

7 Reference

Articles

We use *a/an* (see Unit 1, Reference page 17) when we talk about something for the first time.

There's a theatre in our town.

I know a really good dentist.

Julie's got a lovely little dog.

We use *the* when we talk about the thing/person again.

Some really good actors work in the theatre.

He's the dentist my parents go to.

She takes the dog to work with her every day!

Phrasal verbs

Some verbs in English have two or three parts, usually a verb and a preposition. These verbs are very common. The phrasal verbs in Unit 7 are *look at, give back, hand in, pull out, put together, set off* and *pick up*.

Other phrasal verbs in Units 1–6 are *find out, get up* (Unit 2) and *look after* (Unit 6).

I handed in my homework late this week.

Umut gets up at 5 a.m. to go to work.

Pronoun one/ones

We use *one* or *ones* to avoid repeating a noun. Use *one* after *this, that* or an adjective.

A: *Do you want the black pen or the blue one?*

B: *That one over there – the blue one.*

Use *ones* to replace plural nouns. Use *ones* after *these, those* or an adjective.

A: *Did you buy the brown shoes or the black ones?*

B: *I bought the black ones.*

A: *Great. Those ones are really nice.*

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns show who something belongs to. We use possessive pronouns in the place of a possessive adjective and a noun. (See also page 17.)

This is my coat. = This is mine.

| Subject pronoun | Possessive adjectives | Possessive pronouns |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>I</i> | <i>my</i> | <i>mine</i> |
| <i>he</i> | <i>his</i> | <i>his</i> |
| <i>she</i> | <i>her</i> | <i>hers</i> |
| <i>it</i> | <i>its</i> | <i>its</i> |
| <i>we</i> | <i>our</i> | <i>ours</i> |
| <i>you</i> | <i>your</i> | <i>yours</i> |
| <i>they</i> | <i>their</i> | <i>theirs</i> |

That book is John's (book).

That book is for John.

That book belongs to John.

= That book is his.

Ordinal numbers

We use these numbers with nouns and when we talk about dates.

My first child was a boy.

The third of September/September the third.

We can write dates in different ways.

3 September 3rd September September 3rd

| | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|---------------|
| 1 | first | 18 | eighteenth |
| 2 | second | 19 | nineteenth |
| 3 | third | 20 | twentieth |
| 4 | fourth | 21 | twenty-first |
| 5 | fifth | 22 | twenty-second |
| 6 | sixth | 23 | twenty-third |
| 7 | seventh | 24 | twenty-fourth |
| 8 | eighth | 30 | thirtieth |
| 9 | ninth | 31 | thirty-first |
| 10 | tenth | 40 | fortieth |
| 11 | eleventh | 50 | fiftieth |
| 12 | twelfth | 60 | sixtieth |
| 13 | thirteenth | 70 | seventieth |
| 14 | fourteenth | 80 | eightieth |
| 15 | fifteenth | 90 | ninetieth |
| 16 | sixteenth | 100 | one hundredth |
| 17 | seventeenth | | |

We often write ordinal numbers like this:

first = 1st second = 2nd third = 3rd fourth = 4th
fifth = 5th, etc.

Key vocabulary

Describing words

Appearance

Body (not very) short/slim/tall

Skin dark fair pale tanned

Hair dark fair grey long short bald*

*We say *He's bald*, not *He's got bald hair*.

Age middle-aged old young

Opinion attractive handsome pretty

Others has got a beard/moustache

has got blue eyes wears glasses

Personality

confident friendly horrible lovely nice shy

unfriendly

Months

January February March April May June

July August September October November

December



ACTIVE BOOK

Listen to these words.



see Writing bank page 141