

question: do you like?

- o Do you like coffee?
- o Do you like London?

John: Do you like your English teacher?

Maria: Sarah? Yes – she’s fantastic.

Pierre: Do you like Paulo’s new jacket?

Sarah: No. I don’t like yellow jackets.

Yes, I do

When we answer a question with “Do you like?” we can say, “Yes, I do”. We don’t normally say only “Yes”. We *don’t* say, “Yes, I like”.

No, I don’t

When we answer a question with “Do you like?”, we can say, “No, I don’t”. We don’t normally say “No”. We *don’t* say “No, I don’t like”.

Sarah: Do you like pizza?

Hiromi: Yes, I do. I *really* like pizza.

Sarah: Do you like burgers?

Maria: No, I don’t. I don’t like burgers and I don’t like hot-dogs.

“I like them”, or “I don’t like them”:

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a) Tomatoes | I |
| b) Potatoes | I |
| c) Beans | I |
| d) Kiwis | I |

What colours do you like? – I

What colours don’t you like? I

Which English names do you like? – I

Which names don’t you like? I

who?

Hiromi: Do you like Justin Timberlake?

Pierre: Who?

Hiromi: Justin Timberlake – the American singer.

Joe: Dad? Who is George Bush?

Richard: George Bush? He's the ex-president of the USA.

Maria: I really like Rafa Nadal.

Pierre: Ralf who?

Maria: Not Ralf – *Rafa*. Rafa Nadal – he's a tennis player.

Knock, knock!

John: Who is it?

Paul: Me.

John: Who?

Paul: It's me – Paul.

John: Paul who?

Paul: Oh, John! Open the door!

The answers to these questions are mixed up. Can you put the right answers?

Who's Michelle Obama?

He's a basketball player.

Who's Kobe Bryant?

She's an American tennis player.

Who's Stephen King?

He's a singer.

Who's Bob Dylan?

They're a rock group.

Who's Shakira?

He's a writer.

Who's Venus Williams?

She's a singer.

Who are Pink Floyd?

She's the First Lady of the USA.

how many? how many are there?
there is ~ there's there are

We ask a question with **'how many'** when we want to know the *number* of things or people. We don't say 'how many' in the answer, we say a *number* – 'one', 'ten', 'a hundred'.

When we say **how many** things we usually say **there is** or **there are**, not 'it is' or 'they are': "There is one table", "There are ten chairs".

For the question with **how many** we say **are there**: "How many tables are there?", (not "How many tables are they?").

'One' is a *number* – 'a' is not a *number*.

Question: "How many tables are there in the room?" –

Answer: "There is *one* table", not "There is *a* table".

Maria: Is your house big, Lucy?

Lucy: Yes, it's pretty big.

Maria: How many rooms?

Lucy: There are three, four, five, six, seven – there are seven rooms.

Maria: That *is* big.

Pierre: How many States are there in the USA?

Paulo: There are fifty, or fifty-one. I don't remember now.

Maria: How many big cities are there in England?

John: Well – London, Birmingham and Manchester are the only very big cities.

How many doors are there in the room? – There

And how many windows are there? – There

How many pictures are there? There

About how many pages are there in your book? There are

money

bank account

credit card

debit card

wallet

Dollars \$, pounds £, euros €, yen – **money!**

The word **money** is *singular*. We say 'How much money?', and not 'How many moneys?'.
We say "My sister has a lot of money" and not "My sister has a lot of moneys".

We say "My sister has a lot of money" and not "My sister has a lot of moneys".

John: Have you got any money with you, Steve?

Steve: Yes, but not much. I think I have about £5.

John: Do you have any money, Paul? My wallet is in my coat in the office.

Do we say?

a) *How much money do they have?*

b) *How many money do they have?*

a) *She doesn't have many money.*

b) *She doesn't have much money.*

Do you have any money with you now? –

How much? –

Do you have any money in your hand?

Do you have a wallet?

Do you have a bank account? –

Do you have any money in the bank?

How many people in your family have a credit card?

John: Bye!

Steve: Where are you going?

John: I'm going to the bank. I haven't got any money.

When? Now.

Simon: What are you looking at, Janet?

Janet: I'm looking at those red shoes in the window. They're beautiful!

When? Now – at this time and in this street.

2) We use the **present simple** for a 'big' present time. For example, we use the **present simple** when we are talking about something that is *general*. Look at these examples:

a) Fish live in water.

This is a general fact: we don't ask 'when?'

b) The people in New Zealand speak English.

This is a general fact. We don't ask 'when?'

Maria: Where do your parents live?

Paulo: They live outside Curitiba. It's really nice there. My grandparents live there too.

(It is not necessary to ask "when".)

Are you talking now? –

What are you doing?

Do you write with your right hand or your left hand? –

Are you writing now?

Do you have any brothers or sisters? –

Do they work? –

Are they working at the moment?

Do you like sleeping? –

Do you sleep a lot? –

Are you sleeping?

to drive driver

driving licence driver's license (AE)

We say that you **drive a car**. You can only drive a car if you have a **driving licence** (in AE a **driver's license**).

Steve: What kind of car does your husband have, Lucy?

Lucy: He has a BMW 540.

Steve: Nice! Does he drive a lot?

Lucy: He drives to work at the airport.

Steve: Does he like driving in England?

Lucy: Well, he really likes driving, but not in town – not when there's a lot of traffic.

Sarah: Can you drive, Paulo?

Paulo: Well, I *can* drive but I don't have a licence.

Sarah: Well, you can't use my car!

Helen: I don't like driving with John.

Lucy: I know – he's not a very good driver.

We also say that we **drive to a place** if we go there in our car.

a) I drive to work. I don't like using the buses and I don't have a bike.

b) My sister drives to the shops but I prefer to walk.

*Do you have a driving licence? –
(Where is it?)*

*How many people in your family can drive? –
Do they like driving at night?*

*Is it easy to learn to drive? –
Is it easy to drive a bus?*