

MyGrammarLab

INTERMEDIATE
B1/B2



www.mygrammarlab.com

with key
suitable for self study

Mark Foley • Diane Hall

Before you start

- 1 Read the guidebook page. Look at the **highlighted** grammar examples.

PLACES TO VISIT

This is **the Hermitage Museum** in St Petersburg. It has one of **Europe's** greatest art collections. The Hermitage was built in **the eighteenth century**; but in **those** days it wasn't an art gallery, it was a royal palace. **The** palace was used by the Tsars until the revolution of 1917. The building is now **an enormous museum** which contains **art** from many different **countries**, but mainly from Italy and France.

Lots of **information is** available from the website:
www.hermitagemuseum.org

For phone numbers and opening times turn to **page 106**.



- 2 Now read the sentences and choose the correct words in *italics*. The **highlighted** grammar examples will help you.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Most museums encourage <i>familys</i> / <i>families</i> to visit them. | ➤ Unit 1 |
| 2 Did you visit any interesting museums in <i>asia</i> / <i>Asia</i> ? | ➤ Unit 1 |
| 3 'The tourist office gave me lots of advice.' 'Really? <i>Was it</i> / <i>Were they</i> useful?' | ➤ Unit 1 |
| 4 Which kind of <i>art</i> / <i>the art</i> do you prefer – paintings or sculpture? | ➤ Unit 2 |
| 5 We bought a sculpture and a painting from that gallery. <i>A</i> / <i>The</i> painting is in our living room. | ➤ Unit 2 |
| 6 It's <i>a beautiful</i> / <i>beautiful</i> picture. | ➤ Unit 3 |
| 7 There's a new exhibition at <i>National Gallery</i> / <i>the National Gallery</i> . | ➤ Unit 4 |
| 8 The picture was painted in <i>sixteenth</i> / <i>the sixteenth</i> century. | ➤ Unit 4 |
| 9 The best paintings are in <i>room</i> / <i>the room</i> 18. | ➤ Unit 4 |
| 10 In <i>those</i> / <i>these</i> days the royal family lived in the palace. | ➤ Unit 5 |

- 3 Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.

1 families 2 Asia 3 Was it 4 art 5 The 6 a beautiful 7 the National Gallery 8 the sixteenth 9 room 10 those

1 Nouns



Tourists enjoy **shopping** at the **British Museum**.
There are lots of **postcards** and **books** for sale.

1 Types of noun

Nouns are the words we use for

- people, things and places: *a tourist, a postcard, a museum*
- activities, ideas and feelings: *shopping, information, love*

When nouns are names of people, places, dates, events, languages, religions and books, plays or films, they begin with a **capital letter**:
Professor Grey, the British Museum, Glasgow, Africa, Monday, April, May Day, Russian, Spanish, Islam, 'The Lord of the Rings', 'War and Peace', 'Avatar'

Compound nouns, e.g. *bookshop, washing machine* ➤ Unit 98.1

2 Singular and plural nouns

Most nouns have a **singular** and **plural** form. To make plural forms

- add -s to most nouns: *books, postcards, days, houses*
- add -es to nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -o, -x and -z:
buses, dishes, watches, potatoes, boxes (BUT *videos, pianos*)
- for nouns ending in **consonant** + -y: *country* → *countries*
- for most nouns ending in -f or -fe: *life* → *lives* *thief* → *thieves*

Spelling rules ➤ page 350

A few plural forms are **irregular**, and some nouns do not change:

SINGULAR	<i>man</i>	<i>woman</i>	<i>child</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>tooth</i>
PLURAL	<i>men</i>	<i>women</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>feet</i>	<i>teeth</i>
SINGULAR AND PLURAL	<i>aircraft</i>	<i>series</i>	<i>fish</i>	<i>sheep</i>		



Pronunciation ➤ 1.02

3 Noun + verb

Some nouns end in -s but are singular, so we use a singular **verb**:

athletics economics gymnastics politics maths physics news

***Athletics** is an Olympic sport. Today's **news** isn't very exciting.*

Some nouns describe things with two parts, so they are plural:

jeans pants pyjamas shorts tights trousers glasses scissors

*These **jeans** are too tight. My **glasses** are broken.*

To talk about one or more of these things we can use *pair(s) of*:
*I need **a pair of trousers** and **three pairs of shorts**.*

Some nouns (e.g. *company, family, government, team*) describe groups of people. We use a singular OR plural verb when we are talking about the people in the group: *The Spanish team **is/are** playing brilliantly.* (all the Spanish players)
But we only use the singular verb when we are talking about the group as one thing:
~~✗ A football team **have** eleven players.~~ ✓ *A football team **has** eleven players.*

British and American English ► page 352



The group noun *police* is ALWAYS plural:
~~✗ The police **has** arrested the thieves.~~ ✓ *The police **have** arrested the thieves.*

4 Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns are things we can count:

How many museums are there in Paris? There are 10,000 paintings in the Louvre.

Uncountable nouns are things we can't count.

- food and drink: *bread, butter, meat, tea, coffee, milk, oil, pasta, salt, rice*
- materials: *water, oil, air, oxygen, metal, cotton, wood, plastic, paper*
- school subjects and languages: *geography, art, music, English, Spanish*
- ideas and feelings: *education, work, advice, beauty, love, knowledge, fun*
- activities: *shopping, cycling, swimming*
- groups of similar things: *furniture, luggage, money*

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
have a singular and a plural form: <i>one shop → two shops</i>	don't normally have a plural form: <i>petrol → ✗ two petrols ✓ some petrol</i>
We use a singular or plural verb: <i>That painting is beautiful.</i> <i>Those paintings were expensive.</i>	We only use a singular verb: <i>Swimming is a popular sport.</i> <i>That petrol was expensive.</i>
We use <i>a/an, the</i> or <i>this/that</i> before a singular noun: <i>Is there a museum here?</i> <i>Where's the museum?</i> <i>This museum is enormous!</i>	We don't use <i>a/an</i> before an uncountable noun. We can use <i>some</i> or <i>this/that</i> : ✗ <i>This table is made of a plastic.</i> ✓ <i>This table is made of plastic.</i> ✗ <i>Can you give me an advice?</i> ✓ <i>Can you give me some advice?</i> <i>This rice isn't cooked!</i>
We use words like <i>some, the, these/those</i> before a plural noun: <i>I'd like some apples, please.</i> <i>Those books look interesting.</i>	

5 Nouns that can be countable or uncountable

COUNTABLE MEANING	UNCOUNTABLE MEANING
<i>We keep six chickens in our garden.</i> (animals)	<i>Do you like chicken and rice?</i> (food)
<i>A coffee and two teas, please.</i> (cups of tea)	<i>Sam prefers lemon tea.</i> (drink)
<i>Did you get a paper today?</i> (a newspaper)	<i>I need some writing paper.</i> (material)
<i>Those were easy exercises.</i> (tasks)	<i>Do you do much exercise?</i> (physical activity)
<i>I had some interesting experiences on holiday.</i> (things that happened to me)	<i>Experience is more important than qualifications.</i> (learning by doing something)
<i>The gallery has two works by Goya.</i> (paintings)	<i>My work is really interesting.</i> (job)

6 Ways of counting uncountable nouns

We use different expressions to 'count' some uncountable nouns.

- units: *a bar of soap, a bit of information/fun, an item of news, a loaf of bread, a piece of furniture/luggage/paper, a sheet of paper, a slice of bread/cake/meat*
- containers: *a bottle of water, a can/tin of soup, a carton of milk, a cup of coffee, a glass of orange juice, a jar of jam, a packet of sugar, a tub of butter/margarine, a tube of toothpaste*
- measurements: *half a kilo of meat, a litre of petrol, two metres of silk*

Practice

1 GRAMMAR IN USE Find twelve more capital letters missing from the invitation.



B

You are invited to a reception at the *h*british museum at 7.30 p.m. on friday, 20th april.
 There will be a talk by professor ernest brand, author of 'tribal Art', to introduce our new
 exhibition of art from new guinea.
 Drinks will be served.

Please reply to Ms helena summers on 02243 77689 before 28th march.



2 Write the plural form of the nouns.

car child ~~country~~ family house life loaf person potato series sheep watch

+ -s	+ -es	+ -ies	+ -ves	no change	irregular
		<i>countries</i>			

3 Choose the correct words in *italics*. 2.02 Listen and check.

- 0 I can't read his writing. I think I need new *glass* / *glasses*.
- 1 How often do you brush your *tooth* / *teeth*?
- 2 I think physics *is* / *are* the most difficult subject at college.
- 3 How many *aircrafts* / *aircraft* does British Airways own?
- 4 *Was* / *Were* the news interesting yesterday?
- 5 The police *is* / *are* trying to find the missing girl.
- 6 There are three *women* / *womans* and two men in the new medical team.
- 7 I like your new jeans. *Was it* / *Were they* expensive?
- 8 Do you have *a pair of* / *a* scissors in your kitchen?
- 9 Some farms in New Zealand have a million *sheep* / *sheeps*.
- 10 Our neighbours have six *childs* / *children*.

4 Match sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each pair.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 0 1 I'd like some tea. | → A And could I have two coffees, please? |
| 2 I'd like a tea. | → B Could I have two packets of sugar, too? |
| 1 1 Can you get me some paper? | A I want to write a letter. |
| 2 Can you get me a paper? | B I want something to read. |
| 2 1 Do you have any chicken? | A There isn't any on the menu. |
| 2 Do you have any chickens? | B Or do you have only cows on your farm? |
| 3 1 You should try a skiing holiday. | A It will give you lots of experience. |
| 2 You should take that job. | B You will have a great experience. |
| 4 1 I need to do some exercise. | A I want to improve my grammar. |
| 2 I need to do some exercises. | B I want to get fit. |
| 5 1 I don't have a lot of work today. | A I'm not busy. |
| 2 I don't have many of his works. | B I'm not very keen on his books. |

5 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct answer, A, B or C below. **2.03** Listen and check.

Subject Here in London

Hi Clara

I got to London two days ago. (0) arrived on time and I came into town on the Underground. My (1) heavy, so I didn't need to take a taxi. The hotel is OK. The furniture (2) a bit cheap, it's all made of (3); but the room is clean.

You know I love history and (4) Well, yesterday I went to the British Museum – it was amazing! I loved the Egyptian stone statues. They are huge and the stone (5) a beautiful red colour. The museum is fantastic! There's no charge to get in, so you don't need to spend a lot of (6) There's a nice café there and I had some coffee and two (7)

Now I need (8) from you about my camera ...

- 0 A Flight B Some flight **C The flight**
 1 A luggages weren't B luggage wasn't C luggage weren't
 2 A is B are C were
 3 A plastic B a plastic C the plastic
 4 A an archaeology B archaeology C the archaeology
 5 A are B were C is
 6 A money B moneys C the money
 7 A sandwichs B sandwichies C sandwiches
 8 A an advice B some advice C advices

6 Complete the descriptions with the words from the box.

a bar a bottle a can ~~a carton~~ a jar a packet a piece a slice a tub



0 a carton of milk



1 of soup



2 of water



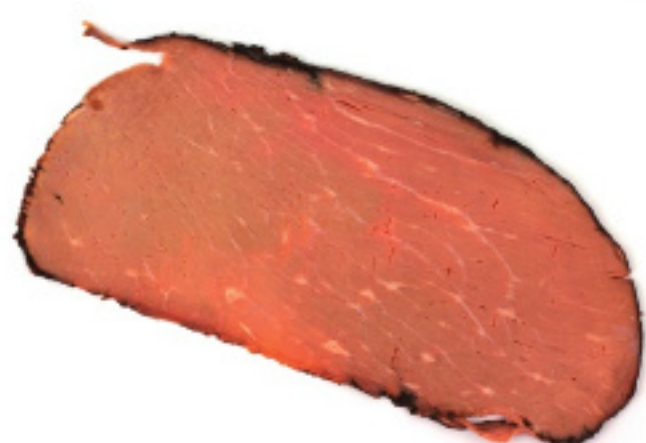
3 of soap



4 of jam



5 of furniture



6 of meat



7 of butter



8 of rice

2 Articles *a/an, the*, no article



1 *a* or *an*? *the* /ə/ or *the* /i:/?

A, an and *the* are **articles**. We use *a* before consonant sounds (*b, d, k, t, s*, etc.):

a café, a tourist, a museum

• AND before *u* or *eu* when they sound like /j/ (as in *you*): *a uniform, a European city*

We use *an* before **vowel** sounds (*a, e, i, o, u*): *an interesting book, an unusual job*

• AND before words that begin with a silent *h*: *an hour* /ən aʊə/

We pronounce *the* with /ə/ before consonant sounds: *the book, the tourist*

Before vowel sounds we pronounce *the* with /i:/: *the art gallery, the English teacher*

Pronunciation ► 1.03

2 General or particular meaning?

We use *a/an* or no article when we are talking about things in general:

<i>a/an</i> + SINGULAR NOUN	no article + PLURAL NOUN	no article + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
<i>Is there a café here?</i> (any kind of café)	<i>Sandwiches aren't expensive.</i> (sandwiches in general, all sandwiches)	<i>I don't like music.</i> (music in general, all music)

We use *the* to talk about something particular:

<i>the</i> + SINGULAR NOUN	<i>the</i> + PLURAL NOUN	<i>the</i> + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
<i>Yes, the café's on the ground floor.</i> (there is only one café here)	<i>Did you get the sandwiches?</i> (we know which sandwiches)	<i>I don't like the music on that CD.</i> (only the music on the CD, not music in general)

We don't use *the* when we are talking about things in general:

~~✗ Is there the cash machine near here?~~ ✓ *Is there a cash machine near here?*

~~✗ I prefer the films to the books.~~ ✓ *I prefer films to books.*

3 New information or known information?

We use *a/an* or no article when we mention something for the first time.

We use *the* when we mention it again:

I've just bought a new suit. It's the grey suit we saw in the shop window last week.

'Carla asked her teacher for advice.' 'Really? Was the advice useful?'

'Have they filled in entry forms?' 'Yes, I've got the forms here.'

We use *the* when the listener knows which particular person or thing the speaker is talking about:

It was a great holiday. Have you seen the photos yet? (the photos of the holiday)

Practice

1 Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*. 2.04 Listen and check.

0 My teacher went to *an* American university. It's quite *a* famous one, I think.

1 Excuse me, Dr Taylor. There's urgent message for you. It's from patient.

2 There's bus stop on the corner. But you'll have to wait hour for the next bus.

3 She's got young son. He has unusual name.

4 My parents have elderly friend who owns small cottage by the sea.

5 Detectives don't wear uniform. But they always carry badge.

6 We can find you European holiday at excellent price.

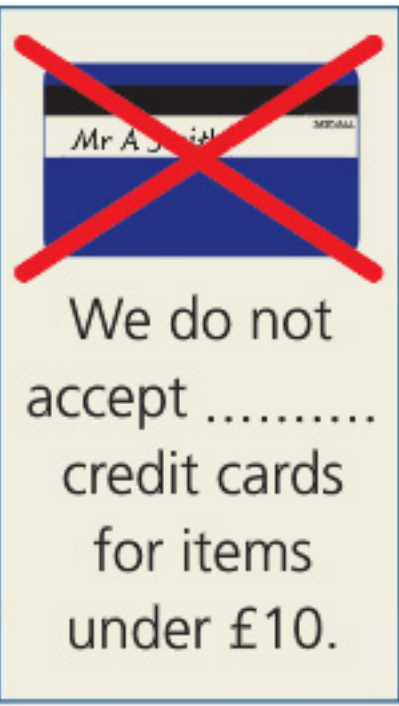
2 Complete the notices with *a*, *an*, *the* or – (no article).

0



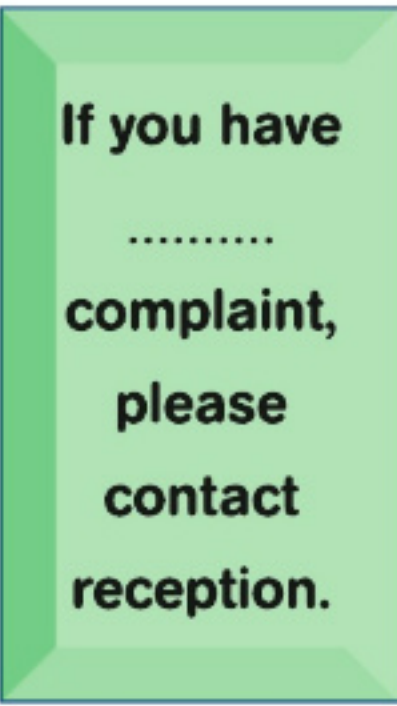
Please do not smoke in *the* room.

1



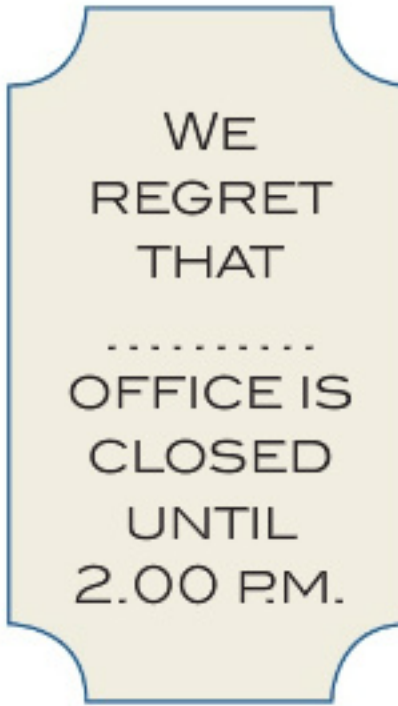
We do not accept credit cards for items under £10.

2



If you have **complaint,** please **contact reception.**

3



WE REGRET THAT OFFICE IS CLOSED UNTIL 2.00 P.M.

4



There is life-jacket under the seat in front of you.

5



Do not bring food into this area.

6



Please note there are extra pillows in the cupboard.

7



Visitors may park in car park at the back of the hotel.

8



Please do not take hotel towels to swimming pool.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Find nine more mistakes in the conversation and correct them.

 2.05 Listen and check.

JENNY Hello, Karl. How are ~~the~~ things? Have you found *a* job yet?

KARL Hi, Jenny. Yes, I have.

JENNY Great! Is ~~a~~ job near here?

KARL Yes. It's at a hotel in a city centre.

JENNY That's very convenient. Which hotel is it?

KARL It's hotel opposite bus station: The Regent.

JENNY Oh, yes. I know it. By the way, how is Maria?

KARL She's OK now, but she's been quite sick. She had operation last month.

JENNY Oh dear. Was an operation serious?

KARL No, don't worry – nothing serious. She's better now.

JENNY I'm glad to hear it – the health is so important, isn't it?

KARL Yes. It was shock when she became ill.

JENNY I can imagine. Has she got the good doctor?

KARL Yes. The doctor's very helpful.

3 Special uses of *a/an* and *the*

Michelle's **a student** at **art school**. She's in the museum copying **a beautiful painting**.

1 Jobs and descriptions

We use *a/an* with the names of jobs:

Michelle's **a student**.

I want to be **an engineer**.

We also use *a/an* to describe a person or thing, usually with an **adjective**:

She's copying **a beautiful painting**.

He's **a nice person**.

That was **an interesting exhibition**.

2 Institutions: purpose or building?

institution school college university prison hospital

When we think of the purpose of these institutions we don't use *the*.

But when we think of the building, we use *the* or *a/an*.

PURPOSE	BUILDING
Michelle is a student at art school .	The art school is in North Street.
My brother's sick in hospital .	Excuse me, where's the hospital ?
The murderer was sent to prison .	The prison has stone walls.

3 The media

We use *the* with the names of most newspapers, but most magazines have no article:

newspapers	<i>the Daily News the Sun the New York Times</i>
most magazines	<i>Vogue Newsweek Time Hello</i>

'Did you see her photo in **Vogue**?' 'No, it was in **the Sun**.'

We say *the cinema, the theatre* and *the radio*. We don't normally use *the* with *television* or *TV* when we are talking about the programmes:

*In the mornings I like listening to **the radio** but in the evenings I prefer watching **TV**.*

But we use *a* or *the* if we are talking about the machine:

*There's something wrong with **the television** in my bedroom.*

4 *the* + adjective for groups and nationalities

*the young the old the elderly the rich the poor the sick the homeless
the disabled the unemployed the blind the deaf the injured the dead*

Some adjectives can be used as nouns if they describe a particular group, e.g. all the people who are rich = *the rich*. We use a plural verb:

The rich are getting richer and **the poor** are getting poorer.

We can use nationality adjectives that end in *-ch/-sh/-ese* in the same way, e.g. *French, Spanish, Dutch, Japanese* (► [Unit 95.2](#)):

The French have elected a new president. (all the French people)

The Irish are voting on the new European Union tomorrow. (all the Irish people)

! We can't use other nationality words in this way:

✗ ~~*The Brazilian are used to hot weather.*~~ ✓ **Brazilians** are used to hot weather.



Practice

- 1** **GRAMMAR IN USE** There are ten more places in the letter where *a* or *an* is missing. Write *a* or *an* in the correct places.  **2.06** Listen and check.

I come from ^aclose family. I've got two sisters and a brother. Emily's the eldest sister. She's dentist and she's lovely person. Caroline is student. She's studying French at university. She isn't good student; she prefers to spend her time enjoying herself! My brother has got interesting job, he's architect. He designed beautiful new house for my uncle. I live with my parents in old house in small village. It's quiet place so I'm glad I've got lots of friends on the Internet!

- 2** Match the sentences 1–7 with the questions A–H.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 0 Derek's at university. | A Is he on holiday? |
| 1 Mr Rogers is going to the school. | B Is he studying to be a doctor? |
| 2 My brother is in hospital. | C Is he the famous murderer? |
| 3 Ali visited the university. | D Did he see the new physics building? |
| 4 James isn't at school today. | E Is he going to see the school play? |
| 5 He's working at the hospital. | F Is he visiting a prisoner? |
| 6 Derek Sutcliffe is in prison. | G Is he a doctor? |
| 7 Karl's going to the prison today. | H Is he having an operation? |

- 3** **GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the information with *the* or – (no article).  **2.07** Listen and check.

PRINT MEDIA FACTSHEET

- The most widely read English language newspaper in the world is *USA Today*. The most popular magazine is (0) *AARP Magazine*. It is an American magazine for (1) elderly.
- (2) Japanese are the world's most enthusiastic newspaper readers. *Yomiuri Shimbun* sells more than 14 million copies every day.
- The most popular daily newspaper in Britain is (3) *Sun*, which sells over 3 million copies.
- One of the most unusual magazines is *The Big Issue*, which is sold by (4) homeless on the streets of London and other towns in the UK.
- (5) *Variety* is an international magazine that specialises in news about (6) cinema.
- In many countries magazines that give information about (7) television are very popular. Americans buy several million copies of (8) *TV Guide* each week.

4 Article or no article?

1 No article

We don't usually use *a/an* or *the* with:

people's names and titles	<i>David Mr Brown Professor Smith Uncle John</i>
named shops and companies	<i>Harrods Tesco Microsoft United Airlines</i>
cities, towns, states and regions	<i>London Sydney Madrid Florida Tuscany</i>
most countries and continents	<i>Russia Japan Turkey Australia Asia Europe Africa</i>
mountains, hills and lakes	<i>Mount Vesuvius Box Hill Lake Placid</i>
most roads, streets, squares and parks	<i>Park Lane Oxford Street Trafalgar Square Times Square Central Park (BUT the M25 the high street)</i>
named airports and stations	<i>Miami Airport Birmingham Bus Station Victoria Station</i>
schools, universities, etc.	<i>Bradford Grammar School Yale University</i>
times, days and months	<i>at three o'clock at midday on Monday in December</i>
languages, school subjects and sports	<i>English Polish history basketball tennis football</i>
means of transport and communication	<i>by train by bus by email by phone (BUT on foot and in person)</i>
meals	<i>What time is dinner? Let's meet after lunch. (BUT a snack)</i>
nouns + numbers	<i>Go to check-in 3A. I'm in Room 334. Look at page 98.</i>

We don't use an article for: *at home, at work, in bed, at school*

2 the

We usually use *the* with:

names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges	<i>the Atlantic Ocean the Black Sea the Seine the Nile the Himalayas the Alps</i>
countries with plural names, Republic, Kingdom, etc.	<i>the United States the Netherlands the Republic of Ireland the United Kingdom</i>
organisations	<i>The International Monetary Fund the World Bank</i>
names of museums, cinemas, theatres, hotels	<i>the Getty Museum the Odeon Cinema the National Theatre the Ritz Hotel</i>
places in a town, types of shops	<i>the bank the hospital the post office the station the supermarket the chemist's</i>
locations	<i>on the left/right in the middle on the coast/border in the east/north/south/west</i>
parts of a building	<i>the ground floor the fifth floor the exit the entrance</i>
times of the day	<i>in the morning in the afternoon in the evening (BUT at night)</i>
historical periods	<i>the nineteenth century the 1950s the Middle Ages</i>
musical instruments (British English)	<i>Does she play the guitar? Can you play the violin?</i>
noun + of	<i>the House of Commons the University of London The Isle of Man</i>

3 a/an

We use *a/an* to mean

- *one* with fractions and large numbers: *half a kilometre, one and a half, a thousand*
- *each* for frequency (how often) and measurements: *once a day, twice a month (BUT every hour), six euros a kilo, 100 kilometres an hour*

Practice

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 0 I won't be able to see you in | A a year. |
| 1 It can be quite cold here at | B the left. |
| 2 The heart of a healthy adult beats 70 times | C the afternoon. |
| 3 We go on holiday three times | D a minute. |
| 4 The speed of light is 300 million metres | E night. |
| 5 Our house is the one on | F a second. |

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Read the conversation and choose the correct words in *italics*.

2.08 Listen and check.

- MANAGER What's my diary like for next week?
- ASSISTANT Pretty busy. You're travelling to (0) *the Manchester* / *Manchester* on (1) *the Monday* / *Monday*.
- MANAGER From (2) *the Euston* / *Euston* Station?
- ASSISTANT Yes. The train leaves at 8.15 in (3) *the morning* / *morning*. You have an appointment with (4) *the Mr* / *Mr* Grey at 11.30. He's our manager for (5) *the United* / *United* Kingdom.
- MANAGER Where am I meeting him?
- ASSISTANT At (6) *the Carlton* / *Carlton* Hotel, in (7) *the centre* / *centre* of Manchester. It's in (8) *the St Peter's* / *St Peter's* Square. He said he would wait for you near (9) *the entrance* / *entrance* of the hotel. He wants to talk to you about the contract.
- MANAGER The one that begins in (10) *the December* / *December*?
- ASSISTANT Yes, and I've made an appointment for you in (11) *the afternoon* / *afternoon* at (12) *the bank* / *bank*.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the information with *a*, *an*, *the* or – (no article).

2.09 Listen and check.

Newman's Tours

Lisbon Highlights Day 1

- When you get to (0) Stansted Airport check in at (1) 8.45 a.m. and go to (2) Gate 56 for (3) flight EZ1221. Our tour guide, Katrina, will be there to greet you.
 - Arrive at our hotel – all our rooms are on (4) third floor with great views of (5) River Tagus.
 - In (6) afternoon we will visit (7) Gulbenkian Museum. The museum has an amazing collection of art from all periods, especially (8) eighteenth century.
- We will take you back to your hotel at 6.00 p.m. and you will have (9) hour and (10) half to relax before (11) dinner.
- Later in (12) evening you will be free to explore (13) centre of (14) Lisbon on (15) foot.



5 Demonstratives *this, that, these, those*



1 Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

	ADJECTIVE (+ noun)	PRONOUN (without a noun)
singular	<i>This museum is interesting.</i> <i>That sculpture is beautiful.</i>	<i>This is interesting.</i> <i>That is beautiful.</i>
plural	<i>These tickets are expensive.</i> <i>Those sculptures are very old.</i>	<i>These are expensive.</i> <i>Those are very old.</i>

We often use *this/that one* or *those/these ones*:

*Which shirt do you prefer? **This one** or **that one**?* (= This shirt or that shirt?)

2 Near or far?

We use *this* and *these* to describe things that are near us:

*Excuse me. Is **this** seat free?* (the seat near me)

***These** are the tickets.* (the tickets I am holding)

We use *that* and *those* for things that are further away:

***That's** an African elephant.* (the one I am pointing at in the distance)

*Look at **those** mountains, they're huge.* (the ones in the distance)

3 Now or then?

We also use *this/these* to describe a time that is now or in the near future:

*I'm doing a lot of exercise **these** days.* (around now)

*What are you doing **this** weekend?* (the weekend that is coming/has just started)

We use *that/those* for a time in the past:

*There were no mobile phones in **those** days.*

*Do you remember **that** weekend at the seaside?* (a weekend in the past)

4 Describing a person, thing or idea

We use *this/that/these/those* to describe a person, thing or idea:

***This** lesson is interesting.* (the lesson we are in now)

*I hate **these** dark nights.* (the winter nights we are having now)

*I didn't know **that**! **That's** amazing!* (the information you've just given me)

***Those** people we met on holiday were really nice.* (people we met in the past)

We use *this is/these are* to introduce people:

*Mum, **these are** my friends from college. **This is** Jan and **this is** her sister, Frieda.*

On the phone we usually use *it's* to identify ourselves:

*'Hi! **It's** me/**It's** Sarah here.'*

We use *this is* when we don't know the person we are speaking to:

*'Hello. **This is** Sarah Smith. May I speak to the manager?'*

Practice

1 Choose the best answer, A or B.

- 0 Do you like that dress?
 A The dress in the shop window. B The dress I am wearing.
- 1 I don't like this very much.
 A The food I am eating. B The food you are eating.
- 2 Are these your children?
 A The children in the photograph I'm looking at. B The children playing in the garden.
- 3 That's very interesting.
 A The book I'm reading. B The information you've just given me.
- 4 Are those the correct answers?
 A The answers in my book. B The answers in your book.
- 5 I've already seen that one.
 A The DVD I'm holding. B The DVD you're holding.
- 6 Can I have two of these, please?
 A The pens on the counter here. B The pens on the top shelf.

2 Choose the correct words in *italics*. 2.10 Listen and check.

- 0 These *is* / *are* very comfortable seats.
- 1 *This* / *These* class is for advanced students.
- 2 Have you got any other colours? I don't like those *one* / *ones*.
- 3 I'm feeling nervous. *This* / *That* is my first day here.
- 4 Can you see *these* / *those* beautiful birds on top of the roof?
- 5 Did you enjoy *this* / *that* Indian meal we had last week?
- 6 *These* / *Those* shoes are very tight. Do you mind if I take them off?
- 7 'Hello, is that Stephen?' 'Yes, *this is* / *it's* me. How are you?'
- 8 Let me introduce my boss. Alex, *this* / *it* is Hilary.

3 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the conversation with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those* and a suitable form of the verbs in brackets, if necessary. 2.11 Listen and check.

- JAN Wow! We're here at last. So, (0) *this is*
 (be) the famous Grand Canyon!
- ANA It's amazing, isn't it? And (1)
 (be) a fantastic place to see it from.
- JAN Can you see (2) river down
 at the bottom?
- ANA Yes, I can.
- JAN (3) (be) the Colorado River.
 It's wider than the River Thames.
- ANA But (4) (be) impossible.
 It looks tiny!
- JAN (5) (be) because it's so far
 away from us.
- ANA Look at (6) rocks on the
 other side of the valley. Is (7)
 a cave over there?
- JAN Yes, I think so. I read in the guidebook that the
 people here lived in caves before the Europeans arrived.
 In (8) days lots of people lived in this area.
- ANA (9) (be) really interesting. Can we visit the caves?
- JAN I don't think it's allowed (10) days.



Review MODULE 1

1 UNITS 1 AND 2 Match sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each pair.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 1 Did you do much exercise? | → A Did you finish your homework? |
| 2 Did you do all the exercises? | → B You went to the gym, didn't you? |
| 1 1 I don't like children. | A I mean all children. |
| 2 I don't like the children. | B I mean my neighbour's children. |
| 2 1 Did you get a book? | A I asked you to find it for me. |
| 2 Did you get the book? | B You'll need something to read on the train. |
| 3 1 We had turkey. | A It lived in our garden when I was a child. |
| 2 We had a turkey. | B It was delicious. |
| 4 1 Do you sell papers? | A I want to look at the advertisements. |
| 2 Do you sell paper? | B I want to write a letter. |
| 5 1 Did you listen to the music? | A Did you take your iPod with you? |
| 2 Did you listen to music on the train? | B It was on that CD I gave you last week. |
| 6 1 Will you apply for a job? | A You know, the one you saw in the paper. |
| 2 Will you apply for the job? | B Or don't you want to start work yet? |

2 UNITS 2, 3 AND 4 Read the TV programme information and choose the correct words in *italics*.

Today's best programmes

Subtitled programmes are available on (0) channel / the channel 29.

Programmes include hand signing for (1) *deaf* / the deaf.

18.00 Channel 16	TV International A weekly look at (2) <i>television</i> / the television around (3) <i>a</i> / the world.
19.15 BBC 4	The Bridge on (4) <i>River</i> / the River Kwai Award-winning war film. (5) <i>A</i> / The list of actors includes Alec Guinness and William Holden.
21.30 Channel 5	Job Watch What is the government doing to help (6) <i>unemployed</i> / the unemployed? This programme examines (7) <i>a</i> / the latest job creation policies and a new plan to help students at (8) <i>university</i> / the university find jobs.
22.00 CNN	The Energy Crisis (9) <i>Chinese</i> / The Chinese are investing in coal-powered electricity. Is this the best way to protect (10) <i>an</i> / the environment? This documentary examines the facts.

3 UNITS 2, 3 AND 5 Complete the three conversations with *a, an, the, –* (no article), *this, that, these* or *those*. In five places, more than one answer is possible.

- 1 JOHN This place is amazing. Look, (0) *that* 's the Mona Lisa over there, on the other side of the room.
- ALICE (1) painting behind the thick glass?
- JOHN Yes, (2) 's it. Let's get a bit nearer.
- ALICE I still can't really see it. All (3) tourists are standing in the way. Why don't we get a coffee and come back later?
- JOHN OK. Is there (4) café in (5) museum?
- ALICE I'm sure there is. Let's ask (6) security guard over there.

- 2 TOURIST Excuse me. I'm looking for (7) Tate Gallery.
 DAN Which one? There are two.
 TOURIST Er, (8) one with all the modern art.
 DAN I think you mean the Tate Modern.
 TOURIST Yes, (9) 's the one I want.
 DAN Well, it's on the other side of (10) river. You have to cross over
 (11) Millennium Bridge.
 TOURIST Where's (12)?
 DAN It's not far. Just turn left at (13) corner of (14) street.
- 3 SILVIA Hello, Cambridge Tourist Office? Right, I'm coming to (15)
 Cambridge next week and I'm looking for (16) information.
 GUIDE Sure. What would you like to know?
 SILVIA Well, I quite like (17) history and (18) architecture.
 Are any of (19) university buildings open to the public?
 GUIDE Yes, and some of (20) colleges are very old.

4 ALL UNITS Read the text and choose the correct answer, A, B or C below.

BOSTON. Museums and Galleries

(0) Stewart Gardner Museum is one of the most unusual museums in (1)

It was built by the millionairess Isabella Stewart Gardner at the end of (2) century. In (3) days wealthy Americans often travelled to Europe and bought fine paintings and sculptures. Isabella went to Europe many times and bought a lot of (4) She visited Venice in 1884 and fell in love with (5) Barbaro. She decided that one day she would build (6) in her home town, Boston, which would be (7) of a Venetian palace. As she collected more and more art she decided her new home should also become (8)

In 1898 Isabella's husband, John Gardner, died and she began building her new home/museum. It opened to the public in 1903. Isabella kept (9) floor of the museum as a private home for herself and she lived there until she died in 1924. (10) days the museum contains more than 2,500 works of art and is open to the public from Tuesday to Sunday, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.



- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 0 A Isabella | B The Isabella | C An Isabella |
| 1 A North America | B the North America | C a North America |
| 2 A nineteenth | B the nineteenth | C a nineteenth |
| 3 A that | B these | C those |
| 4 A art | B some art | C the art |
| 5 A a Palazzo | B the Palazzo | C this Palazzo |
| 6 A house | B the house | C a house |
| 7 A copy | B the copy | C a copy |
| 8 A museum | B a museum | C the museum |
| 9 A the top | B that top | C a top |
| 10 A The | B These | C Those |

Test MODULE 1

Nouns and articles

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 1 She has two young so she's always tired!
A babys B babies C babies ➤ Unit 1
- 2 The police questions about the bank robbery.
A are asking B is asking C asks ➤ Unit 1
- 3 Do you have suitable for this job?
A experiences B piece of experience C experience ➤ Unit 1
- 4 Excuse me. Is there near here?
A some art gallery B an art gallery C art gallery ➤ Unit 1
- 5 There was an interesting on the radio this morning.
A news B item of news C one news ➤ Unit 1
- 6 The artist has name.
A unusual B a unusual C an unusual ➤ Unit 2
- 7 Living in city can be expensive.
A an European B a European C European ➤ Unit 2
- 8 My parents don't like travelling on
A trains B train C the trains ➤ Unit 2
- 9 between Lisbon and Madrid is very slow.
A Train B A train C The train ➤ Unit 2
- 10 Please call me back. is 090744454.
A The number B A number C Number ➤ Unit 2
- 11 Isn't your cousin ?
A the musician B a musician C musician ➤ Unit 3
- 12 The judge sent the murderer to for thirty years.
A prison B a prison C the prison ➤ Unit 3
- 13 The Paralympics are special Olympic games for
A some disabled B the disabled C disabled ➤ Unit 3
- 14 usually take their holidays in August.
A French B A French C The French ➤ Unit 3
- 15 I go to the dentist
A twice a year B twice the year C twice in year ➤ Unit 4
- 16 They have a lovely house near Malaga. It's just on
A the coast B coast C a coast ➤ Unit 4
- 17 Caroline's studying law at University.
A the Harvard B a Harvard C Harvard ➤ Unit 4
- 18 I'm going to take a photo of mountains over there.
A this B these C those ➤ Unit 5
- 19 What was the name of hotel we stayed at last year?
A that B this C a ➤ Unit 5
- 20 'Hello. Can I speak to Mrs Gupta?'
'..... Mrs Gupta. How can I help you?'
A It is B This is C That is ➤ Unit 5

Possessives, pronouns and quantifiers

Before you start

- 1 Read the review of a restaurant. Look at the **highlighted** grammar examples.

This Turkish restaurant is in a small side road at **the end of the high street**, so it's easy to miss it. I went there on Friday evening with **a friend of mine**. Expecting **little choice**, we went in for a quick meal and we were pleasantly surprised. We **helped ourselves** to several cold starters from the self-service display, and we ordered a couple of **hot ones** from the menu. **Most of them** were vegetarian and they were all excellent. We felt quite full so we asked the waiter to recommend **something small** for our main course. Well, I had a small lamb kebab, and my friend had a small chicken kebab – and **both of them** were really quite large! The meat tasted very good, and the rice and salad with it was just right. We looked at the desserts on the menu – and wanted to try **every one of them** – but we simply couldn't eat any more! And all this, with Turkish coffee at the end, was less than £25.00. I'd really recommend the Sultan's Palace – it's friendly and inexpensive, and I'm certain that **anything** on the menu will be just perfect!

The Sultan's Palace



- 2 Now read the sentences and choose the correct words in *italics*. The **highlighted** grammar examples will help you.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 There's an excellent French restaurant at <i>the top of the road / the road's top</i> . | ➤ Unit 6 |
| 2 Keith is going on holiday in the summer with a cousin of <i>him / his</i> . | ➤ Unit 7 |
| 3 I love most cakes but I really don't like cream <i>one / ones</i> . | ➤ Unit 8 |
| 4 The boys fell over while they were playing football and hurt <i>them / themselves</i> . | ➤ Unit 9 |
| 5 The desserts were very expensive but all <i>them / of them</i> looked really good. | ➤ Unit 10 |
| 6 <i>Anyone / Anything</i> can use the tennis courts here – you don't have to join the club. | ➤ Unit 11 |
| 7 I always like <i>something sweet / sweet something</i> at the end of a meal. | ➤ Unit 11 |
| 8 Her letter wasn't long because she had <i>little / a little</i> time to write it. | ➤ Unit 12 |
| 9 Gerri's got two brothers and both <i>of them / them</i> are very good-looking. | ➤ Unit 13 |
| 10 We went to every <i>of / one of</i> the physics lectures, but we still don't understand! | ➤ Unit 13 |

- 3 Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.

1 the top of the road 2 his 3 ones 4 themselves 5 of them 6 Anyone 7 something sweet 8 little 9 of them 10 one of

6 Possessive forms of nouns

1 Possessive forms

singular noun	+ 's	<i>Jane's apartment</i> <i>my uncle's job</i> <i>the bus's front lights</i>
names that end in -s	' or 's	<i>James' school</i> OR <i>James's school</i>
plural nouns that end in -s	'	<i>boys' team</i> <i>workers' union</i>
plural noun (irregular)	+ 's	<i>children's dinner</i> <i>people's rights</i>

I'd better go now. I've got to finish making the **children's** dinner.

2 Noun + 's or '

We usually use noun + 's (or ' only) for people and animals: *It's the **children's** dinner.*
*Where are the **cats'** bowls?* ***John's wife's** dress is lovely.*

If there are two people, we usually only add 's to the second person:

*What do you think of **Matt and Jane's** new house?*

We can use noun + 's without another noun

- when the meaning is clear: *'Can I borrow your pen?' 'It's **Steve's**. Ask him.'*
- for people's homes: *There's a party after the exam at **Abbi's**.*
- for some businesses and services: *Lester is at the **dentist's**.*

*Can you buy me some chocolate at the **newsagent's**?*

We can add 's / ' to a period of time:

*a **week's** holiday* (= a holiday of a week) ***six months'** travelling* ***yesterday's** news*

3 of + noun

We usually use of + noun for things and places:

*Would you like a map **of the city**? I don't know the time **of the next train**.*

With cities, countries and organisations, we can use 's or of:

***London's parks** are very pleasant. / The **parks of London** are very pleasant.*

***China's economy** is growing fast. / The **economy of China** is growing fast.*

*That needs the **World Bank's** approval. / That **needs the approval of the World Bank**.*

We can use of + noun and noun + 's together:

*It's the Lord Mayor **of London's** residence. She's the Head **of Marketing's** wife.*



We don't usually use of + noun for people:

*✗ He's the uncle of Joan. ✓ He's **Joan's** uncle.*

We don't usually use noun + 's for things:

*✗ I've broken my shoe's heel. ✓ I've broken the heel **of my shoe**.*

We often leave out the in time of (the) day/night/year, especially in spoken English:

*I'm usually working at this **time of day**.*

4 Compound nouns

Some **compound nouns** describe one person or thing that belongs to another:

table leg (= the leg of the table), *bedroom ceiling* (= the ceiling of the bedroom)

book cover (= the cover of the book), *college principal* (= the principal of the college)

✗ The bedroom's ceiling needs painting. ✓ The bedroom ceiling needs painting.

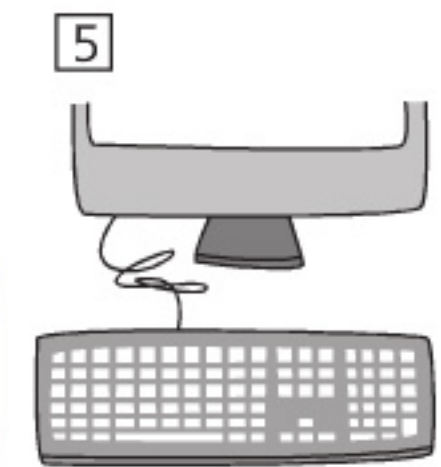
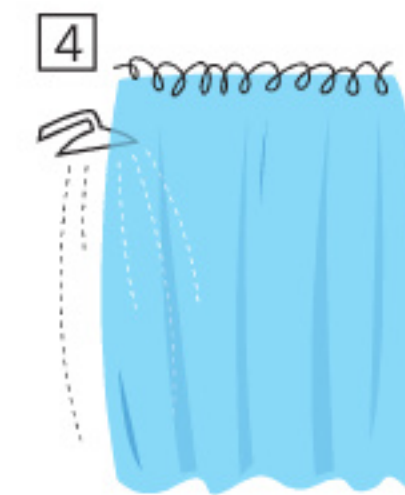
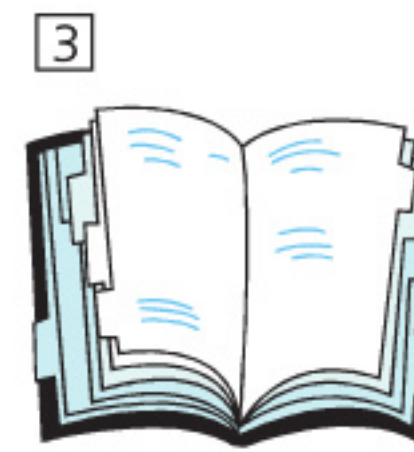
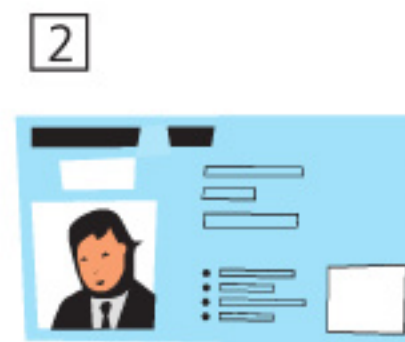
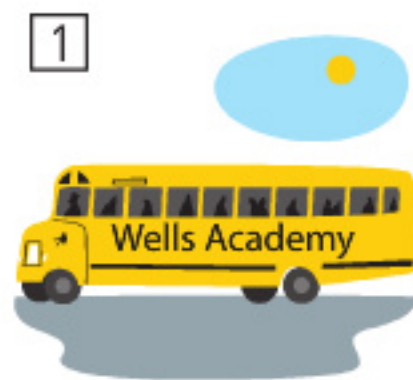
More on compound nouns ➤ Unit 98.1

Practice

1 Write an apostrophe (') in the correct places in each sentence.

- 0 Is Marian's niece a teacher at the boys' school or the girls' school?
- 1 Tess's husband works at Microsoft's head office in California.
- 2 Mark and Sarah's children are staying at their grandparents.
- 3 In the UK, you can usually buy women's perfumes at a chemist's.
- 4 What's the Prime Minister's wife's name? I've forgotten.
- 5 The country's economic situation may lead to a reduction in people's salaries.

2 Match the nouns in Box A and Box B to make compound nouns. Then write the words under the pictures.



rubbish bin

A address computer identity
~~rubbish~~ school shower

B ~~bin~~ book bus card
curtain keyboard

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics*. In one place, both answers are possible. 2.12 Listen and check.

Review: Garlic and Shots Restaurant

It was (0) *the end of a working week* / *a working week's end* and several of us decided we wanted a good night out. So, John, Lou, Charles, (1) *Charles'* / *Charles's* cousin and I got into (2) *the car of Lou* / *Lou's car* and went to (3) *London Soho district* / *London's Soho district* looking for an unusual restaurant. We found one. Garlic and Shots is a really interesting place to eat. Clearly, (4) *the idea of the restaurant* / *the restaurant's idea* is that all of the food contains garlic, and I mean all of the food! You can get garlic bread, garlic pasta, garlic drinks and even garlic ice cream! The (5) *food's variety* / *variety of the food* is amazing, but of course you have to be a (6) *garlic lover* / *garlic's lover*. We all had two courses, drinks and coffee (garlic coffee of course) and the (7) *bill's size* / *size of the bill* wasn't bad for central London.



4 Use the nouns in brackets to complete each sentence with 's, ' or of + noun. In one sentence, two answers are possible. 2.13 Listen and check.

- 0 We can have the barbecue in *Anne's garden* – it's the biggest. (Anne + garden)
- 1 I can probably do work experience in after university. (Nick + father + business)
- 2 We have to provide every year by law. (four weeks + holiday)
- 3 I read an interesting magazine in the (doctor + waiting room)
- 4 We're collecting money so that the can stay open. (children + hospital)
- 5 It's the to provide homes for the homeless. (government + job)
- 6 Who's that at the door at this? (time + night)

7 Possessive adjectives and pronouns



1 Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns tell us who things belong to.

*Are these **your** coffees?*

*Yes, thanks, they're **ours**.*

	SINGULAR					PLURAL		
subject pronouns	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>
possessive adjectives	<i>my</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>their</i>
possessive pronouns	<i>mine</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	– *	<i>ours</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>theirs</i>

* There is no possessive pronoun form of *it*: *The green bowl is (X **its**) the cat's.* (= It belongs to the cat.)

2 Possessive adjectives

We use possessive adjectives to replace a noun + 's (► [Unit 6.2](#)):

*Lewis is **Yolanda's** son. → Lewis is **her** son.*

*That's **my** grandparents' house. → That's **their** house.*

The possessive adjective depends on the noun it replaces:

*Brad's son = **his** son Brad's daughter = **his** daughter (X ~~her~~ daughter)*

*Anna's son = **her** son (X ~~his~~ son) Anna's daughter = **her** daughter*

We usually use possessive adjectives with parts of the body:

*Please raise **your** hand if you need more paper. **My** back is really painful today.*

! Remember that *its* is different from *it's* (= it is):

*The cat hasn't eaten **its** food. I think **it's** ill.* (= it is ill)

3 Possessive pronouns

If it's clear who/what we are talking about, we can use possessive pronouns.

They replace a possessive adjective and noun:

*The cappuccino is **mine**.* (my cappuccino)

*I didn't have a seat so Brad offered me **his**.* (his seat)

! We don't use *a*, *an*, *the* or 's with possessive adjectives and pronouns:

X That's my passport and this is the your's. ✓ That's my passport and this is yours.

4 a friend of John's, mine, hers, etc.

When someone has more than one of something, we can use *a/an* + noun +

• *of* + noun + 's: 'That's a good idea.' 'Actually, it was **an idea of John's**.' (one of John's ideas)

• *of* + possessive pronoun: *Gerald is **a cousin of mine** from Devon.* (one of my cousins)

X a cousin of me / a cousin of my ✓ a cousin of mine

To emphasise that something belongs to someone, we use *a/an* + noun

+ *my/your/our*, etc. *own*:

*I don't like sharing – I've always wanted **a flat of my own**.* (my flat, for me only)

*Fran and Chris have got **a small business of their own**.* (not owned by anyone else)

Practice

- 1 GRAMMAR IN USE** Read the information below. Then complete the conversation with the words from the box.  **2.14** Listen and check.

Three friends are in a café. Amy orders a large cappuccino and a tuna sandwich. Olivia orders a cup of tea, a pasta salad and a piece of carrot cake. Maria orders a cola, a cheese omelette and a piece of carrot cake.

hers hers ~~mine~~ mine is my Olivia's ours that yours yours

- | | | | |
|--------|---|----------------|---|
| WAITER | Here, we are. One large cappuccino. | WAITER | OK, two carrot cakes. Who are they for? |
| AMY | That's (0) <i>mine</i>, thanks. | OLIVIA & MARIA | Oh, they're (5) |
| WAITER | And a cup of tea. | MARIA | Mmm, they look good. |
| AMY | Maria, isn't that (1)? | WAITER | And, finally, a tuna sandwich. Is (6), madam? |
| MARIA | No, (2) the cola. | MARIA | No, I think it's (7) Amy? |
| WAITER | Whose is the tea, then? | AMY | Oh, yes. Thanks. |
| AMY | I think it's (3) | MARIA | Where's (8) cheese omelette? |
| OLIVIA | Yes, that's right, it's mine. | | |
| WAITER | What about this pasta salad? | | |
| AMY | Oh, that's (4), too. Olivia, take your salad. | | |

- 2 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.**

- 0 We're going on holiday with some friends of ~~our~~ *ours*.
- 1 My daughter argues all the time with his new boss.
- 2 Clark couldn't come on the walk because he'd broken the ankle.
- 3 'Whose car is parked in the drive?' 'It's the mine. I'll move it.'
- 4 'Does this book belong to Maggie?' 'Yes, it's her.'
- 5 Sue and Jim suggested this restaurant. It was a good idea of them.
- 6 'Does this basket belong to your cat?' 'Yes, it's its.'

- 3 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use two to five words in your answer.**  **2.15** Listen and check.

- 0 I don't have a calculator. Can I borrow yours?
Can I borrow your calculator? I don't have one *of my own*
- 1 One of my uncles has given me tickets to the music festival next weekend.
An has given me tickets to the music festival next weekend.
- 2 My grandparents had a villa in Spain and they used to spend every summer in it.
My grandparents used to spend every summer in in Spain.
- 3 I bought two yoghurts. I've eaten mine and yours is in the fridge.
..... is in the fridge. I've eaten mine.
- 4 'Do you need a towel?' 'No, I've brought one of mine, thanks.'
'Do you need a towel?' 'No, I've brought a towel, thanks.'
- 5 Have you met Louise? She's one of Laura's friends.
Have you met Louise? She's a

8 Pronouns *one/ones*; *another/the other (one)*



1 *one/ones*

We can use *one/ones* to replace a noun:

SINGULAR *I'd like a colour printer but I can't afford **one**.* (a colour printer)

PLURAL *We've got lots of red apples on the tree but I prefer green **ones**.* (apples)

! We use *one*, not *it* to mean 'one of many':

*I need a stamp for this letter. ~~✗ Have you got it?~~ ✓ Have you got **one**?*

We don't use *one* or *ones* to replace an uncountable noun:

*~~✗ I prefer brown rice to white one.~~ ✓ I prefer brown rice to **white (rice)**.*

🔊 **Pronunciation** ▶ 1.04

2 *this one, the + adjective + one(s)*

We use *this/that/these/those + one(s)* to talk about particular things, and *which one(s)* to ask about them:

*'Which **ones** would you like? **These ones** with fruit on top?'*

We can use *a/an/the/some + adjective + one(s)*:

*The train was full so we decided to catch **a later one**.*

*The best computer games are **the most powerful ones**.*

*Dark trousers make me look thinner so I'd better get **some black ones**.*

! If we add a phrase after *one* to describe it, we don't use *a/an* before it:

I'm looking for a new TV. ~~✗ I'd like a one with a built-in DVD.~~

*✓ I'd like **one** with a built-in DVD.*

But if we use an adjective before *one*, then we do use *a/an*:

*✓ I'd like **a big one** with a built-in DVD.*

3 *another (one), the other one(s)*

We use *another (one)* to talk about one more thing of the same type:

*That game was really good fun. Let's play **another (one)**.*

*I've appeared on one chat show and I'll never do **another (one)**!*

We can also use *another (one)* for a different thing of the same type:

*'I don't like this blue jumper.' 'Well, exchange it for **another one**. There were lots of different colours in that shop.'*

! We don't use *another one* with a noun:

~~✗ I'd like another one coffee.~~

We use *the other(s)/the other one(s)* for the second of two that are the same:

*I'll take this box. Can you take **the other one**? (= the second of two boxes)*

*Some of the students are in the gym and **the others/the other ones** are waiting in the hall.*

! *~~✗ We can put the others ones in the car.~~ ✓ We can put **the other ones** in the car.*

FORMALITY CHECK *Another one/the other one(s)* is less formal than *the others*:

*I think I prefer this payment plan to **the other ones** he showed me. (informal)*

*I assure you that this payment plan is better than **the others** on offer. (formal)*

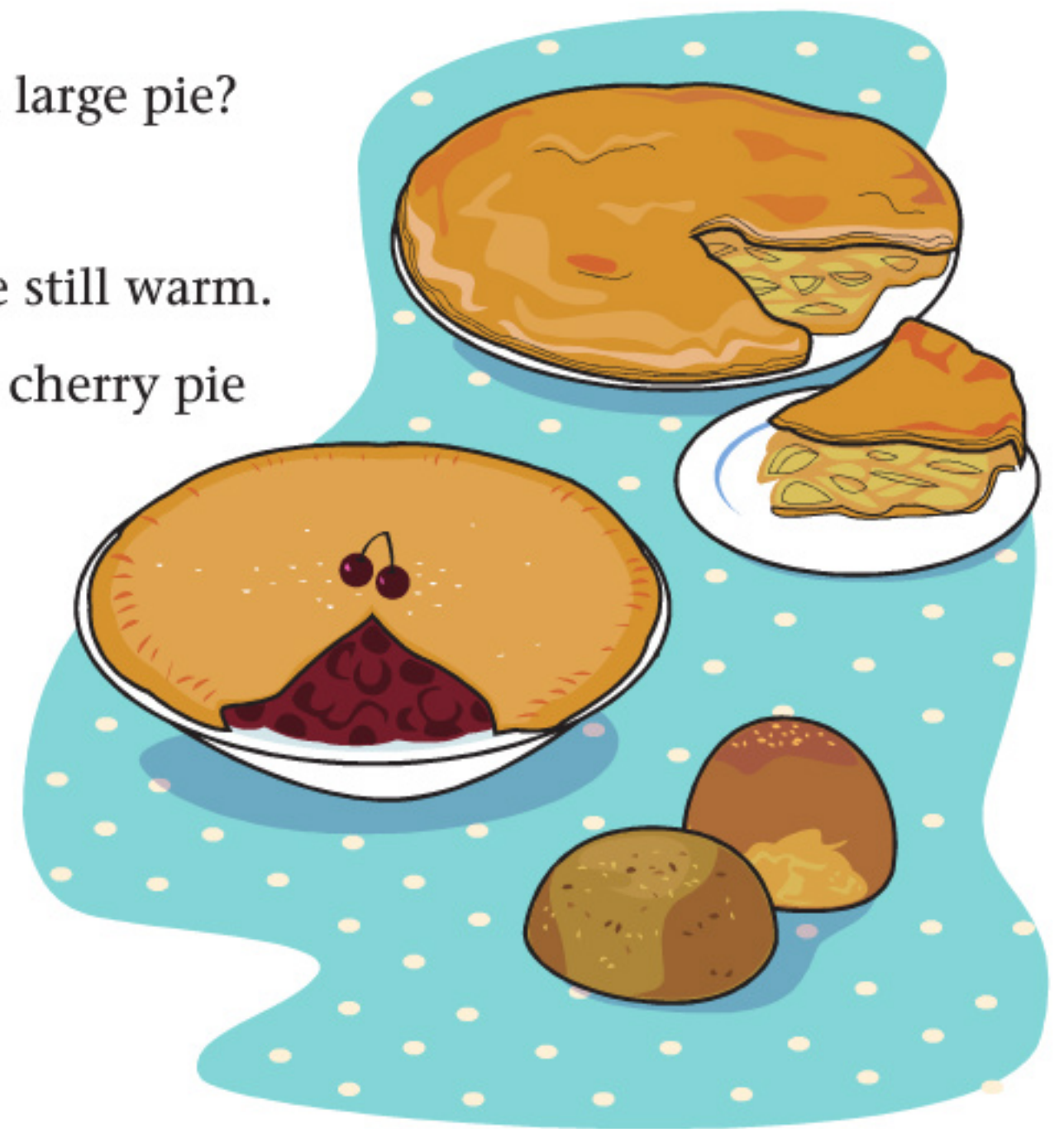
Practice

1 Choose the correct words in *italics*. In three places, both answers are possible.

- 0 The local aerobics class is full so I'll have to find another / another one.
- 1 'Would you like a cup of tea?' 'No, thanks. I've just had *one* / *ones*.'
- 2 'How did you do in the exam?' 'Which *one* / *ones*? I took six exams.'
- 3 If you miss the morning ferry, you can travel on *a later* / *a later one*.
- 4 These grapes are really sweet. Do you want to try *one* / *it*?
- 5 These paintings are for exhibition only, but all the *others* / *other ones* are for sale.
- 6 Would you prefer black pepper or *white* / *white one* on your meal?
- 7 I've packed two bags. Can you take *this* / *this one* and I'll take *the other* / *the other one*?
- 8 If you organise the team games at the children's party, I'll do all *the others* / *the others ones*.

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Find six more places where you can use *one* or *ones* instead of a noun. Write the correct word. **2.16** Listen and check.

- SHOPPER I'd like an apple pie, please.
- ASSISTANT Certainly, would you like a small ^{one} pie or a large pie?
- SHOPPER Oh, just a small pie, I think.
- ASSISTANT These pies are fresh from the oven; they're still warm.
- SHOPPER Mmm, they smell good. I think I'll have a cherry pie too, please. Can I have that pie?
- ASSISTANT Of course. Anything else?
- SHOPPER Yes, I'd like some bread.
- ASSISTANT Brown bread or white?
- SHOPPER Do you have bread rolls?
- ASSISTANT Yes, we have brown and white rolls.
- SHOPPER I'll have two brown rolls, please.
- ASSISTANT Here you are. That's £4.40.



3 Complete a sentence for each situation.

- 0 You're planning a holiday with friends. They ask you whether you prefer quiet or lively holidays.
You say: I prefer *quiet ones*.....
- 1 You're trying on a jumper. It's too big. You call the assistant and say: Can I try?
- 2 A friend offers you a choice of egg sandwiches or cheese sandwiches. You say:
I'll have
- 3 You have looked at two hotels on a website. Your friend prefers the first hotel but you don't. You say: I prefer
- 4 The hotel receptionist asks if you'd like a room with a bath or with a shower. You say:
I'd like
- 5 There are two films on at your local cinema. One of them is very violent and you don't want to watch it. You say to your friend: Let's watch
- 6 You're looking at mobile phones. The shop assistant asks whether you want a phone with Internet access or not. You say: I'd like

9 Reflexive and other pronouns



1 Alice and Imogen are looking at **each other**.



2 Alice and Imogen are looking at **themselves**.

1 Reflexive pronouns

Compare the form and use of **object pronouns** and **reflexive pronouns**:

OBJECT/REFLEXIVE	me/myself	you/yourself	him/himself	her/herself	it/itself
	us/ourselves	you/yourselves	them/themselves		

Her name is Christine but **her** friends call **her** Tina. (*her* = object pronoun)

Her name is Christine but **she** calls **herself** Tina. (*herself* = reflexive pronoun)

We use reflexive pronouns (*myself, yourself, etc.*) when the **subject** and **object** of a sentence are the same person or thing: *Have you hurt yourself?*

We can also use reflexive pronouns to emphasise the subject of the sentence:

Why do I have to do everything myself? Dentists use this toothpaste themselves.

By myself/himself, etc. means 'alone/on your own' or 'without help':

'Do you live by yourself?' 'No, I share a flat.' The children did the drawing by themselves.

2 Verbs with reflexive pronouns

Some verbs are often used with reflexive pronouns, for example:

They didn't enjoy themselves on the activity holiday – it was hard work!

Help yourself to some food – there's plenty of it!

Did the children behave themselves at the zoo?

I blame myself for the mistakes in the report – I didn't check it carefully.

⚠ *Complain, feel, remember, rest, relax, get up and stand up do not have a reflexive pronoun:*

✗ Do you remember yourself the hotel? ✓ Do you remember the hotel?

But we can use a reflexive with *wash, shave and dress* if the situation is unusual:

✓ After my operation I couldn't dress myself for three weeks.

3 each other, one another

We use *each other* and *one another* when the subject and object are different:

Alice and Imogen are looking at each other/one another.

(= Alice is looking at Imogen and Imogen is looking at Alice.)

Compare: *Alice and Imogen are looking at themselves.*

(= Alice is looking at Alice and Imogen is looking at Imogen.)

4 you, one and they

We often use *you* for people in general: *You can't park here after 8.30 in the morning.*

We can also use *one* but it is very formal: *One needs to be careful when travelling alone.*

We often use *they* for the people in government or in charge of organisations:

They're putting taxes up again. They closed the factory in 2008.

We also use *they* to talk about someone when we don't know who he or she is.

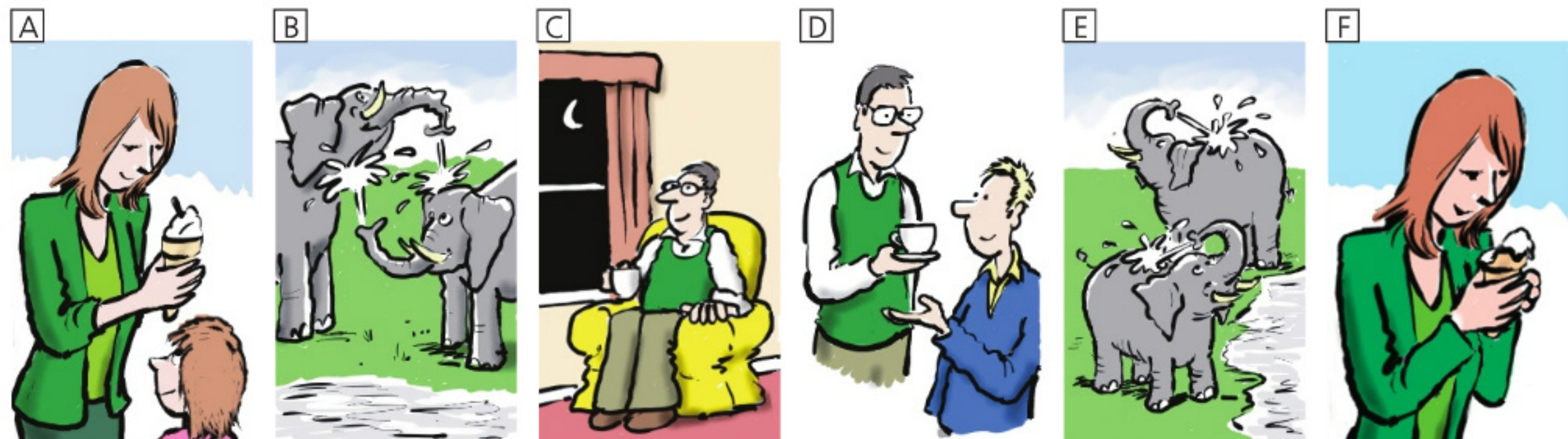
Someone left this note for you, but they didn't leave their name.

Practice

1 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use reflexive pronouns and any other words that are necessary. 2.17 Listen and check.

- 0 We hope that all our guests have a good time.
We hope that all our guests enjoy *themselves*
- 1 Children under twelve must be with an adult.
Children under twelve can't see the film
- 2 Danger! Hard hats must be worn to prevent injury.
If you don't wear a hard hat, you may
- 3 This is a self-service restaurant.
In this restaurant, we have to get the food
- 4 Any of the team's supporters found causing problems will be removed.
All the supporters must behave

2 Match the sentences 1–5 with the pictures A–F.



- 0 Ryan brought his brother home and made him a cup of coffee. *D*.....
- 1 Ryan got home late and made himself a cup of coffee.
- 2 Jane went out with her daughter and bought her an ice cream.
- 3 Jane went out this afternoon and bought herself an ice cream.
- 4 The elephants frequently wash themselves.
- 5 The elephants enjoy washing one another.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Read the conversation and choose the correct words in *italics*.

2.18 Listen and check.

- TONI Hi, Jan. Did you have a good holiday?
- JAN Oh yes, thanks. We really enjoyed (0) *us* / *ourselves*! We were in one of those really big holiday clubs, you know, where (1) *you* / *they* pay before you go. There were a lot of activities, so the twins could look after (2) *them* / *themselves* and we didn't have to worry about (3) *them* / *themselves*.
- TONI They're old enough to play with (4) *them* / *each other* now, anyway, aren't they?
- JAN Oh, of course, we can leave them (5) *by* / *on* themselves now for short periods and not worry. Oh, how's your roof, by the way? Did you get it fixed?
- TONI Well, the builder started, but he fell off a ladder and hurt (6) *hissself* / *himself*. He wasn't badly hurt but he couldn't finish the roof.
- JAN It's true what (7) *one* / *they* say – if you want a job done well, do it (8) *yourself* / *your own*!

10 *some, any, all, most, no, none of*



1 *some and any*

We use *some* and *any* + noun when we don't know the exact number/amount, or it is not important:

*We've got **some** vegetables. Have we got **any** milk?*

We usually use *some* in **positive** sentences and *any* in questions and **negative** sentences.

- We can use *some* in questions if they are requests, offers or suggestions:
*Can I have **some** information? Would you like **some** brochures? Shall we do **some** work now?*
- We can use *some* and *any* without a noun, when it is clear what we are talking about:
*We haven't got **any** bread. I'll go and get **some**.*
*'We need **some** coins for the ticket machine.'* *'Oh dear, I haven't got **any**.'*
- We can use *any* to mean 'it doesn't matter which':
*'Which flavour ice cream do you want?' 'Oh, get me **any** flavour – I don't mind which.'*



Pronunciation ► 1.05

2 *all, most, some and no/none*

We can use *all*, *most*, *some* and *no* before the subject or object in a sentence:

***All** the tickets cost £30.00. I've got **all** the tickets.*

They can go before plural or uncountable nouns:

***All** fruit contains sugar. **Most** vegetables contain a lot of vitamins.*

***Some** fish is expensive. **No** sugary food is good for you.*

We use *all (of)*, *most of*, *some of* and *none of* for particular people or things:

***All (of)** the vegetables in this soup are fresh.*

***Most of** our customers like the vegetarian dishes.*

*Do you want **some of** this white chocolate?*

***None of** our jam contains extra sugar.*

NATURAL ENGLISH We don't usually say *all people* or *no people*. We say *everyone/everybody* and *no one/nobody*: *Is **everyone** ready? **Nobody** called for you today.*

3 *no, none of*

No and *none of* mean 'not any'. We use them in negative **statements**, with a positive verb:

~~*✗ None of the advice he gave wasn't useful.*~~ ✓ ***None of** the advice he gave **was** useful.*

	SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUN	PLURAL NOUN	UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
<i>none of</i>	—	<i>None of the machines is/are working.*</i>	<i>None of the bread was fresh.</i>
<i>no</i>	<i>No reason was given.</i>	<i>No reasons were given.</i>	<i>No information was given.</i>

* A singular verb after *none of* + plural noun is more formal.

Practice

- 1 GRAMMAR IN USE** Read the conversation about a TV programme and choose the correct words in *italics*.  **2.19** Listen and check.

- LIZ What's *The Restaurant*? Have you seen it?
- LINDA Yes, it's a TV show for people who want to open a restaurant with Raymond Blanc. Nine teams start, but (0) *all* / *most* of them have to leave during the series as only one team can win.
- LIZ What do they have to do?
- LINDA Well, each week (1) *all* / *any* of the teams do a task in their restaurant, but only (2) *none* / *some* of them can succeed.
- LIZ What do you mean? Do (3) *any* / *none* of them have to leave the show?
- LINDA No, (4) *most* / *none* of them have to leave at this point, but (5) *some* / *most* of the teams – the worst two or three – do another task, and then the worst team has to leave.
- LIZ Do the teams come from different restaurants or are they amateur cooks?
- LINDA I don't think (6) *some* / *any* of them are complete amateurs – they all have some professional experience.



Raymond Blanc shares his love of good food in *The Restaurant* tonight on BBC2.

- 2 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.**  **2.20** Listen and check.

- There isn't any / There's no*
 0 ~~There's any~~ milk left in the fridge. We need to buy some.
- 1 'How many of these books should we bring?' 'All them, please.'
- 2 Can I have any mineral water with my meal, please?
- 3 There weren't no phone calls for you today.
- 4 'Where are the drinks?' 'We didn't buy none.'
- 5 Can I borrow a pen, please? Some colour will be fine.
- 6 'How many songs have you got on your iPod?' 'I've got any. I've just bought it.'
- 7 None of the visitors didn't enjoy the exhibition. They all hated it.
- 8 Most information the guide gave us was very useful.

- 3 Write sentences with the words below. Change the verbs as necessary.**

- 0 Cathy / have / any / close friends / her class *Cathy hasn't got any close friends in her class.*
- 1 Arnaud / like / most / music
- 2 Fran / have / some / designer clothes
- 3 John / read / all / Shakespeare's plays
- 4 Ellen / visit / any / foreign countries

- 4 Now make the sentences in Exercise 3 true for you.**

- 0 I *'ve got some close friends in my class*
- 1 I
- 2 I
- 3 I
- 4 I

11 Indefinite pronouns



1 Indefinite pronouns

We use **indefinite pronouns** to talk about a person, thing or place, when we don't know who or what they are, or it is not important.

PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
someone/somebody	something	somewhere
anyone/anybody	anything	anywhere
everyone/everybody	everything	everywhere
no one/nobody	nothing	nowhere

2 Use of indefinite pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns with *some* in positive sentences:

Someone will help you. (It doesn't matter who.)

My wallet is somewhere in this room. (I don't know where exactly.)

We can use them in requests, offers or suggestions (► [Unit 10.1](#)):

Shall we order something to drink?

We usually use indefinite pronouns with *any* in questions and negative sentences:

It's very dark – can you see anything? There isn't anyone at home.

We use indefinite pronouns with *every* to mean 'all people/things/places':

I've met everyone in the company now. Everything is ready.

Have you looked everywhere for your glasses?

We use indefinite pronouns with *no* with positive verbs, but the meaning is negative:

There was no one in the hotel who could help me.

! We don't use two negatives: ✗ *No one wasn't there.* ✓ *No one was there.*

3 Indefinite pronouns + verb

Indefinite pronouns take a singular verb when they are the subject of a sentence:

Someone's waiting outside. Something smells good! What are you cooking?

Has anyone got a menu? 'What would you like to drink?' 'Anything is fine. I'm really thirsty.'

Nobody was at home. No one expects you to be perfect.

Everything here is expensive. Is everyone here?

4 Other uses

We often use adjectives after indefinite pronouns: *I'd like something cool, with ice.*

Is there anywhere quiet round here? We need someone reliable for this job.

We also use *to* + verb after indefinite pronouns: *Shall we order something to drink?*

There's nowhere to sit inside the restaurant – it's full. I haven't got anything to wear.

We often use *else* after indefinite pronouns. It means 'another person/thing/place' or 'a different person/thing/place':

This club is boring. Let's go somewhere else. (to another club)

Don't you have anything else on the menu? (something different)

Practice

- 1** **GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the review with the words from the box.
 **2.21** Listen and check.

anything everyone ~~everything~~ everything everywhere
 nothing nowhere somebody something

Review of the week – *Harrods Food Hall*

(0) Everything I had heard about this place was good. So on the last day of our trip to London, my wife and I visited this famous store. Well, we couldn't believe it! We've been (1) in the world, but (2) was as good as this! My wife wanted to buy (3) special for some friends, and there was so much to choose from. Harrods sells (4) – from seafood to chocolates. Of course, the only problem is that (5) is cheap. Still, we wanted to eat at Harrods – (6), it didn't matter what – so we had an ice cream, and it was fantastic! The staff are so good, too; we asked (7) in uniform for some information and she was very helpful. My only real criticism was that it was very crowded – it seemed that (8) in London was in Harrods that day!

- 2** Choose the correct indefinite pronouns in the lines from songs.

- 0 *Nothing* / Everything I do, I do it for you.
 1 *Anything* / *Something* you can do, I can do better.
 2 *Somewhere* / *Anywhere* over the rainbow, skies are blue.
 3 I can't run from myself; there's *anywhere* / *nowhere* to hide.
 4 *Anything* / *Nothing* means more than the truth.

- 3** Rewrite sentences 1–4. Use an indefinite pronoun to replace the underlined words. Then rewrite sentences 5–8. Use an indefinite pronoun + adjective/*else* or *to* + verb.

 **2.22** Listen and check.

- 0 I know I left my keys in a place in this room.
I know I left my keys somewhere in this room.
 1 Not one person came to the school open day.

 2 Jelena had no belongings at all when she came to this country.

 3 I'd like a volunteer from the audience – any person will be OK.

 4 The police searched all the rooms in the building but didn't find the murderer.

 00 I'm bored with toast. I want a different breakfast this morning.
I want something else this morning.
 5 I don't feel like a hot drink. Have you got a cold drink?

 6 All these cameras are too expensive. Don't you have a cheaper one?

 7 I'd rather not see Mr Knightley. Can I see a different person?

 8 Can I have a book or magazine that I can read?
