1 Complete the text with prepositions.
My bedroom is very small. There aren’t many things to it. There’s a window to the door. My desk is to the window. My bed is to the desk. My favourite posters are the bed to the wall. B my bed and the opposite wall there’s a green carpet.

2 Choose the correct options.
1 There is / are a flower on my desk.
2 Is there / There is any milk in the fridge?
3 There isn’t / aren’t any chairs in the room.
4 There is / are two dogs outside.
5 There’s / There isn’t any water in this bottle. It’s empty.
6 How many girls there is / are there in your class?

0.7 have got

We use have got to show possession:
I’ve got a smartphone, but I haven’t got a watch.
Has James got a skateboard?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/You/We/They have got</td>
<td>I/You/We/They haven’t got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It has got</td>
<td>He/She/It hasn’t got</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Have I/you/we/they got a camera?
Yes, I/you/we/they have.
No, I/you/we/they haven’t got.

Has he/she/it got a camera?
Yes, he/she/it has.
No, he/she/it hasn’t got.

Wh-questions

How many cameras have I/you/we/they got?

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>got</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasn’t</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>haven’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘ve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I’ve got a laptop, but I haven’t got a tablet.
2 A: Have you got a digital camera?
   B: Yes, I’ve got one.
3 A: She ______ got a mobile phone.
   B: Really? Why not?
4 I’ve got a DVD player, but I ______ got an MP3 player.
5 A: ______ Phil got a hobby?
   B: Yes, skateboarding!
6 I ______ got a piano, but I can’t play it!

1.2 Present Simple: affirmatives and negatives

We use the Present Simple to talk about:
• regular activities:
  In the afternoon I watch TV or listen to music.
• states and permanent situations:
  My grandparents don’t live in Warsaw. They live in Sydney.
• preferences, with verbs like love, like, hate, prefer:
  My friends hate dancing, but I love it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/You/We/They play</td>
<td>I/You/We/They don’t (do not) play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It plays</td>
<td>He/She/It doesn’t (does not) play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPELLING RULES – 3RD PERSON SINGULAR:
• general rule: infinitive + -s, e.g. read – reads
• verbs ending in a consonant and -y: -ies, e.g. carry – carries
• verbs ending in -o, -ss, -ch, -x: + p, e.g. do – does, go – goes, relax – relaxes, watch – watches
• have: has

In the Present Simple, we often use adverbs of frequency, such as always, usually, often, sometimes and never. These adverbs go:
• after the verb to be: Walt is usually at home at the weekend.
• before main verbs: Walt usually spends his weekends at home.

We also use other time phrases with the Present Simple, e.g. every day, every Sunday, every weekend. We usually put them at the end of the sentence.
I visit my grandparents every week.

1 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I ______ (be) late for school every day.
2 My sister usually ______ (watch) films in the evenings.
3 My mum ______ (not read) the newspaper every day.
4 My parents ______ (not work) in the same office.
5 My brother often ______ (go) to the cinema.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 sometimes / the piano / my sister / plays
2 don’t / every day / I / sports / watch
3 studies / my brother / at the weekend / never
4 on weekdays / I / go out / sometimes
5 every day / Sam / play / computer games / doesn’t
6 on Saturday nights / always / fun / he / has
1.5 Present Simple: yes/no and wh- questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/No questions</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do I/you/we/they play?</td>
<td>Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he/she/it play?</td>
<td>Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh- questions</th>
<th>Do I/you/we/they play?</th>
<th>What does he/she/it play?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time does your mother come back from work?</td>
<td>What do you usually do on holiday?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do you live?</td>
<td>Where do you usually go to school?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do you do your homework?</td>
<td>How often do you visit your cousin?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which musical instrument do you play?</td>
<td>How many eggs do we need?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose coat is this?</td>
<td>Whose coat is this?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you usually get to school?</td>
<td>How do you usually get to school?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often do you visit your cousin?</td>
<td>How many films do you usually watch?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many eggs do we need?</td>
<td>How many films do we need?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banana</td>
<td>bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ham</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Countable nouns**

- name things we can count:
  - There is an orange in the fridge.
- have singular and plural forms:
  - This hamburger is delicious.
  - These hamburgers are delicious.

**Uncountable nouns:**

- name things we cannot count:
  - My little brother hates milk.
- do not have a plural form:
  - Vegetarians don't eat meat.

We can use these words and phrases to refer to an amount or a number:

**Plural countable nouns**

- We've got some apples.
- We haven't got any apples.
- We've got a lot of apples.

**Uncountable nouns**

- We've got some bread.
- We haven't got any bread.
- We haven't got much bread.
- We've got a lot of bread.

1 Complete the conversations with do, don't, does or doesn't.

1 A: _______ you live with your parents?
   B: Yes, I _______.
2 A: _______ he like parties?
   B: Yes, he _______.
3 A: _______ your mother speak English?
   B: No, she _______.
4 A: _______ they go to school with you?
   B: No, they _______.

2 Complete the questions with the question words in the box. Then match the questions (1–6) with the answers (a–f).

- how many
- what kind
- what time
- when
- which

1 _______ is your birthday?
2 _______ do you usually go on holiday?
3 _______ website is your favourite?
4 _______ of films do you usually watch?
5 _______ hours do you sleep every day?
6 _______ do you usually wake up?

a To the seaside.  
b I like Twitter.  
c Seven or eight.  
d At 7.30.  
 e It's in March.  
f Comedies.

1 Match the sentence halves.

1 There isn’t _______.  
2 Is there _______.  
3 There is _______.  
4 There aren’t _______.  
5 Are there _______.  
6 There are _______.

a any eggs.  
b some onions.  
c any ham in the fridge.  
d any mushrooms?  
e any bread?  
f some cheese.

2 Choose the correct options.

1 There is much / a lot of mozzarella cheese on this pizza.
2 There isn’t any / some tomato sauce on this pizza.
3 There is an / some onion in the fridge.
4 How much / How many bread have we got?
5 There isn’t some / much milk in the fridge.
6 Don’t worry, we’ve got a lot of / much eggs.
7 ‘How much / How many tomatoes do you eat a day?’
   ‘A lot / Not much.’