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Direct Method **english**

Book

2



2022

international edition

lock [lɒk] leave (left) [li:v] [left]	
How many locks are there on the front door of your house?	<i>There are two locks on the front door of my house.</i>
What do we lock the door with?	<i>We lock the door with a key.</i>
Do we close this door?	<i>Yes, we close this door.</i>
Do we lock it?	<i>No, we don't lock it.</i>
Do you always lock the door when you leave home?	<i>Yes, I always lock the door when I leave home.</i>
Is it a good idea to leave the door open when you go to work?	<i>No, it isn't a good idea to leave the door open when you go to work.</i>
What's the past of 'leave'?	<i>The past of 'leave' is 'left'.</i>
Did the teacher leave her book here after the last class?	<i>Yes, the teacher left her book here after the last class.</i>
kitchen ['kɪtʃən] microwave ['maɪkrəweɪv] cooker ['kʊkə] fridge [frɪdʒ] dishwasher ['dɪʃwɒʃə]	
Do you have a big kitchen?	<i>No, I don't have a big kitchen.</i>
Is there a fridge in your kitchen?	<i>Yes, there is a fridge in my kitchen.</i>
Is it warm inside a fridge?	<i>No, it isn't warm inside a fridge. It's cold.</i>
Do you ever use a microwave?	<i>Yes, I sometimes use a microwave.</i>
Do you prefer a microwave or a cooker?	<i>I prefer a cooker.</i>
What do you need when you want to make some soup?	<i>When I want to make some soup, I need a cooker or a microwave and a pot.</i>
Have you got a dishwasher in your kitchen?	<i>Yes, I've got a dishwasher in my kitchen.</i>
What do you put into the dishwasher after a meal?	<i>We put dirty mugs, teaspoons, pots and plates into the dishwasher after a meal.</i>



Open with the DLL Ebook mobile app (recordings, translations)

- *Is there a fridge in your kitchen?*
- *Yes, there's a fridge in my kitchen.*



stairs [steəz] lift BrE [lɪft] elevator AmE ['elɪveɪtə]	
Are there stairs in this building? Is there a lift in this building? What do Americans say instead of 'lift'? Do you prefer the lift or the stairs? Is it easier to walk up the stairs than to take the lift? Do you think you can lift this table? If you look at the ceiling, do you lift your eyes?	<i>Yes, there are stairs in this building.</i> <i>No, there isn't a lift in this building.</i> <i>Americans say 'elevator' instead of 'lift'.</i> <i>I prefer the lift.</i> <i>No, it isn't easier to walk up the stairs than to take the lift. It's more difficult.</i> <i>Yes, I think I can lift this table.</i> <i>Yes, I lift my eyes if I look at the ceiling.</i>
out of order [aʊt əv 'ɔ:də] fix [fɪks] fixed [fɪkst]	
What do you do when the lift is out of order? Are people happy when the lift is out of order? Are they happy when it's fixed? Can you fix a dishwasher when it's out of order?	<i>When the lift is out of order, I take the stairs.</i> <i>No, people aren't happy when the lift is out of order.</i> <i>Yes, they're happy when it's fixed.</i> <i>No, I can't fix a dishwasher when it's out of order.</i>
upstairs [ʌp'steəz] downstairs [daʊn'steəz] bedroom ['bedru:m] bath ['bɑ:θ] bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] toilet ['tɔɪlət]	
Is a kitchen usually upstairs? Which rooms do we usually have upstairs? Which rooms do we usually have downstairs? Which room has got a bath? Is it nice to have a big bath in the bathroom? Where is the toilet in this building?	<i>No, a kitchen is usually downstairs.</i> <i>We usually have a bedroom and a bathroom upstairs.</i> <i>We usually have a kitchen and a toilet downstairs.</i> <i>A bathroom has got a bath.</i> <i>Yes, it's nice to have a big bath in the bathroom.</i> <i>The toilet is at the end of the corridor in this building.</i>



- Which rooms do we usually have downstairs?
- We usually have a kitchen and a toilet downstairs.

<p>loo [lu:] stuff ['stʌf] cool [ku:l] informal [ɪn'fɔ:məl]</p>	
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*Remember that some words are informal, e.g. hi, stuff, loo, cool.
We often use them when we talk to our friends but not at work or school or when we write.*

What's the informal word for 'toilet'?	<i>The informal word for 'toilet' is 'loo'.</i>
Do you need to go to the loo now?	<i>No, I don't need to go to the loo now.</i>
What's the informal word for 'things'?	<i>The informal word for 'things' is 'stuff'.</i>
Do you leave your stuff here when you go home?	<i>No, I don't leave my stuff here when I go home. I take it with me.</i>
What's the informal word for 'very good'?	<i>The informal word for 'very good' is 'cool'.</i>
Am I teaching you cool stuff now?	<i>Yes, you're teaching us cool stuff now.</i>

<p>buck [bʌk] quid [kwɪd] pig out [pɪg aʊt]</p>	
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What's the informal word for 'dollar'?	<i>The informal word for 'dollar' is 'buck'.</i>
Do you want to borrow 10 bucks from me?	<i>Yes, I want to borrow 10 bucks from you.</i>
What's the informal word for 'pound'?	<i>The informal word for 'pound' is 'quid'.</i>
Can you lend me 15 quid?	<i>No, I can't lend you 15 quid.</i>
What's the informal word for 'eat too much'?	<i>The informal word for 'eat too much' is 'pig out'.</i>
Do you ever pig out on pizza or cake?	<i>Yes, I sometimes pig out on pizza.</i>

1 buck,
10 bucks

1 quid,
10 quid

<p>balcony ['bælkəni] garage ['gærɑ:ʒ] study ['stʌdi]</p>	
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Is a balcony inside the house?	<i>No, a balcony isn't inside the house. It's outside.</i>
Does your wife love to sit on the balcony if the weather is pleasant?	<i>Yes, my wife loves to sit on the balcony if the weather is pleasant.</i>
Do you have a garage next to your house?	<i>Yes, I have a garage next to my house.</i>
Where do you have to take your car if it's out of order?	<i>If my car is out of order, I have to take it to the garage.</i>
Is it good to have a study if you work from home? Why?	<i>Yes, it's good to have a study when you work from home. Because you need peace and quiet.</i>
Do we eat in the study?	<i>No, we don't eat in the study. We eat in the dining room.</i>

story ['stɔ:ri]
conditional [kən'diʃənl]

first conditional

if + present simple + will

We use the first conditional when we think an action is possible in the present or future. Remember! The action that we think is possible is after **if**.

e.g. *If I see Ann tomorrow, I will tell her the story.*
She will learn English well if she has a good teacher.

Fill in the gaps with verbs in the correct form.

- We will rest if we have enough time. (rest, have)
- I _____ hello to her if I _____ her in the street. (say, see)
- You _____ for a walk if it _____ rainy tomorrow. (not go, be)
- If they _____ some soup, they _____ us about it. (cook, tell)
- If we _____ a lot of sport, we _____ healthy. (do, be)
- If they _____ work early, they _____ to the cinema. (finish, go)

first
conditional

if + present
simple
+ will

When do we use the first conditional?

We use the first conditional when we think an action is possible in the present or future.

If you see her in the street, will you say hello to her?

Yes, if I see her in the street, I will say hello to her.

If you have time, will you tell us a story after the lesson?

Yes, if I have time, I will tell you a story after the lesson.

Will you go for a walk if it's sunny tomorrow?

Yes, I'll go for a walk if it's sunny tomorrow.

Will you go for a walk if it's rainy tomorrow?

No, I won't go for a walk if it's rainy tomorrow.

Will you be happy if I tell you to do 100 grammar exercises?

No, I won't be happy if you tell me to do 100 grammar exercises.

Will they go to the cinema if they finish work early tomorrow?

Yes, they'll go to the cinema if they finish work early tomorrow.

Will I be healthy if I eat vegetables and do a lot of sport?

Yes, you will be healthy if you eat vegetables and do a lot of sport.

If you add a lot of sugar to your cereal, will it be very sweet?

Yes, if I add a lot of sugar to my cereal, it will be very sweet.

If your car is out of order, where will you take it?

If my car is out of order, I'll take it to the garage.



full [fʊl] empty ['empti]	
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What's the opposite of 'full'?	<i>The opposite of 'full' is 'empty'.</i>
Is this bag full of things?	<i>Yes, this bag is full of things.</i>
Is this classroom empty?	<i>No, this classroom isn't empty. There are six people here.</i>
Is a garden full of flowers in spring and summer?	<i>Yes, a garden is full of flowers in spring and summer.</i>
Are there a lot of empty tables in a cool restaurant? Why not?	<i>No, there aren't a lot of empty tables in a cool restaurant. Because a cool restaurant is always full of people.</i>

fill (with) [fɪl] cook [kʊk] by [baɪ]	
--	--

by putting, by filling, by adding

Can you fill my glass with water?	<i>Yes, I can fill your glass with water.</i>
How do we make a cup of coffee?	<i>We make a cup of coffee by putting some coffee into a cup and filling it with hot water.</i>
Do you like cooking?	<i>No, I don't like cooking.</i>
What can you cook?	<i>I can cook soup and pasta.</i>
How do we cook soup?	<i>We cook soup by filling the pot with water and adding meat and vegetables.</i>

by adding

do the shopping do the cleaning do the cooking	
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What will you do if your fridge is empty?	<i>If my fridge is empty, I'll do the shopping.</i>
Did you do the shopping yesterday?	<i>Yes, I did the shopping yesterday.</i>
What will you do if your flat is dirty?	<i>If my flat is dirty, I'll do the cleaning.</i>
Is it good to teach children to do the cleaning?	<i>Yes, it's good to teach children to do the cleaning.</i>
Who does the cooking in your house?	<i>My husband does the cooking in our house.</i>
Do you prefer to do the cooking or the cleaning?	<i>I prefer to do the cooking.</i>

do the shopping
go shopping

irregular verbs

Here are some more irregular verbs in the past.

the present	the past	the present	the past
give	gave [geɪv]	tell	told [təʊld]
learn	learnt [lɜːnt]	speak	spoke [spəʊk]
teach	taught [tɔːt]		

What's the past of 'give'?

The past of 'give' is 'gave'.

**Give her your book, please.
Did you give her your book?**

Yes, I gave her my book.

What's the past of 'learn'?

The past of 'learn' is 'learnt'.

**Did you learn chemistry when you
were at school?**

Yes, I learnt chemistry when I was at school.

What's the past of 'teach'?

The past of 'teach' is 'taught'.

**Did I teach you irregular verb forms
last week?**

*Yes, you taught us irregular verb forms
last week.*

What's the past of 'tell'?

The past of 'tell' is 'told'.

Did he tell me the past form of 'tell'?

Yes, he told you the past form of 'tell'.

What's the past of 'speak'?

The past of 'speak' is 'spoke'.

**Who did you speak to
five minutes ago?**

I spoke to you five minutes ago.



- *What's the past of 'tell'?*
- *The past of 'tell' is 'told'.*

**read your book
and listen to the recording
at home**





Grammar Lesson 4



Exercise 1

Complete the irregular verb forms.

present	past	present	past
<i>become</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>learn</i>	
<i>bring</i>		<i>leave</i>	
<i>cut</i>		<i>make</i>	
<i>drink</i>		<i>see</i>	
<i>eat</i>		<i>sleep</i>	
<i>feel</i>		<i>speak</i>	
<i>get</i>		<i>teach</i>	
<i>give</i>		<i>tell</i>	
<i>know</i>		<i>think</i>	



Exercise 2

Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple tense.

1. She ... *taught* ... (*teach*) physics and mathematics.
2. The poor poet (*know*) that the lift was out of order.
3. Who (*give*) you three hundred quid?
4. We never (*speak*) about shampoos or shower gels.
5. I (*think*) he (*become*) a millionaire.
6. The silly child (*bring*) two dogs to school.
7. My grandparents (*sleep*) very well on holiday.
8. The police officers (*eat*) biscuits.
9. Teenagers and adults (*drink*) a lot of Coke.
10. Who (*tell*) the lorry drivers to wear suits and ties?
11. We only (*speak*) English at the language school.
12. Did you lock the door when you (*leave*) home?

first conditional

first conditional: *if + present simple + will*

We use the first conditional when we think an action is possible in the present or future.

e.g. *If I see Ann tomorrow, I will tell her the story.*

She will learn English well if she has a good teacher.



Exercise 3

Fill the gaps in the first conditional sentences with correct words from the box (● 80).

if don't isn't will rains have won't do

1. I will not go for a walk if it ... *rains* ... tomorrow.
2. No, she learn German well if she doesn't study enough.
3. She won't it if you tell her it's impossible.
4. If we time, we will see the volcano.
5. If I have money, I won't buy a new truck.
6. They will have a fine view they are on a high mountain.
7. you meet her if you go to London?
8. I'll buy the watch if it too expensive.



Exercise 4

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. If she ... *comes* ... (*come*) late tomorrow, she'll make the manager angry.
2. If you (*be*) late today, I will not marry you.
3. If he (*meet*) her in the street, he will say hello to her.
4. She will wash the pots if you (*ask*) her.
5. If he (*work*) too hard, he will be tired.
6. You will learn English well if you (*study*) a lot.
7. If the sportsmen (*win*) the match, they will be happy.
8. If she (*love*) John, she will marry him.
9. She will get crazy if the teenagers (*paint*) it all black.
10. If the girl (*see*) a spider, she'll be afraid.



Exercise 7

Listen and repeat.

1. [i:] Leave these three metres between. People feel sleepy.
2. [ɪ] Which fridge is fixed in the kitchen? The rich will listen to the ill.
3. [æ] It's a fact. That man drank in the bank.
4. [ʌ] Nothing must cut up the stuff. Study the sponge, brush and plug.
5. [ʊ] Who should cook? You could put full cookers.
6. [ɔ:] The poor saw the broad floor. I thought your daughter taught a story.
7. [u:] Who knew the cool flu? Rude news from the loo at noon.
8. [ə:] The girl first learnt to turn hers on and off.
9. [ð] [θ] Thanks for the thirteenth tooth. Then a thirsty bath.
10. [əʊ] Those old phones and combs spoke about cold soap.
11. An ambulance, a hospital, an emergency, a fire, an opinion, a baby.
12. The alarm, the medicine, the aspirin, the corner, the adult, the shampoo.



Exercise 8

Fill the gaps in the sentences with correct words from the box (• 75, 90).

you didn't must do not will don't have to had

1. I will not do it if I ... *don't* ... have to.
2. No, she not be on the balcony.
3. My sister won't to go to school tomorrow.
4. Do you have go to Liverpool?
5. We to cook a lot of pea soup yesterday.
6. They have to be on a high mountain.
7. Why must tell her about the average temperature?
8. What we have to do?
9. The students must bring spiders to school.
10. The teenagers have to take the German test last year.



Exercise 11

Now listen and write, then check your answers with Exercise 7.

. full stop
, comma
? question mark
! exclamation mark
: colon

1. [i:]
2. [ɪ]
3. [æ]
4. [ʌ]
5. [ʊ]
6. [ɔ:]
7. [u:]
8. [ə:]
9. [ð] [θ]
10. [əʊ]
11.
12.



Exercise 12

Write what we could or couldn't do (● 97).

1. We couldn't ... *drive a car without a driving licence* ...
2. When I was a teenager, I could
3. When I was a teenager, I couldn't
4. When we were babies, we could
5. When we were babies, we couldn't
6. Without this book, the students couldn't
7. Without my smartphone, I couldn't
8. I think I could