

1.2

to be affirmative

Long form	Short form
I am happy.	I' m happy.
You are happy.	You' re happy.
He/She/It is happy.	He/She/It' s happy.
We are happy.	We' re happy.
You are happy.	You' re happy.
They are happy.	They' re happy.

We often use the short form when we speak or write something informal.

1.2

Exercise 1

- 2 They're cousins.
- 3 It's a birthday cake.
- 4 We're at my house now.
- 5 I'm very happy!

- 1 Rewrite the sentences. Use the short form of the verb **to be**.

- 1 Melissa is thirteen years old.
Melissa's thirteen years old.
- 2 They are cousins.
- 3 It is a birthday cake.
- 4 We are at my house now.
- 5 I am very happy!

- 2 Choose the correct option.

- 1 She / You is ready.
- 2 We / It are in Spain!
- 3 My name / I am Ben.
- 4 They / He are at Greg's house.
- 5 It / You is a present for you!
- 6 You / I are fourteen.

- 3 Write the dialogue in your notebook. Use the correct form of the verb **to be**.

Jackie: Hi! ¹my name / be / Jackie
My name's Jackie.

Liam: Oh, hi, Jackie. ²you / be / Nicki's friend, right?

Jackie: ³yes, I / be

Liam: ⁴I / be / Liam. ⁵Nicki and I / be / cousins

Jackie: Great! Here's some cake. ⁶today / be / my birthday

Liam: Happy birthday, Jackie!

- 4 Complete the text about yourself. Use the correct form of the verb **to be**.

Hi, my name's ¹_____. Today I ²_____ years old. My friends and I ³_____ ready for my birthday cake. It ⁴_____ a lovely cake! Look at all the presents! They ⁵_____ for me!

1.2

Exercise 3

- 2 You're Nicki's friend, right?
- 3 Yes, I am.
- 4 I'm Liam.
- 5 Nicki and I are cousins.
- 6 Today's my birthday.

1.3

Exercise 3

- 2 Ollie is American.
- 3 Marcos and Mei Lin aren't American.
- 4 Mei Lin isn't French.
- 5 Marcos and Mel are Spanish.
- 6 Jeanette isn't Chinese.

1.3

to be negative

Long form	Short form
I am not fourteen.	I' m not fourteen.
You are not fourteen.	You aren't fourteen.
He/She/It is not fourteen.	He/She/It isn't fourteen.
We are not fourteen.	We aren't fourteen.
You are not fourteen.	You aren't fourteen.
They are not fourteen.	They aren't fourteen.

We add **not** after the verb **to be** to make it negative. For the short form, join **are/is** and **not**: **aren't, isn't**. For the first person, join **I** and **am**: **I'm not**.

- 1 Write **not** in the correct place to make the verb **to be** negative.

- 1 John _____ is not Tom's _____ uncle.
- 2 I _____ am not British.
- 3 They _____ are not from _____ France.
- 4 It _____ is not my _____ dog.
- 5 You _____ are not at _____ home.

- 2 Write negative sentences. Use the short form of the verb **to be**.

- 1 we / hungry *We aren't hungry.*
- 2 she / happy *She isn't happy.*
- 3 I / a superhero *I'm not a superhero.*
- 4 he / here *He isn't here.*
- 5 you / in the photo *You aren't in the photo.*
- 6 it / my name *It isn't my name.*

- 3 Look at the table. Write true sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of the verb **to be**.

	Jeanette	Ollie	Marcos	Mei Lin	Mel
Spanish	X	X	✓	X	✓
Chinese	X	X	X	✓	X
French	✓	X	X	X	X
American	X	✓	X	X	X

- 1 Jeanette / Spanish
Jeanette isn't Spanish.
- 2 Ollie / American
- 3 Marcos and Mei Lin / American
- 4 Mei Lin / French
- 5 Marcos and Mel / Spanish
- 6 Jeanette / Chinese

2.2

this, that, these, those

This is a blue T-shirt. This T-shirt is blue.	That is my dad's coat. That coat is my dad's.
These are Jenny's jeans. These jeans are Jenny's.	Those are new shoes. Those shoes are new.

We use *this/these* to talk about someone or something that is near.

We use *that/those* to talk about someone or something that is further away.

This/That = singular. *These/Those* = plural.

When we say that something is *here*, it is near us.

When we say that something is *there* or *over there*, it is away from us.

1 Rewrite the sentences.

- These are Mum's trainers.
These trainers are Mum's.
- That is a lovely dress!
That dress is lovely.
- This is a cool top.
This top is cool.
- Those are Mark's trousers.
Those trousers are Mark's.
- These are Sam's clothes.
These clothes are Sam's.
- That is Carla's backpack.
That backpack is Carla's.

2 Write sentences. Use *this, that, these* or *those* and the words in the order they appear.

Here	There
long / skirt	short / skirt
jeans / blue	jeans / black
new / shoes	old / shoes
jacket / big	jacket / small
tracksuits / boring	tracksuits / cool
my favourite / trainers	trainers / my sister's

- This is a long skirt. That is a short skirt.
- These jeans are blue. Those jeans are black.
- These are new shoes. Those are old shoes.
- This jacket is big. That jacket is small.
- These tracksuits are boring. Those tracksuits are cool.
- These are my favourite trainers.
Those trainers are my sister's.

2.3

to be questions and short answers

?	Short answers
Am I a superhero?	Yes, I <u>am</u> . / No, I <u>am not</u> .
Are you a superhero?	Yes, you <u>are</u> . / No, you <u>aren't</u> .
Is he/she/it a superhero?	Yes, he/she/it <u>is</u> . / No, he/she/it <u>isn't</u> .
Are we superheroes?	Yes, we <u>are</u> . / No, we <u>aren't</u> .
Are you superheroes?	Yes, you <u>are</u> . / No, you <u>aren't</u> .
Are they superheroes?	Yes, they <u>are</u> . / No, they <u>aren't</u> .
Wh- questions	Full answers
What <u>is it</u> ?	<u>It's</u> a superhero suit.
Who <u>are they</u> ?	<u>They're</u> my friends.

To ask a question with the verb *to be*, we change the position of *I/you/he/she/it/we/they* and *am/are/is*.

He is thirteen. — *Is he thirteen?*

We give a short answer to *yes/no* questions **only**.

A: *Are you OK?* B: Yes, *I am*.

We give a full answer to questions with *what, who*, etc.

A: *Who is Harry?* B: *He's my best friend.*

1 Write questions with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- you / at home? Are you at home?
- we / OK now? Are we OK now?
- he / sorry? Is he sorry?
- it / a new T-shirt? Is it a new T-shirt?
- the cupcakes / for me? Are the cupcakes for me?

2 Answer the questions in Exercise 1. Use short answers.

- ☒ No, I'm not.
- ☒ Yes, we are.
- ☒ Yes, he is.
- ☒ No, it isn't.
- ☒ Yes, they are.

3 Complete the questions. Use *who* or *what* and the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- Who is Peter? Peter is Mary's friend.
- What is it? It's my new jacket.
- What are these clothes? They're tracksuits.
- Who are these boys? They're my classmates.

3.2

there is/there are affirmative

+ There is (There's) a book on the desk.
There are two phones on the table.
There are some books next to the TV.

We use *there is/there are* to say that someone or something exists or is present.

We use *there is* with singular nouns. We use *there are* with plural nouns.

The short form of *there is* is *there's*. There is no short form for *there are*.

With *there is/there are*, before plural nouns and uncountable nouns, we use *some* in affirmative sentences.

1 Choose the correct option.

- There is *some books* / *a book* on my desk.
- There's *a dog* / *two dogs* on a bike in the video!
- There are *some orange juice* / *oranges* in the fridge.
- There is *a poster* / *posters* on the wall.
- There are *a window* / *two windows* in the kitchen.

2 Make the sentences singular or plural.

- There's a bike in the garage.
There are some bikes in the garage.
- There are four chairs in the kitchen.
There's a chair in the kitchen.
- There's a window in the living room.
There are some windows in the living room.
- There are some sweets in my bag.
There's a sweet in my bag.

3 Match 1–6 with a–f and say where the things are. Then write sentences with *there's* or *there are*.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 a bath | e | a in the house |
| 2 four bedrooms | a | b in the fridge |
| 3 some trees | f | c in the garage |
| 4 a car | c | d in the wall |
| 5 some milk | b | e in the bathroom |
| 6 a window | d | f in the garden |

- There's a bath in the bathroom.*
- There are four bedrooms in the house.*
- There are some trees in the garden.*
- There's a car in the garage.*
- There's some milk in the fridge.*
- There's a window in the wall.*

3.3

there is/there are negative and questions

- There isn't a tree in the garden.	There aren't any cars in the street.
? Is there a tree in the garden? Yes, <i>there is</i> . / No, <i>there isn't</i> .	Are there any cars in the street? Yes, <i>there are</i> . / No, <i>there aren't</i> .

To ask a question, we change the position of *there* and *is/are*.
There is a cat on the bed. – *Is there a cat on the bed?*

We use *any* with plural nouns in questions and negative sentences.

Are there any cars in the street?

There aren't any cars in the street.

1 Write negative sentences.

- white house in this street
There isn't a white house in this street.
- books on the desk
- TV in my bedroom
- chair in the garden
- people in the house

2 Complete the sentences with *a* or *any*.

- Are there *any* pictures in the living room?
- There isn't *a* bath in this bathroom.
- Is there *a* garage next to the house?
- There aren't *any* bags on the floor.
- Are there *any* oranges in the kitchen?

3 Write questions about an unusual house in your notebook. Then look at the table and answer the questions.

	bedroom	kitchen	bathroom	garage
bath	1	X	X	X
sofas	X	2	X	X
posters	X	X	10	X
fridge	X	X	X	1

- bath / in the bathroom?
A: Is there a bath in the bathroom?
B: No, there isn't.
- sofas / in the kitchen?
- posters / in the bedroom?
- fridge / in the garage?
- bath / in the bedroom?
- posters / in the bathroom?

3.3

Exercise 1

- There aren't any books on the desk.
- There isn't a TV in my bedroom.
- There isn't a chair in the garden.
- There aren't any people in the house.

3.3

Exercise 3

- A:** Are there any sofas in the kitchen?
B: Yes, there are. (There are two sofas.)
- A:** Are there any posters in the bedroom?
B: No, there aren't.
- A:** Is there a fridge in the garage?
B: Yes, there is. (There's one fridge.)
- A:** Is there a bath in the bedroom?
B: Yes, there is. (There's one bath.)
- A:** Are there any posters in the bathroom?
B: Yes, there are. (There are ten posters.)

4.2

have got affirmative and negative

+ Short and long form	- Short and long form
I've (have) got brown eyes.	I haven't (have not) got brown eyes.
You've (have) got brown eyes.	You haven't (have not) got brown eyes.
He/She/It's (has) got brown eyes.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) got brown eyes.
We've (have) got brown eyes.	We haven't (have not) got brown eyes.
You've (have) got brown eyes.	You haven't (have not) got brown eyes.
They've (have) got brown eyes.	They haven't (have not) got brown eyes.

We use *have got* with *I/you/we/they*. We use *has got* with *he/she/it*. We add *not* between *have* and *got* to make the negative form.

1 Choose the correct option.

- 1 Those cats / That cat have got blue eyes.
- 2 Mr Lewis / My grandparents has got white hair.
- 3 Ian / The boys have got curly hair.
- 4 Chris and Eve / Sandra has got small feet.
- 5 Those dogs / My dog has got long ears.

2 Write negative sentences about the wrong options in Exercise 1.

- 1 That cat hasn't got blue eyes.
- 2 My grandparents haven't got white hair. white hair.
- 3 Ian hasn't got curly hair. curly hair.
- 4 Chris and Eve haven't got small feet. small feet.
- 5 Those dogs haven't got long ears. long ears.

3 Write affirmative or negative sentences.

Look at photo 1 on page 58.

- 1 Mrs Newman / brown hair
Mrs Newman has got brown hair.
- 2 Jen / a big bag
Jen hasn't got a big bag.
- 3 Jen and Alex / sandwiches in their hands
Jen and Alex haven't got sandwiches in their hands.
- 4 Jen and Alex / trainers
Jen and Alex have got trainers.

Look at photo 4 on page 58.

- 5 Jen / long hair
Jen has got long hair.
- 6 Alex / long hair
Alex hasn't got long hair.

4.3

have got questions and short answers

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

What **have** you **got**? I've got a pet hamster!

To ask a question, we change the position of *I/you/we/they/he/she/it* and *have/has*.

They have got super powers. –

Have they got super powers?

We don't use *got* in short answers.

A: *Have you got a pencil?* B: Yes, I *have*.

1 Complete the questions.

- 1 A: He's got a red superhero suit.
B: Has he got a blue superhero suit too?
- 2 A: She's got a cat.
B: Has she got a dog too?
- 3 A: They've got long legs.
B: Have they got long arms too?
- 4 A: It's a funny robot! It's got big ears.
B: Has it got a big nose too?
- 5 A: I've got a brother.
B: Have you got a sister too?

2 Answer the questions in Exercise 1.

- 1 ✓ Yes, he has. 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✗ 5 ✓

3 Complete the questions. In pairs, swap notebooks and write true answers.

- 1 A: _____ you got _____?
B: _____
- 2 A: _____ your best friend got _____?
B: _____

4.3

Exercise 2

- 2 No, she hasn't.
- 3 Yes, they have.
- 4 No, it hasn't.
- 5 Yes, I have.

5.2

can affirmative and negative

+	-
I can cook.	I can't cook.
You can cook.	You can't cook.
He/She/It can cook.	He/She/It can't cook.
We can cook.	We can't cook.
You can cook.	You can't cook.
They can cook.	They can't cook.

1 Unscramble the words and write what these people can do.

- Carol can sing. isgn
- We can swim. mwis
- Henry can dance. ecnad
- The girls can act. cta

2 Who or what can't do these things? Choose and write negative sentences.

- elephants / people – jump
Elephants can't jump.
- parrots / I – fly
Parrots can fly.
- a dog / a pop star – sing
A pop star can sing.
- my cat / my teacher – read
My teacher can read.

3 Complete the sentences with the verb can or can't and the verbs in brackets.

- I can swim (✓swim), but I can't run (✗run) fast.
- My mum can't ride (✗ride) a horse, but she can ride (✓ride) a bike.
- You can't sing (✗sing), but you can dance (✓dance).
- We can play (✓play) computer games, but we can't play (✗play) the guitar.
- My uncle can fix (✓fix) things, but he can't fix (✗fix) computers.

4 What can you, your mum, your dad and your best friend do? What can't you, your mum, your dad and your best friend do? Write eight true sentences.

I can fix things. I can't sing. My mum can play football very well. She can't sing.

5.3

can questions and short answers

?	Short answers
Can I run fast?	Yes, I can . / No, I can't .
Can you run fast?	Yes, you can . / No, you can't .
Can he/she/it run fast?	Yes, he/she/it can . / No, he/she/it can't .
Can we run fast?	Yes, we can . / No, we can't .
Can you run fast?	Yes, you can . / No, you can't .
Can they run fast?	Yes, they can . / No, they can't .

What **can** you **do**? I **can run** fast.

To ask a question, we change the position of **can** and *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*.

They can play football. – Can they play football?

1 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Can Mike play the guitar? | d |
| 2 Can I dance well? | f |
| 3 Can a dog fly? | b |
| 4 Can you cook? | a |
| 5 Can Dan and Liz make posters? | e |
| 6 Can Sue run fast? | c |
- a No, I can't.
b No, it can't.
c No, she can't.
d Yes, he can.
e Yes, they can.
f Yes, you can.

2 Write questions with the verb can. Then answer them.

- you / read English books? (✓)
A: *Can you read English books?*
B: *Yes, I can.*
- your granny / play computer games? (✓)
- Samantha / ride a horse? (✗)
- dogs / swim? (✓)
- we / fly? (✗)

3 Answer the questions about you.

- Can you cook?
- Can your grandparents dance?
- Can your mum and dad read Chinese?
- Can your best friend run fast?

5.2

Exercise 3

- Yes, I can.
No, I can't.
- Yes, they can.
No, they can't.
- Yes, they can.
No, they can't.
- Yes, he/she can./No, he/she can't

5.3

Exercise 2

- A: Can your granny play computer games?
B: Yes, she can.
- A: Can Samantha ride a horse?
B: No, she can't.
- A: Can dogs swim?
B: Yes, they can.
- A: Can we fly?
B: No, you can't.

6.2

Present Simple affirmative

	+
I	get up at seven.
You	get up at seven.
He/She/It	gets up at seven.
We	get up at seven.
You	get up at seven.
They	get up at seven.

Most verbs add -s: (verb: *play*) He **plays** music.
 (verb: *hang out*) She **hangs** out with her friends.
 Verbs ending in -ch, -o, -ss, -sh and -x add -es:
 (verb: *watch*) He **watches** TV.
 (verb: *go*) She **goes** to school.
 Verbs ending in consonant + -y cut the -y and add -ies:
 (verb: *fly*) She **flies** to Rome.
 (verb: *tidy*) He **tidies** his room.
 The verb *have* becomes **has**.

We use the Present Simple to talk about a habit or something you do regularly.

1 Choose the correct option.

- Adam **go** / **goes** to school.
- We **do** / **does** our homework in the afternoon.
- Lisa *listen* / **listens** to music in the evening.
- My sister *have* / **has** lunch at school.
- They **tidy** / *tidies* the house at the weekend.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

Julia ¹**gets up** (get up) at seven in the morning. She ²**has** (have) breakfast and she ³**goes** (go) to school. She ⁴**has** (have) lessons all morning. She ⁵**does** (do) her homework in the afternoon. In the evening, she ⁶**plays** (play) computer games. On Saturday morning, she ⁷**tidies** (tidy) her room. On Saturday afternoon, she ⁸**hangs out** (hang out) with her friends.

3 Write true sentences about you and your family. Use the words below.

I my mum my dad my parents my brother/sister

do get up go hang out
have play tidy watch

6.3

Adverbs of frequency

●●●●●	They always do their homework.
●●●●○	I am usually late.
●●●○○	She often plays the piano.
●●○○○	You sometimes get up late.
○○○○○	He never goes to the gym.

Adverbs of frequency (*never, often, etc.*) go between I/you/he/she/it/we/they and Present Simple verbs.
 They **usually** have lunch at home.

Adverbs of frequency go after I/you/he/she/it/we/they and the verb *to be*.

She **is never** at home.

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do something.

1 Order the words to make sentences.

- we / have / in the morning / lessons / always
We always have lessons in the morning.
- late for breakfast / she / often / is
She is often late for breakfast.
- sometimes / computer games / play / they
They sometimes play computer games.
- walk / usually / I / to school
I usually walk to school.
- are / never / you / at home on Sunday
You are never at home on Sunday.

2 Write sentences with the correct form of the Present Simple and the adverbs in bold.

- I / listen to classical music **never**
I never listen to classical music.
- Timothy / have dinner at eight. **usually**
- my friends and I / go to the park **often**
- you / be late for school **never**
- my cousin Dom / get up early **always**
- Leslie and Nicola / play tennis **often**
- we / hang out in the park **sometimes**

3 How often do you do these things? Write true sentences.

- ride my bike to school
- go to bed after twelve
- watch TV in the morning
- have orange juice with my breakfast

6.3

Exercise 2

- Timothy usually has dinner at eight.
- My friends and I often go to the park.
- You are never late for school.
- My cousin Dom always gets up early.
- Leslie and Nicola often play tennis.
- We sometimes hang out in the park.

6.3

Exercise 3

- I always/usually/often/sometimes/never ride my bike to school.
- I always/usually/often/sometimes/never go to bed after twelve.
- I always/usually/often/sometimes/never watch TV in the morning.
- I always/usually/often/sometimes/never have orange juice with my breakfast.

7.2

Present Simple negative

Long form	Short form
I do not like snakes.	I don't like snakes.
You do not like snakes.	You don't like snakes.
He/She/It does not like snakes.	He/She/It doesn't like snakes.
We do not like snakes.	We don't like snakes.
You do not like snakes.	You don't like snakes.
They do not like snakes.	They don't like snakes.

To make the negative form, we use *does not/doesn't* with *he/she/it*, but we don't add -s to the main verb.

1 Complete the sentences with *don't* or *doesn't*.

- My sister doesn't like parrots.
- We don't go to bed early on Saturday.
- You don't like spiders.
- My dog doesn't eat a lot.
- The boys don't play football in the street.
- I don't visit my cousins every week.

2 Write negative sentences.

- Granny plays computer games.
Granny doesn't play computer games.
- We have breakfast at six o'clock.
We don't have breakfast at six o'clock.
- I hang out with my friend after school.
I don't hang out with my friend after school.
- Rob goes to school at seven o'clock.
Rob doesn't go to school at seven o'clock.
- Mum and Dad watch TV in the morning.
Mum and Dad don't watch TV in the morning.

3 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (✗) sentences.

- my dad / like / rabbits ✓ but my mum / want / a pet in the house. ✗
My dad likes rabbits, but my mum doesn't want a pet in the house.
- small animals / eat / a lot ✗ but my hamster / eat / all the time! ✓
- my sister / play / with our iguana ✓ but my brother / like / it ✗
- tortoises / walk / fast ✗ and they / play / games ✗

7.2

Exercise 3

- Small animals don't eat a lot, but my hamster eats all the time!
- My sister plays with our iguana, but my brother doesn't like it.
- Tortoises don't walk fast and they don't play games.

7.3

Exercise 2

- Does Clare have piano lessons?
- Do you and your brother visit your cousins?

7.3

Present Simple questions and short answers

?	Short answers
Do I play the guitar?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
Do you play the guitar?	Yes, you do . / No, you don't .
Does he/she/it play the guitar?	Yes, he/she/it does . / No, he/she/it doesn't .
Do we play the guitar?	Yes, we do . / No, we don't .
Do you play the guitar?	Yes, you do . / No, you don't .
Do they play the guitar?	Yes, they do . / No, they don't .

We form questions with *do + I/you/we/they* + main verb or *does + he/she/it* + main verb without -s.

1 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 Do you want a pet? | d |
| 2 Does Fred play football? | b |
| 3 Does your cat like milk? | a |
| 4 Do parrots sing? | c |
| 5 Do I play the piano well? | e |
| 6 Does Katie speak Spanish? | f |
- a No, it doesn't. d Yes, I do.
b Yes, he does. e No, you don't.
c No, they don't. f Yes, she does.

2 Write the questions.

- A: you / speak / any foreign languages?
Do you speak any foreign languages?
B: I speak English and Spanish.
- A: Clare / have / piano lessons?
B: No, she has guitar lessons.
- A: you and your brother / visit / your cousins?
B: Yes, when we visit our grandparents.

3 Complete the short answers.

- A: Do you ride your bike to school?
B: No, I don't.
- A: Does your brother eat a lot?
B: Yes, he does.
- A: Do your grandparents like pop music?
B: No, they don't.
- A: Do you and your friends hang out on Saturday?
B: Yes, we do.

8.2

love / like / don't like / hate + -ing

I **love** playing hockey. I **hate** getting up early.

*Do you **like** swimming?* Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

What *does* she **like** doing? She **likes** watching TV.

We use **love** (😊😊) or **hate** (😞😞) when we have strong feelings about something.

1 Write sentences in your notebook.

- Elsie / 😊 / play / tennis
Elsie likes playing tennis.
- I / 😞 / do / homework
- they / 😊😊 / fly
- we / 😞😞 / study on Friday

8.2

Object pronouns

me Your cat likes **me**.
you I go to school with **you**.
him We know **him**.
her I can help **her**.
it We love watching **it**.
us Play with **us**.
you These boxes are for **you**.
them You love **them**.

We often use pronouns to avoid repeating the same words.

Who is **this boy**? Do you know **him**?

2 Complete the text with the words below.

him her it me them

I don't like skateboarding, but my friends love ¹it! I usually go with ²them to the skate park, but I just watch. My friend Alistair is really good. I love watching ³him skateboard. His sister Lisa doesn't skate. So she hangs out with ⁴me. I like ⁵her!

8.3

Question words

Who is Matt?	He's my cousin.
What do you eat for breakfast?	I usually eat pancakes .
When is the football game?	It's this Saturday.
Where are the girls?	They're at school.
Whose bag is this?	It's Mel's bag.
How many cats has she got?	She's got two cats.

1 Choose the correct question.

- A: a Where do you play tennis?
b When do you go to the gym?
B: On Wednesday and Friday.
- A: a How many oranges are there?
b What have you got in this bag?
B: Two, I think.
- A: a Whose birthday is it?
b Who is it?
B: Mary's.
- A: a Where does she go after school?
b What does she do after school?
B: She watches TV.

2 Complete the questions with question words.

- A: Where does she live?
B: In the UK.
- A: How many students are there in your class?
B: Twenty-six.
- A: Whose jacket is this?
B: My dad's.
- A: When do you usually go on holiday?
B: In July.
- A: Who is that girl?
B: She's George's sister.

3 Write the questions.

- A: How many pets have you got?
B: Three. I've got a dog, a cat and a hamster.
- A: Where do they live? ?
B: They live in Newcastle.
- A: Whose bike is it? / What is it? ?
B: It's Nico's bike.
- A: Who is your teacher? / Who is Mrs Cole? ?
B: Mrs Cole is our teacher.

8.2

Exercise 1

- I don't like doing homework.
- They love flying.
- We hate studying on Friday.