

## 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<br>'m not  | listening to music. |
| He / She / It   | 's<br>isn't   |                     |
| You / We / They | 're<br>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<br>can't | ski. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|

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? |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|

### 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               |                        | <b>me.</b>     |
| You             | love(s)                | <b>you.</b>    |
| He              | like(s)                | <b>him.</b>    |
| She             | (don't / doesn't) like | <b>her.</b>    |
| It              |                        | <b>it.</b>     |
| We              | hate(s)                | <b>us.</b>     |
| They            |                        | <b>them.</b>   |

\*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 <b>some</b> milk in the fridge. | We don't have <b>any</b> soda. | Do you have <b>any</b> 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:<br><b>How many trains</b> are there to London today? | We use <i>how much</i> to ask about non-count nouns:<br><b>How much coffee</b> do you want? |
| *We use <i>how much</i> / <i>how many</i> to ask about quantities.                                           |                                                                                             |