or instructions ("Lift the receiver and hear a dial tone.")
- Imperatives can be impolite. To make a request a little more polite, add 'please' at the beginning or end of the sentence.
- To make an imperative negative, add 'Don't' before the verb ("Don't work too hard.")

4. Make the sentences negative.

1. Please open the window.
2. Stand up, please.
3. Use my book.
4. Please write your name here.

Unit Eight

Grammar Reference

Making suggestions

"Let's (=let us) + Verb" is a way of making a suggestion.

A: "It's a lovely day! What shall we do?"

B: "Let's go swimming."

A: "Yes, let's."

- Do not forget the apostrophe. ✗Lets go.
- To make a negative suggestion, say let's not: Let's not go out tonight. ✗Let's don't go out.
- We use 'shall' to ask for and make suggestions.
What shall we do?

5. Make the sentences negative.

1. Let's watch TV.
2. Let's go to the cinema.
3. Let's dance.

ROLE PLAYING

6. Roleplay.

Your teacher is Q-ty.
You are Emily.

7. Change roles.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ The imperative
- ◆ Making suggestions : Let's
- ◆ Be + ~ing

WRITING

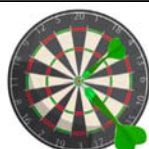
Check 8 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. to / how / make / please / tell / you / me / telephone / a / call / can / ? /
2. when / mum / the / just / talk / you / phone / answers / your / . /
3. tone / lift / and / hear / receiver / the / a / dial / . /

Unit Nine

Hello. Can I speak to Jason, please?



Target Language

- ❖ Hello. Can I speak to Jason, please?
- ❖ This is Jason.
- ❖ Just a minute, please.
- ❖ Is Saturday afternoon OK for tennis?
- ❖ We're having a party at my house on Sunday.

LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen to the telephone conversations. For each conversation, write them in the correct order.

A. Q-rex and Jason

- (5) I'm OK, thanks.
- () Very well, thanks. And you?
- () Hello, Jason. It's Q-rex here.
- () Q-rex! How are you?
- () Hello, 7404132.

B. Q-ty and Jason

- () Bye, Q-ty.
- () Good! I'll see you on Saturday at two o'clock, then. Bye!
- () Hello. Can I speak to Jason, please?
- () Yes, that's fine.
- (1) Hello.
- () Oh! Hi, Jason. This is Q-ty. Is Saturday afternoon OK for tennis?
- () This is Jason.

C. Jason and Jenny

- () No, it isn't. Just a minute, please.
- (1) Hello.
- () Hello. Is that Mary?

D. Jason and Mary

- () Bye.
- () Hi, Mary. It's Jason. We're having a party at my house on Sunday. Can you come?
- () Never mind. Perhaps next time. Bye.
- () Oh sorry, Jason. I can't. It's my sister's wedding.
- (1) Hello, Mary here.

GRAMMAR MEMO

"Hello"

- As a greeting when you see or meet someone.
- When answering the telephone or starting a telephone conversation.

GRAMMAR MEMO

Present Progressive "Be + V-ing"
We're having a party at my house on Sunday.

The Present Progressive also describes an activity in the near future.

- I am (not) playing tennis this weekend.

Unit

Nine

ROLE PLAYING

2. Roleplay. Telephone Conversation A
Your teacher is Q-rer.
You are Jason.

3. Change roles.

4. Roleplay. Telephone Conversation B
Your teacher is Q-ty.
You are Jason.

5. Change roles.

6. Roleplay. Telephone Conversation C
Your teacher is Jason.
You are Jenny.

7. Change roles.

8. Roleplay. Telephone Conversation D
Your teacher is Jason.
You are Mary.

9. Change roles.

SPEAKING

10. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Progressive for future plans
- ◆ Telephone conversation

WRITING

Check 9 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

1. speak / Jason / I / to / please / can / ? /

2. house / party / on / at / are / a / my / having / Sunday / we / . /

3. afternoon / is / tennis / for / Saturday / OK / ? /

Unit Ten

It's going to rain in Cebu.



Target Language

- ❖ How's the weather in London today?
- ❖ What's the weather like in Cebu?
- ❖ I think it is going to rain here.
- ❖ I'll get it.

<Key Vocabulary>

NOUNS

cloud
sky
season

VERBS

write

ADJECTIVES

black
dry
wet
sunny
windy
cloudy



LISTENING AND READING

1. Listen to the conversations between Q-ty's mother Betty and Q-ty.

Unit Ten

2. Read and listen.

- Betty** : The phone is ringing, Q-ty! I'm in the kitchen. I'm cooking. Can you answer the phone?
Q-ty : OK, Mum. I'll get it.

GRAMMAR MEMO

I'll = I will

I'll get it. = I will answer the phone.

'will' expresses your immediate 'on-the-spot' decision.

'be going to' expresses your future plans.
 × I'm going to answer the phone.

Grammar Reference

Present Progressive "Be + V-ing"

The Present Progressive is used for temporary actions happening right now (**NOT** permanent situations) and the action must have a beginning and an end. The form of **Be** is determined by the subject of the sentence.

- The phone **is (not) ringing**.
- I **am (not) dancing**.
- We **are (not) running now**.

3. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Progressive.

1. I the party. (enjoy)
2. She the piano now. (not play)
3. We English at university. (study)

4. Write the -ing form.

1. go
2. swim
3. write
4. dance
5. jog

Grammar Reference

Spelling of verb + -ing

- Most verbs just add -ing.
ring → **ringing**
- If the infinitive ends in -e, drop the -e.
dance → **dancing**
- When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, double the consonant.
run → **running**

5. Listen to the telephone conversations.

6. Read and listen.

- Q-ty** : Hello, 7409876.
Q-rex : Hello, Q-ty. It's Q-rex here.
Q-ty : Q-rex! How are you?
Q-rex : Very well, thanks. And you?
Q-ty : I'm fine, thanks. .
Q-rex : How's the weather in London today?
Q-ty : It's raining. What's the weather like in Cebu?
Q-rex : There are black clouds in the sky and I think it is going to rain here.
Q-ty : Does it rain a lot in Cebu?
Q-rex : We have a dry and a wet season, but it never rains all day. By the way, what are you doing this weekend?
Q-ty : I'm going to see a friend of mine. How about you?
Q-rex : I'm going to play baseball with my friends and then ...

GRAMMAR MEMO

- × a my friend
 ✓ a friend of mine

Grammar Reference

Present Progressive "Be + V-ing"

The Present Progressive also describes an activity in the near future.

- I **am (not) playing tennis this weekend**.

7. Explain the difference in meaning.

1. We are having lunch right now.
2. We are having a party this Friday.

Unit Ten

8. Which sentence refers to a temporary situation?

- The house sits well back from the street.
- You're sitting in my seat.

Grammar Reference

Present Simple vs. Present Progressive

The Present Progressive form describes a temporary happening, i.e. something which happens during a limited period. If something continues for a long time, it is no longer temporary: it is a state or a habit, and we use the Present Simple.

- We normally live in London, but at present we are living in Paris.

9. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Present Simple or Present Progressive.

- He usually(wear) a suit but today he(wear) shorts.
- She(work) in a bank, but today she(enjoy) her holiday.
- It often(rain) in London and it (rain) there now.

Grammar Reference

Future forms: 'will' vs. 'be going to'

'Be going to'

- is used for talking about what we intend to do in the near future. Often there is no difference between 'going to' and 'the Present Progressive' to refer to a future intention.
"What are you doing this weekend?"
"I'm seeing a friend." "I'm going to see a friend."
- is used when we link our prediction to the present, i.e. when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the near future.
"Look out! Your chair is going to collapse! (I can see it starting to happen)"
"She is going to have a baby next month. (I can see it)"
"According to the weather forecast it's going to rain tomorrow. (The prediction is based on the present weather forecast)"

'Will'

- is used when you are in the process of making an on-the-spot decision about the future.
<At a restaurant> Looking at the menu
"What will you have?"
"I will have the roast lamb."
- is used when we make a general prediction
"It will rain next week."

SPEAKING

10. Now answer your teacher's questions.

Grammar Focus

- ◆ Present Progressive "Be + V-ing"
- ◆ Present Simple vs. Present Progressive
- ◆ 'will' vs. 'be going to'

WRITING

Check 10 Word order

Write the words in the correct order. Each sentence must begin with a capital letter.

- in / weather / how / today / London / the / is / ? /
- the / like / what / Cebu / in / weather / is / ? /
- with / play / my / am / to / baseball / friends / going / I / . /
- mine / friend / see / am / to / of / a / going / I / . /

Progress Check

I. Put am, are, or is into the gaps and then write the questions for each statement.

1. We _____ friends. _____
2. He _____ our neighbor. _____
3. Her cat _____ friendly. _____
4. They _____ from Japan. _____
5. I _____ Jason. _____

II. Complete the sentences. Use **my, your, our, his, her, or ours**.

- Q-ty** : Hello. _____ name's Q-ty. What's _____ name?
Q-rex : Hi. _____ name's Q-rex. This is _____ cat. _____ name's Adriana.
 This is _____.
Q-ty : I have a cat, too. _____ name's Sandra. This is _____.

III. Write the conversation in the correct order.

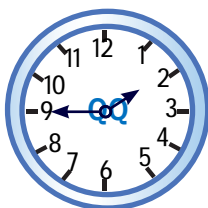
- _____ Where are you from Takeshi?
 _____ Hello. My name's Judy. What's your name?
 _____ I'm from Tokyo. Where are you from?
 _____ Hi, Judy. I'm Takeshi.
 _____ Yes, I am.
 _____ I'm from UK. Are you Japanese?

J : _____
 T : _____
 J : _____
 T : _____
 J : _____
 T : _____

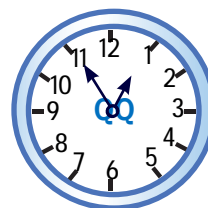
IV. Complete the sentences. Use the correct question words to get the underlined information.

1. _____ musical instrument can she play? "She can play the piano."
2. _____ can I have lunch? "You can eat in the cafeteria."
3. _____ can we meet? "We can meet tomorrow evening."
4. _____ can sing well? "Mae can."
5. _____ can they get to the train station? "They can get there by bus".

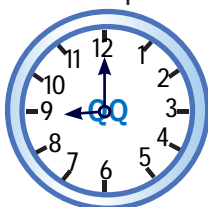
V. Look at the clocks. Choose the correct time from the given choices.



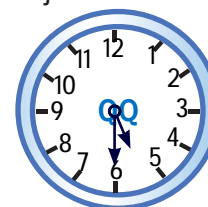
1. a. It's ten to two.
 b. It's quarter to two.
 c. It's ten past two.



2. a. It's quarter past one.
 b. It's half past one.
 c. It's just before one o'clock.



3. a. It's quarter past nine.
 b. It's half past nine.
 c. It's nine o'clock.



4. a. It's half past five.
 b. It's ten to five.
 c. It's ten past five.