

SECTION 1 *be* and *have*

● grammar summary

be (am/are/is/was/were)

- We can use **adjectives**, **nouns** or expressions of **place** after *be*.
She is late. I'm hungry. Are you a doctor? Is everybody here?
- We use a special structure with *be* – **there is** – to introduce things: to say that they exist.
There's a strange woman at the door. There are some letters for you.
- *Be* can be an **auxiliary verb** in progressive tenses (see page 21) and passives (see page 93).
She is working. It was made in Hong Kong.

have (have/has/had)

- We can use *have* or *have got* to talk about **possession**, relationships and some other ideas.
Do you have a car? I don't have any brothers or sisters. Ann has got a headache.
- And we can use *have* to talk about some kinds of **actions**.
I'm going to have a shower. What time do you have breakfast?
- *Have* can also be an **auxiliary verb** in perfect tenses (see Section 5).
I haven't seen her all day. We knew that he had taken the money.

● pre-test: which units do you need?

Try this small test. It will help you to decide which units you need. The answers are on page 283.

① Circle the correct answer.

- I am / are tired.
- 1 Mary is / has very happy today.
 - 2 Are / Have / Do you hot?
 - 3 There is / It is a new secretary in the office.
 - 4 Had you / Did you have a good journey?

② Correct (✓) or not (X)?

- I don't had lunch today. X
- 1 I'm not ... I amn't ... he's not ... he isn't ...
 - 2 I not had lunch today. ...
 - 3 Do you got a car? ...
 - 4 My friends was late. ...
 - 5 I, don't have many friends. ...

③ Make questions.

- The train was late. ... was the train late?
- 1 All the family will be at home.
 - 2 There will be a meeting tomorrow.
 - 3 Phil has got a headache.
 - 4 Ann had a lesson yesterday.

*To be or not to be,
that is the question.*
(Shakespeare: Hamlet)

Is there life
before death?
(Seamus Heaney)

There's a thin man **inside every fat man.**
(George Orwell)

You can have it all,
but you can't do it all.
(Michelle Pfeiffer)

If you've got everything, you've got nothing.
(Leni MacShaw)

be I am happy today. Are we late?

1	I am	you are	he/she/it is	we are	they are
2	am I?	are you?	is he/she/it?	are we?	are they?
3	I am not	you are not	he/she/it is not	we are not	they are not

I am a doctor. Are you American? We are not ready.

1 Put in am, are or is.

- You are late.
- 1 We very well.
- 2 My sister a doctor.
- 3 John and Ann in America.
- 4 I happy today.
- 5 I think you tired.
- 6 Our house very small.

In conversation and informal writing, we use **contractions**:

I'm you're he's she's it's John's the train's we're they're
I'm a doctor. You're late. John's in London. The shop's open. We're ready.

2 Write these sentences with contractions.

- Ann is ill. Ann's ill.
- 1 We are all tired.
- 2 They are here.
- 3 I am sorry.
- 4 My name is Peter.
- 5 You are early.
- 6 The shop is closed.

To make questions (2) with **be**, we put the verb before the subject.

STATEMENT 1: I am late. The taxi is here. We are late. Your keys are in the car.
QUESTION 2: Am I late? Is the taxi here? Are we late? Are my keys in the car?

3 Make questions.

- Bill / Scottish Is Bill Scottish?
- 1 Marie / from Paris
- 2 We / very late
- 3 John / in bed
- 4 The boss / in Japan
- 5 His car / fast

Do you know all these **question words**?

who what when where why how

Contractions with **is**: who's what's when's where's how's why's

Who's that? What's this? When is the party? Where's the station? Why are we here?
How are you?

4 Put in question words with are or 's.

- 'Who's that?' 'It's my brother.'
- 'Where are Joe and Ann?' 'In London.'
- 1 '..... your name?' 'Maria.'
- 2 '..... my glasses?' 'Here.'
- 3 '..... your English teacher?' 'Mrs Allen.'
- 4 '..... you late?' 'My watch is broken.'
- 5 '..... the exam?' 'On Tuesday.'
- 6 '..... your mother?' 'Very well, thanks.'

To make negative (❏) sentences with *be*, we put *not* after *am/are/is* or *'m, 're, 's*.

I am not Scottish. We are not ready. I'm not tired. She's not here. They're not my friends.

We can also make contractions with *n't*: *you aren't, she isn't*, etc (BUT NOT *+amn't*).

5 Write negative (❏) ends for the sentences.

- It's winter, but (❏ cold) *it isn't cold.*
- I'm Greek, but (❏ from Athens) *I'm not from Athens.*
- 1 She's tired, but (❏ ill)
- 2 They are in England, but (❏ in London)
- 3 You're tall, but (❏ too tall)
- 4 We are late, but (❏ very late)
- 5 It's summer, but (❏ hot)
- 6 I'm a student, but (❏ at university)

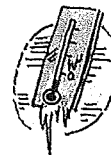
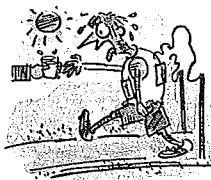
We often use *be* with: *hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, right, wrong, afraid, interested, what colour?, what size?*
And we use *be* with ages.

Have you got anything to eat? I'm hungry. I'm cold. It's very hot here in summer.

'It's late.' 'You're right. Let's go.' Are you afraid of spiders? What colour is her hair?

What size are your shoes? 'How old are you?' 'I'm 17.' I'm interested in politics.

6 Complete the sentences under the pictures.



- She is *hungry*. 1 He 2 She 3 4 It

7 Put in words from the box.

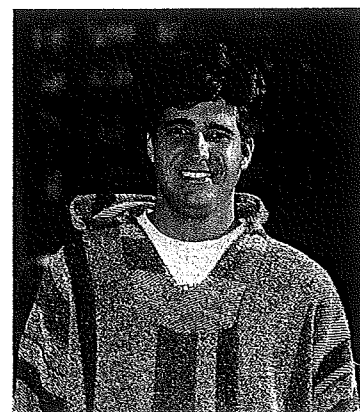
afraid ✓ colour interested right size

- He is a big man, but he is *afraid* of her.
- 1 You think I'm wrong, but I know I'm
- 2 What - small, medium or large?
- 3 What is your car?
- 4 Sorry, I'm not in her problems.

8 Read the text, and then write about yourself.

His name's Nouredin. He's from Rabat, in Morocco.
He's a student. He's 21. He isn't married. He's interested
in music and politics. He isn't interested in sport.

My name's
.....
.....
.....
.....



be: past *Where were you? I was in Glasgow.*

I was	you were	he/she/it was	we were	they were
was I?	were you?	was he/she/it?	were we?	were they?
I was not	you were not	he/she/it was not	we were not	they were not
Contractions: wasn't, weren't				

Where were you yesterday? My mother was a singer. I wasn't well last week.

1 Put in was or were.

- In summer 1990 I was in Brazil.
- 'We very happy to see you yesterday.' 'And I happy to see you.'
 - Lunch OK, but the vegetables not very good.
 - I can't find my keys. They here this morning.
 - It cold and dark, and we tired.
 - My grandmother a doctor, and her three children all doctors too.
 - '..... you in London yesterday?' 'No, I in Glasgow.'
 - 'When your exam?' 'It yesterday.'

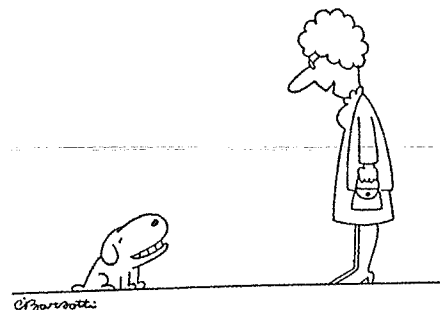
2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- Ann at home yesterday was was Ann at home yesterday?
- good party was the
 - people were the interesting
 - teacher father your was a
 - everybody was late
 - John's brother school was with at you

3 Put in wasn't or weren't and words from the box. Make sure you understand actually. Use a dictionary if necessary.

a teacher in England interesting ✓
late well with Anna




- The lesson wasn't interesting.
Actually, it was very boring.
- You Actually, you arrived 10 minutes early.
 - My father
Actually, he worked as a bus driver.
 - I yesterday.
Actually, I was with Susan.
 - The children
yesterday. The doctor came to see them.
 - We last week.
We went to Scotland for a few days.



'And were you good while I was out?'

→ For the present perfect of be (I have been etc), see page 61.

be: future *The bus will be full.*

	I/you/he/she/it/we/they will be
	will I/you/she etc be?
	I/you/he etc will not be
	Contractions: I'll, you'll etc; won't (= will not)

It **will be** cold this evening. I'll **be** at home all day tomorrow.
Where **will** we **be** ten years from now? The exam **won't be** difficult.

1 Look at the table and complete the text.



Tomorrow *it will be* very hot in Cairo.
It hot in
..... warm in
..... cold in
..... very cold in

TOMORROW'S TEMPERATURES	
Cairo	35°
Rio	30°
Paris	23°
London	3°
Moscow	-18°

2 Change these sentences to affirmative (positive) or negative (negative).

- ▶ The bus will not be full. *The bus will be full.*
- ▶ She'll be late. *She won't be late.*
- 1 I'll be sorry.
- 2 It will not be hot.
- 3 We won't be at home.
- 4 The shops will be closed.
- 5 He'll be in Scotland.
- 6 Ann will be at school.

To make future questions with *be*, we put *will* before the subject.

STATEMENT : We will be late. Her brother will be here at 10.00. The bus will be full.
QUESTION : Will we be late? When will her brother be here? Will the bus be full?




3 Make questions with *will ... be ...?*

- ▶ you / at home / this evening *Will you be at home this evening?*
- ▶ when / lunch / ready *When will lunch be ready?*
- 1 when / your father / in England
- 2 Ann / at the party / with John
- 3 everybody / here / at 8.00
- 4 the train / late / again
- 5 when / Joe and Mary / in the office
- 6 the weather / good / tomorrow
- 7 where / you / on Tuesday

4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 (your age) This year I am In 2000 I
- Last year I Next year I In 20... I
- 2 (a friend's age) This year he/she In 2000
- Last year Next year In 20...

there is There's a dog in the garden.

	PRESENT	PAST
	there is there are	there was there were
	is there? are there?	was there? were there?
	there is not there are not	there was not there were not
	Contractions: there's; isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't	

We use **there is**, **there are** etc to say that something or somebody exists.
We often use **there is**, **there are** etc before **a/an**, **some** and **any**.

There's a dog in the garden. (NOT ~~A dog is in the garden.~~) **There are some letters for you.**
Is there any milk in the fridge? (NOT ~~Is any milk ...?~~) **There isn't much coffee.**
Were there any phone calls? (NOT ~~Were any phone calls?~~) **There was a good film last night.**

① Make some sentences with words from the three boxes, using **there is** etc.

There is/are a lot of
There isn't much
There aren't many
There isn't/aren't any
There wasn't/weren't any

→



water air grass dogs
elephants trees cars
people computers ...
(you think of some more things)

→

in Africa in the USA
in Antarctica in London
on the moon in 1600 ...
(you think of some more places or times)

- ▷ There are a lot of animals in Africa.
- ▷ There weren't any cars in 1600.
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

To make questions with **there is** etc, we put **is** etc before **there**.

STATEMENT : **There is** a letter for you. **There were** some problems. William says **there are** six eggs.
QUESTION : **Is there** a letter for me? **Were there** any problems? How many eggs **are there**?

② Make present or past questions with **there is** etc.

- ▷ any fruit juice in the fridge (present) ... **Is there any fruit juice in the fridge?**
- ▷ any letters for me (past) ... **Were there any letters for me?**
- ▷ how many people / in your family (present) ... **How many people are there in your family?**
- 1 a doctor here (present)
- 2 any trains to London this evening (present)
- 3 much money in your bank account (present)
- 4 how many students / in your class (present)
- 5 a special price for students (past)
- 6 any mistakes in my letter (past)
- 7 many children at the swimming pool (past)
- 8 how many people / at the party (past)

FUTURE: ☐ there will be ☐ will there be? ☐ there will not be
 Contractions: there'll; won't (= will not)

3 Here is some information about an English town. Write sentences using *there is* etc.

	1960	NOW	2050
people	300,000	500,000	800,000
cinemas	11	2	0
theatres	1	1	1
nightclubs	0	12	20
restaurants	50	76	120
hotels	35	130	180
supermarkets	0	23	200
universities	1	2	3

- > There were 300,000 people in 1960.
 > There are two cinemas now.
 > There will be 200 supermarkets in 2050.
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

4 Write questions about life in the year 2100, with *Will there be ...?*

- > (cars) *Will there be cars?*
 1 (trains)
 2 (computers)
 3 (good food)
 4 (different countries)
 5 (governments)
 6 (your question)

We don't use *it is* like *there is*. We usually use *it is* for something that we have already talked about, or that people already know about.

There's a car outside. It's a Ford. (NOT ~~*It's a car outside.*~~)

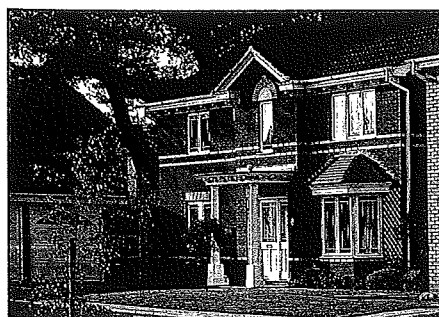
5 Circle the correct form.

- 1 *It's / There's* a new bookshop in East Street.
 2 'Whose is that dog?' *It's / There's* mine.'
 3 *Is it / there* a bus stop in this street?
 4 *There isn't / It isn't* a supermarket here.
 5 'What's that?' *It's / There's* my new calculator.'
 6 'How's your new job?' *It's / There's* interesting.'

6 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: houses

Read the advertisement with a dictionary and complete the sentences.

- > There are two floors.
 > There is a modern kitchen.
 1 living room.
 2 study.
 3 cloakroom.
 4 two
 5 four
 6 gas
 7 garage.
 8 large



Price: £ 250000

ref.no.671749

Large new house situated in the village of Wickfield.

Modern kitchen, large living room, small study, downstairs cloakroom and shower room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, gas central heating, double garage, large garden.

→ For the present perfect (*there has/have been*), see Section 5.

have with do do you have? I don't have

	PRESENT	PAST
<input type="checkbox"/>	I/you/we/they have he/she/it has	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had
<input type="checkbox"/>	do I/you/we/they have? does he/she/it have?	did I/you/he etc have?
<input type="checkbox"/>	I/you/we/they do not have he/she/it does not have	I/you/he etc did not have
	Contractions: <i>don't, doesn't, didn't</i>	

We can use **have** to talk about **possession, family (and other) relationships and illnesses.**

I have a new car. Ann has two sisters. Pete has a nice girlfriend. Joe had a cold last week.

We also say that people **have** hair, eyes etc; and that things **have** parts.

You have beautiful eyes. Our old car only had two doors, but the new one has four.

1 Circle the correct form.

▶ John / I have two brothers.

▶ Mary has / had a cold yesterday.

1 My father / My parents has two cars.

2 We all / Sally have blue eyes.

3 I have / had a headache yesterday evening.

4 I see that your brother had / has a new girlfriend.

5 You / Paul has very long hair.

6 These houses have / has big rooms.

7 I can't read this book – it has / had 800 pages.

8 Ann had a good job last year / now.

We can make **questions** (Q) and **negatives** (N) with **do/does/did + infinitive** (without to).
(For questions and negatives without do, see page 10.)

STATEMENT <input type="checkbox"/>	QUESTION <input type="checkbox"/>	NEGATIVE <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>I have the keys.</i>	<i>Do I have the keys?</i>	<i>I do not have the keys.</i>
<i>Joe has a car.</i>	<i>Does Joe have a car? (NOT Does Joe has...)</i>	<i>Joe doesn't have a car.</i>
<i>Ann had a cold.</i>	<i>Did Ann have a cold? (NOT Did Ann had...)</i>	<i>Ann didn't have a cold.</i>

2 Make questions (Q) or negatives (N) with have.

▶ you / a cat ☐ ... Do you have a cat?

▶ Eric / many friends ☐ ... Eric doesn't have many friends.

1 we / garden ☐ We don't

2 they / any children ☐

3 Peter / a cold ☐

4 my aunt / a dog ☐

5 Mary / any brothers or sisters ☐

6 I / enough money ☐

7 Sally / a boyfriend ☐

8 Why / you / two cars ☐

3 Make sentences about Ann when she was six.

▶ a bicycle ☐ ... Did she have a bicycle? ▶ a dog ☐ ... She didn't have a dog.

1 a computer ☐

2 very fair hair ☐

3 lots of friends ☐

4 many nice clothes ☐

5 her own room ☐

4 Write sentences about yourself with *I had* and *I didn't have*.

- 1 When I was a child, I had
- 2 When I was a child, I didn't have
- 3
- 4

	FUTURE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they will have</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>will I/you/he etc have?</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>I/you/he etc will not have</i>
	Contractions: <i>I'll, you'll</i> etc; <i>won't (= will not)</i>

We use **will (not) have** to talk about the future.

One day, everybody **will have** enough food. Mary says that she **won't have** children.

To make **future questions** with **have**, we put **will** before the subject.

STATEMENT ☐: *John will have a car soon.* *The baby will have blue eyes.*

QUESTION ☐: *Will John have a car soon?* *Will the baby have blue eyes?*

5 Read the text and complete the sentences about John's future.

This year, John doesn't have money, a job, a house, a girlfriend, a suit or a car. He has a small room, a bicycle, old clothes, a guitar and a cat. But next year:

- ▶ more money ☐ *He will have more money.*
- ▶ a small room ☐ *He won't have a small room.*
- ▶ a cat ☐ *Will he have a cat?*
- 1 a job ☐
- 2 a bicycle ☐
- 3 a car ☐
- 4 a house ☐
- 5 a girlfriend ☐
- 6 old clothes ☐
- 7 a suit ☐
- 8 a guitar ☐

6 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: relations

Put in words from the box. Use a dictionary if necessary.




uncle aunt cousin niece nephew

- 1 Bill's sister has three daughters and a son, and Bill's brother has three sons. So Bill has three *nieces* and four
- 2 Bill's father has two brothers, both married; and his mother has two sisters, one married. So Bill has three and four
- 3 Bill's uncles and aunts have eight children. So Bill has
- 4 And you? I have

- For auxiliary *have*, see page 52.
- For *have a bath* etc, see page 11.
- For *have got*, see page 10.

- For the present perfect (*I have had*), see page 52.
- For more about future tenses, see Section 3.

have without do: have got Have you got a cat?

	I/you/we/they have got	he/she/it has got
	have I/you etc got?	has he/she/it got?
	I/you etc have not got	he/she/it has not got
	Contractions: I've, he's etc; haven't, hasn't	

We often use **got** with **have**, especially in the **present**. This does not change the meaning: we use **have/has got** like **have/has** to talk about **possession** etc.

I have got is the same as *I have*.

Have you got? is the same as *Do you have?* (We don't use *do/does* with *have got*.)

She hasn't got is the same as *She doesn't have*.

I've got a cat. (more natural than *I have a cat*) *Has she got a dog?* (NOT ~~*Does she have got ...*~~)

I haven't got a car. *She's got a sister.* *You've got beautiful eyes.* *Have you got a cold?*

1 Write about John's possessions etc.

- ▷ a bicycle: ✓ *John's got a bicycle.*
- ▷ suits: 2 *He's got two suits.*
- ▷ a horse: ✗ *He hasn't got a horse.*
- ▷ any children: ✗ *He hasn't got any children.*
- 1 brothers: 2
- 2 a car: ✗
- 3 dogs: 3
- 4 a dictionary: ✓
- 5 long hair: ✗
- 6 any sisters: ✗

2 Write four sentences about your possessions etc. Use words from Exercise 1.

- 1 I've got 3
- 2 4

To make questions (2) with **have got**, we put **have/has** before the **subject**.

STATEMENT (1): *I have got a cold.* *Eric's got a fast car.* *Sue and Joe have got tickets.*

QUESTION (2): *Have you got a cold?* *Has Eric got a fast car?* *Have Sue and Joe got tickets?*

3 Ann and Bill have got a lot of money. Ask questions with **have got**.

- ▷ they / big house *Have they got a big house?*
- 1 they / big garden
- 2 Ann / good job
- 3 Bill / big car
- 4 they / plane
- 5 they / any horses

Past forms (*I had got*, etc) are **unusual**. We don't use **got** in the future.

She had a fast car. (more natural than *She had got a fast car.*) *I will have.* (NOT ~~*I will have got*~~)

→ For auxiliary *have*, see page 52.

→ For *have a bath* etc, see page 11.

have: actions *He's having a shower.*

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: common expressions with *have* (use a dictionary if necessary)

have breakfast, lunch, dinner, (a cup of) tea/coffee, a drink, something to eat/drink
have eggs/toast for breakfast, have fish for lunch, etc have a wash, a shower, a bath
have a good time, a bad day, a nice evening, a party, a holiday, a game
have a good flight/trip/journey etc have a conversation have a baby

We use **have** in a lot of common expressions to talk about **actions**. (We don't use *have got* like this.)

I usually have breakfast at seven o'clock. (NOT +have got breakfast...) *I'm going to have a shower.*

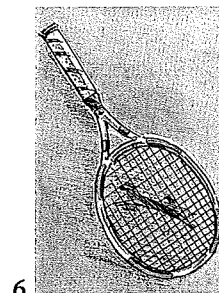
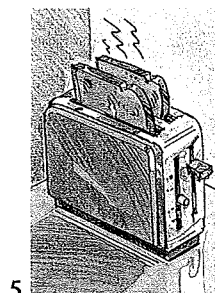
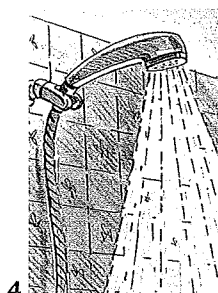
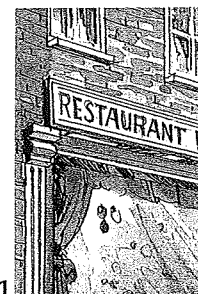
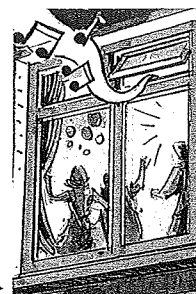
Would you like to have something to eat? *If Bill comes this weekend we'll have a party.*

Mary had a baby in June. Are you having a good time? 'Have a good flight.' 'Thanks.'

1 Complete the sentences. Use *have, has* or *had* with words from the box.

a baby coffee dinner a game a party ✓ a shower toast

- The people next door *had a party*
 last night and I couldn't sleep.
- 1 I with John yesterday evening.
- 2 My boss usually at 11 o'clock.
- 3 Ann's going to in August.
- 4 I usually before breakfast.
- 5 We always for breakfast.
- 6 Would you like to of tennis?



We make simple present and past questions and negatives with **do/does** and **did**.

We don't have parties very often. Does Bill have eggs for breakfast?

Did you have a good journey? We didn't have a holiday.

2 Make questions (■) and negatives (■).

- (good time ■) 'We went to Paris yesterday.' 'Did you have a good time?'
- (breakfast ■) I got up late this morning, so I *didn't have breakfast*
- 1 (lunch ■) What time on Sundays?
- 2 (good trip ■) Ann was in America last week.
- 3 (shower ■) The hotel bathroom was very dirty, so I
- 4 (good flight ■) Welcome to England, Mr García.
- 5 (good game ■) 'Bill and I played tennis this morning.'
- 6 (coffee ■) before I go to bed.

test yourself *be and have*

1 Write these sentences with contractions.

- ▶ John is tired. *John's tired.*
- 1 They were not ready.
- 2 We are all here.
- 3 I am not a student.
- 4 Where is your house?
- 5 Ann is not English. (*two answers*)
- OR
- 6 She will not be late.

2 Circle the correct answers.

- ▶ *(Is)* Are your brother at home?
- 1 *Where* / *Who* / *How* is the station?
- 2 *I* / *We* was in London yesterday.
- 3 *Are* / *Have* you thirsty?
- 4 Alice *is* / *has* three brothers.
- 5 My sister *is* / *has* 25 today.
- 6 '*I am* / *have* cold.' 'Put on a sweater.'
- 7 I *want* / *won't* be here next week.

3 Change the sentences to questions or negatives.

- ▶ It's Tuesday. ☒ *It isn't Tuesday.* OR *It's not Tuesday.*
- 1 There's a taxi outside. ☒
- 2 Chris has got a headache. ☒
- 3 Joe has a car. ☒
- 4 Ann had a meeting yesterday. ☒
- 5 I had coffee for breakfast. ☒
- 6 There will be an English lesson tomorrow. ☒
- 7 I'm hungry. ☒
- 8 Ann's got a new car. ☒
- 9 She had a nice time at the party. ☒
- 10 The house has got a big garden. ☒

4 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- ▶ I don't had breakfast today. *x*
- 1 Do you got a bicycle? ...
- 2 Had you a good journey? ...
- 3 Jane is having a shower. ...
- 4 Is there any eggs in the fridge? ...
- 5 It is a new supermarket in High Street. ...
- ~~6 There won't be a lesson tomorrow.~~
- 7 Do you have a bicycle? ...

5 Put in a suitable affirmative (+) or negative (-) form of *be* or *have*.

Helen 1 fourteen. She 2 at a very nice school; she 3 interested in the lessons – there 4 only two teachers that she doesn't like – and she 5 got lots of friends. (Two years ago she 6 at a different school; the lessons 7 very good, and she 8 many friends, so she 9 very unhappy.) The school 10 twenty km from Helen's house, so she gets up early. She 11 a quick wash, and then she 12 breakfast – cereal and fruit juice if she 13 hungry. There 14 a school bus, but if it 15 very cold her mother takes her by car. In the evenings she 16 school work; she 17 much difficulty with this, so she usually finishes quickly. Then she 18 supper. At ten o'clock she 19 a bath and goes to bed. On Saturdays and Sundays she gets up at 12.00, 20 a quick lunch and goes straight to her computer games.

☒ More difficult question