



BEGINNER ENGLISH FOR REAL CONVERSATIONS

General English A1

Complete course book — 20 units, 5 Colloquial English and 5
Revise & Check

UNIT 1A

Hello, I'm...

By the end you will...

- Say hello and goodbye in easy, natural English
- Say your name, your job and where you are from
- Use the verb be (am / is / are) in positive sentences
- Say and understand numbers 0–20 and phone numbers
- Ask 'What's your name?' and answer with a full sentence

Warm-up · Hello in your language

Answer with short sentences. It is OK to use one or two words at first.

- Say hello in your language. Now say it in English.
- What is your name? Say: 'My name is...' or 'I'm...'.
- Do you say 'Hi' or 'Hello' with a new person at work?

1. Lead-in · Match the hello

Match the sentence with the situation.

- Good morning, Mr Silva.
9 a.m. — you meet your boss
- Hi! I'm Ana.
a party — a new person
- Nice to meet you.
you meet someone the first time
- See you tomorrow!
you go home from work
- Good night.
very late — you go to bed

Which one do you use every day?

2. Reading · Three name cards

Hi! I'm Ana. I'm 28. I'm from Porto, in Portugal, but now I'm in Lisbon. I'm a nurse.

Hello. My name is Kenji. I'm Japanese. I'm from Osaka. I'm 34 and I'm an engineer.

Hi, I'm Sam. I'm American, from Chicago. I'm a student and I'm also a waiter at the weekend.

Comprehension

Where is Ana from?

What is Kenji's job?

How many jobs has Sam got?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- nurse
this person helps sick people in a hospital
- engineer
this person makes or fixes machines and buildings

- waiter
this person brings food in a restaurant
- student
this person studies at school or university

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which person is like you? Why?
Answer key: Model: Ana is like me. I'm from a small city and now I'm in a big city.
- Is your city big or small?
Answer key: Model: My city is big. It's very busy.

Hello! How People Say Hello Around the World

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A very short report about greetings in different countries.

People say hello in many ways. In Brazil, friends give a kiss on the cheek. In Japan, people bow. In Britain and the United States, people often shake hands.

Names are different too. In some places, people use the first name: 'Hi, Ana!'. In other places, they say Mr, Mrs or Ms and the family name: 'Good morning, Mr Silva.'

Teachers say one thing is the same everywhere: a smile. A small smile is friendly in every country.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Different ways to say hello in different countries.
- What is the same in every country?
Answer key: A smile is friendly everywhere.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What do friends do in Brazil?
Answer key: They give a kiss on the cheek.
- What do people do in Japan?
Answer key: They bow.
- When do people use Mr, Mrs or Ms?
Answer key: With the family name, in more formal situations.

3. GLOSSARY

cheek

the side of your face

bow

to move your head and body down

shake hands

to take someone's hand to say hello

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- How do you say hello to a friend? And to a new person at work?

- Is a kiss, a handshake or a smile normal in your country?

3. Vocabulary · Hello, jobs and numbers

SET A

Hello / Hi

you say this when you meet a person

Good morning / afternoon / evening

hello at a special time of day

Nice to meet you.

you say this the first time

Goodbye / Bye / See you!

you say this when you go

a nurse / an engineer / a teacher

jobs — use a or an

How old are you? — I'm 28.

question and answer about age

SET B

My name's Ana.

short form of 'My name is'

And you?

ask the same question back

Sorry?

you don't understand — ask again

Can you repeat, please?

ask the person to say it again

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- Good morning! (10 a.m.)
- Nice to meet you.
- I'm an engineer.
- How old are you? — I'm 30.
- See you tomorrow!

3b. Numbers 0-20

Match the number with the word.

- 0
zero
- 5
five

- 12
twelve
- 15
fifteen
- 20
twenty

4. Grammar · verb be (am / is / are)

I am

I am Ana. short form: I'm Ana.

he / she / it is

She is a nurse. She's a nurse. / It is big. It's big.

you / we / they are

You are late. You're late. / They are from Brazil. They're from Brazil.

a or an

Use a before a consonant sound: a teacher. Use an before a vowel sound: an engineer.

4a. am / is / are

Complete with am, is or are.

- I ___ from Brazil.
Answer key: am
- She ___ a nurse.
Answer key: is
- We ___ students.
Answer key: are
- He ___ 34 years old.
Answer key: is
- They ___ from Japan.
Answer key: are
- It ___ a big city.
Answer key: is

4b. Short forms

Write the sentence with a short form.

- I am Ana.
Answer key: I'm Ana.
- He is my friend.
Answer key: He's my friend.
- You are late.
Answer key: You're late.
- They are engineers.
Answer key: They're engineers.

4c. a or an?

Complete with a or an.

- I'm ___ teacher.
Answer key: a
- She's ___ engineer.
Answer key: an
- He's ___ waiter.
Answer key: a
- I'm ___ student.
Answer key: a
- It's ___ old city.
Answer key: an

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 3–4 sentences with the verb be. Who are they? Where are they? How do they feel?

5. Listening · Hello at the door

Ana is new in the office. She talks to Tom at reception. Listen for names, jobs and one number.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you say when you are new in a place?
- Which words do you listen for first — the name or the job?

First listen — gist

- Where are they?
Answer key: At the reception of an office.
- Is Ana new?
Answer key: Yes, it's her first day.

Second listen — detail

- What is Ana's job?
Answer key: She's a nurse.
- What is Tom's job?
Answer key: He's a receptionist.
- What floor is the meeting on?
Answer key: The third floor, room 12.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Good morning. How can I help you?
a polite question at reception
- I'm new here.
say this on your first day

- Sorry, can you repeat that?
you don't understand
- It's on the third floor.
give the place in a building

6. Speaking · Say hello

Work in pairs. Use full sentences: 'I'm...', 'I'm a...', 'I'm from...'.

- First day at work
A: You are new. Say hello and say your name and job.
B: You work here. Welcome the new person.
- At a party
A: You meet a new person. Say hello and ask two questions.
B: Answer and ask 'And you?'

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What's your name?
- Where are you from?
- What's your job?
- How old is your city? (old / new / big / small)

6c. Mini presentation · 30 seconds about me

Stand up and say 4–5 sentences about you. Use the verb be in every sentence.

- Your name
- Your city / country
- Your job or studies
- Your age (optional)
- One extra thing: 'I'm happy today.'

7. Writing · Your name card

Write 40–50 words about you, like the three name cards in the reading. Include: name, age (optional), city and country, and your job. Use the verb be at least five times.

WORKBOOK

Unit 1A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- Good morning! It's 9 a.m.
- Nice to meet you.
- My name is Ana.
- How old are you? — I'm 28.
- I'm from Portugal.
- What's your job? — I'm a nurse.
- It's late. Goodbye! See you tomorrow.

2. be — am / is / are

Complete with am, is or are.

- I ___ a student.
Answer key: am
- She ___ from Osaka.
Answer key: is
- We ___ in the same class.
Answer key: are
- He ___ an engineer.
Answer key: is
- They ___ my friends.
Answer key: are
- It ___ a big hospital.
Answer key: is
- You ___ very friendly!
Answer key: are

3. Hello, goodbye or question?

Read each line and choose the correct label.

Good afternoon!

See you tomorrow!

What's your name?

Nice to meet you.

How old are you?

Good night.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I is Ana.
Answer key: I am Ana. / I'm Ana.
- She are a nurse.
Answer key: She is a nurse. / She's a nurse.

- My name Ana.
Answer key: My name is Ana. / My name's Ana.
- I'm a engineer.
Answer key: I'm an engineer.
- We is students.
Answer key: We are students. / We're students.
- He have 30 years old.
Answer key: He is 30 years old. / He's 30.

5. Listening · Three people say hello

Three people introduce themselves at a language school. Listen for the name, the job and one number.

- Speaker 1: name and job?
Answer key: Marco — he's a waiter in a small restaurant.
- Speaker 2: name, country and age?
Answer key: Yuki — she's from Japan and she's 26.
- Speaker 3: name and job?
Answer key: Paula — she's a teacher, and she says she's also a student here.

6. Writing · Your name card

Write 40–50 words about you. Include: your name, your city and country, your job or studies, and your age (optional). Use the verb be at least five times.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which 'hello' is easy for you, and which one is difficult?
Answer key: Model: 'Hi' is easy for me. 'Good evening' is difficult because I forget the time of day.
- Write your 20-second introduction here in full sentences.
Answer key: Model: Hello! My name's André. I'm from Curitiba, in Brazil. I'm 35 and I'm a sales manager. Nice to meet you.

UNIT 1B

Where are you from?

By the end you will...

- Say your country and your nationality
- Ask questions with the verb be: 'Are you...?', 'Where is she from?'
- Make negative sentences: 'I'm not...', 'He isn't...'
- Give short answers: 'Yes, I am.' / 'No, I'm not.'
- Spell your name and say your email

Warm-up · Countries in the room

Answer with short sentences.

- Where are you from? Say the city and the country.
- Name three countries in English.
- Are you from a big country or a small country?

1. Lead-in · Country or nationality?

Put the words in the correct group.

- Brazil
- Japan
- Italy
- Spain
- Brazilian
- Japanese
- Italian
- Spanish

Say your sentence in two ways: 'I'm from Brazil.' and 'I'm Brazilian.'

2. Reading · A new class online

Hello, everyone! Welcome to the online class. Please write your name and your country in the chat.

Maria: Hi! I'm Maria. I'm from Madrid, in Spain. I'm Spanish. I'm not a beginner — this is my second course.

Ken: Hello. I'm Ken. I'm Japanese, from Tokyo, but I'm in Brazil now. My English isn't perfect, but it's OK.

Lucía: Hi! I'm Lucía. I'm from Argentina. I'm a teacher, but I'm not an English teacher — I'm a maths teacher!

Comprehension

Where is Maria from?

Where is Ken now?

What does Lucía teach?

2b. True or false?

Read again and choose.

Maria is a beginner.

Ken says his English is perfect.

Lucía is a teacher.

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is this your first English course? Say a full sentence.

Answer key: Model: No, it isn't my first course. It's my second course.

- Is your English perfect? Be honest!

Answer key: Model: No, my English isn't perfect, but it's OK for my job.

Cities With People From Many Countries

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about international cities.

In some cities, people come from many different countries. London, Toronto and Dubai are three examples. In these cities, you can hear ten or twenty languages in one street.

Ana is Portuguese. She is a nurse in London. 'My friends are British, Italian, Polish and Nigerian,' she says. 'At work, we speak English together.'

For many people, English is not their first language. It is the language they use with other people. Ana says, 'My English is not perfect, but it is enough.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What kind of cities does the text describe?

Answer key: Big cities with people from many countries.

- Which language do Ana and her friends use at work?

Answer key: English.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- Where is Ana from and where does she live?

Answer key: She is from Portugal and she lives in London.

- What is her job?

Answer key: She is a nurse.

- How does Ana feel about her English?

Answer key: It is not perfect, but it is enough.

3. GLOSSARY

language

English, Portuguese, Japanese... what people speak

first language

the language you speak at home from a child

enough

not perfect, but good for the situation

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Are there people from other countries in your city or your job?
- When do you use English in your life?

3. Vocabulary · Countries, nationalities and the alphabet

SET A

Brazil Brazilian

country nationality

Portugal Portuguese

country nationality

Japan Japanese

country nationality

Italy Italian

country nationality

Spain Spanish

country nationality

the United States American

country nationality

SET B

How do you spell that?

ask for the letters

It's A-N-A.

give the letters one by one

at / dot

for emails: ana@apex.com = ana at apex dot com

I'm from..., but I live in...

your country is not your home now

Practice

Complete with the nationality.

- She's from Brazil. She's Brazilian.
- He's from Japan. He's Japanese.
- They're from Italy. They're Italian.
- I'm from Spain. I'm Spanish.
- We're from Portugal. We're Portuguese.

3b. Odd one out

Which word is different?

Brazil · Japan · Italian · Spain

Brazilian · Spanish · Japanese · Portugal

4. Grammar · be: questions, negatives and short answers

Questions: be + person

Are you Brazilian? · Is she a teacher? · Where are you from?

Negatives: be + not

I'm not from Lisbon. · He isn't a doctor. · They aren't late.

Short answers

Are you Italian? — Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. (We do not say 'Yes, I'm.')

Wh- questions

Where are you from? · What's your name? · How old is he? · Who is she?

4a. Make questions

Write the question.

- you / from Brazil?
Answer key: Are you from Brazil?
- she / a teacher?
Answer key: Is she a teacher?
- where / he / from?
Answer key: Where is he from? / Where's he from?
- they / Italian?
Answer key: Are they Italian?
- how old / you?
Answer key: How old are you?

4b. Negatives

Make the sentence negative. Use short forms.

- I'm from Lisbon.
Answer key: I'm not from Lisbon.
- He's a doctor.
Answer key: He isn't a doctor.
- They're late.
Answer key: They aren't late.
- It's a big city.
Answer key: It isn't a big city.
- We're beginners.
Answer key: We aren't beginners.

4c. Short answers

Answer with a short answer.

- Are you Brazilian? (yes)
Answer key: Yes, I am.
- Is she Japanese? (no)
Answer key: No, she isn't.
- Are they students? (yes)
Answer key: Yes, they are.

- Is it your first class? (no)

Answer key: No, it isn't.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 3–4 sentences. Who are they? Where are they from? Are they happy?

5. Listening · First day in the online class

Three students say hello in an online class. Listen for the country, the city and one negative sentence.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you write in the chat on day one?
- Do you say your city or only your country?

First listen — gist

- How many students speak?

Answer key: Three students.

- Is it the first class?

Answer key: Yes, it's the first class.

Second listen — detail

- Where is Maria from?

Answer key: Madrid, in Spain.

- Where is Ken now?

Answer key: In São Paulo, Brazil.

- What is Lucía's job?

Answer key: She's a maths teacher, not an English teacher.

5b. Listen and complete

Complete with ONE word.

- I'm ___ Madrid, in Spain.

Answer key: from

- My English ___ perfect, but it's OK.

Answer key: isn't

- ___ you a beginner? — No, I'm not.

Answer key: Are

6. Speaking · Ask and answer

Work in pairs. Use questions with be and give short answers.

- New classmate

A: Ask three questions: name, country, job.

B: Answer, and say one negative sentence about you.

- Spelling

A: Ask: 'How do you spell your name?'

B: Spell your name and your email.

6b. Talk together

Ask your partner. Use full sentences.

- Are you from a big city?
- Is your English perfect?
- Where is your family from?
- Is this your first English course?

6c. Role-play · Are you...?

Student A has a secret nationality. Student B asks yes/no questions with be.

- Guess the country
Student A: You are Italian. Answer only 'Yes, I am.' or 'No, I'm not.'
Student B: Ask: 'Are you Spanish? Are you Italian?' Guess in five questions.

7. Writing · Your first message in the class chat

Write 40–60 words for the class chat. Say your name, your country and city, your job, and ONE negative sentence ('I'm not...'). Finish with one question for the class.

WORKBOOK

Unit 1B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- She's from Brazil, so she's Brazilian.
- Ken is from Tokyo. He's Japanese.
- Maria is from Madrid. She's Spanish.
- Japan is a country in Asia.
- How do you spell your name?
- It's my first course. I'm a beginner.
- I'm from Porto, but I live in Lisbon.

2. be — questions and negatives

Complete with the correct form of be (am / is / are / isn't / aren't / 'm not).

- ___ you Brazilian?
Answer key: Are
- She ___ a doctor — she's a nurse.
Answer key: isn't
- Where ___ he from?
Answer key: is
- I ___ from Lisbon. I'm from Porto.
Answer key: 'm not
- They ___ late. The class starts at seven.
Answer key: aren't
- ___ it your first class?
Answer key: Is
- How old ___ your brother?
Answer key: is

3. Country or nationality?

Read the word and choose.

Italy

Japanese

Spain

Portuguese

American

Brazil

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- Are you Italian? Yes, I'm.
Answer key: Are you Italian? Yes, I am.
- Where you are from?
Answer key: Where are you from?

- She no is a teacher.
Answer key: She isn't a teacher.
- I'm from Japanese.
Answer key: I'm from Japan. / I'm Japanese.
- They not are beginners.
Answer key: They aren't beginners.
- Is she from Spain? No, she isn't from Spain, she from Italy.
Answer key: No, she isn't from Spain. She's from Italy.

5. Join the two sentences

Join the ideas with and / but.

- I'm Brazilian. I live in Portugal.
Answer key: I'm Brazilian, but I live in Portugal.
- She's a teacher. She's a student here.
Answer key: She's a teacher, but she's a student here.
- Ken is Japanese. He's in Brazil now.
Answer key: Ken is Japanese, but he's in Brazil now.
- I'm from Madrid. My family is from Madrid too.
Answer key: I'm from Madrid and my family is from Madrid too.

6. Listening · Three students in the chat

Three students say hello in an online class. Listen for the country, the city and one negative sentence.

- Speaker 1: country and city?
Answer key: Spain — Madrid. She says she isn't a beginner.
- Speaker 2: nationality and country now?
Answer key: He's Japanese, from Tokyo, but he's in Brazil now.
- Speaker 3: job — and what is she NOT?
Answer key: She's a teacher, but she isn't an English teacher. She teaches maths.

7. Writing · Your message in the class chat

Write 40–60 words for the class chat. Say your name, your country and city, your job, and ONE negative sentence with 'not'. Finish with one question for the class.

8. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which nationality words are difficult to say? Write three.
Answer key: Model: 'Portuguese', 'Japanese' and 'Dutch' are difficult for me.
- Do you say 'I'm from Brazil' or 'I'm Brazilian' more often? Why?
Answer key: Model: I usually say 'I'm from Brazil' because people then ask me about my city.

UNIT 2A

What's this?

By the end you will...

- Name everyday objects in the classroom, in your bag and on your desk
- Use a and an correctly with singular nouns
- Make plural nouns with -s, -es and remember irregular plurals
- Ask 'What's this?' / 'What are these?' and answer in a full sentence
- Ask for a word you don't know: 'How do you say... in English?'

Warm-up · On my desk

Look around you. Answer with short sentences: 'It's a...' or 'They're...'.

- Say three things on your desk or in your bag in English.
- Which object is very important for you every day? Why?
- Is there one object here you don't know in English?

1. Lead-in · Guess the object

Read the clue and choose the object. Say the answer with 'It's a...' or 'It's an...'.

It is small, it is in your pocket and it rings.

You open a door with it.

You write with it.

You drink coffee from it.

It shows the time.

Now describe one object in your bag. Your partner guesses it.

2. Reading · Three bags, three lives

This is Lucía's bag. It's very big. There is a laptop, a notebook and two pens. There are also three books — she's a student.

This is Omar's bag. It's small. There is a phone, a wallet and one key. 'I don't like big bags,' he says. 'A phone and a key: that's enough.'

This is Nina's bag. There is a camera, an umbrella and a bottle of water. Nina is a photographer, so the camera is always with her.

Comprehension

Who is a student?

What is always in Nina's bag?

Why is Omar's bag small?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- a wallet
you keep your money and cards in it
- an umbrella
you use it in the rain
- a laptop
a small computer you carry with you

- a bottle
you drink water from it

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is your bag like Lucía's, Omar's or Nina's?
Answer key: Model: My bag is like Omar's bag. It's small. There is a phone, a wallet and my keys.
- What is in your bag today?
Answer key: Model: There is a notebook, two pens and a bottle of water.

The Things People Leave on Buses

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about lost property offices in big cities.

Every day, people leave things on buses and trains. In big cities, there are special offices for these things. They are called lost property offices.

What do people lose? Phones, keys, umbrellas, glasses and bags. In London, workers find more than 200 umbrellas every week. They also find strange things: guitars, bicycles and, one time, a small boat!

'Come quickly,' one worker says. 'We keep the things for three months. After that, we give them to charity shops.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Things people leave on buses and trains, and the offices that keep them.
- Are all the objects normal?
Answer key: No — workers also find strange things like guitars and a boat.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How many umbrellas do workers find in London every week?
Answer key: More than 200.
- Name three normal things people lose.
Answer key: Phones, keys and glasses (also umbrellas and bags).
- How long do the offices keep the things?
Answer key: Three months.
- What happens after three months?
Answer key: The things go to charity shops.

3. GLOSSARY

lose / lost

you don't know where your thing is

lost property office

a place with the things people forget

strange

not normal, not usual

charity shop

a shop that sells old things to help people

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Do you lose things? What do you lose?
- What do you always check before you leave a bus or a taxi?

3. Vocabulary · Everyday objects

SET A

a pen / a pencil

you write with them

a notebook

a small book with empty pages

a chair / a table

furniture in a room

a window / a door

parts of a room

keys

always plural in English when you have more than one

glasses

you wear them to see better (always plural)

SET B

What's this in English?

ask the name of one object

How do you say 'caneta' in English?

ask for a translation

How do you spell it?

ask for the letters

I don't know this word.

an easy, honest sentence in class

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- What's this in English? — It's a pencil.
- How do you spell it? — P-E-N-C-I-L.
- I write in my notebook every class.
- I open the door with my keys.
- I wear glasses to read small letters.

3b. Where is it?

Match the object with the usual place.

- a laptop
on the desk
- a car
in the street
- a plate
in the kitchen
- a pillow
on the bed
- a ticket
in your pocket

4. Grammar · a / an and plural nouns

a + consonant sound

a pen, a table, a book, a university (you say 'yu-niversity').

an + vowel sound

an apple, an umbrella, an hour (the 'h' is silent).

Plural: + s

one pen two pens · one book three books.

Plural: + es

After -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x: a bus buses · a watch watches · a box boxes.

-y -ies

a city cities · a country countries. But: a boy boys (vowel + y).

Irregular plurals

a man men · a woman women · a child children · a person people.

This / These

What's this? — It's a key. What are these? — They're keys.

4a. a or an?

Complete with a or an.

- It's ___ umbrella.
Answer key: an
- It's ___ notebook.
Answer key: a
- It's ___ apple.
Answer key: an
- It's ___ chair.
Answer key: a
- It's ___ old phone.
Answer key: an
- It's ___ big table.
Answer key: a

4b. Write the plural

Write the plural form of the word.

- one book two ____
Answer key: books
- one watch two ____
Answer key: watches
- one box three ____
Answer key: boxes
- one city four ____
Answer key: cities
- one child two ____
Answer key: children
- one person five ____
Answer key: people
- one woman two ____
Answer key: women

4c. this or these?

Complete the question, then write a short answer.

- What's ____? (one pen)
Answer key: this — It's a pen.
- What are ____? (two keys)
Answer key: these — They're keys.
- What's ____? (one umbrella)
Answer key: this — It's an umbrella.
- What are ____? (three books)
Answer key: these — They're books.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences. Use 'There is a...', 'There are two...' and one plural noun.

5. Listening · In a lost property office

Marta lost her bag on the bus. She talks to Daniel at the lost property office. Listen for the objects and one number.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you say when you lose something?
- Which objects do people lose most on a bus?

First listen — gist

- Where are they?
Answer key: At a lost property office at the bus station.
- What is the problem?
Answer key: Marta lost her bag on the bus.

Second listen — detail

- What is in Marta's bag?
Answer key: A phone, two notebooks, her glasses and her keys.
- What colour is the bag?
Answer key: It's a small black bag.
- Which bus number was it?
Answer key: Bus number fourteen.
- Does Daniel find the bag?
Answer key: Yes — he finds a black bag with glasses and keys inside.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- I lost my bag.
explain your problem
- What's in it?
ask about the objects inside
- Is this it?
show something and check
- Thank you so much!
say thank you in a strong way

6. Speaking · What's this?

Work in pairs. Point to objects and ask: 'What's this?' / 'What are these?'. Answer in full sentences.

- In the classroom
A: Point to five objects and ask 'What's this?'.
B: Answer: 'It's a...' / 'They're...'.
• Lost property office
A: You lost your bag. Say four things inside it.
B: You work there. Ask 'What's in it?' and 'Is it big?'.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What's always in your bag?
- What is on your table at home?
- Do you lose things? What do you lose?
- Which object in this room is your favourite? Why?

6c. Mini presentation · My three objects

Show or draw three objects and say 4–5 sentences about them.

- Object 1: 'This is a...'
- Object 2: 'This is an...'
- Object 3 (plural): 'These are...'
- Why they are important for you
- One sentence: 'I use it every day.'

7. Writing · My bag

Write 40–50 words about your bag or your desk. Use 'There is a / an...' and 'There are...' with at least three plural nouns. Finish with one sentence about your favourite object.

WORKBOOK

Unit 2A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- It rains a lot here, so I always have an umbrella.
- I write all my new English words in my notebook.
- My money and my cards are in my wallet.
- I can't open the door — where are my keys?
- I work on my laptop at home and in the café.
- I wear glasses because the letters are very small.
- How do you spell your name? — A-N-A.

2. a, an or nothing?

Complete with a, an or – (nothing, for plurals).

- It's ___ apple.
Answer key: an
- It's ___ pen.
Answer key: a
- They're ___ books.
Answer key: –
- It's ___ old table.
Answer key: an
- They're ___ keys.
Answer key: –
- It's ___ umbrella.
Answer key: an
- It's ___ big city.
Answer key: a

3. Singular or plural?

Choose the correct plural form.

The plural of 'box' is ____.

The plural of 'city' is ____.

The plural of 'man' is ____.

The plural of 'watch' is ____.

The plural of 'person' is ____.

The plural of 'child' is ____.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- It's a umbrella.
Answer key: It's an umbrella.
- What are this?
Answer key: What are these?

- There are two box on the table.
Answer key: There are two boxes on the table.
- I have three childs.
Answer key: I have three children.
- These is my keys.
Answer key: These are my keys.
- My glasses is in my bag.
Answer key: My glasses are in my bag.

5. Listening · Three people, three bags

Three people say what is in their bag. Listen for the objects and one number.

- Speaker 1: what is in the bag?
Answer key: Two notebooks, three pens and a bottle of water — he's a student.
- Speaker 2: what does she always have?
Answer key: Her camera, and also an umbrella because it rains a lot.
- Speaker 3: how many things are in the bag?
Answer key: Only two — a phone and one key.

6. Writing · My favourite object

Write 40–50 words about one object you use every day. Say what it is ('It's a / an...'), where it is, and why it is important. Use at least two plural nouns.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which plural forms are difficult for you? Write two examples.
Answer key: Model: 'Watches' and 'children' are difficult for me. I always say 'childs'.
- Write five objects near you now, with a, an or a plural.
Answer key: Model: a laptop, an umbrella, two pens, three books, my glasses.

UNIT 2B

This one or that one?

By the end you will...

- Name colours and everyday things around you
- Use this / that for singular things, near and far
- Use these / those for plural things, near and far
- Ask and answer 'Is this / that...?' questions
- Describe objects with a colour and an adjective

Warm-up · Colours around us

Look around the room. Say the colour of five things.

- Say one red thing and one blue thing near you.
- What colour is your bag? What colour is your phone?
- Which colour do you like most?

1. Lead-in · Point and say

Look at the situation and predict the correct word: this, that, these or those.

You are holding one pen in your hand. You say: '___ is my pen.'

A bag is on the other side of the room. You say: '___ is your bag.'

Two keys are in your hand. You say: '___ are my keys.'

Books are far away on the teacher's desk. You say: '___ are the new books.'

Point at three things in the room. Use this / that / these / those.

2. Reading · A market in the old town

Every Saturday there is a market in the old town. It is small, but it is very colourful. 'Look at this bag,' says the seller. 'It's green and it's only ten euros.'

Carla walks past a table with hats. 'Is this hat new?' she asks. 'Yes, it is,' says the seller. 'And that hat, the black one, is very popular this year.'

At the end of the street, there is a table with old books. 'These books are cheap,' says an old man. 'But those books, on the top shelf, are very expensive — they're very old.'

Comprehension

What colour is the bag?

Which hat is popular this year?

Why are the books on the top shelf expensive?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- a seller
a person who sells things in a market
- cheap
not expensive, a low price
- expensive
a high price

- popular
many people like it

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is there a market near your home?
Answer key: Model: Yes, there is a market near my home. It's on Sundays.
- Do you like markets or shops? Why?
Answer key: Model: I like markets. Things are cheaper and people talk to you.

Street Markets: Old Shops on Wheels

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about street markets in cities today.

In many cities, there are street markets every week. Sellers put their things on tables in the street: bags, hats, books, food and old furniture.

'This job is not easy,' says Rosa, a seller in Madrid. 'I start at six in the morning. I bring these tables and these boxes every week.' Her bags are cheap, but popular. 'People like this colour,' she says, and shows a bright orange bag.

Some markets are famous. Tourists visit them for the colours, the food and the people. 'That market, near the river, is the biggest in the city,' says one visitor. 'I love it.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Street markets, the sellers and the tourists who visit them.
- Why do tourists like some markets?
Answer key: For the colours, the food and the people.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What time does Rosa start work?
Answer key: At six in the morning.
- What colour is Rosa's popular bag?
Answer key: Bright orange.
- Where is the biggest market in the city?
Answer key: Near the river.

3. GLOSSARY

furniture

tables, chairs and things like that

bright

a strong, clear colour

tourist

a person visiting a place on holiday

famous

many people know about it

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Is there a street market in your city? What do people sell?
- Do you like shopping at markets or in shops? Why?

3. Vocabulary · Colours and things

SET A

red / blue / green / yellow

basic colours

black / white / grey

more basic colours

orange / purple / pink / brown

extra colours

a hat / a bag / a table / a shelf

things you can see in a market

SET B

What colour is it?

ask about colour

How much is this?

ask the price

It's cheap / It's expensive.

talk about price

I like this one.

choose between two things

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- The sky is blue.
- How much is this hat?
- Grass is green.
- I like this bag. It's not expensive, it's cheap.
- This hat is very popular this year — everyone wants it.

3b. Colour and object

Match the object with a typical colour.

- the sky
blue
- a banana
yellow
- grass
green

- snow
white
- a taxi (in New York)
yellow

4. Grammar · this / that / these / those

this (singular, near)

This is my bag. (The bag is here, near me.)

that (singular, far)

That is your chair. (The chair is there, far from me.)

these (plural, near)

These are my keys. (The keys are here, in my hand.)

those (plural, far)

Those are your books. (The books are there, on your desk.)

Questions

Is this your pen? Yes, it is. / Are those your books? No, they aren't.

this / that + noun

You can use this/that/these/those before a noun: this hat, that hat, these hats, those hats.

Common mistake

Do NOT say 'this books' for plural. Say 'these books'.

4a. this, that, these or those?

Complete with this, that, these or those.

- ___ is my pen. (in my hand)
Answer key: This
- ___ is your car, over there.
Answer key: That
- ___ are my glasses. (on my face)
Answer key: These
- ___ are your shoes, near the door.
Answer key: Those
- Is ___ your umbrella? (here, in my hand)
Answer key: this
- Are ___ your keys, on the table over there?
Answer key: those

4b. Singular or plural?

Choose the correct word.

- This / These is a green hat.
Answer key: This
- That / Those are old books.
Answer key: Those

- This / These are my keys.
Answer key: These
- That / Those is a small shop.
Answer key: That

4c. Write a question and answer

Write a question with is/are, and a short answer.

- (this / your bag — yes)
Answer key: Is this your bag? Yes, it is.
- (those / your books — no)
Answer key: Are those your books? No, they aren't.
- (that / a new hat — yes)
Answer key: Is that a new hat? Yes, it is.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences. Use this/that for one thing and these/those for plural things.

5. Listening · At the market

Sofia is at a market. She talks to Marco, the seller, about a bag and a hat. Listen for the colours and the prices.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you say when you want to know a price?
- Do you like buying things at markets?

First listen — gist

- Where are Sofia and Marco?
Answer key: At a market.
- What does Sofia want to buy?
Answer key: A bag and maybe a hat.

Second listen — detail

- What colour is the bag Sofia likes?
Answer key: It's blue.
- How much is the bag?
Answer key: Fifteen euros.
- Which hat does Marco show her?
Answer key: The black one, on the other table.
- Does Sofia buy the hat?
Answer key: No, she says it's too expensive.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- How much is this?
ask the price of one thing

- It's too expensive.
say the price is too high
- I like this colour.
talk about a colour you like
- Can I see that one?
ask to see something far away

6. Speaking · This, that, these, those

Work in pairs. Point to things near you and far from you. Ask and answer with this/that/these/those.

- In the classroom
A: Point to things near you and far from you. Ask 'Is this/that your...?'.
B: Answer with 'Yes, it is' or 'No, it isn't'.
- At a market stall
A: You are the seller. Show two colours of the same thing.
B: You are the buyer. Ask the price and choose one.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What colour do you like most, and why?
- Point to three things near you. What are they?
- Point to something far away. What colour is it?
- Do you prefer cheap things or expensive things? Why?

6c. Mini presentation · My things, near and far

Talk about three things: one near you, one far away, and one plural group.

- Thing 1, near you: 'This is a...'
- Thing 2, far away: 'That is a...'
- Group of things: 'These/Those are...'
- Say a colour for each thing
- Finish: 'I like this one because...'

7. Writing · A market description

Write 40–50 words about a market or a shop. Use 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those', and at least three colours. Finish with one sentence about your favourite thing there.

WORKBOOK

Unit 2B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- What colour is your car? — It's red.
- This bag is only five euros. It's very cheap.
- That watch is two hundred euros. It's very expensive.
- The seller at the market is very friendly.
- Bananas are yellow.
- This song is very popular — everyone likes it.
- Night is black.

2. this, that, these or those?

Complete with this, that, these or those.

- ___ is my phone. (in my hand)
Answer key: This
- ___ are your shoes, over there.
Answer key: Those
- ___ is your bag, on the other table.
Answer key: That
- ___ are my glasses. (on my face)
Answer key: These
- Is ___ your umbrella? (here)
Answer key: this
- Are ___ your books, far away on the shelf?
Answer key: those
- ___ hat is very popular this year. (the one in my hand)
Answer key: This

3. Singular or plural?

Choose the correct word for the sentence.

- ___ is a green bag. (near you)
- ___ are old books. (far away)
- ___ are my keys. (in my hand)
- ___ is a small shop. (far away)
- ___ is your pen? (in your hand)
- ___ your shoes, over there?

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- This books are cheap.
Answer key: These books are cheap.
- Those is my hat.
Answer key: That is my hat.

- Is these your bag?
Answer key: Is this your bag?
- These hat is black.
Answer key: This hat is black.
- That are my keys.
Answer key: Those are my keys.
- Are that your shoes?
Answer key: Are those your shoes?

5. Listening · At the market again

Three shoppers talk about things at the market. Listen for the colours and prices.

- Shopper 1: what colour is the hat?
Answer key: It's black, and it's twenty euros.
- Shopper 2: what does she buy?
Answer key: A yellow bag for twelve euros.
- Shopper 3: why doesn't he buy the shoes?
Answer key: They are too expensive — sixty euros.

6. Writing · My favourite shop

Write 40–50 words about your favourite shop or market. Say what things are there, their colours, and if they are cheap or expensive. Use this/that/these/those.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which is more difficult for you: this/that or these/those? Why?
Answer key: Model: 'These/those' is more difficult because I forget the plural verb.
- Write three colours and one thing for each colour.
Answer key: Model: red — an apple, blue — the sky, green — grass.

UNIT 3A

This is my family

By the end you will...

- Name family members: mother, father, brother, sister, etc.
- Use possessive adjectives: my, your, his, her, our, their
- Talk about ages with 'How old...?' and numbers
- Describe your family in short sentences
- Ask simple questions about someone else's family

Warm-up · My family in one word

Say one word about your family.

- How many people are in your family?
- Who is the oldest person in your family?
- Do you have brothers or sisters? How many?

1. Lead-in · Two family groups

Look at the two groups. Say each word and add one more word to each group.

- mother
- father
- brother
- sister
- son
- daughter
- grandmother
- grandfather
- aunt
- uncle
- cousin
- nephew

How many people are in your close family? Tell your partner.

2. Reading · The Costa family

This is the Costa family. Ana is the mother. She is 38 years old. Her husband, Pedro, is 40. They have two children.

Their son is Luis. He is 12 years old, and their daughter is Sofia. She is 8. Luis likes football and Sofia likes drawing.

Ana's mother, Rosa, lives with them. She is Luis and Sofia's grandmother. 'My grandmother is very kind,' says Luis. 'She tells us funny stories every night.'

Comprehension

How old is Pedro?

Who likes drawing?

Who is Rosa in the family?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- husband
a woman's husband is her married partner
- son
a male child
- daughter
a female child
- kind
friendly and good to other people

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is your family like the Costa family?
Answer key: Model: My family is a little different. I have one brother and no sisters.
- Who tells stories in your family?
Answer key: Model: My grandfather tells stories about his job.

Families Are Getting Smaller

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about the size of families today.

In the past, many families were big. Grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles and children often lived in one house together.

Today, families are smaller. In many countries, a family has only two or three people: a mother, a father and one child. Some people live alone, or with just their partner.

'My grandmother had six brothers and sisters,' says Elena, a teacher. 'I only have one sister. Our families are very different.' But she says one thing is the same: 'We still love our families very much, big or small.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: How the size of families has changed over time.
- What stays the same, big or small family?
Answer key: People still love their families very much.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How many brothers and sisters did Elena's grandmother have?
Answer key: Six.
- How many sisters does Elena have?
Answer key: One.
- What is Elena's job?
Answer key: She is a teacher.

3. GLOSSARY

in the past

a long time ago

partner

the person you live with, like a husband or wife

alone

without other people

still

even now, after a long time

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Is your family big or small?
- Do grandparents, aunts and uncles live near you?

3. Vocabulary · Family members

SET A

mother / father

your parents

brother / sister

your siblings

son / daughter

your children

grandmother / grandfather

your grandparents

aunt / uncle

your parent's sister/brother

cousin

your aunt or uncle's child

SET B

How old is your brother?

ask about age

He's ten years old.

answer about age

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

ask about siblings

I'm an only child.

say you have no siblings

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- My mother's mother is my grandmother.
- My father's brother is my uncle.
- My parents' daughter (not me) is my sister.
- How old is your sister? — She's fifteen.
- I have no brothers or sisters. I'm an only child.

3b. Family and age

Match the person with a typical age description.

- a baby
less than one year old
- a teenager
between 13 and 19 years old
- a grandparent
often over 60 years old
- an adult
18 years old or more

4. Grammar · Possessive adjectives

my / your

I my sister. You your brother.

his / her / its

He his mother. She her father. It its name (for animals/things).

our / their

We our family. They their house.

Possessive adjective + noun

A possessive adjective always comes before a noun: my sister, her brother, their parents.

his vs her

his = belongs to a man. her = belongs to a woman. Don't confuse them!

Common mistake

Do NOT say 'his' for a woman. 'Ana and his brother' is wrong 'Ana and her brother'.

Whose is it?

It's mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs. (We study this more in 3B.)

4a. Choose the correct word

Complete with my, your, his, her, our or their.

- I love ___ family. (I)
Answer key: my
- Ana loves ___ mother. (Ana = she)
Answer key: her

- Tom loves ___ father. (Tom = he)
Answer key: his
- We love ___ grandparents. (we)
Answer key: our
- They love ___ children. (they)
Answer key: their
- Is this ___ sister? (you)
Answer key: your

4b. Rewrite the sentence

Rewrite using the correct possessive adjective.

- Maria has a brother. (Maria) brother is ten.
Answer key: Her brother is ten.
- Carlos has a daughter. (Carlos) daughter is five.
Answer key: His daughter is five.
- We have a house. (we) house is small.
Answer key: Our house is small.
- They have a car. (they) car is red.
Answer key: Their car is red.

4c. his or her?

Complete with his or her.

- Sofia loves ___ grandmother.
Answer key: her
- Luis plays with ___ cousin.
Answer key: his
- Pedro visits ___ parents every Sunday.
Answer key: his
- Ana calls ___ sister every week.
Answer key: her

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about the family. Use possessive adjectives (his/her/their).

5. Listening · Show me a photo

Julia shows David a photo of her family. Listen for the family words and the ages.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- Do you have a family photo on your phone?
- Who is in your favourite family photo?

First listen — gist

- What does Julia show David?
Answer key: A photo of her family.

- How many people are in the photo?

Answer key: Five people.

Second listen — detail

- Who is the man next to Julia?

Answer key: Her husband, Tom.

- How old is Julia's son?

Answer key: He is seven.

- How old is her daughter?

Answer key: She is four.

- Who is the older woman in the photo?

Answer key: Julia's mother, the children's grandmother.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Who is this?
ask about a person in a photo
- This is my husband.
introduce a family member
- How old is he/she?
ask about someone's age
- They look happy!
give an opinion about a photo

6. Speaking · My family

Work in pairs. Show a real or imaginary family photo. Ask and answer questions about the family.

- Show a family photo
A: Introduce three people in your family. Say their names and ages.
B: Ask 'Who is this?' and 'How old is he/she?'.
• New neighbours meet
A: Talk about your family: 'I have... His/Her name is...'.
B: Ask about the other person's family.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- How many people are in your family?
- Who is the youngest person in your family?
- Do you see your grandparents often?
- Who do you look like in your family?

6c. Mini presentation · My family tree

Draw or describe your family tree. Say 4–5 sentences.

- Parents: 'My mother's name is... My father's name is...'
- Siblings: 'I have... brother(s)/sister(s).'
- Ages: 'He/She is... years old.'
- Grandparents: 'My grandmother/grandfather...'

- Finish: 'My favourite family member is... because...'

7. Writing · My family

Write 40–50 words about your family. Say who is in your family, their names and ages, and use possessive adjectives (my, his, her, our). Finish with one sentence about your favourite family member.

WORKBOOK

Unit 3A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- My father's mother is my grandmother.
- My mother's brother is my uncle.
- My parents' other daughter is my sister.
- My aunt's son is my cousin.
- I have no brothers or sisters. I'm an only child.
- Ana's husband is called Pedro. They are married.
- Their daughter is eight years old.

2. my, your, his, her, our or their?

Complete with the correct possessive adjective.

- I love ___ family. (I)
Answer key: my
- Tom loves ___ brother. (Tom = he)
Answer key: his
- Ana loves ___ sister. (Ana = she)
Answer key: her
- We love ___ parents. (we)
Answer key: our
- They love ___ grandmother. (they)
Answer key: their
- Is this ___ cousin? (you)
Answer key: your
- Rosa is happy — ___ children visit every Sunday. (Rosa = she)
Answer key: her

3. his or her?

Choose the correct word.

Marco calls ___ mother every day.

Elena visits ___ grandfather on Sundays.

Luis plays with ___ sister.

Sofia loves ___ uncle.

Pedro and his brother love ___ parents.

David talks about ___ family every day.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- Ana loves his mother.
Answer key: Ana loves her mother.
- Tom loves her father.
Answer key: Tom loves his father.

- This is we family.
Answer key: This is our family.
- How old are your sister?
Answer key: How old is your sister?
- They love they children.
Answer key: They love their children.
- She is a only child.
Answer key: She is an only child.

5. Listening · Family photos

Three people talk about a family photo. Listen for the family words and the ages.

- Speaker 1: who is in the photo?
Answer key: His wife and their two sons, aged six and nine.
- Speaker 2: who is the older woman?
Answer key: Her grandmother, who is eighty years old.
- Speaker 3: how many cousins does she have?
Answer key: She has five cousins.

6. Writing · A family member I love

Write 40–50 words about one family member. Say who they are, their age, and one thing you do together. Use possessive adjectives.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which possessive adjective is difficult for you: his or her? Write two examples.
Answer key: Model: I sometimes say 'his' for a woman. 'Ana loves his mother' is wrong; it's 'her mother'.
- Write four family words with your own family's names.
Answer key: Model: my mother — Laura, my father — Diego, my sister — Vera, my grandmother — Elsa.

UNIT 3B

Whose bag is it?

By the end you will...

- Talk about belongings: whose things are they
- Use possessive 's with names and people (Ana's bag)
- Use possessive pronouns: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
- Ask 'Whose is this?' and answer correctly
- Describe who things belong to in a family or at school

Warm-up · Whose is it?

Point to objects in the room. Ask 'Whose is this?' and guess.

- Whose phone is this? (Guess and check.)
- Whose bag is the biggest in the room?
- Is this pen yours or mine?

1. Lead-in · Whose life would you choose?

Choose A or B. Say why with 'Because...'.
Talk about your things: my room, my kitchen...

- WOULD YOU RATHER...
A. Share a flat with your brother or sister.
B. Live alone with your own keys.
Use: It's my... / They're my...
- WOULD YOU RATHER...
A. Lose your phone.
B. Lose your wallet and your keys.
Use: my own / my friend's
- WOULD YOU RATHER...
A. Use your friend's car every day.
B. Have an old bike of your own.
Use: my own / my friend's

Tell the class one thing your partner chose: 'He/She would rather...'.
Use: my own / my friend's

2. Reading · The school's lost and found

At Green Park School, there is a lost and found box. Every Friday, the teacher, Mr Lopez, shows the class the things inside.

'Whose bag is this?' he asks. 'It's mine!' says Marco. 'And whose glasses are these?' Nobody answers. 'They're probably Mrs Bell's glasses,' says Lucy. 'She always loses them.'

At the end, one small red jacket is still in the box. 'Whose jacket is this?' asks Mr Lopez. 'It's not ours,' say all the students. Maybe it's someone's little brother's jacket, from another class.

Comprehension

Where is the lost and found box?

Whose bag is it?

Whose glasses are they, probably?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- lost and found
a place for things people lose
- probably
you think it's true, but you're not sure
- nobody
no person
- a jacket
a short coat

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is there a lost and found box at your school or work?
Answer key: Model: Yes, there is a small box near the office.
- Do you lose things often? What things?
Answer key: Model: Yes, I often lose my keys and my umbrella.

Whose Phone Is This? A City Full of Lost Things

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about a big lost property office in a city.

Every big city has a lost property office. People leave phones, bags, jackets and even wedding rings on buses and trains.

'Phones are the most common thing,' says Carmen, a worker at the office. 'People call us and say, "Whose phone is this? I think it's mine." We check the name inside, and often it's true — it's theirs.'

Some things are never claimed. 'Nobody comes for them,' Carmen says. After three months, these things go to a charity shop, and someone else's new thing begins its story.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: A lost property office in a big city and the things people leave behind.
- What is the most common lost thing?
Answer key: Phones.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What is Carmen's job?
Answer key: She works at the lost property office.
- How do workers check if a phone is really someone's?
Answer key: They check the name inside the phone.
- What happens to things nobody claims after three months?
Answer key: They go to a charity shop.

3. GLOSSARY

wedding ring

a ring people wear when they are married

claim

to say something belongs to you and take it
common
happens a lot, or is very usual
charity shop
a shop that sells old things to help people

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Have you ever lost your phone or found someone else's?
- What is the strangest thing you think people lose?

3. Vocabulary · Belongings and people

SET A

belong to
This bag belongs to Ana. (= it's Ana's bag)
owner
the person a thing belongs to
borrow
to use someone's thing and give it back later
lend
to give your thing to someone for a short time

SET B

Whose is this?
ask who something belongs to
It's mine.
say something belongs to you
Can I borrow your pen?
ask to use something for a short time
Of course, here you are.
answer 'yes' when someone asks to borrow something

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- This bag belongs to Ana.
- Can I borrow your pen, please?
- Of course, I can lend you my pen.
- Who is the owner of this car?
- Whose glasses are these? — They're mine.

3b. Whose is it usually?

Match the object with the typical owner at school.

- a whiteboard pen
the teacher's
- a school bag
a student's
- a car in the car park
a teacher's or a visitor's
- a small chair
probably a young child's

4. Grammar · Possessive 's and possessive pronouns

Possessive 's (people/names)

Ana's bag, Tom's car, the teacher's desk. Add 's after a singular name or person.

Plural + '

the students' books (plural noun ending in -s, add only an apostrophe).

Whose + noun

Whose bag is this? Whose keys are these?

Possessive pronouns

mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs — used alone, without a noun after.

Possessive adjective vs pronoun

This is my bag. This bag is mine. (No noun after 'mine'.)

its vs it's

its = possessive (The dog wags its tail). it's = it is/it has. Don't confuse them!

Common mistake

Do NOT say 'This is mine bag'. Say 'This is my bag' or 'This bag is mine'.

4a. Write the possessive 's form

Rewrite using 's.

- the bag of Ana
Answer key: Ana's bag
- the car of Tom
Answer key: Tom's car
- the desk of the teacher
Answer key: the teacher's desk
- the jacket of my brother
Answer key: my brother's jacket

4b. Whose is it? Answer with a possessive pronoun

Answer the question with mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs.

- Whose bag is this? (it's my bag)
Answer key: It's mine.
- Whose keys are these? (they're your keys)
Answer key: They're yours.

- Whose jacket is that? (it's his jacket)
Answer key: It's his.
- Whose glasses are these? (they're her glasses)
Answer key: They're hers.
- Whose house is this? (it's our house)
Answer key: It's ours.
- Whose car is that? (it's their car)
Answer key: It's theirs.

4c. its or it's?

Complete with its or it's.

- The cat is eating ___ food.
Answer key: its
- ___ a beautiful day today.
Answer key: It's
- The school has ___ own library.
Answer key: its
- ___ my brother's bag, not mine.
Answer key: It's

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences. Use 'Whose is this?', possessive 's and possessive pronouns.

5. Listening · At the lost and found

Ben and Mrs Rios check the lost and found box at school. Listen for who things belong to.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you do when you find something that isn't yours?
- What things do students often lose at school?

First listen — gist

- Where are Ben and Mrs Rios?
Answer key: At the lost and found box at school.
- What are they doing?
Answer key: Checking whose things they are.

Second listen — detail

- Whose jacket is the blue one?
Answer key: It's Ben's jacket.
- Whose pen is the silver one?
Answer key: It's Mrs Rios's pen.
- Whose bag do they find?
Answer key: It's Ana's — her name is inside.

- What do they do with the keys at the end?

Answer key: Nobody knows whose they are, so they put them back in the box.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Whose is this?
ask who something belongs to
- It's mine, thank you!
claim something as yours
- I think it's hers.
guess it belongs to a woman
- Let's put it back.
return something to its place

6. Speaking · Whose is it?

Work in pairs. Put some things on the table. Ask and answer 'Whose is this?' with possessive pronouns.

- Classroom lost and found
A: Show three objects and ask 'Whose is this?' about each one.
B: Answer with a guess: 'I think it's...' or 'It's mine/hers/his.'
- Borrowing things
A: Ask to borrow a pen, a phone or a book.
B: Say yes or explain why not, and say whose it is.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- Do you often lose things? What is your most lost object?
- Do you like lending things to friends?
- Whose things are usually in your bag: only yours, or your family's too?
- Is there a lost and found place near you?

6c. Mini presentation · Whose is it?

Bring or describe three objects. Say whose they are, using possessive 's and pronouns.

- Object 1: 'This is my...' or 'This is... 's...'
- Object 2: 'This one is hers/his.'
- Object 3: 'This belongs to...'
- Say why one object is special
- Finish: 'Whose is your favourite object here?'

7. Writing · A lost and found story

Write 40–50 words about a time you lost or found something. Say whose it was, using possessive 's or a possessive pronoun (mine, his, hers). Finish with what happened.

WORKBOOK

Unit 3B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- Whose pen is this on the table?
- This bag belongs to my sister.
- Can I borrow your book for today?
- Of course, I can lend you my book.
- Who is the owner of this house?
- Whose glasses are these? — They're mine.
- The school has a lost and found box.

2. Write the possessive 's form

Rewrite each phrase using 's or '.

- the bag of Marco
Answer key: Marco's bag
- the car of my mother
Answer key: my mother's car
- the desk of the teacher
Answer key: the teacher's desk
- the books of the students (plural)
Answer key: the students' books
- the house of my grandparents (plural)
Answer key: my grandparents' house
- the jacket of Sofia
Answer key: Sofia's jacket
- the phone of my father
Answer key: my father's phone

3. Choose the correct possessive pronoun

Choose mine, yours, his, hers, ours or theirs.

This is my bag. It's ____.

That is your pen. It's ____.

This is his jacket. It's ____.

That is her book. It's ____.

This is our house. It's ____.

That is their car. It's ____.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- This is mine bag.
Answer key: This is my bag.
- Whose is this bag? — It's her.
Answer key: Whose is this bag? — It's hers.

- This is the bag of Ana.
Answer key: This is Ana's bag.
- The cat is eating it's food.
Answer key: The cat is eating its food.
- This car belong to my father.
Answer key: This car belongs to my father.
- Can I borrow you my pen?
Answer key: Can I borrow your pen?

5. Listening · The class lost and found

Three students talk about lost things. Listen for whose things they are.

- Speaker 1: whose jacket is it?
Answer key: It's his brother's jacket.
- Speaker 2: whose keys are they?
Answer key: They're her mother's keys.
- Speaker 3: whose bag is it?
Answer key: It's hers — she found her name inside.

6. Writing · Something I lent or borrowed

Write 40–50 words about something you lent or borrowed. Say whose it was, what happened, and use possessive 's and a possessive pronoun.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which is more difficult for you: possessive 's or possessive pronouns? Give an example.
Answer key: Model: Possessive pronouns are difficult. I sometimes say 'this is her' instead of 'this is hers'.
- Write three things and say whose they are, using 's or a pronoun.
Answer key: Model: This is my sister's phone. This pen is mine. That car is theirs.

UNIT 4A

I get up at seven

By the end you will...

- Talk about your daily routine with present simple verbs
- Use present simple (I/you/we/they) correctly in positive sentences
- Tell the time and use prepositions of time: at, in, on
- Describe a typical day from morning to night
- Ask a friend about their daily routine

Warm-up · My morning

Think about this morning. Answer with short sentences.

- What time do you get up on a normal day?
- What is the first thing you do every morning?
- Do you have breakfast at home or on the way to work?

1. Lead-in · Put the morning in order

Put these morning actions in the normal order, from first to last.

ITEMS (SHUFFLE IN YOUR HEAD)

- have breakfast
- get up
- leave home
- have a shower
- wake up
- start work

Is your order different? Say two actions in your real order.

2. Reading · A day in three lives

Sara is a nurse. She gets up at six o'clock and she starts work at seven. She works in a big hospital in the city. She finishes work at three and then she rests at home.

Tom is a teacher. He gets up at seven and he has breakfast with his children. He starts school at eight thirty. In the evening, he checks homework and he watches TV.

Lin and Marco are students. They get up late, at nine o'clock! They study in the morning and they meet friends in the afternoon. On Sundays, they don't study — they relax.

Comprehension

What time does Sara start work?

Who has breakfast with children?

What do Lin and Marco do on Sundays?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- get up
leave your bed in the morning
- start work
begin your job

- finish
stop an activity
- relax
rest and do nothing busy

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is your day more like Sara's, Tom's or Lin and Marco's?
Answer key: Model: My day is like Tom's day. I get up at seven and I start work at nine.
- What time do you finish work or school?
Answer key: Model: I finish work at five o'clock.

Why Some Cities Start Work Later

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about work start times in different cities.

In many cities, people start work at nine o'clock. But in some places, the day starts later. In Madrid, some offices open at ten o'clock, not nine.

Why? Doctors say the body needs more sleep in the morning. 'People sleep late and get up late,' says one doctor. 'A later start is healthier for many workers.'

Not everyone agrees. Some managers say a later start means a later finish, at seven or eight in the evening. 'I like my early mornings,' says Carlos, a teacher. 'I finish work at three and I have a long afternoon.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Different start times for work in different cities.
- Why do some doctors like a later start?
Answer key: Because it is healthier — people need more sleep.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What time do some offices in Madrid open?
Answer key: At ten o'clock.
- What do some managers say about a later start?
Answer key: It means people finish work later, at seven or eight.
- What time does Carlos finish work?
Answer key: At three o'clock, because he starts early.

3. GLOSSARY

start work

begin the working day

healthier

better for your health

a manager

a person who leads a team at work

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- What time do you start and finish work or school?
- Do you prefer an early start or a late start? Why?

3. Vocabulary · Daily routine

SET A

get up / wake up

leave your bed / open your eyes

have breakfast / lunch / dinner

eat a meal

go to work / school

travel to your job or class

have a shower

wash your body

go to bed

lie down to sleep

brush your teeth

clean your teeth

SET B

What time do you get up?

ask about someone's routine

I usually...

talk about a habit

At the weekend, I...

talk about Saturday and Sunday

It depends.

say the answer changes

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- I get up at seven every day.
- We have breakfast at half past seven.
- They go to school by bus.
- I have a shower every morning.
- I brush my teeth after breakfast.

3b. When do you do it?

Match the activity with the usual time of day.

- have breakfast
in the morning

- have lunch
at midday
- have dinner
in the evening
- go to bed
at night
- start work
in the morning

4. Grammar · Present simple (I/you/we/they)

Use

We use present simple for routines and habits: I get up at seven every day.

Form

I / you / we / they + base verb: I work, you study, we live, they play.

Time expressions

every day, usually, always, on Mondays, at the weekend.

Prepositions of time: at

at seven o'clock, at night, at the weekend.

Prepositions of time: in

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

Prepositions of time: on

on Monday, on Saturdays, on my birthday.

Word order

Subject + verb + time: We start work at nine o'clock.

4a. Complete with the verb

Complete with the correct present simple form.

- I ___ (get up) at six thirty.
Answer key: get up
- We ___ (start) work at nine.
Answer key: start
- They ___ (live) near the school.
Answer key: live
- You ___ (finish) class at four.
Answer key: finish
- I ___ (go) to bed at eleven.
Answer key: go

4b. at, in or on?

Complete with at, in or on.

- I have breakfast ___ the morning.
Answer key: in

- We work ____ Mondays.
Answer key: on
- They go to bed ____ eleven o'clock.
Answer key: at
- I relax ____ the weekend.
Answer key: at
- She studies ____ the evening.
Answer key: in

4c. Write the sentence

Put the words in order to make a sentence.

- seven / get up / I / at
Answer key: I get up at seven.
- work / we / at nine / start
Answer key: We start work at nine.
- on Saturdays / they / play football
Answer key: They play football on Saturdays.
- in the evening / I / study English
Answer key: I study English in the evening.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about a typical morning. Use present simple and time expressions.

5. Listening · A busy family

Two friends, Kate and James, talk about their family's daily routine. Listen for the times and activities.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What time do children usually get up?
- Who cooks breakfast in your family?

First listen — gist

- Who is talking?
Answer key: Kate and James, two friends.
- What is the topic?
Answer key: James's family's daily routine.

Second listen — detail

- What time do James's children get up?
Answer key: At seven o'clock.
- Who makes breakfast?
Answer key: James's wife, Anna, makes breakfast.
- What time does James start work?
Answer key: At half past eight.

- What do they do in the evening?

Answer key: They have dinner together at seven and then the children go to bed at nine.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What time do you usually...?
ask about a routine
- We always...
talk about a habit that never changes
- Sometimes we...
talk about a habit that isn't always the same
- That sounds busy!
react to someone's routine

6. Speaking · Our daily routines

Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your daily routine using present simple.

- Weekday routine
A: Ask your partner what time they get up and start work.
B: Answer with full sentences and times.
- Weekend routine
A: Ask what your partner does at the weekend.
B: Answer and say if it's different from the week.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What time do you get up on a work day?
- What do you usually have for breakfast?
- What time do you start and finish work or school?
- Is your weekend routine different?

6c. Mini presentation · My typical day

Tell the class about your typical day in 4–5 sentences.

- Morning: what time you get up
- What you have for breakfast
- When you start work or study
- What you do in the evening
- One sentence about the weekend

7. Writing · My daily routine

Write 40–50 words about your typical day. Use present simple and at least four time expressions (at, in, on). Finish with one sentence about the weekend.

WORKBOOK

Unit 4A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I get up at seven every morning.
- We have breakfast at half past seven.
- She starts work at nine o'clock.
- I brush my teeth after breakfast.
- He finishes work at five in the evening.
- They go to bed at eleven.

2. at, in or on?

Complete with at, in or on.

- I have breakfast ___ the morning.
Answer key: in
- We start work ___ nine o'clock.
Answer key: at
- They study English ___ Mondays.
Answer key: on
- She relaxes ___ the weekend.
Answer key: at
- He finishes school ___ the afternoon.
Answer key: in
- I go to bed ___ eleven o'clock.
Answer key: at
- We visit family ___ Sundays.
Answer key: on

3. Correct or incorrect?

Choose the correct sentence.

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I gets up at seven.
Answer key: I get up at seven.
- We have breakfast in eight o'clock.
Answer key: We have breakfast at eight o'clock.
- They study on the evening.
Answer key: They study in the evening.
- I finish work in five o'clock.
Answer key: I finish work at five o'clock.

- We go to bed at Sunday.
Answer key: We go to bed on Sunday.
- She have lunch at one.
Answer key: She has lunch at one.

5. Listening · Three routines

Three people talk about their daily routine. Listen for the times.

- Speaker 1: what time does he get up?
Answer key: At six o'clock, because he starts work at seven.
- Speaker 2: when does she study?
Answer key: In the evening, after dinner.
- Speaker 3: what does he do at the weekend?
Answer key: He gets up late and he relaxes with his family.

6. Writing · A perfect day

Write 40–50 words about your perfect day. Say what time you get up, what you do in the morning, afternoon and evening. Use at least three time expressions.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which prepositions of time are difficult for you: at, in or on?
Answer key: Model: 'On' is difficult for me. I sometimes say 'in Monday' instead of 'on Monday'.
- Write three things you do every day, with times.
Answer key: Model: I get up at seven, I have lunch at one, I go to bed at eleven.

UNIT 4B

Do you work on Saturdays?

By the end you will...

- Talk about weekly life and days of the week
- Make present simple questions with do (I/you/we/they)
- Make present simple negatives with don't
- Give short answers: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Ask a friend about their week and their free time

Warm-up · My week

Think about your week. Answer with short sentences.

- Which days do you work or study?
- Which day is your favourite? Why?
- Do you do sport during the week?

1. Lead-in · Your week

Ask and answer about your week. Answer in full sentences.

- What days do you work or study?
Answer key: Example: I work from Monday to Friday.
- What do you always do on Saturdays?
Answer key: Example: I always go shopping on Saturday morning.
- What do you never do on Sundays?
Answer key: Example: I never check my work email on Sunday.
- Which day is your favourite day? Why?
Answer key: Example: Friday, because I finish work early.
- How often do you see your family? Every day? Once a week?
Answer key: Example: I see my parents once a week.

Tell the class one thing about your partner's week.

2. Reading · Weekend jobs

Do you work on Saturdays? For many people, the answer is yes. Anna works in a shop from Monday to Saturday. 'I don't work on Sundays,' she says. 'Sunday is my day off.'

Ben is a doctor. He works at the hospital, but he doesn't work every weekend. 'I work on Saturdays two times a month,' he says. 'On other Saturdays, I play football with my friends.'

Carla doesn't work on weekends at all. She works in an office from Monday to Friday. 'I love my weekends,' she says. 'I visit my parents and I go to the cinema.'

Comprehension

Who works on Saturdays every week?

What does Ben do on some Saturdays?

Who doesn't work at the weekend?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- a day off
a day when you don't work
- an office
a place where people do desk work
- a shop
a place where people buy things
- the weekend
Saturday and Sunday

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is your work week more like Anna's, Ben's or Carla's?
Answer key: Model: My week is like Carla's week. I don't work at the weekend.
- Do you have a day off during the week?
Answer key: Model: No, I don't. I only have days off at the weekend.

The Four-Day Working Week

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about companies that don't work five days a week.

Do you work five days a week? Some companies now have a four-day week. Workers work Monday to Thursday, and they don't work on Fridays.

A company in Iceland tried this plan. Workers worked fewer hours, but they earned the same money. 'I don't work on Fridays now,' says Elin, an office worker. 'I have more time for my family.'

Managers say happy workers do better work. But not every job can change. Nurses and bus drivers, for example, often work at the weekend too. For them, a four-day week is more difficult.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Companies that give workers a four-day working week.
- How did Elin's life change?
Answer key: She has more time for her family because she doesn't work on Fridays.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- Which country tried the four-day week in the text?
Answer key: Iceland.
- Did workers earn less money?
Answer key: No, they earned the same money for fewer hours.
- Which jobs are more difficult to change?
Answer key: Jobs like nurses and bus drivers, who often work at weekends.

3. GLOSSARY

a plan

an idea for how to do something

earn money

get money for your work

a manager

a person who leads a team at work

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Would you like a four-day working week? Why or why not?
- Do you know anyone who doesn't work on Fridays?

3. Vocabulary · Days & the working week

SET A

Monday to Friday

the usual work days

the weekend

Saturday and Sunday

a day off

a day without work

work full time / part time

work every day / not every day

free time

time when you don't work

a shift

a fixed period of time at work

SET B

Do you work on Saturdays?

ask about someone's weekly job

No, I don't. I have the weekend off.

answer with a negative and a reason

What do you do in your free time?

ask about hobbies

I never work on Sundays.

talk about a strict habit

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- Do you work on Mondays? — Yes, I do.
- She doesn't work at the weekend.
- We don't have a day off on Wednesday.
- Do they study on Saturdays? — No, they don't.
- I have free time on Sunday afternoon.

3b. Work or free time?

Match the activity with the usual category.

- answer emails
work
- play football with friends
free time
- attend a meeting
work
- watch a film
free time
- visit family
free time

4. Grammar · Present simple questions & negatives

Yes/No questions

Do + I/you/we/they + base verb: Do you work on Saturdays?

Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Negative form

I/you/we/they + don't + base verb: I don't work on Sundays.

Wh- questions

What time do you start work? Where do you work?

don't = do not

'don't' is the short form of 'do not' in speaking and writing.

Word order in questions

Do + subject + verb + rest of sentence: Do they play football on Fridays?

Frequency in answers

always, usually, sometimes, never — put before the main verb: I never work at the weekend.

4a. Make the question

Write the question with Do/Don't.

- you / work / on Saturdays?
Answer key: Do you work on Saturdays?
- they / study / in the evening?
Answer key: Do they study in the evening?
- we / start / at nine?
Answer key: Do we start at nine?
- you / have / a day off on Friday?
Answer key: Do you have a day off on Friday?

4b. Positive or negative?

Complete with don't or the base verb.

- I ___ work on Sundays. (negative)
Answer key: don't

- We ___ play football on Saturdays. (positive: play)
Answer key: play
- They ___ study on Fridays. (negative)
Answer key: don't
- You ___ have a meeting today. (positive: have)
Answer key: have

4c. Answer the question

Write a short answer, then a full sentence.

- Do you work on Saturdays? (No)
Answer key: No, I don't. I don't work on Saturdays.
- Do they study at the weekend? (Yes)
Answer key: Yes, they do. They study at the weekend.
- Do you have free time on Sunday? (Yes)
Answer key: Yes, I do. I have free time on Sunday.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about the weekly planner. Use present simple questions and negatives.

5. Listening · Interview about work

A radio host, Peter, interviews Grace about her weekly routine. Listen for days and activities.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What questions do you ask about someone's job?
- Do most people work five days a week?

First listen — gist

- Who is talking?
Answer key: Peter, a radio host, and Grace, a guest.
- What is the interview about?
Answer key: Grace's weekly work routine.

Second listen — detail

- Does Grace work on Mondays?
Answer key: Yes, she does. She works Monday to Friday.
- Does Grace work on Saturdays?
Answer key: No, she doesn't. Saturday is her day off.
- What does Grace do on Sundays?
Answer key: She visits her parents.
- What time does Grace start work?
Answer key: She starts work at half past eight.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Do you work every day?
ask about a general habit
- No, I don't. Only Monday to Friday.
answer negatively and give more information
- What about the weekend?
ask a follow-up question
- That's a good routine!
give a positive comment

6. Speaking · Ask about the week

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions with Do you... about your week.

- Work days
A: Ask your partner if they work on Mondays and Fridays.
B: Answer with short answers and one detail.
- Free time
A: Ask what your partner does at the weekend.
B: Answer and ask a follow-up question.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- Do you work or study on Saturdays?
- Do you have a day off during the week?
- What do you do on Sundays?
- Do you like your weekly routine?

6c. Mini presentation · My week

Tell the class about your week in 4–5 sentences.

- Which days you work or study
- Which day is your day off
- What you do at the weekend
- One thing you never do during the week
- One question for the class

7. Writing · My weekly routine

Write 40–50 words about your weekly routine. Use present simple questions (in your head), negatives with don't, and at least three days of the week.

WORKBOOK

Unit 4B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I don't work on the weekend. It's Saturday and Sunday.
- Wednesday is my day off — I don't work.
- He works full time, five days a week.
- In my free time, I play football and read.
- The nurse works a night shift.
- She works part time, only three days a week.

2. Do or Don't?

Complete with Do or Don't.

- ___ you work on Saturdays?
Answer key: Do
- I ___ work at the weekend.
Answer key: don't
- ___ they study in the evening?
Answer key: Do
- We ___ have a meeting on Fridays.
Answer key: don't
- ___ you have a day off this week?
Answer key: Do
- They ___ work on Sundays.
Answer key: don't
- ___ we start at nine tomorrow?
Answer key: Do

3. Correct or incorrect?

Choose the correct sentence.

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- You work on Saturdays do?
Answer key: Do you work on Saturdays?
- I not work on Sundays.
Answer key: I don't work on Sundays.
- Do they has a day off?
Answer key: Do they have a day off?
- No, I doesn't.
Answer key: No, I don't.

- Do you work part time?
Answer key: Do you work part time?

- We don't have free time.
Answer key: We don't have free time.

5. Listening · Weekly routines

Three people talk about their working week. Listen for days and details.

- Speaker 1: does she work on Saturdays?
Answer key: No, she doesn't. She only works Monday to Friday.
- Speaker 2: what does he do on his day off?
Answer key: He plays sport and visits friends.
- Speaker 3: does she like her part-time job?
Answer key: Yes, she does, because she has more free time.

6. Writing · My working week

Write 40–50 words about your working week. Say which days you work, if you have a day off, and what you do at the weekend. Use Do/Don't questions and negatives.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Do you find questions with 'Do' easy or difficult? Give an example.
Answer key: Model: They are a bit difficult. I sometimes forget the word 'Do' at the start.
- Write two things you don't do during the week.
Answer key: Model: I don't work on Sundays. I don't study in the morning.

UNIT 5A

She works in a hospital

By the end you will...

- Talk about jobs and workplaces
- Use present simple third person (he/she/it) correctly
- Add -s, -es or change -y to -ies for third person verbs
- Ask 'What does he/she do?' and answer about a job
- Describe a person's job in a short paragraph

Warm-up · Jobs I know

Think about people you know. Answer with short sentences.

- What is your job, or the job of someone in your family?
- Name three jobs you see every day in your city.
- Which job do you think is difficult? Why?

1. Lead-in · Odd one out

Which word is different? Say why: 'It isn't a job.' / 'It isn't a place.'

nurse · doctor · hospital

teacher · school · office

chef · waiter · kitchen

farm · garage · mechanic

Say your job and your workplace: 'I'm a... I work in a...'

2. Reading · Three jobs, three days

Maria is a nurse. She works in a hospital in Madrid. She starts work at seven and she finishes at three. She helps sick people every day, and she likes her job very much.

David is a chef. He works in a small restaurant. He cooks lunch and dinner, and he tries new recipes every week. He doesn't work on Mondays — the restaurant is closed.

Fatima is a teacher. She teaches English to young children. She plans lessons in the evening and she checks homework at the weekend. 'My job is busy, but it's a happy job,' she says.

Comprehension

Where does Maria work?

What day is the restaurant closed?

What does Fatima do at the weekend?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- help sick people
take care of people who are ill
- a recipe
instructions to cook a dish
- plan a lesson
prepare a class before you teach it

- closed
not open

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Whose job is most similar to yours: Maria's, David's or Fatima's?
Answer key: Model: My job is a bit like Fatima's job. I also plan work in the evening.
- Which job would you choose, and why?
Answer key: Model: I would choose David's job, because I love cooking.

The World's Most Popular Jobs

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about the most common jobs around the world.

What job do most people have? A new study looks at jobs in 50 countries. The most common job is 'shop assistant'. Millions of people work in shops every day.

Teaching is also very popular. There are more than 80 million teachers in the world. They work in schools, and they help children learn to read, write and count.

Farming is important too, especially in small towns and villages. A farmer grows food for other people. 'Without farmers, there is no food on the table,' says one report.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: The most common jobs around the world.
- What is the most common job in the study?
Answer key: Shop assistant.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How many teachers are there in the world?
Answer key: More than 80 million.
- What do teachers help children do?
Answer key: Learn to read, write and count.
- Why is farming important?
Answer key: Because farmers grow food for other people.

3. GLOSSARY

a study

research about a topic

common

usual, found in many places

a village

a very small town

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Is your job (or a job in your family) common where you live?
- Which job in the text do you think is the most important?

3. Vocabulary · Jobs & workplaces

SET A

a doctor / a nurse

work in a hospital or a clinic

a teacher

works in a school

an engineer

designs and builds things

a shop assistant

works in a shop

a driver

drives a bus, a taxi or a truck

a farmer

grows food and works on a farm

SET B

What does she do?

ask about someone's job

She works as a...

say someone's job

He works for...

say the name of the company

Where does he work?

ask about the workplace

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- She works in a hospital.
- He teaches English to children.
- My sister drives a bus every day.
- He grows food on a farm.
- She works in a small shop.

3b. Job or workplace?

Match the job with the usual place.

- a nurse
a hospital
- a teacher
a school

- a waiter
a restaurant
- a pilot
an airport
- a farmer
a farm

4. Grammar · Present simple: he / she / it

Add -s

he work he works, she like she likes, it rain it rains.

Add -es

After -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: she watches, he goes, it finishes.

-y -ies

study studies, try tries. But: play plays (vowel + y).

Irregular: have has

She has two jobs. He has a busy day.

Negative

he/she/it + doesn't + base verb: He doesn't work on Mondays.

Questions

Does + he/she/it + base verb: Does she work in a hospital?

Short answers

Yes, she does. / No, he doesn't.

4a. Add the correct ending

Complete with the correct present simple form.

- She ___ (work) in a school.
Answer key: works
- He ___ (study) English every day.
Answer key: studies
- It ___ (rain) a lot in this city.
Answer key: rains
- She ___ (watch) TV in the evening.
Answer key: watches
- He ___ (have) a busy job.
Answer key: has
- She ___ (try) new recipes every week.
Answer key: tries

4b. Make it negative

Rewrite the sentence in the negative.

- She works on Sundays.
Answer key: She doesn't work on Sundays.

- He likes his job.
Answer key: He doesn't like his job.
- It rains every day here.
Answer key: It doesn't rain every day here.
- She studies at night.
Answer key: She doesn't study at night.

4c. Make the question

Write the question, then a short answer.

- she / work / in a hospital? (Yes)
Answer key: Does she work in a hospital? Yes, she does.
- he / like / his job? (Yes)
Answer key: Does he like his job? Yes, he does.
- it / rain / today? (No)
Answer key: Does it rain today? No, it doesn't.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about the nurse's job. Use present simple (he/she/it).

5. Listening · A day in her job

A journalist, Mr Lopez, interviews Helen about her job as a bus driver. Listen for her routine and opinions.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you think a bus driver's day is like?
- Is it a difficult job? Why?

First listen — gist

- What is Helen's job?
Answer key: She is a bus driver.
- Does she like her job?
Answer key: Yes, she likes it very much.

Second listen — detail

- What time does Helen start work?
Answer key: She starts work at six o'clock.
- How many hours does she drive?
Answer key: She drives for eight hours.
- Does she work on Sundays?
Answer key: No, she doesn't. Sunday is her day off.
- What does she like about her job?
Answer key: She likes meeting different people every day.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What does your job involve?
ask about the daily tasks of a job
- She starts at six.
give a time for a routine
- It's a hard job, but I love it.
give an opinion about a job
- Does she work weekends?
ask about the work schedule

6. Speaking · Guess the job

Work in pairs. Describe a job with third person sentences. Your partner guesses the job.

- Guess the job
A: Describe a job: where it is, what the person does, what time they start.
B: Listen and guess the job.
- Interview
A: You are a journalist. Ask 'What does she/he do?' and other questions.
B: Answer about a job you know well (real or invented).

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What does your mother or father do?
- Does your best friend like their job?
- What job does your neighbour have?
- Which job in your family is the most interesting?

6c. Mini presentation · Someone's job

Talk about a person's job (real or invented) in 4–5 sentences.

- Name and job title
- Where he/she works
- What time he/she starts and finishes
- One thing he/she does every day
- Does he/she like the job?

7. Writing · A person's job

Write 40–50 words about a job (yours, or someone you know). Use present simple third person (he/she/it) with at least three verbs ending in -s or -es.

WORKBOOK

Unit 5A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- She helps sick people. She is a nurse.
- He teaches children maths. He is a teacher.
- She designs bridges. She is an engineer.
- He drives a taxi in the city.
- My uncle works on a farm in the countryside.
- He grows vegetables and fruit.

2. -s, -es or no change?

Write the correct present simple form for he/she/it.

- work she ____
Answer key: works
- watch he ____
Answer key: watches
- study she ____
Answer key: studies
- have he ____
Answer key: has
- go it ____
Answer key: goes
- play she ____
Answer key: plays
- finish he ____
Answer key: finishes

3. Correct or incorrect?

Choose the correct sentence.

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

Choose the correct sentence:

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- She work in a school.
Answer key: She works in a school.
- He study every evening.
Answer key: He studies every evening.
- It rain a lot in winter.
Answer key: It rains a lot in winter.
- She have a busy job.
Answer key: She has a busy job.

- Does he work on Saturdays?
Answer key: Does he work on Saturdays?
- She don't like her job.
Answer key: She doesn't like her job.

5. Listening · Three jobs

Three people describe someone's job. Listen for details.

- Speaker 1: what does his brother do?
Answer key: He is a chef. He works in a restaurant and cooks dinner every night.
- Speaker 2: where does her mother work?
Answer key: She works in a school as a teacher.
- Speaker 3: what time does the driver start?
Answer key: He starts at six o'clock and drives a bus.

6. Writing · A job I know

Write 40–50 words about a job someone you know has. Say where he/she works, what he/she does, and if he/she likes the job. Use present simple third person forms.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which verb endings are difficult for you: -s, -es or -ies?
Answer key: Model: '-ies' is difficult for me, like 'studies' and 'tries'.
- Write two sentences about a job, using he or she.
Answer key: Model: She works in a hospital. She helps sick people every day.

UNIT 5B

Does he like his job?

By the end you will...

- Ask and answer yes/no questions with does/doesn't about habits and jobs
- Talk about opinions with 'like/love/hate + noun or -ing'
- Use adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, never
- Put adverbs of frequency in the correct place in a sentence
- Talk about a friend's or family member's job and daily habits

Warm-up · Happy at work?

Think about people you know. Answer with short sentences.

- Name one person you know. What is their job?
- Do they like their job? How do you know?
- What makes a job good, in your opinion?

1. Lead-in · Which job for you?

Choose A or B and say why: 'I'd rather... because...'

- WOULD YOU RATHER...
A. A job you love with a small salary.
B. A job you don't like with a big salary.
Use: I love / I don't like / I hate
- WOULD YOU RATHER...
A. Work early: 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.
B. Work late: 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Use: I usually get up at...
- WOULD YOU RATHER...
A. Work at home alone.
B. Work in an office with people.
Use: I like people / I like quiet

Does anyone in the class choose the same as you?

2. Reading · Three jobs, three opinions

Carla is a nurse. She works long hours, but she loves her job. 'I usually finish at nine at night,' she says. 'But I help people every day. That's important to me.'

Diego drives a taxi. He doesn't like the traffic, but he likes his customers. He always talks to them. 'I never feel bored,' he says. 'People tell me their stories.'

Ana works in an office. She doesn't enjoy her job. 'I sit at a desk all day,' she says. 'I sometimes finish late, and I rarely see my friends. I want a new job.'

Comprehension

Who loves their job?

Why does Diego never feel bored?

What does Ana want?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- customer
a person who buys or uses a service
- bored
not interested, tired of something
- complain
say you are not happy about something
- traffic
many cars on the road

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Whose job is most similar to yours or a job you know?
Answer key: Model: My job is like Ana's job. I sit at a desk and I sometimes finish late.
- Do you agree that helping people makes a job good?
Answer key: Model: Yes, I agree. I think it's important to help people at work.

The Four-Day Work Week: Do Workers Like It?

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about companies that try a shorter work week.

In some countries, companies now try a four-day work week. Workers work four days, not five, but they get the same money. Many companies test this idea for six months.

Do workers like it? Studies say yes. Workers feel less tired and they don't complain about their jobs. 'I always feel happy on my day off,' says one worker. 'I never feel stressed now.'

Some managers worry about the company. Does it still work well with four days? Studies show most companies are fine. Some workers say they now love their job more than before.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Companies that try a four-day work week.
- Do workers like it?
Answer key: Yes, most workers feel happier and less tired.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How many days do workers work in this new system?
Answer key: Four days, not five.
- Do workers get less money?
Answer key: No, they get the same money.
- How long do companies usually test this idea?
Answer key: Six months.
- What do some managers worry about?
Answer key: If the company still works well with four days.

3. GLOSSARY

four-day work week

working four days instead of five

test

try something to see if it works

stressed

feeling worried or under pressure

manager

a person who leads a team at work

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Would you like a four-day work week? Why or why not?
- Do you know a company that does something similar?

3. Vocabulary · Opinions and habits at work

SET A

like / love

positive opinion; love is stronger

don't mind

it's OK, not a problem

hate

a strong negative opinion

enjoy

like doing something

complain

say you are unhappy about something

customer

a person who pays for a product or service

SET B

Does she like her job?

ask about someone's opinion

What does he do?

ask about someone's job

How often do you work late?

ask about frequency

I don't mind it.

a neutral opinion, not too positive or negative

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- She loves her job. She's very happy.
- He doesn't mind working at weekends.

- They always complain about the long hours.
- A customer is a person who buys things in a shop.
- I sometimes feel bored at my desk.

3b. Verb + noun

Match the verb with the usual noun.

- drive
a taxi
- help
people
- finish
work late
- sit at
a desk
- talk to
customers

4. Grammar · does/doesn't and adverbs of frequency

Yes/No questions with does

Does he like his job? — Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Short answers

Does she work at night? — Yes, she does. Does she work at night? — No, she doesn't.

like/love/hate + noun

She loves her job. He hates the traffic.

like/love/hate + -ing

She loves helping people. He hates waiting in traffic.

Adverbs of frequency

always (100%) > usually > often > sometimes > rarely > never (0%).

Position: before the main verb

He always works hard. She never complains.

Position: after 'be'

He is always tired. They are never late.

4a. Complete the question with does

Complete with does, doesn't or a short answer.

- ___ she like her job? — Yes, she ____.
Answer key: Does / does
- ___ he work at weekends? — No, he ____.
Answer key: Does / doesn't
- He ___ mind the traffic.
Answer key: doesn't

- ___ they enjoy their work? — Yes, they ____.
Answer key: Do / do

4b. like/love/hate + verb

Write the correct form (-ing or noun).

- She loves ___ (help) people.
Answer key: helping
- He hates ___ (wait) for the bus.
Answer key: waiting
- I don't mind ___ (work) late.
Answer key: working
- They enjoy ___ (talk) to customers.
Answer key: talking

4c. Put the adverb in the right place

Rewrite the sentence with the adverb of frequency.

- He is tired after work. (always)
Answer key: He is always tired after work.
- She complains about her job. (never)
Answer key: She never complains about her job.
- They finish work at six. (usually)
Answer key: They usually finish work at six.
- I am late for work. (rarely)
Answer key: I am rarely late for work.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences. Use 'does/doesn't', 'like/love + -ing' and one adverb of frequency.

5. Listening · A job interview question

A radio host, Sam, asks Priya about her job as a teacher. Listen for her opinion and her habits.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What questions do people ask about a job?
- Do you think teachers like their job? Why?

First listen — gist

- What is Priya's job?
Answer key: She's a teacher.
- Does she like her job?
Answer key: Yes, she loves it.

Second listen — detail

- What does Priya usually do in the morning?
Answer key: She usually plans her lessons before eight o'clock.

- What does she hate about her job?
Answer key: She hates all the paperwork.
- How often does she work at weekends?
Answer key: She sometimes works at weekends, but not often.
- What does she love most?
Answer key: She loves talking to her students every day.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What do you do?
ask about someone's job
- Do you enjoy it?
ask about their opinion
- How often do you...?
ask about frequency
- To be honest...
give an honest opinion

6. Speaking · Does he like his job?

Work in pairs. Ask and answer about people's jobs and opinions with does/doesn't.

- A friend's job
A: Ask: 'What does she do?' and 'Does she like it?'
B: Answer with two adverbs of frequency (always, usually, never...).
- Interview for a magazine
A: You are a doctor. Answer questions about your job.
B: Ask three questions about the job and one habit.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What does your father or mother do?
- Do they like their job? Why or why not?
- How often do you talk about work at home?
- What job do you like? What job do you hate?

6c. Mini presentation · Someone's job

Talk for one minute about a person's job.

- Say what they do: 'He/She is a...'
- Say if they like it: 'He/She loves/hates...'
- Say one habit with an adverb of frequency
- Say one good thing about the job
- Say one difficult thing about the job

7. Writing · My friend's job

Write 40–50 words about a friend's or family member's job. Say what they do, if they like it, and use at least two adverbs of frequency (always, usually, sometimes, never).

WORKBOOK

Unit 5B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- A customer is a person who buys something in a shop.
- He always complains about the long hours at work.
- I feel bored when there is nothing to do.
- She doesn't mind helping her colleagues.
- There is a lot of traffic on this road every morning.
- I really enjoy working with children.
- He doesn't like his job — he says he hates it.

2. does / doesn't

Complete with does, doesn't, do or don't.

- ___ she like her job? — Yes, she does.
Answer key: Does
- He ___ enjoy the traffic.
Answer key: doesn't
- ___ they work at weekends? — No, they don't.
Answer key: Do
- It ___ rain much here in summer.
Answer key: doesn't
- ___ he help his colleagues? — Yes, he does.
Answer key: Does
- I ___ mind working late.
Answer key: don't

3. Which adverb?

Choose the adverb of frequency that fits best.

He is late for work. (0% of the time) He is ___ late.

She works every single day, no exceptions. She ___ works.

They go to work by bus most days, not every day. They ___ take the bus.

I work from home on Fridays only, not often. I ___ work from home.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- Does she likes her job?
Answer key: Does she like her job?
- He don't enjoy his work.
Answer key: He doesn't enjoy his work.
- She loves help people.
Answer key: She loves helping people.
- He always is tired.
Answer key: He is always tired.
- Never she complains.
Answer key: She never complains.

- Does he work at night?

Answer key: Does he work at night?

5. Listening · Three opinions about work

Three people talk about their jobs. Listen for their opinions and habits.

- Speaker 1: does he like his job?

Answer key: Yes, he loves it. He always helps customers with a smile.

- Speaker 2: what does she hate?

Answer key: She hates working at weekends.

- Speaker 3: how often does he work late?

Answer key: He usually works late, three or four times a week.

6. Writing · My opinion about work

Write 40–50 words about a job you like or hate, and say why. Use 'like/love/hate + -ing' and at least one adverb of frequency.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which adverbs of frequency are difficult for you to remember?

Answer key: Model: I find 'rarely' and 'usually' difficult. I often confuse them.

- Write three sentences about your own habits using does/doesn't or adverbs of frequency.

Answer key: Model: I usually wake up early. I never work at weekends. Does my job make me happy? Yes, it does.

UNIT 6A

There's a café near here

By the end you will...

- Talk about food and drink at home and in the street
- Use 'there is / there are' to describe what's around you
- Ask questions with 'Is there...? / Are there...?'
- Use 'some' in positive sentences and 'any' in questions and negatives
- Describe what food is in the fridge, the kitchen or a street market

Warm-up · What's in your kitchen?

Think about your kitchen at home. Answer with short sentences.

- Name three things in your fridge right now.
- Is there a market near your home?
- What food do you always have at home?

1. Lead-in · One or a lot?

Read the two groups. Say the words. Then add two of your favourite foods to the correct group.

- an apple
- two eggs
- three bananas
- a sandwich
- some tomatoes
- rice
- water
- cheese
- bread
- coffee

Say one sentence with 'There is...' and one with 'There are...' about your kitchen.

2. Reading · A street with good food

There's a small street near my house with a lot of good food. There's a bakery on the corner. In the morning, there is fresh bread and there are always warm croissants.

There's also a café next to the bakery. There isn't a big menu, but there is good coffee and there are some sandwiches. It's a quiet place to sit and read.

At the end of the street, there's a market on Saturdays. There are apples, tomatoes and onions from local farms. There isn't a supermarket on this street, but you don't need one — you can find everything here.

Comprehension

What is on the corner?

What does the café have?

When is the market?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- bakery
a shop that sells bread and cakes
- fresh
new, not old, made recently
- market
an outdoor place where people sell food
- local farm
a farm near your town

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is there a street like this near your home?
Answer key: Model: Yes, there is a small street with a bakery and a café near my home.
- What is your favourite thing to buy at a market?
Answer key: Model: My favourite thing is fresh tomatoes and cheese.

Street Markets: Why People Still Love Them

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about why street markets are still popular today.

In many cities, there are big supermarkets on every street. But street markets are still very popular. Why do people still go there?

'There is fresh food every day,' says Rosa, a market seller. 'There are vegetables from local farms, not from far away.' Customers also like the people. 'At the market, there are friendly sellers,' says one customer. 'At the supermarket, there aren't many people to talk to.'

Markets are also often cheaper for fruit and vegetables. There isn't a big building, so prices are lower. For many families, the local market is still the best place for fresh food and a little conversation.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Why street markets are still popular even with big supermarkets nearby.
- What do customers like about markets?
Answer key: Fresh food, friendly sellers and lower prices.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- Where does the vegetable come from at the market?
Answer key: From local farms, not from far away.
- What does Rosa do?
Answer key: She is a market seller.
- Why are markets often cheaper?
Answer key: There isn't a big building, so prices are lower.
- What do families find at the market, besides food?
Answer key: A little conversation with friendly sellers.

3. GLOSSARY

seller

a person who sells things at a market

local farm

a farm near the city or town

cheaper

costing less money

conversation

talking with another person

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Do you prefer markets or supermarkets? Why?
- Is there a market near your home? What do they sell?

3. Vocabulary · Food and places to eat

SET A

bakery

a shop with bread, cakes and croissants

market

an outdoor place with fruit, vegetables and more

café

a small place for coffee and light food

supermarket

a big shop with everything

menu

the list of food and drink in a restaurant

fresh / frozen

opposite words for food quality

SET B

Is there a café near here?

ask about one thing

Are there any apples?

ask about more than one thing

There isn't any milk.

say something is not there

There are some eggs.

say a small number is there

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- There is a bakery on the corner.
- There are some apples in the fridge.
- Is there any milk? — No, there isn't.
- There are some sandwiches, but not many.
- The market is a place to buy fruit and vegetables outside.

3b. Where can you buy it?

Match the food with the usual place.

- croissants
a bakery
- fresh fish
a market
- frozen pizza
a supermarket
- a cup of coffee
a café
- a sandwich
a café or a bakery

4. Grammar · there is / there are, some / any**there is + singular / uncountable**

There is a café. There is some bread.

there are + plural

There are two bakeries. There are some apples.

Negative

There isn't a supermarket here. There aren't any eggs.

Questions

Is there a market? Are there any bananas?

some — positive sentences

There are some tomatoes. I'd like some water.

any — questions and negatives

Are there any apples? There isn't any milk.

Short answers

Is there any coffee? — Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

4a. is or are?

Complete with is or are.

- There ___ a market on Saturdays.

Answer key: is

- There ___ some oranges on the table.
Answer key: are
- There ___ any cheese in the fridge.
Answer key: isn't
- ___ there any bread?
Answer key: Is
- ___ there two cafés on this street?
Answer key: Are

4b. some or any?

Complete with some or any.

- There are ___ apples in the bag.
Answer key: some
- Is there ___ milk?
Answer key: any
- There isn't ___ coffee left.
Answer key: any
- I'd like ___ water, please.
Answer key: some
- There aren't ___ eggs in the fridge.
Answer key: any

4c. Write full sentences

Write a sentence with there is/are and the words given.

- café / near the station (positive)
Answer key: There is a café near the station.
- vegetables / in the market (positive)
Answer key: There are some vegetables in the market.
- supermarket / on this street (negative)
Answer key: There isn't a supermarket on this street.
- apples / in the fridge (question)
Answer key: Are there any apples in the fridge?

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences. Use 'there is/are', 'some' and 'any'.

5. Listening · What's in the kitchen?

Leo calls his flatmate Zara from the supermarket. Listen for what is and isn't at home.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you check before you go shopping?
- What food do people often forget to buy?

First listen — gist

- Where is Leo?
Answer key: He's at the supermarket.
- Why does he call Zara?
Answer key: To ask what food is at home.

Second listen — detail

- Is there any milk at home?
Answer key: No, there isn't any milk.
- Are there any eggs?
Answer key: Yes, there are some eggs, but only two.
- What food does Zara want?
Answer key: She wants some fruit and some bread.
- Is there any coffee?
Answer key: Yes, there is a lot of coffee.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Is there any...?
ask if something is there
- We need some...
say what you want to buy
- We've got a lot of...
say there is a big quantity
- Don't forget...
remind someone about something

6. Speaking · There's a café near here

Work in pairs. Ask and answer with there is/are and some/any.

- In this city
A: Ask: 'Is there a good café near here?'
B: Answer and describe the place: 'Yes, there is. There are...'
- At home
A: Ask what food is in your partner's fridge.
B: Answer with some/any: 'There's some... but there isn't any...'

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- Is there a market near your home?
- What is always in your fridge?
- Is there a good bakery in your neighbourhood?
- Are there many cafés in your city?

6c. Mini presentation · My street

Talk for one minute about the street where you live.

- Say if there is a bakery or a market
- Say if there is a café

- Say what food or shops there are
- Say one thing there isn't
- Say your favourite place on the street

7. Writing · My kitchen or my street

Write 40–50 words about your kitchen or your street. Use 'there is/are' and both 'some' and 'any'.
Finish with one sentence about your favourite food place.

WORKBOOK

Unit 6A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I buy bread every morning at the bakery.
- There is a market with fruit and vegetables every Saturday.
- This fish is very fresh — it's from today.
- Can I see the menu, please?
- I buy all my food at the big supermarket near my house.
- We had a coffee at a small café near the station.
- This pizza is frozen — put it in the oven.

2. is or are?

Complete with is or are.

- There ___ a café on this street.
Answer key: is
- There ___ some bananas in the bowl.
Answer key: are
- ___ there a market on Sundays?
Answer key: Is
- There ___ two bakeries near my house.
Answer key: are
- ___ there any eggs?
Answer key: Are
- There ___ some milk in the fridge.
Answer key: is
- There ___ no supermarket on this street.
Answer key: is

3. some or any?

Choose the correct word.

There are ___ apples on the table.

Is there ___ bread left?

There isn't ___ milk in the fridge.

I'd like ___ water, please.

Are there ___ tomatoes at the market?

There are ___ eggs, but only two.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- There are a market near here.
Answer key: There is a market near here.
- Is there some coffee?
Answer key: Is there any coffee?

- There isn't some bread.
Answer key: There isn't any bread.
- There is two cafés on this street.
Answer key: There are two cafés on this street.
- There are some apple in the bag.
Answer key: There are some apples in the bag.
- Are there a bakery near your house?
Answer key: Is there a bakery near your house?

5. Listening · What's in the shop?

Three people describe a shop or market near their home. Listen for what there is and isn't.

- Speaker 1: what is near his house?
Answer key: There is a small bakery with fresh bread every morning.
- Speaker 2: what isn't there on her street?
Answer key: There isn't a supermarket, only small shops.
- Speaker 3: what is there on Saturdays?
Answer key: There is a big market with fruit and vegetables.

6. Writing · Food near me

Write 40–50 words about the food shops or market near your home. Use 'there is/are' and both 'some' and 'any'.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is 'some' or 'any' more difficult for you? Give one example.
Answer key: Model: 'Any' is more difficult for me. I sometimes say 'some' in questions by mistake.
- Write three things there are, and one thing there isn't, near your home.
Answer key: Model: There is a bakery, a café and a market. There isn't a big supermarket.

UNIT 6B

I'd like a coffee, please

By the end you will...

- Order food and drink politely in a café or restaurant
- Use 'I'd like...' instead of 'I want...' for polite requests
- Ask about prices with 'How much is / are...?'
- Understand the difference between countable and uncountable nouns
- Use 'a little / a few' with countable and uncountable nouns

Warm-up · At the counter

Think about the last time you ordered food or drink. Answer with short sentences.

- What do you usually order in a café?
- Do you say 'please' and 'thank you' when you order?
- Is it expensive or cheap where you usually eat?

1. Lead-in · In a café: what do you say?

Choose the best sentence for the situation.

You want a coffee. The waiter is at your table.

You want to know the price.

The waiter brings your food.

You want to pay.

Practise the four sentences with your partner. One is the waiter.

2. Reading · A morning at the café

Every morning, Mr Costa goes to the same café. 'I'd like a coffee and a croissant, please,' he says. The coffee is two euros and the croissant is one euro fifty.

Today, a new customer, Beatriz, is at the café. 'How much is a tea?' she asks. 'A tea is one euro eighty,' says the waiter. 'Would you like some milk with it?' 'Yes, please. Just a little,' Beatriz answers.

Beatriz also wants some fruit. 'Do you have any bananas?' she asks. 'We have a few bananas, yes,' says the waiter. She buys a banana and a tea. 'That's three euros twenty, please,' he says.

Comprehension

What does Mr Costa order every morning?

How does Beatriz want her tea?

How much does Beatriz pay in total?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- waiter
a person who serves food and drink in a café
- a little
a small amount (uncountable, e.g. milk)
- a few
a small number (countable, e.g. bananas)

- customer
a person who buys something

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- What would you like to order at this café?
Answer key: Model: I'd like a tea and a croissant, please.
- Do you drink your coffee or tea with milk?
Answer key: Model: Yes, I drink my coffee with a little milk.

Coffee Prices: Why Is a Cup So Expensive Now?

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about why coffee prices go up in many cities.

A cup of coffee is more expensive now in many cities. Ten years ago, a coffee was often one euro. Today, a coffee is sometimes three or four euros.

Why? Café owners say the price of coffee beans, milk and sugar is higher now. 'I don't like the higher prices,' says one café owner, 'but I need to pay my workers.'

Customers have different opinions. 'I still order a coffee every morning. I don't mind the price,' says one man. But others say, 'How much is a coffee now? It's too expensive for me.' Some people now make coffee at home instead.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Why coffee is more expensive now in many cities.
- How do customers feel about the price?
Answer key: Some don't mind, but others think it's too expensive.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How much was a coffee ten years ago?
Answer key: Often one euro.
- How much is a coffee today?
Answer key: Sometimes three or four euros.
- Why do café owners raise the price?
Answer key: The price of coffee beans, milk and sugar is higher, and they need to pay workers.
- What do some people do instead of buying coffee?
Answer key: They make coffee at home.

3. GLOSSARY

coffee bean

the small seed used to make coffee

owner

the person who has the business

expensive

costing a lot of money

instead

in place of something else

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- How much is a coffee where you live?
- Do you prefer to buy coffee or make it at home?

3. Vocabulary · Ordering and prices

SET A

menu

the list of food and drink you can order

bill

the paper that shows how much you pay

waiter / waitress

the person who serves you

price

how much something costs

a little

a small amount of an uncountable noun (water, milk, sugar)

a few

a small number of a countable noun (apples, bananas)

SET B

I'd like..., please.

the polite way to order

How much is / are...?

ask about the price

Can I have the bill, please?

ask to pay at the end

Anything else?

the waiter asks if you want more

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- I'd like a tea, please.
- How much is the coffee?
- How much are the croissants?
- Can I have the bill, please?
- I'd like a little milk in my coffee.

3b. Countable or uncountable?

Match the food or drink with its group.

- water, milk, coffee
uncountable
- bananas, apples, sandwiches
countable
- sugar, bread, rice
uncountable
- eggs, croissants, cups
countable

4. Grammar · I'd like..., How much...?, countable/uncountable

I'd like (= I would like)

I'd like a coffee, please. — more polite than 'I want'.

I'd like + noun / to + verb

I'd like a tea. I'd like to order, please.

Countable nouns

Nouns you can count: one apple, two apples, a few apples.

Uncountable nouns

Nouns you can't count: water, milk, sugar, bread, rice. No plural: not 'milks'.

a little + uncountable

a little water, a little sugar.

a few + countable

a few apples, a few sandwiches.

How much / How many

How much is the coffee? How much are the sandwiches? How many apples do you want?

4a. Write with I'd like

Rewrite each sentence with I'd like.

- Coffee, please. (make it a full polite sentence)
Answer key: I'd like a coffee, please.
- I want tea and a croissant.
Answer key: I'd like tea and a croissant, please.
- Two teas, please. (make it a full polite sentence)
Answer key: I'd like two teas, please.

4b. Countable or uncountable?

Write C for countable or U for uncountable.

- milk
Answer key: U
- banana
Answer key: C

- rice
Answer key: U
- sandwich
Answer key: C
- sugar
Answer key: U
- egg
Answer key: C

4c. a little or a few?

Complete with a little or a few.

- I'd like ___ sugar in my tea.
Answer key: a little
- There are ___ apples in the bag.
Answer key: a few
- Can I have ___ water, please?
Answer key: a little
- We need ___ eggs for the cake.
Answer key: a few

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences. Use 'I'd like', 'How much...?' and one countable and one uncountable noun.

5. Listening · Ordering lunch

Tom orders lunch from Grace, a waitress, at a small restaurant. Listen for the food, the drink and the price.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you usually order for lunch?
- Do you check the price before you order?

First listen — gist

- Where is Tom?
Answer key: At a small restaurant, ordering lunch.
- What does he order?
Answer key: A sandwich, some soup and a coffee.

Second listen — detail

- Does Tom want a little or a lot of pepper in his soup?
Answer key: Just a little pepper.
- How much is the sandwich?
Answer key: Four euros fifty.
- How much is the total?
Answer key: Nine euros.

- Does Grace ask 'Anything else?'

Answer key: Yes, she asks if he wants anything else, and he says no thank you.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What would you like?
the waiter asks for your order
- I'd like..., please.
you give your order politely
- Anything else?
the waiter asks if you want more
- That's... euros, please.
the waiter tells you the price

6. Speaking · I'd like..., please

Work in pairs. Practise ordering food and drink politely with I'd like and How much...?

- At a café
A: You are the customer. Order a drink and something to eat.
B: You are the waiter/waitress. Ask 'What would you like?' and give a price.
- At a market stall
A: Ask 'How much are the apples?' and 'Can I have a few, please?'
B: Answer with a price and 'Anything else?'

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What do you usually order in a café?
- Do you prefer a little or a lot of sugar in your drink?
- Is food expensive in your city?
- What is your favourite thing to order for lunch?

6c. Mini presentation · My favourite order

Talk for one minute about what you usually order at your favourite café or restaurant.

- Say the name or type of place
- Say what you'd like to order (drink and food)
- Say how much it usually costs
- Say if it's countable or uncountable food
- Say why you like it

7. Writing · At my favourite café

Write 40–50 words about ordering food at your favourite café. Use 'I'd like..., please', 'How much...?' and at least one countable and one uncountable noun.

WORKBOOK

Unit 6B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- Can I have the bill, please? I want to pay.
- Can I see the menu, please?
- The waiter brought us water and bread.
- What is the price of the coffee?
- I'd like a little sugar in my tea.
- There are a few apples left in the bag.
- I would like a tea, please.

2. I'd like or I want?

Choose the more polite sentence for a café.

- Ordering a coffee politely:
Answer key: I'd like a coffee, please.
- Ordering a sandwich politely:
Answer key: I'd like a sandwich, please.
- Asking to pay politely:
Answer key: Can I have the bill, please?
- Asking about price politely:
Answer key: How much is the tea, please?

3. Countable or uncountable?

Choose the correct group for each word.

milk

banana

sugar

sandwich

bread

egg

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I want a coffee, please. (make it more polite)
Answer key: I'd like a coffee, please.
- How much are the coffee?
Answer key: How much is the coffee?
- How much is the sandwiches?
Answer key: How much are the sandwiches?
- I'd like a few water, please.
Answer key: I'd like a little water, please.
- There are a little apples in the bag.
Answer key: There are a few apples in the bag.

- I'd like to a tea, please.

Answer key: I'd like a tea, please.

5. Listening · Ordering breakfast

A customer orders breakfast at a café. Listen for the order and the price.

- What does the customer order to eat?

Answer key: A croissant and some fruit.

- What does she order to drink?

Answer key: A coffee with a little milk.

- How much is the total?

Answer key: Five euros twenty.

6. Writing · Ordering at a café

Write a short dialogue (40–50 words) between a customer and a waiter. Use 'I'd like..., please' and 'How much...?'.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Do you find 'a little' and 'a few' difficult? Give one example of each.

Answer key: Model: Yes, a little. For example: 'a little sugar' and 'a few bananas'.

- Write your favourite order at a café using I'd like.

Answer key: Model: I'd like a cappuccino and a croissant, please.

UNIT 7A

Where is it?

By the end you will...

- Name common places in town: bank, café, park, station, supermarket, pharmacy
- Use prepositions of place: in, on, next to, opposite, between, near, behind, in front of
- Ask for and give simple directions with 'Go straight on', 'Turn left/right'
- Say where a place is using 'It's next to...' and 'It's between... and...'
- Understand and use a simple street map

Warm-up · Places near you

Think about your town or city. Answer with short sentences.

- Name three places near your home.
- Is there a park near your home? Is it big or small?
- What place do you visit every week?

1. Lead-in · What do you need first?

You are in a new town for one day. Put these places in order: 1 = the most important for you.

ITEMS (SHUFFLE IN YOUR HEAD)

- a supermarket
- a pharmacy
- a bank
- a station
- a park
- a café

Which of these places is near your home? Say where it is.

2. Reading · A small town map

This is the centre of a small town. The bank is on Main Street, next to the supermarket. The pharmacy is opposite the bank, between the bakery and the café.

The park is behind the station. It's a quiet place with trees and a small lake. Many people walk there in the morning.

The school is in front of the park, near the bus stop. Children walk to school every day because it's not far from their homes.

Comprehension

Where is the bank?

Where is the park?

Why do children walk to school?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- opposite
on the other side, facing something
- between
with one thing on each side

- behind
at the back of something
- bus stop
the place where you wait for a bus

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is your town centre similar to this one?
Answer key: Model: My town is similar. The bank is next to a café and the park is near the station.
- What is between two shops near you?
Answer key: Model: A small bakery is between a bank and a pharmacy.

Small Towns Put Up Bigger Signs

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about new street signs in small towns.

Many small towns now have bigger, clearer street signs. Visitors often get lost because towns can be confusing for new people.

In one town, the signs now show simple words like 'Bank', 'Station' and 'Park', with an arrow. A sign near the main square says: 'Museum: straight on, then left.' People like this new system.

'Before, tourists always asked me for directions,' says a shop worker. 'Now they use the signs. It's easier for everyone, and I have more time for my work.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: New, clearer street signs in small towns.
- Why do towns need better signs?
Answer key: Because visitors often get lost or confused.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What words do the new signs show?
Answer key: Simple words like 'Bank', 'Station' and 'Park'.
- Where is the museum, according to the sign?
Answer key: Straight on, then left, from the main square.
- How does the shop worker feel about the signs?
Answer key: Happy — she has more time for work now.

3. GLOSSARY

sign

words or a picture that give information

confusing

difficult to understand

arrow

a symbol that shows a direction, like

main square

the central open space in a town

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Are the signs in your town clear and easy to understand?
- Do you ever ask people for directions, or do you use a map app?

3. Vocabulary · Places in town

SET A

a bank

a place for money

a pharmacy

a shop for medicine

a supermarket

a big shop for food

a station

for trains or buses

a park

a green place to relax

a café / a restaurant

places to eat and drink

SET B

Excuse me, where is the bank?

ask for a place politely

Is it far from here?

ask about distance

Go straight on.

give a direction

Turn left / right.

give a direction

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- I get money at the bank.
- I buy medicine at the pharmacy.
- I buy food at the supermarket.
- Excuse me, where is the station?
- Go straight on, then turn left.

3b. Where exactly?

Match the phrase with the picture description.

- next to
the bank is next to the café — very close, side by side
- opposite
the school is opposite the park — on the other side of the street
- between
the shop is between the bank and the pharmacy
- behind
the car park is behind the supermarket
- in front of
the bus stop is in front of the school

4. Grammar · Prepositions of place

in

We use 'in' for a big area or inside something. The bank is in the town centre. The keys are in my bag.

on

We use 'on' for a street or a surface. The bank is on Main Street. The book is on the table.

next to

very close, at the side: The café is next to the bank.

opposite

on the other side, facing: The park is opposite the station.

between

with one thing on each side: The pharmacy is between the café and the bakery.

in front of / behind

The bus stop is in front of the school. The car park is behind the supermarket.

There is / There are + place

There is a bank on Main Street. There are two cafés near the park.

4a. Choose the correct preposition

Complete with in, on, next to, opposite, between or behind.

- The bank is ___ Main Street.
Answer key: on
- The pharmacy is ___ the bank and the café.
Answer key: between
- The park is ___ the station.
Answer key: opposite
- My keys are ___ my bag.
Answer key: in
- The café is ___ the bank.
Answer key: next to
- The car park is ___ the supermarket.
Answer key: behind

4b. Write a sentence with the place

Write a sentence with 'There is a...' and a preposition.

- bank / next to / supermarket
Answer key: There is a bank next to the supermarket.
- park / opposite / school
Answer key: There is a park opposite the school.
- café / between / bank / pharmacy
Answer key: There is a café between the bank and the pharmacy.
- bus stop / in front of / station
Answer key: There is a bus stop in front of the station.

4c. Ask for directions

Complete the question or the direction.

- Excuse me, ___ is the pharmacy?
Answer key: where
- Go straight on, then ___ left.
Answer key: turn
- Is it ___ from here? — No, it's very close.
Answer key: far
- The bank is ___ the corner.
Answer key: on

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the map. Write 4–5 sentences about where the places are. Use next to, opposite, between and behind.

5. Listening · Excuse me, where is...?

A tourist named Sofia asks a local man, Carlos, for directions to the museum in the town centre.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you say to start asking for directions?
- What places are usually near a museum?

First listen — gist

- What does Sofia want to find?
Answer key: The museum.
- Is it far from where they are?
Answer key: No, it's quite close, only five minutes.

Second listen — detail

- Where does Carlos say to go first?
Answer key: Straight on, past the bank.
- What is next to the museum?
Answer key: A small park.

- What is opposite the museum?

Answer key: A café.

- How does Sofia say thank you?

Answer key: She says 'Thank you very much, that's very kind.'

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Excuse me, where is the museum?
start asking for directions
- Go straight on, past the bank.
give a direction
- It's on your left.
say where a place is
- Thank you very much.
say thank you

6. Speaking · Directions in town

Work in pairs. Use a simple map of your own town or an imaginary town. Ask for and give directions.

- Tourist and local
A: Ask where the station is and how to get there.
B: Give directions: 'Go straight on, turn left...'.
• New in town
A: Ask where the nearest supermarket and pharmacy are.
B: Explain using next to, opposite and between.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What places are near your home?
- Is there a park near you? What is it like?
- Do you often ask people for directions?
- Which place in your town is difficult to find?

6c. Mini presentation · My neighbourhood

Describe your neighbourhood in 4–5 sentences.

- Say what places are near your home
- Use 'next to' or 'opposite' for two places
- Say which place you visit most
- Say if the centre is far or near
- Finish with one opinion about your neighbourhood

7. Writing · My town centre

Write 40–50 words about the centre of your town or city. Say what places are there and use at least three prepositions of place (next to, opposite, between, behind, in front of).

WORKBOOK

Unit 7A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I buy medicine at the pharmacy.
- I get money at the bank.
- I buy food at the supermarket.
- I take a train at the station.
- I walk my dog in the park.
- I drink coffee at the café.
- Go straight on, then turn left.

2. Choose the preposition

Complete with in, on, next to, opposite or between.

- The bank is ___ Main Street.
Answer key: on
- The café is ___ the bank.
Answer key: next to
- The park is ___ the station.
Answer key: opposite
- The pharmacy is ___ the café and the bank.
Answer key: between
- My keys are ___ my bag.
Answer key: in
- The school is ___ the park.
Answer key: opposite
- The shop is ___ the corner.
Answer key: on

3. Choose the correct preposition

Choose the correct option for the picture description.

One thing on each side: the shop is ___ the bank and the café.

On the other side, facing: the park is ___ the school.

At the back: the car park is ___ the supermarket.

Very close, at the side: the café is ___ the bank.

At the front: the bus stop is ___ the school.

Inside a big area: the bank is ___ the town centre.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- The bank is in Main Street.
Answer key: The bank is on Main Street.
- The café is between the bank.
Answer key: The café is next to the bank.

- Where the station is?
Answer key: Where is the station?
- Go on straight, then turn left.
Answer key: Go straight on, then turn left.
- The park is opposite of the school.
Answer key: The park is opposite the school.
- It is far of here.
Answer key: It is far from here.

5. Listening · Three quick directions

Three people give quick directions. Listen for the place and the preposition.

- Speaker 1: where is the bank?
Answer key: On Main Street, next to the supermarket.
- Speaker 2: where is the park?
Answer key: Opposite the station, behind the school.
- Speaker 3: where is the pharmacy?
Answer key: Between the café and the bank.

6. Writing · A place near me

Write 40–50 words about a place near your home (a park, a café, a shop). Say where it is using at least two prepositions of place.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which preposition of place is difficult for you? Write an example.
Answer key: Model: 'Opposite' is difficult for me. The park is opposite my house.
- Write directions from your home to a nearby shop.
Answer key: Model: Go straight on, then turn left. The shop is next to the bank.

UNIT 7B

I can swim, but I can't drive

By the end you will...

- Talk about abilities using can / can't for physical and everyday skills
- Ask and answer questions with can: 'Can you swim?'
- Talk about rules and permission with can / can't in public places
- Use adverbs like 'well', 'a little', 'very well' with can
- Understand short conversations about rules in a swimming pool or library

Warm-up · What can you do?

Think about your skills. Answer with short sentences: 'I can...' or 'I can't...'.

- Say two things you can do well.
- Say one thing you can't do, but you want to learn.
- Can you cook? What can you cook?

1. Lead-in · Class survey: can you?

Stand up. Ask three classmates each question. Write their names.

- Can you swim? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- Can you drive a car?
- Can you cook a special dish? Which one?
- Can you play a musical instrument?
- Can you speak another language? Which one?

Report to the class: 'Marina can swim, but she can't drive.'

2. Reading · Three different people

Elena is a chef. She can cook very well, but she can't drive a car. She always goes to work by bike or by bus.

Marco is a swimming teacher. He can swim very well, of course, and he can also play the guitar a little. But he can't ski — he never learns because there is no snow near his city.

Yuki is a taxi driver. She can drive very well, day and night. She can also speak three languages, but she can't cook — she always eats in restaurants!

Comprehension

What can Elena do very well?

Why can't Marco ski?

What can't Yuki do?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- a chef
a person who cooks in a restaurant
- of course
you say this when something is obviously true
- snow
white and cold, falls in winter

- a taxi driver
a person who drives people for money

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Are you more like Elena, Marco or Yuki?
Answer key: Model: I'm more like Elena. I can cook well, but I can't drive.
- What can't you do, but you want to learn?
Answer key: Model: I can't ski, but I want to learn one day.

Young People Learn Old Skills

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about young people learning traditional skills.

Some young people today can't cook, sew or fix things. Many old skills are disappearing. But now, new classes are popular in some cities.

In these classes, young adults learn to cook simple meals, fix a bicycle, or make basic repairs at home. 'I can't cook at all,' says one student. 'After this class, I can make three real meals!'

Teachers say the classes are fun and useful. 'Everyone can learn,' says one teacher. 'You don't need special skills — you only need time and practice.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: New classes that teach young people old, practical skills.
- Why are the classes popular?
Answer key: Because many young people can't do simple practical things and want to learn.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What can the student do after the class?
Answer key: Cook three real meals.
- Name two skills people learn in the classes.
Answer key: Cooking and fixing a bicycle (or home repairs).
- What does the teacher say everyone needs?
Answer key: Only time and practice, not special skills.

3. GLOSSARY

sew

to make or fix clothes with a needle and thread

disappearing

slowly becoming less common

repair

to fix something broken

practice

doing something many times to get better

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

ASK THE TEACHER — notes to bring to class

- What practical skill can you do very well?
- What skill can't you do, but you would like to learn?

3. Vocabulary · Abilities

SET A

swim

move in water

drive

control a car

cook

prepare food

ski

move on snow with skis

play an instrument

guitar, piano, drums

speak a language

communicate in a language

SET B

Can you...?

ask about an ability

I can... very well.

say you are good at something

I can... a little.

say you have a little skill

I can't... at all.

say you have no skill

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- Can you swim? — Yes, I can.
- She can cook very well.
- I can't ski. I never learn.
- He can play the guitar a little.
- They can speak three languages.

3b. Skill and place

Match the skill with the place where you use it.

- swim
in a pool

- cook
in a kitchen
- drive
on the road
- ski
on a mountain
- play football
on a field

4. Grammar · can / can't

Positive: can

Subject + can + verb (no -s, no 'to'). I can swim. She can cook. They can drive.

Negative: can't

Subject + can't + verb. I can't ski. He can't drive.

Questions

Can + subject + verb? Can you swim? Can she cook? — Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Same form for everyone

No -s in third person: 'She can swim', NOT 'She cans swim'.

Adding detail

Use well, very well, a little: I can swim well. I can cook a little.

can for rules and permission

You can park here. You can't smoke in the library.

Short answers

Yes, I can. / No, I can't. Never say 'Yes, I can swim' as a short answer.

4a. can or can't?

Complete the sentence with can or can't, using the information.

- Elena is a chef. She ___ cook. (yes)
Answer key: can
- Elena doesn't drive. She ___ drive. (no)
Answer key: can't
- Marco teaches swimming. He ___ swim. (yes)
Answer key: can
- There's no snow. He ___ ski. (no)
Answer key: can't
- Yuki speaks three languages. She ___ speak French. (yes)
Answer key: can
- Yuki always eats out. She ___ cook. (no)
Answer key: can't

4b. Make questions

Write the question with can, then give a short answer for yourself.

- you / swim
Answer key: Can you swim? — Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- you / drive
Answer key: Can you drive? — Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- you / cook
Answer key: Can you cook? — Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- you / play the guitar
Answer key: Can you play the guitar? — Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

4c. Rules with can / can't

Complete the rule for the place.

- In the library, you ___ talk loudly.
Answer key: can't
- In the park, you ___ walk your dog.
Answer key: can
- In this swimming pool, you ___ swim after 9pm.
Answer key: can't
- In this café, you ___ use the wifi for free.
Answer key: can

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the sign. Write 4–5 sentences about what you can and can't do at this pool.

5. Listening · At the swimming pool

Two friends, Beatriz and Tomás, are at the swimming pool. Beatriz asks about the rules and about Tomás's abilities.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- Can you swim well?
- What rules do swimming pools usually have?

First listen — gist

- Where are Beatriz and Tomás?
Answer key: At a swimming pool.
- Can Tomás swim well?
Answer key: Yes, he can swim very well.

Second listen — detail

- Can you run near the pool?
Answer key: No, you can't. It's dangerous.
- What can children do only with an adult?
Answer key: Swim in the deep end.
- Can Beatriz dive?
Answer key: No, she can't. She's a little scared.

- What time does the pool close?

Answer key: At eight o'clock.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Can you swim well?
ask about an ability
- Yes, I can, very well.
answer positively with detail
- You can't run here.
say a rule
- I'm a little scared.
explain a feeling

6. Speaking · Can you...?

Work in pairs. Ask and answer about abilities and rules.

- New gym member
A: Ask three questions with 'Can I...?' about the gym rules.
B: Answer with 'Yes, you can' or 'No, you can't' and give a reason.
- Job interview
A: Ask the candidate about three skills for the job.
B: Answer honestly with can / can't and 'well' or 'a little'.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What can you do very well?
- What can't you do, but a friend of yours can?
- Can you swim, ski or drive?
- What can't you do in a library or a cinema?

6c. Mini presentation · My abilities

Talk for 1 minute about your abilities.

- Say two things you can do very well
- Say one thing you can do a little
- Say one thing you can't do at all
- Say one skill you want to learn
- Finish with why that skill is useful

7. Writing · What I can and can't do

Write 40–50 words about your abilities. Use can and can't at least four times, and include one sentence about a rule in a place you know (a pool, a library, a gym).

WORKBOOK

Unit 7B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I can swim in the sea, but not very fast.
- She can drive a car, but only in the city.
- He can cook pasta very well.
- They can ski in the mountains every winter.
- I can play the guitar a little.
- My sister can cook very well.
- I can speak French a little.

2. can or can't?

Complete with can or can't, using the information.

- Elena is a chef. She ___ cook. (yes)
Answer key: can
- Marco doesn't ski. He ___ ski. (no)
Answer key: can't
- Yuki drives a taxi. She ___ drive. (yes)
Answer key: can
- Ben doesn't swim well. He ___ swim well. (no)
Answer key: can't
- I speak two languages. I ___ speak two languages. (yes)
Answer key: can
- They don't have a car. They ___ drive here. (no)
Answer key: can't
- She plays the piano. She ___ play the piano. (yes)
Answer key: can

3. Choose the correct sentence

Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

Choose the correct sentence.

Choose the correct question.

Choose the correct negative.

Choose the correct short answer.

Choose the correct rule sentence.

Choose the correct sentence.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- She cans drive very well.
Answer key: She can drive very well.
- Can you to swim?
Answer key: Can you swim?

- He can't to cook.
Answer key: He can't cook.
- Yes, I can swim.
Answer key: Yes, I can.
- You can't smoking here.
Answer key: You can't smoke here.
- I can play a little the guitar.
Answer key: I can play the guitar a little.

5. Listening · Three abilities

Three people talk about what they can and can't do. Listen for the skill.

- Speaker 1: what can he do very well?
Answer key: He can swim very well; he's a swimming teacher.
- Speaker 2: what can't she do?
Answer key: She can't drive; she always takes the bus.
- Speaker 3: what can they do a little?
Answer key: They can speak Italian a little.

6. Writing · What I can and can't do

Write 40–50 words about your abilities at work or at home. Use can and can't at least four times.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which skill do you want to learn? Why?
Answer key: Model: I want to learn to swim because I love the sea.
- Write one rule with can/can't from a place you know.
Answer key: Model: In the library, you can't talk loudly.

UNIT 8A

What are you doing?

By the end you will...

- Use the present continuous for actions happening right now
- Form the -ing form correctly, including spelling changes
- Ask and answer 'What are you doing?' in the present moment
- Distinguish present continuous (now) from present simple (routine)
- Describe a picture using present continuous sentences

Warm-up · This moment

Look around the room. Answer with short sentences.

- What are you doing right now?
- What is the teacher doing right now?
- Is anyone in the room smiling or writing?

1. Lead-in · What's happening now?

Read the small scene and predict the best answer with the present continuous.

Rosa is in the kitchen. There is water, pasta and tomatoes on the table. She...

Ben is at the park with his dog. The dog is fast, in front of him. The dog...

Two children have a ball on the grass. They...

It's 11 p.m. Marco is in bed with a book. He...

Look out of the window. Say one sentence: 'Someone is...'

2. Reading · A video call

It's Sunday afternoon. Three friends are on a video call. Rosa is sitting in her kitchen. She's cooking pasta and talking at the same time.

Ben is at the park. He's sitting on a bench. His dog is running near him, and some children are playing football close by. Ben is drinking a coffee and enjoying the sun.

Ana is at home. She's not doing anything special — she's lying on the sofa and watching a film. 'I'm relaxing today,' she says. 'I'm not working, and I'm not studying!'

Comprehension

What is Rosa doing?

Where is Ben?

What is Ana doing?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- a video call
talking with someone by video on the phone or computer
- a bench
a long seat, often in a park
- lying (on the sofa)
in a flat position, resting

- relaxing
resting, not working

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which friend's Sunday is most like yours today?
Answer key: Model: My Sunday is like Ana's. Right now, I'm relaxing at home.
- What are you doing right now, in this class?
Answer key: Model: I'm sitting in class and I'm listening to my teacher.

Cameras Show City Life in Real Time

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about live cameras that show city life right now.

In some cities, you can watch a live camera on the internet. Right now, you can see people walking, cars moving and, in one city, ducks swimming in a river.

Many people are watching these cameras every day. 'I'm working at home, and I'm watching the camera in my old town,' says one viewer. 'Right now, someone is buying coffee near my old house!'

The cameras are simple, but people love them. 'It's nice to see real life, happening right now, in a place you love,' says a city worker.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Live cameras that show what is happening in a city right now.
- Why do people like the cameras?
Answer key: Because they show real life happening right now, in a place they love.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What can you see on the cameras?
Answer key: People walking, cars moving, and ducks swimming in a river.
- What is the viewer doing while she watches?
Answer key: She's working at home.
- What does the city worker say about the cameras?
Answer key: It's nice to see real life happening right now.

3. GLOSSARY

live camera

a camera that shows pictures happening now, in real time

viewer

a person who watches something

duck

a bird that swims on water

in real time

happening exactly now, not before

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Would you like to watch a live camera of your hometown? Why or why not?
- What is probably happening in your favourite place right now?

3. Vocabulary · Actions in progress

SET A

sit / sitting

be in a chair or on the floor

stand / standing

be on your feet

talk / talking

speak with someone

listen / listening

pay attention to sound

write / writing

put words on paper

wait / waiting

stay until something happens

SET B

What are you doing?

ask about the present moment

I'm just relaxing.

describe a calm activity

Are you busy right now?

check if someone can talk

Hold on, I'm coming.

say you are on your way

Practice

Complete with ONE word (the -ing form).

- Right now, I'm studying English. (study)
- She's reading a book at the moment. (read)
- They're playing football in the park. (play)
- He's cooking in the kitchen. (cook)
- We're waiting for the bus. (wait)

3b. Action and place

Match the action with a typical place.

- cooking
in the kitchen

- swimming
in a pool
- studying
at a desk
- waiting for a bus
at a bus stop
- relaxing
on the sofa

4. Grammar · Present continuous

Form: am/is/are + -ing

I am working. She is working. They are working.

Use: now, at this moment

We use the present continuous for actions happening right now: I'm sitting in class.

Regular -ing spelling

work working, read reading, play playing (just add -ing).

Drop the silent -e

write writing, dance dancing, make making.

Double the consonant

sit sitting, run running, swim swimming (short vowel + one consonant).

Negative and question

Negative: I'm not working. Question: Are you working? Is she working?

Present continuous vs present simple

Present simple = routine: I work every day. Present continuous = now: I'm working now.

4a. Write the -ing form

Write the correct -ing form of the verb.

- run
Answer key: running
- write
Answer key: writing
- play
Answer key: playing
- sit
Answer key: sitting
- make
Answer key: making
- swim
Answer key: swimming

4b. Complete with am/is/are + -ing

Complete each sentence with the correct present continuous form.

- I ___ (study) English right now.
Answer key: am studying
- She ___ (cook) pasta at the moment.
Answer key: is cooking
- They ___ (play) in the park.
Answer key: are playing
- He ___ (not work) today.
Answer key: isn't working
- ___ you ___ (listen) to me?
Answer key: Are you listening
- We ___ (wait) for the bus.
Answer key: are waiting

4c. Present simple or present continuous?

Choose the correct form for the sentence.

- I usually ___ (work) at 9am, but right now I ___ (relax).
Answer key: work / am relaxing
- She ___ (not drink) coffee every day, but she ___ (drink) coffee now.
Answer key: doesn't drink / is drinking
- They ___ (play) football every Sunday. Today they ___ (play) in the park.
Answer key: play / are playing
- Look! It ___ (rain).
Answer key: is raining

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences using the present continuous to describe what people are doing.

5. Listening · A phone call

David calls his sister, Laura, to ask what she is doing. She's busy with something unexpected.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you usually ask when you call a family member?
- What are you doing right now?

First listen — gist

- Why does David call Laura?
Answer key: To ask what she's doing and invite her out.
- Can Laura go out right now?
Answer key: No, she's busy — she's fixing something in the kitchen.

Second listen — detail

- What is Laura doing when David calls?
Answer key: She's cleaning the kitchen and fixing a leak.

- What is David doing?
Answer key: He's walking to the café.
- Why can't Laura talk for long?
Answer key: Because water is coming out and she needs to stop it.
- What do they decide to do?
Answer key: Meet later, at six o'clock, at the café.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What are you doing?
ask about the present moment
- I'm in the middle of something.
say you are busy right now
- Can I call you back?
ask to talk later
- See you at six!
arrange a time to meet

6. Speaking · What's happening?

Work in pairs. Describe actions and guess, or call a partner and describe what you are doing.

- Phone call
A: Call your partner and ask 'What are you doing?'.
B: Answer with a real or invented activity, using present continuous.
- Guess the action
A: Mime an action (cooking, swimming, reading).
B: Guess: 'Are you cooking?' 'Are you swimming?'.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What are you doing this week that is different from usual?
- Is anyone in your family doing something interesting right now?
- What are you wearing today?
- What is the weather doing right now — is it raining or is the sun shining?

6c. Mini presentation · Right now in my life

Talk for 1 minute about what is happening in your life at the moment.

- Say what you are doing this week
- Say one thing you are learning right now
- Say one thing you are not doing this month
- Compare with what you usually do
- Finish with one plan for later today

7. Writing · A busy moment

Write 40–50 words describing a busy place right now (a park, a station, a café). Use the present continuous at least four times.

WORKBOOK

Unit 8A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box (use the -ing form).

- She's reading a book on the sofa.
- He's cooking pasta in the kitchen.
- We're waiting for the bus.
- They're playing football in the park.
- I'm writing an email right now.
- She's running in the park this morning.
- He's sitting next to me in class.

2. Present simple or present continuous?

Choose the correct form.

- I usually ___ (work) at 9am.
Answer key: work
- Right now, I ___ (study) English.
Answer key: am studying
- She ___ (not drink) coffee every day.
Answer key: doesn't drink
- Look! It ___ (rain).
Answer key: is raining
- They ___ (play) football every Sunday.
Answer key: play
- He ___ (write) an email at the moment.
Answer key: is writing
- We ___ (not work) today — it's a holiday.
Answer key: aren't working

3. Choose the correct -ing form

Choose the correct spelling.

The -ing form of 'run' is ___.

The -ing form of 'write' is ___.

The -ing form of 'sit' is ___.

The -ing form of 'make' is ___.

The -ing form of 'play' is ___.

The -ing form of 'swim' is ___.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I am study English now.
Answer key: I am studying English now.
- She is cook dinner right now.
Answer key: She is cooking dinner right now.

- They is playing football.
Answer key: They are playing football.
- What you are doing?
Answer key: What are you doing?
- He isn't studing today.
Answer key: He isn't studying today.
- We are runing in the park.
Answer key: We are running in the park.

5. Listening · Three phone calls

Three people answer the phone and say what they are doing. Listen for the activity.

- Speaker 1: what is he doing?
Answer key: He's cooking dinner in the kitchen.
- Speaker 2: what is she doing?
Answer key: She's sitting in the park and reading a book.
- Speaker 3: what are they doing?
Answer key: They're waiting for the bus in the rain.

6. Writing · Right now

Write 40–50 words about what is happening around you right now. Use the present continuous at least four times.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which -ing spelling rule is difficult for you? Give an example.
Answer key: Model: Doubling the consonant is difficult. I forget the second 't' in 'sitting'.
- Write two things you are doing this week that are different from usual.
Answer key: Model: I'm preparing for a trip and I'm reading a new book.

UNIT 8B

8B

By the end you will...

- Name common clothes and colours
- Describe what people are wearing right now
- Talk about today's weather in simple sentences
- Use present continuous to describe people (he/she/they)
- Describe a person's appearance in a short paragraph

Warm-up · What are you wearing?

Look at your clothes today. Answer with short sentences: 'I'm wearing...'.

- Say three things you are wearing today.
- What colour is your favourite piece of clothing?
- Is it hot or cold today? What are you wearing because of the weather?

1. Lead-in · Odd one out: clothes

Which word is different? Say why in English.

coat · jacket · sandals

shoes · boots · hat

red · blue · shirt

shorts · T-shirt · scarf

Describe your clothes today: 'I'm wearing...'

2. Reading · Three people at the bus stop

It's Monday morning at the bus stop. A man is standing near the sign. He's wearing a grey suit and black shoes. He's holding a coffee. He's going to work.

Next to him, a young woman is sitting on the bench. She's wearing jeans, a green jacket and white trainers. She's listening to music and she's smiling.

A little boy is standing with his mother. He's wearing a blue coat and red boots. It's raining, so he's holding a small umbrella too.

Comprehension

What is the man wearing?

What is the young woman doing?

Why is the boy holding an umbrella?

2b. Words in the text

Match the word with the meaning.

- a suit
formal jacket and trousers, often for work
- trainers
comfortable sports shoes
- a bench
a long seat, often outside

- boots
shoes that cover your foot and ankle

2c. Talk about the text

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Who in the text is dressed like you today?
Answer key: Model: I'm dressed like the young woman. I'm wearing jeans and a jacket.
- What do you wear when it rains?
Answer key: Model: I wear a raincoat and I carry an umbrella.

Why Are Raincoats Always Yellow?

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about the colour of workwear and safety clothes.

Look at road workers, sailors and firefighters. Many of them are wearing yellow or orange clothes. Why? The answer is simple: these colours are easy to see.

A driver can see a person in a yellow jacket from far away, even at night or in the rain. This is why many raincoats and safety jackets are yellow, orange or bright green.

Fashion designers say normal clothes are often blue, black or grey because these colours match everything. But for safety clothes, bright colours save lives. 'A boring colour can be dangerous outside,' one designer says.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: Why safety clothes and raincoats are often yellow or orange.
- Why are these colours used?
Answer key: Because they are easy to see, even at night or in the rain.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- Name two jobs mentioned in the text.
Answer key: Road workers and firefighters (also sailors).
- Why can a driver see a yellow jacket easily?
Answer key: Because yellow is a bright colour that stands out.
- What colours do normal clothes often use?
Answer key: Blue, black or grey.

3. GLOSSARY

road worker

a person who works on streets and roads

firefighter

a person whose job is to stop fires

bright

strong and easy to see (a colour)

match

to look good together

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- What colour clothes do you wear most often?
- Do you have a bright jacket or raincoat? What colour is it?

3. Vocabulary · Clothes, colours & weather

SET A

a shirt / a T-shirt

you wear it on your top half

trousers / jeans / a skirt

you wear them on your legs

a jacket / a coat

you wear it over other clothes, often outside

shoes / boots / trainers

you wear them on your feet

a hat / a scarf / gloves

you wear them when it's cold

red, blue, green, black, white, yellow

basic colours for describing clothes

SET B

What's the weather like today?

ask about the weather

It's sunny / rainy / cold / hot.

describe the weather

I like your jacket!

a friendly comment about clothes

What are you wearing?

ask what someone has on now

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- It's raining, so I'm wearing a raincoat.
- My favourite colour is blue.
- She's wearing black shoes with her dress.
- It's cold, so he's wearing a hat and gloves.
- What's the weather like today? — It's sunny.

3b. What do you wear...?

Match the situation with the clothes.

- at the beach
shorts and a T-shirt

- in winter
a coat, a scarf and gloves
- at a formal party
a suit or a nice dress
- at the gym
trainers and sports clothes
- when it rains
a raincoat and boots

4. Grammar · Present continuous for description

Form: be + verb-ing

He is wearing a coat. She is smiling. They are standing near the door.

Use: describing now

We use the present continuous to say what is happening at this moment, especially for describing a picture or a scene.

Spelling: -ing

wear wearing · sit sitting (double the last letter) · smile smiling (drop the -e).

He / She + is

He's wearing jeans. She's holding a bag. The boy is standing near his mother.

They + are

They are waiting for the bus. The children are playing outside.

Questions

What is she wearing? Why are they standing there? Is he wearing a hat?

Present simple vs continuous

I usually wear jeans (general habit) but Today I'm wearing a dress (right now).

4a. Complete with the -ing form

Complete with the present continuous.

- He ___ (wear) a grey suit.
Answer key: is wearing
- She ___ (sit) on the bench.
Answer key: is sitting
- They ___ (stand) near the bus stop.
Answer key: are standing
- I ___ (hold) an umbrella.
Answer key: am holding
- The children ___ (play) in the park.
Answer key: are playing

4b. Make questions

Write a question with the words.

- what / she / wear
Answer key: What is she wearing?
- why / he / smile
Answer key: Why is he smiling?
- they / wait / for the bus
Answer key: Are they waiting for the bus?
- it / rain / now
Answer key: Is it raining now?

4c. Present simple or present continuous?

Choose the correct form.

- I usually ___ (wear) jeans, but today I ___ (wear) a dress.
Answer key: wear / am wearing
- She ___ (like) red clothes.
Answer key: likes
- Look! It ___ (rain).
Answer key: is raining
- He ___ (not/wear) a coat today. It's warm.
Answer key: isn't wearing

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences with the present continuous. Describe the clothes and the weather.

5. Listening · Find my sister at the airport

Carlos is at the airport. He calls his sister Elena to find her in the crowd. Listen for the clothes and colours.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you wear when you travel?
- Is it easy to find someone in a crowd?

First listen — gist

- Where is Carlos?
Answer key: At the airport.
- What is the problem?
Answer key: He can't find his sister Elena in the crowd.

Second listen — detail

- What is Elena wearing?
Answer key: A blue coat and a red scarf.
- Where is Elena standing?
Answer key: Near the coffee shop, by the big window.
- What is Carlos wearing?
Answer key: A black jacket and jeans.

- What is Elena holding?

Answer key: A small brown suitcase.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- I can't find you.
say you don't see someone
- What are you wearing?
ask about someone's clothes to find them
- I'm standing near...
say where you are
- I can see you now!
say you found the person

6. Speaking · Describe and guess

Work in pairs. Describe a person in the room without saying their name. Your partner guesses who it is.

- Describe a classmate
A: Describe the clothes and colours of a person in the room.
B: Listen and guess: 'Is it...?'
- At the airport
A: You are waiting for a friend. Describe your clothes on the phone.
B: Ask questions to find your friend: 'What are you wearing?'

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What are you wearing today?
- What's the weather like today?
- What clothes do you wear on holiday?
- Do you have a favourite colour for clothes?

6c. Mini presentation · A photo of my family

Show or describe a photo of your family or friends. Say 4–5 sentences about what they are wearing.

- Who is in the photo
- What is person 1 wearing
- What is person 2 wearing
- The weather in the photo
- One sentence about the occasion

7. Writing · A busy day in the city

Write 40–50 words describing people in a busy street. Use the present continuous and at least three clothes words with colours. Say what the weather is like.

WORKBOOK

Unit 8B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- It's cold, so I'm wearing a hat and gloves.
- He wears a suit for work every day.
- It's raining, so she's wearing her raincoat.
- I run in the park, so I wear trainers.
- What's the weather like today? — It's sunny.
- It's snowing, so the children are wearing boots.
- Her neck is cold, so she's wearing a scarf.

2. Present simple or present continuous?

Choose the correct form.

- I usually ___ (wear) black shoes, but today I ___ (wear) trainers.
Answer key: wear / am wearing
- Look! It ___ (rain).
Answer key: is raining
- She ___ (like) blue clothes.
Answer key: likes
- He ___ (not/wear) a coat today.
Answer key: isn't wearing
- They ___ (wait) for the bus right now.
Answer key: are waiting
- We ___ (go) to work by bus every day.
Answer key: go
- Right now, I ___ (hold) an umbrella.
Answer key: am holding

3. Clothes or weather word?

Choose the correct category.

'scarf' is a ___.

'sunny' is a ___.

'boots' is a ___.

'rainy' is a ___.

'jacket' is a ___.

'cold' is a ___.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- She wear a red coat today.
Answer key: She's wearing a red coat today.
- What she is wearing?
Answer key: What is she wearing?

- They is standing near the door.
Answer key: They are standing near the door.
- He wearing black shoes.
Answer key: He's wearing black shoes.
- It rain right now.
Answer key: It's raining right now.
- I am wear a hat today.
Answer key: I am wearing a hat today.

5. Listening · What are they wearing?

Three people describe what they are wearing today. Listen for the clothes and colours.

- Speaker 1: what is she wearing?
Answer key: A green dress and white trainers.
- Speaker 2: what is he wearing?
Answer key: A grey suit and a blue tie.
- Speaker 3: why is she wearing a raincoat?
Answer key: Because it's raining outside.

6. Writing · A person I saw today

Write 40–50 words about a person you saw today. Say what they were wearing and what the weather was like. Use the present continuous.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which -ing spelling rules are difficult for you? Write one example.
Answer key: Model: The double letter rule is difficult. 'Sit' becomes 'sitting'.
- Write three clothes words you use often.
Answer key: Model: jeans, a jacket, trainers.

UNIT 9A

9A

By the end you will...

- Talk about places and feelings in the past
- Use was / were in positive, negative and question forms
- Ask and answer 'How was your weekend?'
- Use time expressions for the past: yesterday, last night, last weekend
- Describe a past experience in a short paragraph

Warm-up · How was your weekend?

Think about last weekend. Answer with short sentences: 'It was...'.

- How was your weekend? Good, bad or normal?
- Where were you on Saturday evening?
- Was the weather good or bad last weekend?

1. Lead-in · Last weekend in three words

Answer with 'It was...' or 'I was...'. Use one or two words, then a full sentence.

- Where were you on Saturday morning?
- Were you with family, with friends, or alone?
- Was the weather good or bad?
- Was your weekend busy or quiet?
- Three words for your weekend: for example 'hot, long, happy'.

Tell the class: 'My weekend was... because...'

2. Reading · Three weekends

Last weekend was great for Sofia. She was at the beach with her friends. The weather was sunny and the water was warm. 'It was one of my best weekends this year,' she says.

For Marco, the weekend was different. He was at home because he was ill. 'I was in bed all Saturday,' he says. 'It wasn't a fun weekend, but it was quiet, and now I feel better.'

Ana and her family were at a wedding on Saturday. 'The wedding was beautiful,' she says. 'We were happy, but also very tired! We were at the party until midnight.'

Comprehension

Where was Sofia last weekend?

Why was Marco's weekend quiet?

How did Ana feel after the wedding?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- ill
not feeling well, sick
- a wedding
the event when two people get married
- exciting
makes you feel very interested and happy

- tiring
makes you feel very tired

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Was your weekend more like Sofia's, Marco's or Ana's?
Answer key: Model: My weekend was like Marco's. I was at home because I was tired.
- Were you happy or tired on Sunday evening?
Answer key: Model: I was happy on Sunday evening because I was with my family.

The Best Weekend of the Year, Say Workers

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about a survey on people's favourite weekends.

A new survey asked 1,000 workers: 'Was there one weekend this year that was special?' Most people said yes, and they remembered it very clearly.

For many people, the best weekend was a trip with family or friends. It wasn't always far away — some people were at the beach, others were in the mountains, and some were just at home with people they love.

The weather wasn't important for most people. 'My best weekend was rainy,' one person said. 'But we were together, and that was enough.' Researchers say happy memories are usually about people, not places.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: A survey about people's best weekend of the year.
- What is usually more important — people or the weather?
Answer key: People — being together matters more than the weather.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How many workers were in the survey?
Answer key: 1,000 workers.
- Where were some people during their best weekend?
Answer key: At the beach, in the mountains or at home.
- What did one person say about a rainy weekend?
Answer key: It didn't matter because they were together.

3. GLOSSARY

survey

questions you ask many people to learn about their opinions

special

different and important, not usual

researcher

a person who studies something carefully

memory

something you remember from the past

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- What was your best weekend this year? Where were you?
- Do you agree that people are more important than places for a good memory?

3. Vocabulary · Places, feelings & time expressions

SET A

the beach / the mountains / the countryside

places you visit for a trip

a party / a wedding / a concert

social events

happy / sad / tired / excited

feelings

relaxing / boring / busy

words to describe an experience

yesterday / last night / last weekend

time expressions for the recent past

two days ago / last week

more time expressions for the past

SET B

How was your weekend?

a very common question on Monday

It was amazing / terrible / OK.

answer with an adjective

Where were you?

ask about place in the past

I was at home / at work / on holiday.

answer with 'was' + place

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- How was your weekend? — It was great.
- We were at a concert on Friday.
- I was tired yesterday.
- The party was very fun. Everyone was happy.
- Were you at home last night?

3b. What was it like?

Match the event with a common description.

- a long flight
tiring
- a day at the beach
relaxing
- a boring film
boring
- a big family party
exciting
- a quiet Sunday
relaxing

4. Grammar · was / were

Positive: I/he/she/it + was

I was at home. He was tired. It was a good day.

Positive: you/we/they + were

You were late. We were at the beach. They were happy.

Negative: wasn't / weren't

I wasn't at work. They weren't at the party.

Questions: Was / Were

Was she at home? Were you at the concert? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

Wh- questions

Where were you? How was the film? Why was he late?

Time expressions

yesterday, last night, last weekend, last week, two days ago — use with was/were for finished time.

was/were vs is/are

Now: I am tired. Past: I was tired last night.

4a. was or were?

Complete with was or were.

- I ___ at home yesterday.
Answer key: was
- They ___ at a wedding last Saturday.
Answer key: were
- She ___ ill last week.
Answer key: was
- We ___ tired after the party.
Answer key: were
- It ___ sunny yesterday.
Answer key: was
- You ___ late for class this morning.
Answer key: were

4b. Make it negative

Write the sentence with wasn't or weren't.

- I was at work. (negative)
Answer key: I wasn't at work.
- They were happy. (negative)
Answer key: They weren't happy.
- It was cold. (negative)
Answer key: It wasn't cold.
- We were at home. (negative)
Answer key: We weren't at home.

4c. Make questions

Write a question with was or were.

- you / at the concert / last night
Answer key: Were you at the concert last night?
- the film / good
Answer key: Was the film good?
- they / tired / after the trip
Answer key: Were they tired after the trip?
- how / your weekend
Answer key: How was your weekend?

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about the party. Use was/were and time expressions.

5. Listening · Monday morning at the office

Two colleagues, Priya and Tom, talk about their weekend on Monday morning. Listen for the places and feelings.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- Do you talk about your weekend on Monday?
- What do you usually say?

First listen — gist

- Was Priya's weekend good or bad?
Answer key: Good — she was at a festival and it was great.
- Was Tom's weekend good or bad?
Answer key: Not very good — he was at home and he was ill.

Second listen — detail

- Where was Priya on Saturday?
Answer key: At a music festival with her sister.
- What was the weather like at the festival?
Answer key: It was hot but nice.

- Why was Tom's weekend quiet?
Answer key: He was ill on Saturday and Sunday.
- What does Tom say about today?
Answer key: He says he feels better today.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- How was your weekend?
start the small talk
- It was amazing!
give a very positive answer
- I wasn't very well.
explain you were ill
- Feel better soon!
wish someone good health

6. Speaking · How was it?

Work in pairs. Ask and answer about a past weekend, trip or event using was/were.

- Monday small talk
A: Ask your partner about their weekend.
B: Answer with a place, a feeling and one detail.
- A trip last year
A: Ask about a holiday your partner had last year.
B: Describe where you were and how it was.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- How was your last birthday?
- Where were you last summer?
- Was your last holiday relaxing or exciting?
- What was the best weekend of this year?

6c. Mini presentation · My last weekend

Talk for 1 minute about last weekend.

- Where you were on Saturday
- Who you were with
- How you felt
- One interesting detail
- One sentence about Sunday

7. Writing · My last weekend

Write 40–50 words about last weekend. Use was/were at least four times, one negative form and one time expression (last weekend, on Saturday, etc.).

WORKBOOK

Unit 9A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- The film was very boring. I nearly fell asleep.
- We were at a concert last night — the band was great.
- My cousin got married. It was a beautiful wedding.
- The beach was very relaxing. I felt calm all day.
- She was ill last week, so she stayed in bed.
- After the long trip, we were very tired.
- The football match was exciting — the score was 3-3!

2. was or were?

Complete with was or were.

- I ___ at home yesterday.
Answer key: was
- They ___ at a party on Saturday.
Answer key: were
- She ___ tired after work.
Answer key: was
- We ___ at the beach last weekend.
Answer key: were
- It ___ cold last night.
Answer key: was
- You ___ late for the meeting.
Answer key: were
- He ___ happy about the news.
Answer key: was

3. Positive, negative or question?

Choose the correct type of sentence.

'Were you at home?' is a ___.

'I wasn't at work.' is a ___.

'She was ill.' is a ___.

'They weren't happy.' is a ___.

'How was the film?' is a ___.

'We were tired.' is a ___.

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I were at home yesterday.
Answer key: I was at home yesterday.
- They was at a wedding.
Answer key: They were at a wedding.

- Was they happy?
Answer key: Were they happy?
- She wasn't at the party.
Answer key: She wasn't at the party. (correct — no mistake needed here, but check subject-verb agreement)
- How was your weekend?
Answer key: How was your weekend? (already correct)
- We weren't tired after the trip, we was happy.
Answer key: We weren't tired after the trip, we were happy.

5. Listening · Three weekends

Three people talk about last weekend. Listen for the places and feelings.

- Speaker 1: where was she?
Answer key: At a concert with friends — it was exciting.
- Speaker 2: why was his weekend quiet?
Answer key: He was ill, so he stayed in bed.
- Speaker 3: how was the wedding?
Answer key: It was beautiful, but they were very tired after.

6. Writing · A memorable weekend

Write 40–50 words about a memorable weekend. Use was/were at least four times and one negative form.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Is was/were difficult for you? Give one example sentence.
Answer key: Model: I always forget 'were' with 'they'. Example: They were tired.
- Write two feelings you had last weekend.
Answer key: Model: I was happy on Saturday and tired on Sunday.

UNIT 9B

9B

By the end you will...

- Talk about past activities using regular past simple verbs
- Form the past simple with -ed correctly
- Ask and answer past simple questions with did
- Use time expressions with the past simple
- Tell a short story about yesterday or last weekend

Warm-up · What did you do yesterday?

Think about yesterday. Answer with short sentences: 'I...'.
• Say three things you did yesterday.

- What time did you start work or study yesterday?
- Did you cook, watch TV or work yesterday evening?

1. Lead-in · Your day, in order

Put yesterday's actions in the order they usually happen.

ITEMS (SHUFFLE IN YOUR HEAD)

- I finished work
- I woke up
- I cooked dinner
- I had breakfast
- I watched a film
- I went to bed

Which of these did you really do yesterday? Say two sentences in the past.

2. Reading · Yesterday, three ways

Yesterday was a normal day for Diego. He worked in the morning, and he cooked lunch for his family. In the afternoon, he cleaned his flat and he washed the car.

For Hana, yesterday was more relaxing. She stayed at home. She watched a film in the morning and she listened to music in the afternoon. She also called her sister and they talked for an hour.

Yesterday was a busy day for Leo. He studied English in the morning, then he played football with friends. In the evening, he walked to a restaurant and he enjoyed a nice dinner.

Comprehension

What did Diego do in the afternoon?

Who called their sister?

What did Leo do in the evening?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- relaxing
not busy, calm and easy
- enjoyed
liked doing something a lot (past)

- washed
cleaned with water (past)
- studied
learned about a subject (past)

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Was your yesterday more like Diego's, Hana's or Leo's?
Answer key: Model: My yesterday was like Hana's. I stayed at home and I watched a film.
- What did you cook or eat yesterday?
Answer key: Model: I cooked pasta for dinner.

People Cooked More at Home Last Year

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about a change in people's evening habits.

Last year, many people changed their evening habits. A new study looked at 2,000 families. It found that people cooked more, and they watched more films at home.

Before, many people worked late and ate in restaurants. Last year, they finished work earlier and they cooked simple meals — pasta, soup and rice were popular.

People also watched more series and films together. 'We watched a film almost every night,' one mother said. 'We talked more, and we enjoyed the evenings.' Experts say simple evenings at home can bring families closer.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: How families changed their evening habits last year.
- What did families do more of at home?
Answer key: They cooked more and watched more films together.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- How many families were in the study?
Answer key: 2,000 families.
- Name two popular meals people cooked.
Answer key: Pasta and soup (also rice).
- What did the mother say about films?
Answer key: They watched a film almost every night, and they talked more.

3. GLOSSARY

habit

something you do often and regularly

study

a piece of research that looks for information

popular

liked by many people

expert

a person who knows a lot about a subject

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- What did you cook last night?
- Do you watch films or series with your family? How often?

3. Vocabulary · Everyday past activities

SET A

cook / cooked

prepare food

clean / cleaned

make a place tidy

watch / watched

look at a film or TV

listen / listened

hear music or a person carefully

study / studied

learn a subject

walk / walked, talk / talked, play / played

more common regular verbs

SET B

What did you do yesterday?

ask about someone's past day

I stayed at home.

a common answer for a quiet day

Did you enjoy it?

ask if someone liked an activity

It was fun / boring / tiring.

answer about an activity

Practice

Complete with ONE word (past simple).

- I cooked (cook) dinner last night.
- She cleaned (clean) her room yesterday.
- We watched (watch) a great film.
- He studied (study) English for two hours.
- They played (play) football on Saturday.

3b. What goes together?

Match the verb with the usual object.

- cooked
dinner
- cleaned
the kitchen
- watched
a film
- listened to
music
- played
football

4. Grammar · Past simple: regular verbs

Form: verb + -ed

work worked · cook cooked · watch watched.

Spelling: verb + -e

live lived · like liked (only add -d).

Spelling: consonant + y -ied

study studied · carry carried. But: play played (vowel + y).

Spelling: double the consonant

stop stopped (short vowel + one consonant).

Negative: didn't + base verb

I didn't cook dinner. She didn't clean the house.

Questions: did + base verb

Did you cook dinner? Did she clean the house? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Time expressions

yesterday, last night, last week, two days ago, in 2020.

4a. Write the past simple

Write the past simple form of the verb.

- work ____
Answer key: worked
- study ____
Answer key: studied
- live ____
Answer key: lived
- stop ____
Answer key: stopped
- play ____
Answer key: played
- watch ____
Answer key: watched

4b. Make it negative

Write the sentence with didn't.

- I cooked dinner. (negative)
Answer key: I didn't cook dinner.
- She cleaned the house. (negative)
Answer key: She didn't clean the house.
- They played football. (negative)
Answer key: They didn't play football.
- We studied English. (negative)
Answer key: We didn't study English.

4c. Make questions

Write a question with did.

- you / watch / a film / last night
Answer key: Did you watch a film last night?
- she / cook / dinner
Answer key: Did she cook dinner?
- they / study / for the test
Answer key: Did they study for the test?
- what / you / do / yesterday
Answer key: What did you do yesterday?

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the pictures. Write 4–5 sentences about her Saturday. Use the past simple.

5. Listening · A phone call about the weekend

Yusuf calls his friend Grace to talk about last weekend. Listen for the activities and the times.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- Do you call your friends to talk about the weekend?
- What do you usually talk about?

First listen — gist

- What did Grace do last weekend?
Answer key: She stayed at home and relaxed.
- What did Yusuf do last weekend?
Answer key: He visited his parents and cooked with his mother.

Second listen — detail

- What did Grace watch on Saturday?
Answer key: Two films.
- What did Grace cook on Sunday?
Answer key: A cake.
- Where did Yusuf travel to?
Answer key: His parents' house in the countryside.

- What did Yusuf cook with his mother?

Answer key: A traditional soup.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What did you get up to?
an informal way to ask about the weekend
- I just relaxed.
say you did nothing special
- That sounds lovely.
react positively to news
- We cooked together.
say two people did an activity

6. Speaking · Yesterday's story

Work in pairs. Tell your partner about yesterday using the past simple. Ask follow-up questions with did.

- A normal day
A: Tell your partner four things you did yesterday.
B: Ask two follow-up questions with 'Did you...?'
- The weekend
A: Describe an activity you enjoyed last weekend.
B: Ask 'Did you enjoy it?' and 'What time did you finish?'

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What did you cook last week?
- Did you watch a good film recently?
- What did you study yesterday?
- Did you clean your home this week?

6c. Mini presentation · My last free day

Talk for 1 minute about your last free day.

- What you did in the morning
- What you did in the afternoon
- What you did in the evening
- One activity you enjoyed
- One sentence about how you felt

7. Writing · Yesterday

Write 40–50 words about yesterday. Use at least four regular past simple verbs and one time expression (in the morning, in the evening, etc.).

WORKBOOK

Unit 9B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I cooked dinner for my family yesterday.
- She cleaned her flat on Saturday morning.
- We watched a good film last night.
- He studied English for two hours yesterday.
- They played football in the park.
- I listened to music while I cooked.
- We walked to the restaurant because it was near.

2. Present or past simple?

Complete with the correct form.

- I usually ___ (cook) dinner, and yesterday I ___ (cook) pasta.
Answer key: cook / cooked
- She ___ (study) every day.
Answer key: studies
- Yesterday, he ___ (watch) a film.
Answer key: watched
- Last week, they ___ (play) tennis.
Answer key: played
- I ___ (clean) my room every Saturday.
Answer key: clean
- We ___ (walk) to work this morning.
Answer key: walked
- She ___ (listen) to music every evening.
Answer key: listens

3. Correct spelling of the past form?

Choose the correct past simple form.

study

stop

live

play

watch

carry

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I cook dinner yesterday.
Answer key: I cooked dinner yesterday.
- She studied for the test.
Answer key: She studied for the test.

- Did you watched the film?
Answer key: Did you watch the film?
- They didn't played football.
Answer key: They didn't play football.
- He don't cleaned his room.
Answer key: He didn't clean his room.
- We walk to the shop yesterday.
Answer key: We walked to the shop yesterday.

5. Listening · Yesterday's activities

Three people talk about yesterday. Listen for the activities and times.

- Speaker 1: what did she do in the morning?
Answer key: She cleaned the house.
- Speaker 2: what did he cook?
Answer key: A traditional soup, with his mother.
- Speaker 3: what did she watch?
Answer key: Two films, on Saturday afternoon.

6. Writing · A busy day

Write 40–50 words about a busy day last week. Use at least four regular past simple verbs and one negative form with didn't.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which -ed spelling rule is difficult for you? Give one example.
Answer key: Model: The -y to -ied rule. Example: 'study' becomes 'studied'.
- Write three things you did yesterday.
Answer key: Model: I cooked dinner, I cleaned the kitchen and I watched TV.

UNIT 10A

I like dancing

By the end you will...

- Talk about free time activities with like/love/hate + -ing
- Use the -ing form correctly after like, love, hate and enjoy
- Ask and answer 'What do you like doing in your free time?'
- Give short reasons with 'because'
- Talk about your favourite hobby in a short presentation

Warm-up · Free time

Think about your week. Answer with short sentences.

- What do you do in your free time?
- Do you have much free time in a normal week?
- Name one activity you never do, but you want to try.

1. Lead-in · Free time: A or B?

Choose A or B. Use 'I like... -ing' and 'I don't like... -ing'.

- WOULD YOU RATHER...
 - A. Dancing at a party with friends.
 - B. Reading a good book at home.
 - Use: I love / I quite like / I don't like
- WOULD YOU RATHER...
 - A. Cooking dinner for six people.
 - B. Eating in a restaurant.
 - Use: because it's fun / easy / relaxing
- WOULD YOU RATHER...
 - A. Playing football on Sunday morning.
 - B. Swimming in the sea.
 - Use: I'm good at... / I'm not good at...

Find one classmate with the same answers as you.

2. Reading · Three hobbies, three people

Sara loves dancing. Every Friday, she goes to a dance class in the city centre. 'I love dancing because it makes me happy,' she says. 'I don't like sitting at home all evening.'

Tom likes cooking. On Sundays, he cooks a big meal for his family. He hates cooking alone, so his sister often helps him. 'I enjoy cooking with music in the kitchen,' he says.

Mei doesn't like sport. She loves reading and painting. 'I like quiet hobbies,' she says. 'I hate running, but I love a good book on a rainy day.'

Comprehension

What does Sara love?

Who helps Tom cook?

What does Mei hate?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- a dance class
a lesson where you learn to dance
- alone
with no other person
- quiet
calm, not noisy
- rainy day
a day when it rains a lot

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Are you more like Sara, Tom or Mei?
Answer key: Model: I'm more like Mei. I love reading and I don't like sport.
- Do you prefer quiet hobbies or active hobbies?
Answer key: Model: I prefer active hobbies. I love swimming and dancing.

The Most Popular Free-Time Activities in the World

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about the hobbies people love most around the world.

What do people like doing in their free time? A new study asks this question in twenty countries. The answer is simple: people love watching TV and listening to music. These two activities are number one almost everywhere.

Sport is also very popular. Many people enjoy playing football, running or going to the gym. In some countries, people love swimming. In cold countries, people often like winter sports.

The study also finds something interesting: young people love video games, but older people prefer reading or gardening. One researcher says, 'People's hobbies change with age, but everyone needs time to relax and do something they love.'

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: A study about people's favourite free-time activities around the world.
- What are the two most popular activities?
Answer key: Watching TV and listening to music.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- Which sports are popular, according to the text?
Answer key: Football, running, going to the gym, swimming and winter sports.
- What do young people love?
Answer key: Video games.
- What do older people prefer?
Answer key: Reading or gardening.
- What does the researcher say about hobbies?
Answer key: Hobbies change with age, but everyone needs time to relax.

3. GLOSSARY

a study

research that asks questions and finds answers

popular

many people like it

gardening

growing plants and flowers

researcher

a person who does a study

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Are your hobbies the same as your parents' hobbies?
- Do you prefer watching TV, listening to music or playing sport?

3. Vocabulary · Free time activities

SET A

dancing

moving to music

cooking

making food

swimming

moving in water

painting

making a picture with colours

playing video games

using a console or a computer to play

going to the gym

doing exercise indoors

SET B

What do you like doing in your free time?

ask about hobbies

I love it because...

give a reason for a hobby

I'm not really into that.

say you don't like something, politely

Me too!

say you agree

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- I love dancing (dance) at parties.
- She hates cooking (cook) alone.
- We enjoy swimming (swim) in summer.
- He likes reading (read) before bed.
- They love playing (play) football.

3b. Where do you do it?

Match the activity with the usual place.

- swimming
at the pool
- dancing
at a dance class
- cooking
in the kitchen
- reading
at home or in a library
- playing football
at the park

4. Grammar · like/love/hate + -ing

like/love/hate + -ing

After like, love, hate and enjoy, we use the -ing form of the verb: I like dancing. She loves cooking. We hate waiting.

Spelling: + -ing

Most verbs: add -ing read reading, cook cooking.

Spelling: drop -e

Verbs ending in -e drop the -e: dance dancing, write writing.

Spelling: double the consonant

Short verbs (one vowel + one consonant) double the last letter: swim swimming, run running.

Negative

I don't like running. She doesn't like cooking.

Questions

What do you like doing? Do you like dancing? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

like + noun

You can also use like with a noun: I like football. I like music.

4a. Write the -ing form

Write the correct -ing form of the verb.

- dance ____
Answer key: dancing

- swim ____
Answer key: swimming
- read ____
Answer key: reading
- run ____
Answer key: running
- write ____
Answer key: writing
- cook ____
Answer key: cooking

4b. Complete the sentence

Complete with like/love/hate + the correct -ing form.

- I ____ (love / dance) at weddings.
Answer key: love dancing
- She ____ (hate / cook) fish.
Answer key: hates cooking
- We ____ (like / swim) in the sea.
Answer key: like swimming
- He ____ (love / play) video games.
Answer key: loves playing
- They ____ (hate / wait) in queues.
Answer key: hate waiting

4c. Make questions and short answers

Write the question with 'like doing', then a short answer.

- you / dance
Answer key: Do you like dancing? — Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- she / cook
Answer key: Does she like cooking? — Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
- they / run
Answer key: Do they like running? — Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about what the people like doing. Use 'like/love/hate + -ing'.

5. Listening · A survey about free time

A researcher, Kate, asks Ben about his free time for a survey. Listen for his hobbies and his reasons.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you say when someone asks about your hobbies?
- Do you like surveys? Why or why not?

First listen — gist

- What is the conversation about?
Answer key: A survey about free time activities.
- Does Ben have a favourite hobby?
Answer key: Yes, dancing.

Second listen — detail

- What does Ben love doing?
Answer key: Dancing, because it's good exercise and it's fun.
- What does Ben like doing on Sundays?
Answer key: Cooking with his mother.
- What does Ben hate doing?
Answer key: Cleaning his room.
- How many days a week does Ben dance?
Answer key: Two days a week.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- Can I ask you some questions?
start a survey politely
- What do you like doing?
ask about hobbies
- How often do you do it?
ask about frequency
- Thanks for your time.
end a survey politely

6. Speaking · What do you like doing?

Work in pairs. Ask and answer about free time activities. Give a reason with 'because'.

- A survey about free time
A: Ask your partner three questions about hobbies.
B: Answer with like/love/hate + -ing and a reason.
- Planning a weekend activity
A: Suggest an activity you love doing.
B: Say if you like it too, or say what you prefer.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What do you love doing at the weekend?
- What do you hate doing at home?
- Do you prefer quiet or active hobbies?
- What is a hobby you want to try?

6c. Mini presentation · My favourite hobby

Talk for one minute about your favourite hobby.

- Name the hobby: 'I love...'

- Say when and where you do it
- Say why you love it
- Say one thing you don't like doing
- Finish: 'That's my favourite hobby.'

7. Writing · My free time

Write 40–50 words about your free time. Say what you like, love and hate doing, and give one reason with 'because'.

WORKBOOK

Unit 10A Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I love dancing — I go to a class every Friday.
- She enjoys cooking meals for her family on Sundays.
- We like swimming in the sea in summer.
- He hates sport, but he loves painting pictures.
- I like reading before I go to sleep.
- She goes to the gym three times a week.
- I love dancing because it makes me happy.

2. -ing form or not?

Complete with the correct -ing form of the verb.

- I like ___ (dance) at parties.
Answer key: dancing
- She loves ___ (swim) in the sea.
Answer key: swimming
- We hate ___ (wait) in queues.
Answer key: waiting
- He enjoys ___ (write) short stories.
Answer key: writing
- They like ___ (run) in the park.
Answer key: running
- I love ___ (read) on Sundays.
Answer key: reading
- She hates ___ (cook) fish.
Answer key: cooking

3. Like, love or hate?

Choose the option that matches the smiley face description.

- :) :) — 'I ___ dancing.'
- :) — 'I ___ cooking.'
- :(— 'I ___ cleaning.'
- :) :) — 'She ___ painting.'
- :(— 'He ___ running.'
- :) — 'We ___ swimming.'

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I like dance music.
Answer key: I like dancing to music.
- She loves to swimming.
Answer key: She loves swimming.

- He hate cooking.
Answer key: He hates cooking.
- Do you like to dancing?
Answer key: Do you like dancing?
- They enjoys playing football.
Answer key: They enjoy playing football.
- I no like running.
Answer key: I don't like running.

5. Listening · Three hobbies

Three people talk about their hobbies. Listen for the activity and the reason.

- Speaker 1: what does she love doing?
Answer key: Dancing, because it makes her feel free.
- Speaker 2: what does he hate doing?
Answer key: Cleaning his room, because it's boring.
- Speaker 3: what does she like doing on rainy days?
Answer key: Reading and painting at home.

6. Writing · My hobbies

Write 40–50 words about your hobbies. Use like/love/hate + -ing and give at least one reason with 'because'.

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Which -ing spellings are difficult for you? Write two examples.
Answer key: Model: 'Swimming' and 'writing' are difficult for me. I forget the double letter or the missing 'e'.
- Write three activities with like, love or hate.
Answer key: Model: I love dancing, I like reading and I hate running.

UNIT 10B

I'm going to travel

By the end you will...

- Talk about future plans with 'going to'
- Use 'would like to' to talk about wishes and dreams
- Ask 'What are you going to do?' and answer naturally
- Talk about holiday and weekend plans
- Give a short presentation about a future plan

Warm-up · This weekend

Think about your plans. Answer with short sentences.

- What are you going to do this weekend?
- Do you have plans for tonight?
- Name one place you would like to visit one day.

1. Lead-in · Your plans and your dreams

Ask and answer. Use 'going to' for plans and 'would like to' for dreams.

- What are you going to do this evening?
Answer key: Example: I'm going to watch a film with my sister.
- Where are you going to travel next year?
Answer key: Example: I'm going to travel to Italy in July.
- What would you like to learn in the future?
Answer key: Example: I'd like to learn to play the piano.
- What are you going to do with your English this year?
Answer key: Example: I'm going to study twenty minutes every day.
- Which country would you like to live in? Why?
Answer key: Example: I'd like to live in Portugal, because I love the sea.

Tell the class one plan and one dream of your partner.

2. Reading · Summer plans

Anna and her friends are talking about the summer. Anna is going to travel to Portugal. 'I'm going to stay with my cousin in Lisbon,' she says. 'I would like to see the beaches too.'

Marco isn't going to travel this summer. He's going to work in his uncle's restaurant. 'I'm going to save money,' he says. 'Next year, I would like to travel to Japan.'

Leila is going to study for an exam in August. It isn't a fun plan, but it's important. 'After the exam, I'm going to relax for two weeks,' she says. 'I would like to go camping with my family.'

Comprehension

Where is Anna going to travel?

What is Marco going to do this summer?

What does Leila want to do after her exam?

2b. Words in the texts

Match the word with the meaning.

- a cousin
the child of your aunt or uncle
- to save money
to keep money and not spend it
- an exam
a test at school or university
- to go camping
to sleep outside in a tent

2c. Talk about the texts

Answer in one or two sentences.

- Whose summer plan is most similar to yours: Anna's, Marco's or Leila's?
Answer key: Model: My plan is like Marco's. I'm going to work this summer.
- Would you like to travel to Portugal or Japan? Why?
Answer key: Model: I would like to travel to Japan because I love Japanese food and culture.

Why More People Are Planning Slow Holidays

Source: Apex English · graded news-style report · Original text written for Apex English (A1 graded reader)

A short report about a new kind of holiday plan.

Many travellers are changing their holiday plans. In the past, people wanted to visit five cities in one week. Now, more people would like to visit only one place and stay longer.

This new style is called 'slow travel'. Travellers are going to stay in one town for two or three weeks. They are going to learn about local food, meet local people and relax.

'I'm going to spend a whole month in one small village this year,' says traveller Emma Clarke. 'I don't want to run from place to place. I would like to really know one place well.' Travel companies say slow holidays are going to be very popular next year.

1. READ FOR GIST

- What is the text about?
Answer key: A new travel style called 'slow travel'.
- What is different about slow travel?
Answer key: Travellers stay in one place longer instead of visiting many cities.

2. READ FOR DETAIL

- What did travellers do in the past?
Answer key: They visited five cities in one week.
- How long are slow travellers going to stay in one town?
Answer key: Two or three weeks.
- Where is Emma Clarke going to spend a month?
Answer key: In one small village.
- What do travel companies think about slow holidays?
Answer key: They think slow holidays are going to be very popular next year.

3. GLOSSARY

a traveller

a person who travels

local
from that place
a village
a very small town
slow travel
visiting fewer places, but staying longer

4. DISCUSS IN PAIRS

- Would you like a slow holiday, or do you prefer to visit many places?
- Where would you like to spend a whole month?

3. Vocabulary · Plans and travel

SET A

to travel
to go to another place, often far away
to save money
to keep money for later
to move house
to go and live in a new home
to start a new job
to begin work at a new company
to visit family
to go and see relatives
to relax
to rest and not work

SET B

What are you going to do this weekend?
ask about a near plan
I would like to...
talk about a wish or a dream
Do you have any plans?
ask in a general way
That sounds great!
react positively to a plan

Practice

Complete with ONE word.

- I'm going to travel to Spain next year.
- She would like to learn French.

- We are going to visit our grandparents.
- He is going to save money for a car.
- They would like to move to a bigger city.

3b. Plan + activity

Match the plan with the typical activity.

- a holiday plan
visit new places and relax
- a study plan
read books and take notes
- a work plan
start a new job or project
- a money plan
save and spend carefully

4. Grammar · going to & would like to

going to (plans)

We use 'be going to' + verb for plans and intentions: I'm going to travel. She's going to study.

Negative

I'm not going to travel. He isn't going to work this weekend.

Questions

Are you going to travel? What are you going to do tonight?

would like to (wishes)

We use 'would like to' + verb to talk about wishes, more polite than 'want to': I would like to visit Japan.

Short form

I would like to I'd like to. She would like to She'd like to.

Questions with would like to

Would you like to travel? Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

going to vs would like to

'Going to' = a real plan. 'Would like to' = a wish, maybe not planned yet: I'm going to travel to Italy in July (a plan). I'd like to visit Japan one day (a wish).

4a. Complete with going to

Complete with the correct form of 'going to' + verb.

- I ____ (travel) to France next month.
Answer key: am going to travel
- She ____ (not / work) this weekend.
Answer key: isn't going to work
- ____ you ____ (study) tonight?
Answer key: Are you going to study?

- They ____ (visit) their grandparents on Sunday.
Answer key: are going to visit
- He ____ (not / save) money this year.
Answer key: isn't going to save

4b. Write with would like to

Write the sentence with 'would like to'.

- I / visit / Japan
Answer key: I would like to visit Japan. (I'd like to visit Japan.)
- she / learn / to swim
Answer key: She would like to learn to swim.
- we / travel / around the world
Answer key: We would like to travel around the world.
- you / move / to a new city?
Answer key: Would you like to move to a new city?

4c. going to or would like to?

Choose the correct phrase for the sentence.

- I have a ticket. I ____ (going to / would like to) fly to Rome on Friday.
Answer key: am going to
- One day, I ____ (going to / would like to) travel to space, but it's just a dream.
Answer key: would like to
- We ____ (going to / would like to) start our new plan tomorrow — it's ready.
Answer key: are going to
- He ____ (going to / would like to) learn a new language, but he hasn't decided which one.
Answer key: would like to

Look at the picture and use the grammar you just studied

Look at the picture. Write 4–5 sentences about the family's plans. Use 'going to' and 'would like to'.

5. Listening · Planning a trip

Laura calls her friend Jack to talk about their summer holiday plans. Listen for their plans and their wishes.

Two voices — no narrator introduction.

Before you listen

- What do you say when you plan a trip with a friend?
- Do you prefer to plan early or at the last minute?

First listen — gist

- What are Laura and Jack talking about?
Answer key: Their plans for the summer holiday.
- Do they agree on a place?
Answer key: Yes, they decide to go to Greece.

Second listen — detail

- Where is Laura going to go first, before she calls Jack?
Answer key: She was thinking about Portugal.
- What would Jack like to do in Greece?
Answer key: Swim in the sea and visit old ruins.
- When are they going to travel?
Answer key: In August.
- What is Laura going to do this week?
Answer key: Look for cheap flights.

5b. Useful language

Match the phrase with the use.

- What are you going to do this summer?
ask about a holiday plan
- I'd like to go somewhere warm.
say a general wish
- Let's go together!
suggest doing something together
- I'll look for flights.
offer to do a task

6. Speaking · What are you going to do?

Work in pairs. Talk about your near plans with 'going to' and your dreams with 'would like to'.

- Planning next weekend
A: Ask your partner about their plans for next weekend.
B: Answer with 'going to' and give one detail.
- Talking about dreams
A: Ask your partner about a place they would like to visit.
B: Answer with 'would like to' and say why.

6b. Talk together

Ask and answer in pairs.

- What are you going to do tonight?
- Where would you like to travel one day?
- Are you going to study English next year?
- What is one thing you would like to learn?

6c. Mini presentation · My next plan

Talk for one minute about a real plan and a dream for the future.

- A real plan: 'I'm going to...'
- When and where
- A dream: 'I would like to...'
- Why you would like this
- Finish: 'I'm excited about it.'

7. Writing · My future plans

Write 40–50 words about your future. Use 'going to' for one real plan and 'would like to' for one dream. Say why.

WORKBOOK

Unit 10B Workbook

1. Vocabulary gap-fill

Complete each sentence with ONE word from the box.

- I'm going to travel to Portugal next month.
- She wants to save money for a new car.
- They are going to move house next year.
- We would like to visit our grandparents soon.
- After the exam, I'm going to relax for a week.
- He is going to start a new job in June.
- Do you have any plans for the summer?

2. going to or would like to?

Complete the sentence with the correct phrase.

- I have a ticket. I ___ fly to Rome on Monday.
Answer key: am going to
- One day, she ___ travel to space, but it's just a dream.
Answer key: would like to
- We ___ start the new plan tomorrow — it's ready.
Answer key: are going to
- He ___ learn a new language, but he hasn't decided which one.
Answer key: would like to
- They ___ visit their cousin next weekend.
Answer key: are going to
- I ___ see the Great Wall of China one day.
Answer key: would like to

3. Real plan or dream?

Choose the correct type for the sentence.

'I'm going to fly to Spain on Friday.'

'I'd like to visit the moon one day.'

'We're going to start work at nine tomorrow.'

'She would like to learn to fly a plane.'

'They are going to move house in July.'

4. Find and fix the mistake

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Write it correctly.

- I going to travel next week.
Answer key: I'm going to travel next week.
- She would like visit Japan.
Answer key: She would like to visit Japan.
- We are going to studying tonight.
Answer key: We are going to study tonight.
- Are you going travel this summer?
Answer key: Are you going to travel this summer?

- He like to learn Spanish one day.
Answer key: He would like to learn Spanish one day.
- They isn't going to work tomorrow.
Answer key: They aren't going to work tomorrow.

5. Listening · Three plans

Three people talk about their future plans. Listen for the plan and the time.

- Speaker 1: what is he going to do next month?
Answer key: Travel to Greece with his sister.
- Speaker 2: what would she like to do one day?
Answer key: Learn to fly a plane.
- Speaker 3: when is she going to start her new job?
Answer key: Next Monday.

6. Writing · My holiday plan

Write 40–50 words about your next holiday. Say what you are going to do (a real plan) and one thing you would like to do (a dream).

7. Reflection

Answer in one or two sentences.

- When do you use 'going to' and when do you use 'would like to'? Give one example of each.
Answer key: Model: I use 'going to' for real plans: I'm going to travel in August. I use 'would like to' for dreams: I'd like to visit Australia one day.
- Write three plans for next week using 'going to'.
Answer key: Model: I'm going to study, I'm going to visit my family and I'm going to relax on Sunday.

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 1

Colloquial English 1: Saying hello

Your first real conversation: say hello, give your name, say where you are from.

Match question and answer

- Hello! What's your name?

I'm Marco. And you?

- Where are you from?

I'm from Italy.

- How are you?

I'm fine, thank you.

- Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you too.

- Goodbye!

Bye! See you tomorrow.

What do you say?

Someone says 'Hello, I'm Ana.' You say...

You want to know the country. You ask...

'How are you?' — Good answer:

You leave the room. You say...

At the school reception

Read the conversation aloud with a partner (or read both parts yourself).

Sofia: Good morning! Welcome to Apex English. What's your name?

Marco: Hello. My name is Marco. Marco Rossi.

Sofia: Nice to meet you, Marco. Where are you from?

Marco: I'm from Italy, from Turin.

Sofia: Great. And your phone number, please?

Marco: It's oh-nine-one, four-five-six, seven-eight-two.

Sofia: Thank you. Your class is in room three. See you at six o'clock.

Marco: Thank you very much. Goodbye!

- What is the student's full name?

Answer key: Marco Rossi.

- Where is he from?

Answer key: From Italy — from Turin.

- What room is his class in?

Answer key: Room three.

Now you speak

Speak for about 60 seconds. Use each of these at least once:

- say hello and give your name
- ask 'And you?' / 'What's your name?'
- say your country and city
- say your phone number slowly
- say goodbye politely

Write full sentences

- Write 3 sentences about you: your name, your country, your city.

Answer key: Model: My name is Ana. I'm from Brazil. I'm from São Paulo.

- Write two questions you can ask a new classmate.

Answer key: Model: What's your name? Where are you from?

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 2

Colloquial English 2 & 3: Things and people

Ask about objects, show photos of your family, and use 'this / that' with confidence.

Match question and answer

- What's this in English?
It's a key.
- Is this your bag?
No, it isn't. It's Ana's bag.
- Who's this in the photo?
That's my sister, Lucia.
- How old is he?
He's twelve.
- Whose phone is this?
It's mine — sorry!

What do you say?

One book, two...

___ apple, please.

'Who is she?' — 'She's ___ mother.'

The bag of Ana =

Point at something far away:

Looking at photos on a phone

Read the conversation aloud with a partner (or read both parts yourself).

Ana: Look, these are photos from my birthday.

Tom: Nice! Who's this woman?

Ana: That's my mother. Her name is Rosa. She's fifty-two.

Tom: And this boy?

Ana: That's my brother's son — my nephew. He's six.

Tom: What's that on the table? Is it a cake?

Ana: Yes, it's an orange cake. It's my grandmother's recipe.

Tom: It looks great!

- Who is Rosa?
Answer key: Ana's mother.
- How old is Ana's nephew?
Answer key: He's six.
- What is on the table?
Answer key: An orange cake — her grandmother's recipe.

Now you speak

Speak for about 60 seconds. Use each of these at least once:

- show 3 photos (real or imaginary) on your phone
- say who the people are (my mother, my friend...)
- say one age (He's / She's ...)
- ask your partner: 'Who's this?' and 'What's this?'

Write full sentences

- Describe three people in your family: name, who they are, and age.

Answer key: Model: This is my father. His name is Paulo and he's sixty. This is my sister Julia — she's twenty-five. And this is my son. He's four.

- Write about three things in your bag today.

Answer key: Model: In my bag I have a phone, two books and an umbrella. The umbrella is my mother's.

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 3

Colloquial English 4 & 5: Times and jobs

Talk about your day, ask about routines and say what people do for a living.

Match question and answer

- What time do you start work?
At half past eight.
- What do you do?
I'm a nurse. I work at the hospital.
- Do you work on Saturdays?
No, I don't. I'm free at weekends.
- What time is it?
It's a quarter to six.
- Does she like her job?
Yes, she does. She loves it.

What do you say?

I ___ up at seven o'clock.

She ___ in a school.

___ you have lunch at home?

He ___ coffee. He only drinks tea.

I ___ work on Sundays.

A short chat in the office kitchen

Read the conversation aloud with a partner (or read both parts yourself).

Pedro: Good morning! Coffee?

Elena: Yes, please. I always need coffee at nine.

Pedro: What time do you start?

Elena: At eight thirty. And I finish at five. What about you?

Pedro: I start at ten, but I sometimes work in the evening.

Elena: Do you work on Saturdays?

Pedro: No, I don't. My wife works on Saturdays — she's a doctor.

Elena: That's hard. My husband is a teacher, so we're free together.

- What time does Elena start and finish work?
Answer key: She starts at 8.30 and finishes at 5.
- What does Pedro's wife do?
Answer key: She's a doctor and she works on Saturdays.
- When does Pedro sometimes work?
Answer key: In the evening.

Now you speak

Speak for about 60 seconds. Use each of these at least once:

- ask and answer 'What do you do?'
- say two times in your day (I get up at... / I have lunch at...)
- use one frequency adverb (always / usually / never)
- ask 'Do you work at weekends?'

Write full sentences

- Describe your normal day in 4 sentences with times.

Answer key: Model: I get up at six thirty. I start work at eight and I have lunch at one. In the evening I usually cook dinner at seven. I go to bed at eleven.

- Write about one person in your family: their job and one thing they do every day.

Answer key: Model: My sister is a nurse. She works at a hospital in the city and she starts at seven in the morning. She always drinks tea before work.

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 4

Colloquial English 6 & 7: In a café, in the street

Order food and drink, ask for prices and ask for simple directions.

Match question and answer

- Can I help you?
Yes, I'd like a coffee, please.
- How much is it?
It's two euros fifty.
- Anything else?
No, thank you. That's all.
- Excuse me, where's the station?
It's next to the bank, on the left.
- Is it far?
No, it's five minutes on foot.

What do you say?

___ a café near here.

___ any milk in the fridge?

I'd like ___ water, please.

The bank is ___ the supermarket and the school.

I ___ drive, but I ___ ride a bike.

A coffee and a question

Read the conversation aloud with a partner (or read both parts yourself).

Waiter: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Clara: Yes, I'd like a coffee and a cheese sandwich, please.

Waiter: Big coffee or small?

Clara: Small, please. How much is it?

Waiter: Four euros twenty.

Clara: Here you are. Excuse me, is there a pharmacy near here?

Waiter: Yes, there's one in front of the church. Go straight on and turn left.

Clara: Is it far?

Waiter: No, three minutes on foot.

- What does Clara order?
Answer key: A small coffee and a cheese sandwich.
- How much does she pay?
Answer key: Four euros twenty.
- Where is the pharmacy?
Answer key: In front of the church — straight on, then left.

Now you speak

Speak for about 60 seconds. Use each of these at least once:

- order two things in a café
- ask for the price
- ask for directions to one place in town

- say thank you and goodbye

Write full sentences

- Write your order in a café today, in 3 sentences.

*Answer key: Model: Good morning. I'd like a small coffee and an orange juice, please. How much is it?
Thank you — have a nice day.*

- Describe the way from your house to the nearest supermarket in 3 sentences.

Answer key: Model: Go out of my building and turn right. Go straight on for two minutes. The supermarket is next to the pharmacy, opposite the bus stop.

COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH 5

Colloquial English 8 & 9: Right now & last weekend

Say what is happening now, and tell someone about your weekend in simple past sentences.

Match question and answer

- What are you doing?
I'm waiting for the bus.
- Where are you?
I'm at the station.
- How was your weekend?
It was really nice, thanks.
- What did you do?
I visited my parents.
- Was the weather good?
Yes, it was hot and sunny.

What do you say?

Look! She ___ a red coat.

'What are you doing?' — 'I ___ lunch.'

Last Saturday I ___ at home.

We ___ a film yesterday.

My parents ___ very happy on Sunday.

A phone call on Monday morning

Read the conversation aloud with a partner (or read both parts yourself).

Nina: Hi Luis! Where are you? It's very noisy.

Luis: I'm walking to the office. It's raining and I'm looking for a taxi.

Nina: Oh no. How was your weekend?

Luis: It was great. On Saturday I played football with my cousins.

Nina: And on Sunday?

Luis: We travelled to the beach. The weather was perfect. What about you?

Nina: My weekend was quiet. I watched two films and I cooked a big lunch for my family.

Luis: That sounds nice. OK, my taxi is here — talk later!

- What is Luis doing now?
Answer key: He's walking to the office and looking for a taxi. It's raining.
- What did he do on Saturday?
Answer key: He played football with his cousins.
- What did Nina do at the weekend?
Answer key: She watched two films and cooked a big lunch.

Now you speak

Speak for about 60 seconds. Use each of these at least once:

- call your partner and say where you are and what you are doing
- ask 'How was your weekend?'
- say two things you did (I visited... / I watched...)
- say one thing about the weather last weekend

Write full sentences

- Write 3 sentences about what is happening around you right now.

Answer key: Model: I'm sitting in my kitchen and I'm drinking tea. My son is playing with the dog. Outside it's raining.

- Write about your last weekend in 4 sentences (past simple).

Answer key: Model: Last weekend was very relaxed. On Saturday I visited my grandmother and we cooked together. On Sunday I walked in the park with a friend. The weather was cold but sunny.

REVISE & CHECK · UNITS 1-2

Revise & Check · Units 1-2

Choose the correct option

Hello! ___ Marco.

___ you from Spain?

She ___ my teacher.

They ___ from Brazil.

It's ___ umbrella.

Two ___, please.

___ are my books.

'Is he Italian?' — 'No, he ___.'

What ___ this in English?

I'm from Porto. ___?

Say the answer, then check

- The number after twelve.
Answer key: thirteen.
- A person from Japan is...
Answer key: Japanese.
- You open a door with it.
Answer key: a key.
- You write with it.
Answer key: a pen / a pencil.
- You say this in the morning.
Answer key: Good morning.
- The opposite of 'hello'.
Answer key: goodbye.

Self-check — say each one out loud

- say your name, country and city
- count from 1 to 20
- ask 'What's this in English?'
- use a / an correctly with 6 objects
- make plurals of 6 words
- say hello and goodbye politely

Answer in full sentences

- Introduce yourself in 3 sentences.
Answer key: Model: Hello, my name is Ana. I'm from Brazil, from Recife. I'm a student and I'm twenty-two.

- Write about four things on your desk now.

*Answer key: Model: On my desk there is a laptop and a phone. There are two books and a black pen.
It's an old desk, but I like it.*

REVISE & CHECK · UNITS 3-4

Revise & Check · Units 3-4

Choose the correct option

This is my brother. ___ name is Tom.

That's Ana. ___ mother is a nurse.

___ bag is this?

It's ___ car.

I ___ up at six every day.

We ___ dinner at eight.

___ you work on Mondays?

I ___ work at weekends.

The film starts ___ eight o'clock.

I go to the gym ___ Tuesdays.

Say the answer, then check

- Your father's brother.
Answer key: your uncle.
- Your sister's daughter.
Answer key: your niece.
- 12.30 in words.
Answer key: half past twelve.
- The first meal of the day.
Answer key: breakfast.
- The day after Wednesday.
Answer key: Thursday.
- You do this in the shower.
Answer key: wash / have a shower.

Self-check — say each one out loud

- name six family members
- use my / your / his / her correctly
- tell the time (o'clock, half past, quarter to)
- describe your daily routine with 5 verbs
- ask and answer 'Do you...?' questions
- say the seven days of the week

Answer in full sentences

- Write about two people in your family with one detail each.
Answer key: Model: My mother's name is Rosa and she's fifty-eight. She lives near me. My cousin Luis is twenty and he studies music in Lisbon.

- Describe your morning in 4 sentences with times.

Answer key: Model: I get up at half past six. I have breakfast at seven — coffee and bread. I leave home at eight and I start work at half past eight. I don't have time for the news in the morning.

REVISE & CHECK · UNITS 5-6

Revise & Check · Units 5-6

Choose the correct option

She ___ in a bank.

He ___ like fish.

___ your sister live in London?

He ___ goes to the cinema — maybe twice a year.

___ a supermarket near my house.

___ any eggs in the fridge?

I'd like ___ bread, please.

How ___ is a coffee here?

There aren't ___ apples.

'Does he work here?' — 'Yes, he ___.'

Say the answer, then check

- A person who works in a hospital with patients.

Answer key: a doctor / a nurse.

- A place where you buy bread.

Answer key: a bakery.

- A drink, hot, black or with milk.

Answer key: coffee / tea.

- You use this to pay.

Answer key: money / a card.

- The opposite of 'expensive'.

Answer key: cheap.

- The meal at the end of the day.

Answer key: dinner.

Self-check — say each one out loud

- talk about three jobs and workplaces
- use the -s ending correctly with he / she / it
- use always, usually, sometimes, never
- describe your kitchen with there is / there are
- order food and ask for the price
- say six food and drink words

Answer in full sentences

- Describe one person's job in 3 sentences (he/she form).

Answer key: Model: My friend Marta is a teacher. She works in a small school and she starts at eight o'clock. She loves her job, but she doesn't like the long meetings.

- Write about the food in your kitchen right now.

Answer key: Model: There is some bread and there are three eggs. There isn't any milk, so I drink black coffee today. There's also some fruit — two apples and a banana.

REVISE & CHECK · UNITS 7-8

Revise & Check · Units 7-8

Choose the correct option

The bank is ___ the café.

The keys are ___ the table.

The car is ___ the two houses.

I ___ swim very well.

She ___ drive — she has no licence.

Listen! The baby ___ .

What ___ you doing?

They ___ football in the park at the moment.

She's ___ a blue dress today.

It ___ a lot today — take an umbrella.

Say the answer, then check

- A place where you take a train.
Answer key: a station.
- You buy medicine here.
Answer key: a pharmacy / chemist's.
- You wear these on your feet.
Answer key: shoes / socks.
- The weather when there is a lot of water from the sky.
Answer key: rainy / it's raining.
- You wear it when it's cold.
Answer key: a coat / a jacket.
- Turn ___ or turn ___ (two directions).
Answer key: left / right.

Self-check — say each one out loud

- give simple directions to three places
- use six prepositions of place
- say three things you can and can't do
- describe what people are doing in a photo
- describe someone's clothes
- talk about today's weather

Answer in full sentences

- Describe a photo (real or imaginary) in 4 sentences using the present continuous.

Answer key: Model: In this photo my family is having lunch in the garden. My father is cooking and my mother is talking to my aunt. The children are running near the trees. The sun is shining and everybody is smiling.

- Write about three things you can do well and one thing you can't do.

Answer key: Model: I can cook quite well and I can drive. I can also swim, but not fast. I can't play any musical instrument, and I'd really like to learn the guitar.

REVISE & CHECK · UNITS 9-10

Revise & Check · Units 9-10

Choose the correct option

Last Sunday I ___ at home.

My parents ___ in Italy last year.

___ the film good?

I ___ TV yesterday evening.

We ___ to the beach on Saturday.

She ___ study last night.

I like ___ in the evening.

He hates ___ up early.

I'm ___ visit my cousin next month.

I ___ like to learn Spanish one day.

Say the answer, then check

- The day before today.
Answer key: yesterday.
- Two days after today (two words).
Answer key: the day after tomorrow.
- You do this in a swimming pool.
Answer key: swim / swimming.
- A place with sand and sea.
Answer key: the beach.
- The opposite of 'I loved it'.
Answer key: I hated it.
- Plans for the future: 'I'm ___ to...'
Answer key: going.

Self-check — say each one out loud

- talk about last weekend in 5 sentences
- use was / were correctly in questions
- use six regular past verbs
- say what you like and hate doing
- make three plans with 'going to'
- express a wish with 'I'd like to...'

Answer in full sentences

- Write about your last holiday in 4–5 sentences (past simple).

Answer key: Model: Last summer I travelled to the south with two friends. We stayed in a small hotel near the sea. Every morning we walked on the beach and in the evening we cooked together. The weather was hot and the food was amazing. It was a simple holiday, but I loved it.

- Write about three plans for the next six months.

Answer key: Model: I'm going to finish this English course in December. In January I'm going to start swimming lessons twice a week. I'd also like to visit my brother in Spain, maybe in March.