

LANGUAGE REFERENCE

STARTER

Present simple

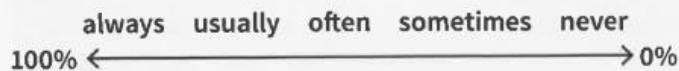
Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / They play the piano.	I / You / We / They do not (don't) play the piano.
He / She / It plays the piano.	He / She / It does not (doesn't) play the piano.

- We use the present simple to talk about facts, habits and routines.
I speak Italian. He goes to university.
- The third person form (he / she / it) of the present simple ends in **-s**.
eat - he eats read - she reads
- With verbs ending in **consonant + -y**, we replace the **-y** with **-ies** for the he / she / it forms.
study - she studies
- The he / she / it form of verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** is **-es**.
kisses finishes teaches relaxes goes
- Some verbs have got an irregular spelling in the third person.
have - she has be - he is
- We form the negative of the present simple with the **subject + don't/doesn't + infinitive**.
They don't speak Italian.
- We use **doesn't** in the third person (he / she / it).
He doesn't play in the school team.

Question	Short answer
Do I / you / we / they like rugby?	Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don't.
Does he / she / it like rugby?	Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn't.

- We form present simple **Yes/No** questions with **do/does + subject + infinitive**.
Do you read magazines?
- We use short answers with **do/does** to reply. We don't repeat the main verb.
A Do you write a blog? B Yes, I do. (NOT Yes, I write.)

Adverbs of frequency



- Adverbs of frequency say how often we do something. They go after the verb **be** but before all other verbs.
She's always late. He sometimes chats online.
- In questions, adverbs of frequency always come after the subject.
Do you always watch TV online?

love, like, don't mind, hate + -ing

- We use the **-ing** form of the verb after **like, don't like, don't mind, love** and **hate**.
She loves making cakes. (NOT She loves make cakes.)
- We can also use nouns after these verbs.
He doesn't mind basketball, but he loves athletics.

have got

Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / They have ('ve) got a phone.	I / You / We / They have not (haven't) got a phone.
He / She / It has ('s) got a phone.	He / She / It has not (hasn't) got a phone.

- We use **have got** to talk about possession and relationships.
I've got five brothers.
- We usually use contractions in conversation.
He's got an uncle in the UK.
- We use the full form of the verb **have got** to be more formal.
He has got an uncle in the UK.
- To make the negative, we put **n't (not)** after **have** and before **got**.
We haven't got a portable charger.

Question	Short answer
Have I / you / we / they got a laptop?	Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven't.
Has he / she / it got a laptop?	Yes, he / she / it has. No, he / she / it hasn't.

- We use **have + subject + got + object** in questions.
Have you got headphones?
- In spoken English, we reply to questions with short answers.
*A Have you got a tablet?
B Yes, I have. (NOT Yes, I have got.) / No, I haven't. (NOT No, I haven't got.)*

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

present simple

1 Complete the table with the third person form of the verbs in the box.

fly get up go play try watch

-s	-es	-ies
1 plays	3 _____	5 _____
2	4	6

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Marta and Matt like sport. (like)
 2 I do my homework during the week, but my best friend it on a Sunday. (do)
 3 They hockey on Saturdays. (play)
 4 My sister English at university. (study)
 5 My dad the bus to work every day. (catch)

3 Write sentences with the present simple.

1 I / not like / athletics
 I don't like athletics.
 2 Harry / read / the school magazine / every week

 3 My sister / not hang out / with friends in the evening

 4 My friends / love / my new blog

 5 Laura and Dan / not play / hockey on Saturdays

 6 We / do / homework / at the homework club

4 Write Yes/No questions and short answers.

1 Molly / get up / at 6 am / every day / ? (✓)
 Does Molly get up at 6 am every day? Yes, she does.
 2 Dan / read / your blog / ? (✗)

 3 you / play computer games / with your friends / ? (✓)

 4 your sister / write / good stories / ? (✗)

 5 Rabia and Fatima / go to / the same school / ? (✓)

STARTER

Adverbs of frequency

5 Circle the correct options.

1 Dan always does / does always his homework in front of the TV.
 2 They often are / are often in the park at the weekend.
 3 Gina and Martin usually go / go usually to the cinema on Saturdays.
 4 I sometimes get / get sometimes DVDs from the library.
 5 My sister never is / is never late for school.
 6 Alex usually listens / listens usually to music in the evening.

love, like, don't mind, hate + -ing

6 Write sentences with *love, like, don't mind, hate + -ing*.

1 I / love / watch / films
 I love watching films.
 2 Molly / not mind / get up / early

 3 We / like / go / to the cinema

 4 My dad / hate / listen / to the radio

 5 Rosie / not mind / do / homework

have got

7 Complete the text with the correct form of *have got*. Use contractions.

I¹ 've got a new friend in my class. Her name's Maria. She² has brown hair and blue eyes. She³ hasn't (not) any brothers, but she⁴ has three sisters. Her mum and dad⁵ have a house next to ours! I really like her because we⁶ have the same hobbies and we like the same things! What about you?
 7 Do you have a good friend in your class? 8 Does your friend have the same hobbies as you?