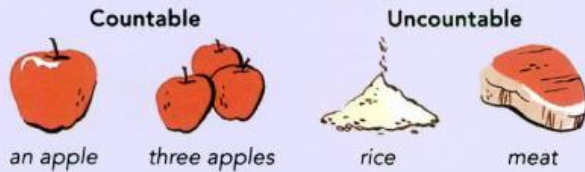
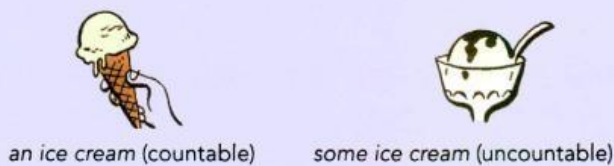


9A countable / uncountable nouns, a / an, some / any



- English nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable**.
countable = things you can count, e.g., *apples*. Countable nouns can be singular (**an apple**) or plural (**apples**).
uncountable = things you can't count, e.g., *rice*, *meat*.
NOT *two rices*, *three meats*.
Uncountable nouns are usually singular.
- Some nouns can be countable and uncountable, e.g., *ice cream*.



a / an, some / any

	countable	uncountable	9.2
☒ We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.	
☐ We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.	
☐ ? Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?	

- We use **a / an** with singular countable nouns. **a / an** = one.
- We use **some** in ☒ with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- We use **any** in ☐ and ☐ ? with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

some in ☐ ?

We use **some** in ☐ ? to ask for and offer things.

Can I have **some** sugar, please? Would you like **some** coffee?

9B quantifiers

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers	9.8
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.	
countable (plural)			
How many cookies do you eat?	A lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of cookies. I eat a few cookies. I don't eat many cookies. I don't eat any cookies.	

a lot of and lots of

A lot of and lots of mean the same thing, e.g., *He eats a lot of cheese / lots of cheese.*

- We use **How much...?** with uncountable nouns and **How many...?** with plural countable nouns.
- We use:
a lot (of) with countable and uncountable nouns for a **big quantity**.
a little / not...much with uncountable nouns for a **small quantity**.
a few / not...many with countable plural nouns for a **small quantity**.
not...any (none in short answers) for **zero quantity**.

a lot of and much / many

- In ☒ sentences, we usually use **a lot of**.
- In ☐ sentences and ☐ ?, we usually use **much** and **many**.
I don't drink much water. Do you drink much coffee?
- It is also possible to use **a lot of** in ☐ and ☐ ?.
I don't eat a lot of vegetables. Do you drink a lot of coffee?

9C comparative adjectives

A whale is **louder than** a lion. 9.18
Canada is **bigger than** the US.
K2 is **more difficult to climb than** Mount Everest.
My new job is **better than** my old one.
The traffic is always **worse** in the evening.

- We use comparative adjectives + **than** to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	spelling
old nice	older nicer	one-syllable adjectives: + -er (or -r if the adjective ends in e)
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -er
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: y: -ier
tired	more tired	one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: more + adjective
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther / further	irregular

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9A

a Write a, an, or some + a food or drink word.



some bread

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

b Complete the conversation with a, an, some, or any.

A What can we make for your brother and his girlfriend?

B Let's make a pizza.

A Good idea. Are there ¹ _____ tomatoes?

B Yes. And there are ² _____ mushrooms, too.

A Great!

B Oh no! There isn't ³ _____ cheese!

A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought ⁴ _____ steak yesterday.
Are there ⁵ _____ potatoes?

B Yes, there are.

A Good. So we can have steak and French fries. Do we have
⁶ _____ fruit?

B I think we have ⁷ _____ oranges. Yes, and there's
⁸ _____ apple and ⁹ _____ bananas, too.

A OK. You can make ¹⁰ _____ fruit salad for dessert.

B OK. Let's start cooking.

➔ p.71

9B

a Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

How much sugar do you put in your tea?

- _____ butter do you use for this cake?
- _____ cans of soda did she drink?
- _____ oil do I need?
- _____ chocolates were in that box?
- _____ rice do you want?
- _____ coffee does he drink?
- _____ bottles of water did you buy?
- _____ cans of tuna do we have?
- _____ orange juice is there in that carton?
- _____ cookies did you eat?

b Circle the correct word or phrase.

I don't put much / many salt on my food.

- We don't eat a lot of / a lot cookies.
- A How much chocolate do you eat? B A little. / A few.
- My husband doesn't drink much / many coffee.
- A How much fruit did you buy? B A lot. / A lot of.
- We eat a lot of / much fish. We love it!
- A Do your children drink any milk? B No, not much / not many.
- Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat much / many French fries.
- A How many vegetables do you eat? B Any. / None. I don't like them.
- I have a cup of tea and a few / a little cereal for breakfast.
- A Do you eat much / many meat? B No, I don't eat no / any meat. I'm a vegetarian.

➔ p.72

9C

a Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| big | <u>bigger</u> |
| 1 high | _____ |
| 2 dirty | _____ |
| 3 important | _____ |
| 4 late | _____ |
| 5 low | _____ |
| 6 bored | _____ |
| 7 wet | _____ |
| 8 modern | _____ |
| 9 comfortable | _____ |
| 10 happy | _____ |

b Complete with a comparative adjective + *than*.

My sister is younger than me. She's only 18. (young)

- The farmer's market is _____ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)
- Italian is _____ for Spanish students _____ it is for English students. (easy)
- I always feel _____ in the afternoon _____ in the morning. (tired)
- This restaurant is _____ when it first opened. (busy)
- Come in the summer. The weather is _____ in the spring. (good)
- I love science. I find it _____ history. (interesting)
- Cusco is _____ from the ocean _____ Lima. (far)
- I'm _____ my brother. He's very tall. (short)
- The economic situation is _____ it was last year. (bad)
- Skiing is _____ I thought it was. (difficult)

➔ p.75

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10A superlative adjectives

It's the **oldest** bridge in the world. 10.4

It's the **most popular** shopping mall in the US.

She's the **best** student in the class.

Monday is the **worst** day of the week.

- We use *the* + superlative adjective to say which is *the* (biggest, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use *in* (not *of*) + places, e.g., *the longest road in the world*, *the tallest building in New York*.

adjective	comparative	superlative	spelling
cold	colder	the coldest	one-syllable adjectives: + -est
high	higher	the highest	
big	bigger	the biggest	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -est
hot	hotter	the hottest	
dry	drier	the driest	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: + -iest
sunny	sunnier	the sunniest	
bored	more bored	the most bored	one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: the most + adjective
stressed	more stressed	the most stressed	
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	two- or more syllable adjectives: the most + adjective
good	better	the best	irregular
bad	worse	the worst	
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest	

10B be going to (plans), future time expressions

I'm **going to take** a vacation next month. 10.9

I'm **not going to study** English.

Are you **going to fly** to Paris?

- We use *be going to* + verb (base form) to talk about future plans.
- We often use future time expressions with *going to*, e.g., *tomorrow*, *next week*, *next month*, *next year*, etc.

+			
full form	contraction		
I am	I'm	going to	take a vacation next summer. study English tonight.
You are	You're		
He / She / It is	He / She / It's		
We are	We're		
They are	They're		

-			
full form	contraction		
I am not	I'm not	going to	take a vacation next summer. study English tonight.
You are not	You aren't		
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't		
We are not	We aren't		
They are not	They aren't		

?		✓	✗
Am I	going to	Yes,	No,
Are you			
Is he / she / it			
Are we			
Are they			
	take a vacation next summer?	I am.	I'm not.
	study English tonight?	you are.	you aren't.
		he / she / it is.	he / she / it isn't.
		we are.	we aren't.
		they are.	they aren't.

10C be going to (predictions)

- We can use *be going to* + verb (base form) to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's **going to rain**. 10.20

You're **going to be** very happy.

I'm sure they're **going to win**.



10A

a Write the opposite.

- the smallest the biggest
- the coldest _____
 - the most expensive _____
 - the best _____
 - the most difficult _____
 - the driest _____
 - the shortest _____
 - the nearest _____
 - the cleanest _____

b Complete the sentences with a superlative adjective.

- The tigers are the most dangerous animals in the zoo. (dangerous)
- Our house is _____ house on the street. (big)
 - For me, Saturday is _____ day of the week. (good)
 - My bedroom is _____ room in our house. (small)
 - Sit here – it's _____ chair in the room. (comfortable)
 - My neighbors upstairs are _____ people in the world. (noisy)
 - My boss is _____ person I know. (stressed)
 - Sophie is _____ student in our English class. (young)
 - _____ building in my town is the museum. (beautiful)

← p.78

10B

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in parentheses.

- She doesn't have a car. She's going to go by train. (go)
- We need a vacation. We _____ a hotel near the beach. (book)
 - Tomorrow is Saturday. I _____ in bed until 10:00! (stay)
 - My sister _____ medicine. She wants to be a doctor. (study)
 - Laura and David _____ married soon. (get)
 - Jack's office is very busy right now. He _____ late tonight. (work)
 - My son _____ to college – he wants to get a job. (not go)
 - We _____ any museums because the kids think they're boring. (not visit)

b Complete the sentences with *be going to* + a verb.

not buy call not come get
have live sleep watch

- I'm at a friend's house. I'm going to sleep on her sofa.
- I need to talk to my mom. I _____ her tonight.
 - What _____ we _____ for dinner this evening?
 - My mother isn't feeling very well, so she _____ to the concert with us.
 - There's a lot of snow! How _____ you _____ to work?
 - They love their old car. They _____ a new one.
 - The Force Awakens* is on TV tonight. _____ you _____ it?

← p.80

10C

a Write predictions for the pictures.

be get have make play send



He's going to play tennis.

- _____ dinner.
- _____ a nice day.
- _____ the bus.
- _____ an omelet.
- _____ an email.

b Complete the predictions with *be going to* and a verb.

be buy not finish forget have (x2) not like
not pass sleep snow win

- It's very cold. Do you think it's going to snow?
- You're driving too fast! We _____ an accident!
 - She isn't a very good student. She _____ the exam.
 - Their new album is great! A lot of people _____ it!
 - I have a lot of homework. I _____ it tonight.
 - They're playing very well. I think they _____ the game.
 - Look at the time. We _____ late.
 - Oh no, it's a horror movie. I know I _____ it.
 - He didn't write down her address. He _____ it.
 - The baby's very tired. She _____ well tonight.
 - Tokyo is a wonderful city. You _____ a great time there.

← p.83

11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

adverbs of manner

- 1 She wants to live **independently**. 11.1
Her children always speak **politely**.
She eats very **quickly**.
- 2 I work **hard**.
We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb or verb phrase.
*I speak English **well**. NOT ~~I speak well-English~~.*
- We usually form adverbs by adding -ly to adjectives.
- Some adverbs are irregular. They can be the same as the adjective, e.g., **fast**, **hard**, or a different word, e.g., **well**.

adjective	adverb	spelling
slow	slowly	+ -ly
quick	quickly	
bad	badly	
careful	carefully	
healthy	healthily	consonant + y: y + -ily
easy	easily	
possible	possibly	le → -ly
good	well	irregular
fast	fast	
hard	hard	

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs.
*I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver*.)
*I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive*.)

very, really, etc.

- It isn't **very** expensive. 11.2
She drives **incredibly** fast.
They speak **really** slowly.

- We use the adverbs **very**, **really**, etc., to modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.

Words ending in -ly
Be careful. Some words that end in -ly aren't adverbs, e.g., **friendly** (= adjective).
*He's a **friendly** person.*

11B verb + infinitive

- 1 I **want to travel** for six months. 11.6
She **decided to go** to Australia.
You **need to practice** every day.
When did you **learn to play** the guitar?
- 2 **Would you like to go** to Africa?
I **wouldn't like to be** famous.

would like and like
I'd like to dance. = I want to dance.
I like dancing. = I enjoy it; I like it in general.

- 1 Many verbs are often followed by another verb in the infinitive. These include *want, need, learn, promise, decide, plan, choose, try, remember, forget, and hope*.
- 2 *I would like to* = *I want to* (now or in the future).
Would like is also followed by the infinitive.
- Contractions:** 'd = *would*. *wouldn't* = *would not*.
 - We can also use *Would you like...?* to offer, e.g., *Would you like a drink?*
 - would like* is the same for all persons.

11C definite article

- 1 **the** 11.12
Can you close **the window**, please?
Can you check their address on **the internet**?
It's **the best** restaurant I know.
- 2 **no article**
Men are usually more interested in sports than **women**.
She's **my mother's cousin**. That's **Tom's chair**!
What time did you **have breakfast**?
Jim goes **to school by bus**.
Karen's studying physics **in college**.

a / an or the?
We often use *a* the first time we mention a person or thing. The next time we use *the* because it is now clear what we are talking about, e.g., *Let's have **a** pizza. **The** pizzas are very good here.*

1 We use *the*:

- when it is clear what we are talking about, e.g., *Close **the window**.* = the window that is open.
- when there is only one of something, e.g., ***the internet**, **the sun**, etc.*
- before superlative adjectives, e.g., ***the biggest**, **the best**, etc.*

2 We don't usually use *the*:

- when we talk about people or things in general.
***Men** are more interested in sports than **women**.* (general)
BUT ***The women** in this class work harder than **the men**.* (specific)
- before possessive 's.
She's my mother's cousin. **NOT** ~~*She's the my mother's cousin.*~~
- with:
meals: *have breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.*
by + transportation: *go by car, travel by train, etc.*
general places: *work, school, college, bed, home.*

11A

a Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive very *dangerous* / *dangerously*

- 1 He wrote down her email *careful* / *carefully*.
- 2 My neighbor's children aren't very *polite* / *politely*.
- 3 My niece plays the piano *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
- 4 Fast food is very *unhealthy* / *unhealthily*.
- 5 Old people often walk very *slow* / *slowly*.
- 6 I bought a *real* / *really* cheap bag at the sale.
- 7 My friend sings very *good* / *well*.
- 8 My sister speaks Spanish *perfect* / *perfectly*.
- 9 We wear *casual* / *casually* clothes to work.
- 10 The view from the top is *incredible* / *incredibly* beautiful.

b Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.

bad careful easy fast good hard healthy perfect quiet

The trains in Sweden run perfectly even when it snows.

- 1 Can you talk _____, please? I'm trying to sleep.
- 2 Don't drive _____ when it's raining.
- 3 I don't like being in the ocean because I can't swim very _____.
- 4 She sat down _____ because the chair only had three legs.
- 5 We're working _____ because we need to finish the job.
- 6 Professional soccer players usually eat very _____.
- 7 We played _____ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.
- 8 She was the best student in the class and she passed the exam _____.

➔ p.87

11B

a Complete the sentences with the infinitive form of the verb from the list.

be buy call climb drive get married go
have leave see stay

Sam loves Africa. He wants to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.

- 1 I learned _____ a car when I was 17.
- 2 Our refrigerator is broken. We need _____ a new one.
- 3 I wouldn't like _____ famous. I'm happy the way I am now.
- 4 He promised _____ his girlfriend when he got home.
- 5 The weather was terrible. We decided _____ at home.
- 6 The boss would like _____ you in his office.
- 7 They're planning _____. They're looking for a venue.
- 8 I hope _____ time to see the sights when I'm in Seoul next week.
- 9 Would you like _____ on a safari?
- 10 I'm really enjoying the party. I don't want _____.

b Circle the correct form.

I hate fly / flying so I usually travel by train.

- 1 Would you like to have / have dinner with me tonight?
- 2 My grandmother learned to speak / speaking Spanish when she was 60!
- 3 I'd like to travel / traveling around Asia.
- 4 I like relax / relaxing on the weekend.
- 5 Do you want to play / playing soccer?
- 6 He's hoping to get / getting the results of his test next week.
- 7 Most people hate to go / going to the dentist.
- 8 I love to read / reading detective stories.
- 9 It's cold. You need to wear / wearing a coat.
- 10 My mom doesn't mind to cook / cooking.

➔ p.89

11C

a Circle the correct word or phrase.

How much time do you spend on internet / the internet?

- 1 My brother is in college / in the college studying math.
- 2 I love traveling by train / by the train.
- 3 We're going to visit my aunt on weekend / on the weekend.
- 4 Let's stay at home / at the home tonight. I don't want to go out.
- 5 I love reading novels / the novels.
- 6 Yolanda is best / the best student in our class.
- 7 I love clear nights when you can see moon / the moon.
- 8 That's the man / a man I told you about yesterday.
- 9 Can you open a door / the door for me, please?
- 10 He had breakfast / the breakfast late this morning.

b Complete with the or –.

It's the longest river in the world.

- 1 What time do you finish _____ work?
- 2 I don't like _____ people who talk loudly at the movies.
- 3 _____ children behaved very badly yesterday.
- 4 Lorena doesn't like _____ dogs.
- 5 Where do you usually have _____ lunch during the week?
- 6 _____ sun came out, so we went for a walk.
- 7 Can you pass _____ salt, please?
- 8 My brother chose _____ most expensive ice cream.
- 9 Last year, we went on vacation by _____ car.
- 10 Is James in _____ office today? He wasn't in yesterday.

➔ p.91

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

12A present perfect

- 1 A Have you seen the new Matt Damon movie?  12.2
B Yes, I have.
She **hasn't** read any books in English.
- 2 Have you ever read a Russian novel?
I've **never worked** in an office.
- 3 Have you finished the exercise?
Your parents **have** arrived. They're in the living room.

- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about events in the past, but when we don't say or ask when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with **ever** (= at any time in your life) and **never** (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about recent events, e.g., *I've finished my homework.*



full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
I have	I've	seen that movie.
You have	You've	
He / She / It has	He / She / It 's	
We have	We've	
They have	They've	



full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
I / You / We / They have not	haven't	seen that movie.
He / She / It has not	hasn't	



Have I / you / we / they	seen that movie?	Yes, I / you / we / they have.	No, I / you / we / they haven't.
Has he / she / it		Yes, he / she / it has .	No, he / she / it hasn't .



- To make the present perfect, we use **have / has** + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = **has** in present perfect.

base form	simple past	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the simple past.

base form	simple past	past participle
read /rɪd/	read /rɛd/	read /rɛd/
see	saw	seen

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the simple past, e.g., *read* /rɛd/ but sometimes different, e.g., *seen*.
Look at the list of irregular past participles on p.165.

12B present perfect or simple past?

- A Have you **been** to that new Italian restaurant?  12.8
B Yes, I have.
- A When **did you go** there?
B I **went** last weekend.
- A Who **did you go** with?
B I **went** with some people from work.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask / tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened.
*Have you **been** to that new Italian restaurant?*
- Then we use the **simple past** to ask / talk about the details.
*"When **did you go** there?" "I **went** last weekend."*
- We use the simple past **NOT** the present perfect with **when** and past time expressions, e.g., *yesterday, last week*.
*When **did you see** the movie? NOT When have you seen the movie?*
*I **saw** it last week. NOT I've seen it last week.*

been or gone?

- A Have you ever **been** to Japan?  12.9
B Yes, I've **been** to Tokyo three times.
- A My sister has **gone** to Japan to study Japanese.

- been** and **gone** have different meanings. **been** is the past participle of **be**, and **gone** is the past participle of **go**.
- In the present perfect, we use **been** to (~~NOT gone to~~ OR ~~been in~~) to say that somebody has visited a place.
*I've **been** to Tokyo three times.*
*Have you **been** to the new Japanese restaurant on Pine Street?*
- We use **gone** to when somebody goes to a place and is still there.
*My parents have **gone** to the US for their vacation. They're having a great time.*
- Compare:
*Nick has **been** to Paris.* = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
*Nick has **gone** to Paris.* = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

12A

a Write the sentences with contractions.

I have seen the movie. I've seen the movie.

- 1 She has not read the book. _____
- 2 You have not finished your ice cream! _____
- 3 We have heard the news. _____
- 4 He has arrived at the airport. _____
- 5 They have not asked for the check. _____
- 6 We have not seen him before. _____
- 7 It has stopped raining. _____

b Write $\oplus$ and $\ominus$ sentences and $?$ in the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

$\oplus$ I / see a famous actor. I've seen a famous actor.

- 1 $\oplus$ I / change my email address _____
- 2 $\ominus$ my boyfriend / work abroad _____
- 3 $?$ you / decide what to do _____
- 4 $\ominus$ they / pass the exam _____
- 5 $?$ he / accept the invitation _____
- 6 $\oplus$ she / study three languages _____
- 7 $\ominus$ the train / arrive _____
- 8 $?$ the children / clean their room _____
- 9 $\ominus$ my girlfriend / called me _____
- 10 $\oplus$ my father / help me a lot _____

c Write a sentence in the present perfect for each picture. Use the verbs in the list.

ask clean not finish paint pass see



He's cleaned the floor.

- 1 _____ a good movie.
- 2 _____ his driver's test.
- 3 _____ her book.
- 4 _____ the wall.
- 5 _____ a difficult question.

← p.94

12B

a Circle the correct form.

Have you ever seen / Did you ever see a Japanese movie?

- 1 I haven't finished / didn't finish this book. I'm on page 210.
- 2 My boyfriend has given / gave me a ring for my last birthday.
- 3 They've bought / bought a new house last month.
- 4 Have you ever danced / Did you ever dance the tango?
- 5 My friends have gone / went to a party last weekend.

b Circle the correct verb, been or gone.

Let's go to the Peking Duck. I've never been / gone there.

- 1 The secretary isn't here. She's been / gone out for lunch.
- 2 I've never been / gone to the US.
- 3 My neighbors aren't at home. They've been / gone on vacation.
- 4 Have you ever been / gone to China?
- 5 We have lots of food. I've been / gone to the supermarket.

c Put the verbs in parentheses in the present perfect or simple past.

A Have you ever been to Thailand? (be)

B No, but I went to South Korea last year. (go)

A ¹ _____ you ever _____ any countries in South America? (visit)

B Yes, I have. I ² _____ to Brazil a few years ago. (go)

A ³ Who _____ you _____ with? (go)

B My boyfriend. It was a work trip and his company ⁴ _____ for everything. (pay)

A How wonderful! ⁵ _____ you there for long? (be)

B No, we ⁶ _____ only there for five days. (be)

A ⁷ Where _____ you _____? (stay)

B We ⁸ _____ a suite in a five-star hotel. It was beautiful! (have)

A ⁹ _____ the company _____ you on any other trips recently? (invite)

B No. My boyfriend ¹⁰ _____ working there a year later, so that was our only trip. (stop)

← p.96