

## UNIT 1B

### 3 GRAMMAR verb be ☐ and ☐

- a **1.23** Read and listen to three interviews at the Olympics. Complete the gaps with a country or a nationality.



- b Read the interviews again and complete the chart.

<input type="checkbox"/>	I'm	you're	it's
<input type="checkbox"/>		you aren't	
<input type="checkbox"/>			

- c **p.124 Grammar Bank 1B**

- d **1.25** Listen and respond with a short answer.

1 **Is Sydney the capital of Australia?** (No, it isn't.)

- e With a partner, write three questions beginning *Is...?* or *Are...?* Ask them to another pair.

*Are you from Italy?* (No, we aren't.)

### 4 SPEAKING

- a **Communication** Where are they from? **A p.102**  
**B p.108** Ask and answer about people from different countries.

*Where's Masako from?*

(She's from Japan.)

*Where in Japan?*

- b Imagine you're from a different country. Choose from **Vocabulary Bank Countries p.149** and think of a city. Ask other students *Where are you from?*

### 5 VOCABULARY numbers 21–100

- a **1.26** Answer the questions with numbers 1–20.

$$3 + 1 = ?$$

1 **What's 3 + 1?** (4.)

- b **p.148 Vocabulary Bank Days and numbers**  
Do Part 3.

- c **1.28** Listen and write the numbers.

- d Write ten numbers from 21–100. Dictate them to a partner.

### 6 PRONUNCIATION & LISTENING

word stress

- a **1.29** Listen and repeat the pairs of numbers. How is the stress different?

- 1 a 13 b 30  
2 a 14 b 40  
3 a 15 b 50  
4 a 16 b 60  
5 a 17 b 70  
6 a 18 b 80  
7 a 19 b 90

- b **1.30** Listen to the conversations. Which number do you hear? Circle a or b above.

- c Play *Bingo*.

## GRAMMAR BANK

### 1B present simple verb be ☐ and ?

I'm not American. 1.24  
 She isn't from London.  
 They aren't Spanish.  
 'Are you Polish?' 'Yes, I am.'  
 'Is she Russian?' 'No, she isn't.'  
 'Are we in class 2?' 'No, we aren't.'

☐ = negative form

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

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

☐ = question form	☑ = positive short answer	☒ = negative short answer
Am I	I am.	I'm not.
Are you	you are.	you aren't.
Is he / she / it	he / she / it is.	he / she / it isn't.
Are we	we are.	we aren't.
Are you	you are.	you aren't.
Are they	they are.	they aren't.

- In questions we put **am, are, is** before **I, you, he, etc.**  
**Are you** Brazilian? **NOT** ~~You are~~ Brazilian?  
Where **are you** from? **NOT** ~~Where you are~~ from?
- We don't use contractions in positive short answers.  
'Are you Turkish?' 'Yes, **I am.**' **NOT** ~~Yes, I'm.~~

### 1B

#### a Write negative sentences.

- She's Australian. She isn't Australian.
- I'm British. \_\_\_\_\_
  - They're Brazilian. \_\_\_\_\_
  - It's in South America. \_\_\_\_\_
  - You're French. \_\_\_\_\_

#### b Make questions and short answers.

- / you English? Are you English? ☑ Yes, I am.
- / I in room 10? \_\_\_\_\_ ☑
  - / it Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_ ☒
  - / they students? \_\_\_\_\_ ☒
  - / he from the USA? \_\_\_\_\_ ☑
  - / you Mike Bell? \_\_\_\_\_ ☒

#### c Complete the conversation. Use contractions, e.g. 'm, 's, if possible.

- A Hi. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ Mark.  
 B Hello Mark. My name <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Maria.  
 A <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you Spanish, Maria?  
 B No. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ not. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico.  
 A <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you from Mexico City?  
 B No. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from Tijuana.  
 A <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Tijuana near Mexico City?  
 B No, it <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the north.  
 A <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you in class 1?  
 B No. I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in class 2.

← p.9

## 3 NUMBERS 21-100

#### a Write the numbers.

- 21 \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-one /twenti 'wan/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ thirty /'θɜ:ti/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ thirty-five /θɜ:ti 'faɪv/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ forty /'fɔ:ti/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ forty-three /'fɔ:ti 'θri:/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ fifty /'fɪfti/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ fifty-nine /'fɪfti 'naɪn/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sixty /'sɪksti/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sixty-seven /'sɪksti 'sevn/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ seventy /'sevnɪ/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ seventy-two /'sevnɪ 'tu:/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ eighty /'eɪti/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ eighty-eight /'eɪti 'eɪt/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ninety /'naɪnti/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ninety-four /'naɪnti 'fɔ:/  
 \_\_\_\_\_ a hundred /ə 'hʌndrəd/

## VOCABULARY BANK

#### b 1.27 Listen and check.

##### Pronunciation

13 and 30, 14 and 40, etc. are similar, but the stress is different, e.g. thirteen, thirty, fourteen, forty, etc.  
 -een is a long sound, but -y is a short sound.