Unit Six

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.

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.
3. Underline all the finite verbs in the text.

is    comes    lives

4. What is the last letter of these verbs?

5. Is “-s” pronounced /s/, /z/, or /iz/?

Listen and write the verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/s/ works</th>
<th>/z/ is</th>
<th>/iz/ teaches</th>
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6. Practise saying them.

Grammar Reference

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

- Add -/iz/ 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/, /θ/.

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.
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 / ? /
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? No, I/we/they don’t. Yes, I/we/they do.
- Does he/she/it work? No, he/she/it doesn’t. Yes, he/she/it does.

**Short answers**
- Yes, I/we/they do.
- 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 / . /
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.
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.

3. Listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time expressions</strong>: for a length of time during which something happens or someone does something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;Question&gt;</strong> How long does it take (for you) to get to work?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;Answer&gt;</strong> It takes half an hour (for me) to get to work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>= It takes (me) half an hour to get to work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Roleplay.

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

5. Change roles.

6. Listen about Q-ty.

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.

7. Read and listen.

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

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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 / . /
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

Hello, Mum? This is Emily...
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.

3. Listen and repeat.

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

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**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.
4. Please write your name here.
5. **Make the sentences negative.**

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

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 / . /
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.
3) Very well, thanks. And you?
2) Hello, Jason. It's Q-rex here.
1) Q-rex! How are you?
0) Hello, 7404132.

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

C. Jason and Jenny
0) No, it isn't. Just a minute, please.
1) Hello.
5) Hello. Is that Mary?

D. Jason and Mary
0) Bye.
2) Hi, Mary. It's Jason. We're having a party at my house on Sunday. Can you come?
0) Oh sorry, Jason. I can't. It's my sister's wedding.
5) Hello, Mary here.

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

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.
2. **Roleplay.** Telephone Conversation A
   Your teacher is Q-rex.
   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 / ? /
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>

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<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
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<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
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<td>season</td>
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<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
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<td>dry</td>
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<td>sunny</td>
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<td>windy</td>
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<tr>
<td>cloudy</td>
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LISTENING AND READING

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

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

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 . . .

7. Explain the difference in meaning.

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

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 MEMO

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.

Grammer Reference

Present Progressive “Be + V-ing”

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

GRAMMAR MEMO

× a my friend
✔ a friend of mine

Present Progressive “Be + V-ing”

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

• I am (not) playing tennis this weekend.
8. Which sentence refers to a temporary situation?
   a. The house sits well back from the street.
   b. 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.
   1. He usually ……………..(wear) a suit but today he ………………(wear) shorts.
   2. She …………….(work) in a bank, but today she …………….(enjoy) her holiday.
   3. It often …………….(rain) in London and it ………………..(rain) there now.

   Grammar Reference

   **‘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.”

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.**

   1. in / weather / how / today / London / the / is / ? /
   2. the / like / what / Cebu / in / weather / is / ? /
   3. with / play / my / am / to / baseball / friends / going / I / . /
   4. mine / friend / see / am / to / of / a / going / I / . /
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-ry : Hi. _ _ _ _ name’s Q-ry. 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?           |

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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 she 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.
V1. Fill the gaps below with a suitable verb in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eat</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>brush</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>starts</th>
<th>finishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Judy's week**

On weekdays, I ___ up at half past six. I ___ a shower, ___ my teeth and ___ dressed. I go to school by car. School ___ at a quarter to eight. School ___ at half past three. I ___ lunch at one o’clock.

**John’s week**

On Saturday, he ___ hockey in the morning. In the evening, he ___ his homework and ___ to bed at half past one. On Sunday morning he ___ his friends and in the evening ___ TV.

VII. Put the words in brackets into the gaps. Some are negative imperatives.

Example: ___ your books. (to open)
Answer: Open your books.

___ upstairs. (to go)
___ your homework. (to do)
___ during the lesson. (not/to talk)
___ late for school. (not/to be)
___ your teeth. (to brush)

VIII. Write the telephone conversation in the correct order.

( ) Why? What are you doing there?
( ) Hi, Ted. It’s Maria. Where are you?
( ) Ok. See you tomorrow.
( ) I’m at Jane’s house.
( ) I’m sorry, but today there’s an important match.
( ) It’s Thursday. We always have a revision class of English on Thursday.
( ) I’m watching the football match Manchester United versus Real Madrid. Why? What’s the problem?