

A Write the verb in the present continuous.

- We _____ (go) to the movies.
- She _____ (play) the guitar.
- I _____ (run) for the bus!
- Michael _____ (cook) dinner.
- I _____ (not sleep). I'm awake.
- Lucia _____ (not work) this week. She's on vacation.
- They _____ (not take) a taxi. It's too expensive.
- It _____ (not rain). It's sunny.

B Write the correct form of be.

- A: Hi, (1) _____ you coming?
 B: Where are you?
 A: I (2) _____ standing outside the movie theater.
 B: Oh, no! Sorry, I forgot. I'm doing my homework. My teacher wants it tomorrow. (3) _____ Pedro going as well?
 A: No, he (4) _____. He (5) _____ doing his homework, too!

C Make questions in the present continuous.

- Who / call? Who's calling?
- What / you / do? _____
- Where / he / go? _____
- Why / they / shop? _____
- Dan / play / tennis? _____

D Match these answers to the questions in C.

- They don't have any food. _____
- Yes, he is. _____
- It's Christine. _____
- To the gym. _____

E Write can or can't to complete the conversations.

- A: (1) _____ you play the guitar?
 B: No, I (2) _____, but I can sing well. (3) _____ you play the song "All You Need Is Love"?
 A: No, sorry, I (4) _____. I don't know it.
- A: What languages (5) _____ you speak?
 B: I (6) _____ speak Chinese, Spanish, and English.
 A: Wow! I can speak English and Spanish, but I (7) _____ speak Chinese.

F Underline the correct words.

- We can ski, but we can / can't skateboard.
- Yes, I can / can't.
- In soccer, you can / can't use your hands.
- Leo can't swim very well / not very well.
- No, I can / can't.
- In basketball, you can / can't kick the ball.

Name: _____

UNIT 7

Present Continuous

Statements and Negatives

I	'm 'm not	listening to music.
He / She / It	's isn't	
You / We / They	're aren't	

*Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.

Yes / No Questions

Are	you / they	working?
Is	he / she / it	

Short Answers

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

Wh- Questions

What	are	we / you / they	doing?
Where	is	he / she / it	going?

Spelling Rules

- Most verbs, add -ing to the end: *play* → *playing*, *go* → *going*, *watch* → *watching*
- Verbs ending in a consonant + e: *have* → *having*, *come* → *coming*
- Double the final consonant on some verbs: *shop* → *shopping*, *run* → *running*, *swim* → *swimming*

Can

Can for Ability

Use **can** to talk about ability: *I can play soccer. She can play tennis very well.*

Statement and Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can can't	ski.
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Can is a modal verb. There is no -s form with *he / she / it*.
He can ski. ✓
He cans ski. ✗

Questions

Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	ski?
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Short Answers

Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	can.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	can't.

Can for Rules

You can also use **can** / **can't** to talk about rules:
You can kick the ball. You can't use your hands.

Can + Adverbs of Manner

Use **can** + adverbs of manner to talk about how you do something:

She can play the piano (very) well.

He can run (very) fast.

How well can she play?

How fast can he run?

A Write requests with the words given.

1. Can / try on / this sweater / please?

2. Could / spell / that / please?

3. Can / say / that / again?

4. Could / pass / the / milk, / please?

5. Can / show / another dress?

6. Could / have a hamburger / please?

7. Can / have / cup of coffee / please?

8. Could / help me?

B Check (✓) the polite or correct response.

1. Can I try on a blue shirt?

- ☐ No, you can't. ☐ I'm sorry, but we don't have blue.

2. Could I pay by cash, please?

- ☐ Yes, of course. ☐ Yes, you do.

3. Can you help me this afternoon?

- ☐ I'm afraid that I'm busy. ☐ No, I can't.

4. Could you say that again?

- ☐ Yes, sure. ☐ Yes, course.

C Put the words in the correct order.

1. likes / she / him _____

2. don't / I / them / like _____

3. do / like / you / me? _____

4. my friend / it / hates _____

5. them / are / we / meeting _____

6. doesn't / us / like / Sheila _____

D Complete the conversations with object pronouns.

1. A: Do you like your new car?

B: I love _____!

2. A: Can you help _____?

B: Sure. What's the problem?

3. A: Do you know Rachel and Jim?

B: Yes, I know _____ very well.

4. A: I'm walking to the restaurant now. Is Susana meeting _____, too?

B: Yes, she's already here.

Can / Could for Polite Requests

Can I try it on, please?

Can you repeat that?

Can I help you?

Can I have the sugar, please?

Could you pass the salt, please?

Could you say that again?

Could you show me another?

Could you call me a taxi, please?

*You can use *can* or *could* for polite requests. *Could* is more formal than *can*.

*In English, we often add "please" at the end of the request because it is more polite.

**Can* and *could* are modal verbs. Do not use the auxiliary verb *do* with modal verbs in questions:

Can you repeat that, please? ✓

Do you can repeat that, please? ✗

Affirmative Response

Of course.

Yes.

Sure.

Negative Response

I'm sorry, but... (give reason).

I'm afraid that... (give reason).

Object Pronouns

Subject Pronoun	Verb	Object Pronoun
I		me.
You	love(s)	you.
He	like(s)	him.
She	(don't / doesn't) like	her.
It		it.
We	hate(s)	us.
They		them.

*Object pronouns come after the verb and replace a noun:
I like pizza. → *I like **it**.*

Bill loves Gill. → *Bill loves **her**.*

He works with Chen and Joan. → *He works with **them**.*

Can you help me and my friend? → *Can you help **us**?*

Do you like Rafael? → *Do you like **him**?*

A Underline the correct word.

- There are some / any vegetables in this bowl.
- I don't have some / any fruit. Let's go to the store.
- Does she have some / any water bottles?
- They have some / any exams this week.
- Can I have some / any chocolate cake?
- The supermarket doesn't have some / any butter today.
- Do you need some / any eggs?
- There isn't some / any bread. Sorry!

B Write some or any to complete the conversation.

- A: I'm going to the supermarket. Do we need (1) _____ meat?
- B: No, we have (2) _____ in the fridge. It's chicken.
- A: OK. What about vegetables? Do we have (3) _____?
- B: We need (4) _____ potatoes. Oh, and can you get me (5) _____ bottles of water?
- A: How many?
- B: Six, please. Also, we don't have (6) _____ ice.

C Check (✓) count or non-count for the nouns.

	Count	Non-count
1. time		✓
2. house		
3. book		
4. ice		
5. car		
6. key		
7. water		
8. salt		
9. train		
10. coffee		

D Write many or much to complete the conversation.

- A: How (1) _____ people are coming?
- B: Twenty, I think.
- A: Do we have everything? How (2) _____ soda is there?
- B: Ten bottles, so that's fine. Don't worry!
- A: I'm not! How (3) _____ sandwiches are there?
- B: About one hundred!
- A: Wow! How (4) _____ money are we spending on this party?!

E Write the question for each answer. Start each question with How much or How many.

- How many boxes of chocolates are there?
There are three boxes of chocolates.
- _____
Not much! I can buy some more pasta.
- _____
I have three brothers.
- _____
We only have one bottle, so can you buy some more orange juice?
- _____
I have three friends in my class.

Some and Any

Statement	Negative	Question
There's some milk in the fridge.	We don't have any soda.	Do you have any fruit juice?

We use *some* and *any* before a noun to talk about quantities:
*There are **some** onions in the cupboard.* = an amount (e.g., two or more)

*There aren't **any** onions in the cupboard.* = no amount (i.e., zero)

We normally use *some* in positive statements and *any* with negatives and questions. But we can also use *some* with requests with *can* / *could*:

Can / Could I have **some** water, please?

You can also use *some* and *any* without a noun when you know what the person is talking about:

A: Is there any milk?

B: Yes, there is some in the fridge. (*some* = some milk)

A: Can I have an apple?

B: Sorry, but I don't have any. (*any* = any apples)

Count Nouns and Non-count Nouns

Count Nouns (plural ending -s)	Non-count Nouns
Some nouns are countable. You can count them and they can become plural. They have a singular and plural form: <i>chair</i> → <i>chairs</i> , <i>carrot</i> → <i>carrots</i> , <i>pen</i> → <i>pens</i>	Other nouns are non-count. You cannot count them, and they are always singular: <i>rice</i> , <i>water</i> , <i>information</i>
Count nouns take singular and plural verbs: <i>The apple is red. The apples are red.</i>	Non-count nouns only take a singular verb: <i>The water is hot.</i>

How many / How much

How many + Count Nouns	How much + Non-count Nouns
We use <i>how many</i> to ask about plural count nouns: How many trains are there to London today?	We use <i>how much</i> to ask about non-count nouns: How much coffee do you want?
*We use <i>how much</i> / <i>how many</i> to ask about quantities.	