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smart

grammar and vocabulary



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Present Simple



Read the poster and match the phrases with the pictures 1-5. Then, listen and check your answers.



Come to SUTTON youth club!



Hi! I'm Gary and I go to Sutton Youth Club with my best friend, Sam, on Saturdays. I usually have drama lessons and he plays chess. Then, we go bowling together. It's great here!



- Have an art class!
- Join the drama club!
- Go bowling!
- Play chess!
- Learn to play a musical instrument!



Answer the questions.

- 1 When does Gary go to the youth club?
- 2 Does Gary have an art lesson?

- 3 What does Gary's friend do at the youth club?
- 4 What do Gary and his friend do together?

Grammar

Present Simple

We use the **Present Simple**:

- for actions and habits that happen regularly.
e.g. *Sandra plays the guitar every afternoon.*
- for permanent situations.
e.g. *My father works in the city centre.*

Adverbs of frequency go:

- before the main verb.
e.g. *Peter usually has an art class on Fridays.*
- after the verb *be*.
e.g. *Tina is always late for school.*

never	☐
sometimes	☐
often	☐
usually	☐
always	☐

Prepositions of time

- **at**: at six o'clock / at half past two, etc.
at noon / at night / at midnight / at the weekend
- **in**: in the morning / afternoon / evening, etc.
in May / in the summer, etc.
in my free time
- **on**: on Monday / on Friday morning / afternoon, etc.
on weekdays



3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Does Oliver always **play** / **plays** chess on Tuesdays?
- 2 John and Fiona **doesn't** / **don't** have drama lessons at the weekend.
- 3 Dan never **go** / **goes** to the youth club in the morning.
- 4 My sister doesn't **paint** / **paints** pictures in the evenings.
- 5 Do Lee and Josh often **watch** / **watches** TV after dinner?
- 6 I **wear** / **wears** a scarf to school every day.

4 Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct place. Draw arrows, as in the example.



usually

1 He takes the dog for a walk at 7 pm.



often

2 It's cold in January.



always

3 Helen is late for work.



sometimes

4 David and Sue have fish for dinner on Friday.



never

5 They go bowling at the weekend.

5 Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Ian Where's Paul?

Sam He's at the youth club.

Ian (1) _____ he always _____ (go) there on Fridays?

Sam Yes, he usually (2) _____ (play) basketball there on Friday evenings.

Ian What's it like there?

Sam It's great. You can play sports, learn to play musical instruments...

Ian (3) _____ they _____ (have) art lessons there?

Sam Of course. But they (4) _____ (not have) drama lessons.

Ian That's OK. I (5) _____ (not like) drama really.

Sam So, (6) _____ you _____ (want) to join, then?

Ian Yes, I do. It sounds like fun!



6 Complete with in, at or on.

- 1 The restaurant closes _____ midnight.
- 2 We have an art class _____ Wednesday afternoon.
- 3 Kelly and Paul don't play board games _____ weekdays.
- 4 When we are on holiday, we often swim in the pool _____ the morning.
- 5 What's on TV _____ ten o'clock tonight?
- 6 _____ my free time, I enjoy playing the guitar.
- 7 My grandparents often visit us _____ the weekend and we have lunch together.

7 Complete the table below with the things you usually do. Then, discuss.

On Monday...	
On Tuesday...	
On Wednesday...	
On Thursday...	
On Friday...	
At the weekend...	



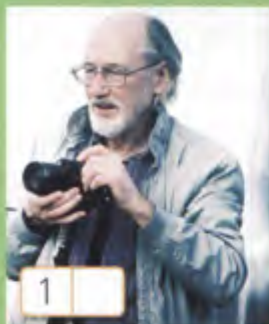
On Monday, I usually go to the park with my friends. What about you?



Present Simple vs Present Progressive



Listen, read and match with the pictures.



- a** Geoff is a chef and he makes interesting cakes and sweets. In this picture, he's making a chocolate train.
- b** Daniel is a dentist. In this picture, he's fixing a girl's teeth.
- c** Ken is a photographer. He works for a newspaper and he loves his job.
- d** Stephanie is a secretary and in this picture, she's writing an e-mail.
- e** Karen is a mechanic. In this picture, she's fixing a car.
- f** Fay is an artist. She usually paints pictures of the sea.

Grammar

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

The **Present Simple** is used:

- for actions we do every day or actions which are repeated regularly.
e.g. *I send e-mails to my friends every week.*
- for permanent situations.
e.g. *My father works in a hospital.*

Time Expressions

every morning / day / week / year etc.
on Monday / Tuesday / Friday afternoon etc.
in the morning / afternoon / evening
in January / February etc.
in the summer / winter etc.
at 7:00 / night / the weekend etc.
always / usually / often / sometimes / never, etc.

The **Present Progressive** is used:

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking.
e.g. *Janet is feeding her cat at the moment.*

Time Expressions

now, at the moment

Stative Verbs

The verbs *like, love, hate, want* are not used in the Present Progressive.

e.g. *My sister is eating chocolate. She loves sweets.*



Look and write what the people usually do on Saturday morning and what they are doing now, as in the example.



1 visit her friends / travel to Oxford

Sandy usually visits her friends on
Saturday morning but she is travelling
to Oxford now.



2 clean his room / write e-mails

Henry _____



3 go shopping / go to the dentist

Elizabeth _____



4 play basketball / ride her bike

Vicky _____



Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

Tom is a farmer and he's got lots of work to do every day.

He (1) _____ (get up) at 5 o'clock every morning and (2) _____ (have) a big breakfast.

Then, he (3) _____ (feed) all the animals on the farm.

At the moment, Tom (4) _____ (not do) any work. He's in his bedroom. He (5) _____ (wear) his pyjamas and he (6) _____ (read) a newspaper.

Tom (7) _____ (love) living on the farm, but he (8) _____ (not like) getting up early in the morning.





Some / Any / No / Every and their Compounds

1 Look and complete. Then, listen and check your answers.



2 Say which gadgets you have got.

phone control player camera player



1 MP3 _____



2 DVD _____



3 digital _____



4 mobile _____



5 remote _____

I've got a



3 Listen and read. What do the words in black mean? Discuss.

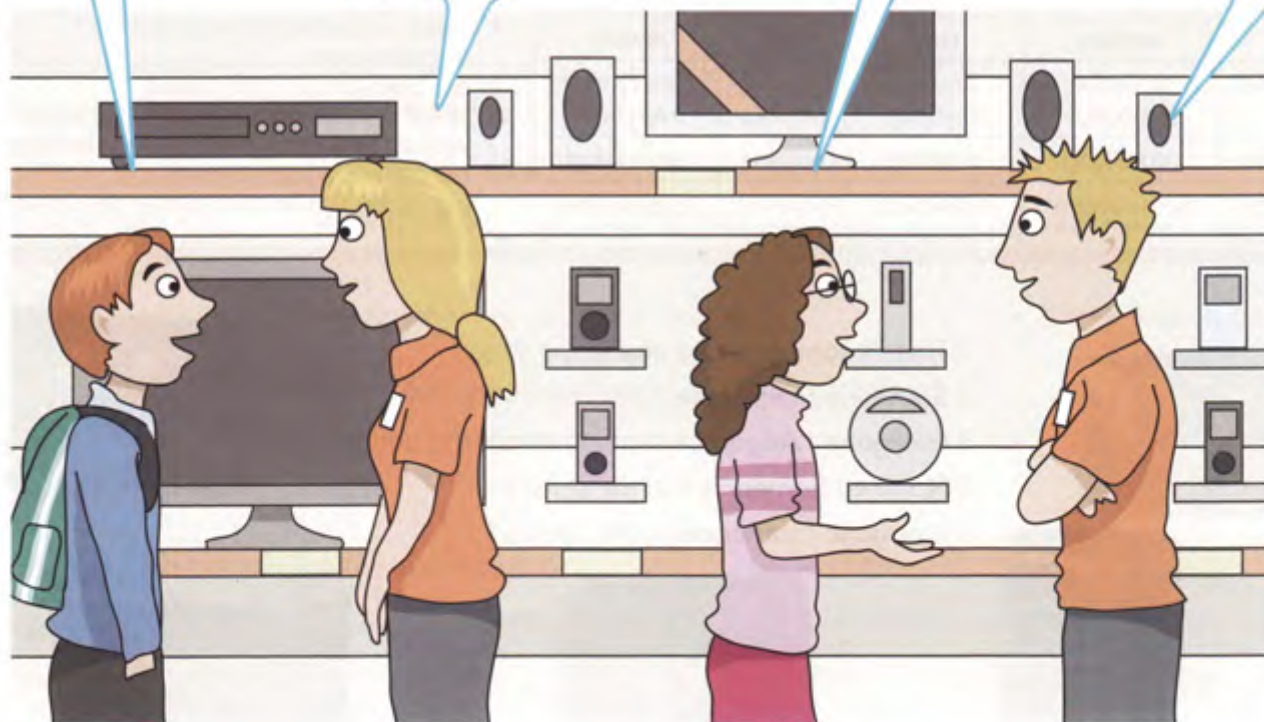


I want a mobile phone with a camera.

We've got **some** great mobile phones here and **every** mobile phone has got a camera.

Excuse me, have you got **any** DVDs?

No. There are **no** DVDs in this shop.





Grammar

Some / Any / No / Every

We use **some**:

- with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- in affirmative sentences.
e.g. *There are some great computer games in this shop.*
- in questions when we offer something politely.
e.g. *Would you like some cake?*

We use **no (not any)**:

- with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.
e.g. *There is no (not any) milk in the fridge.*

We use **any**:

- with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- in questions.
e.g. *Have you got any mobile phones?*
- in negative sentences.
e.g. *I haven't got any DVDs.*

We use **every**:

- with singular countable nouns.
e.g. *Every family in this town has got a car.*



Circle the correct words.

- 1 Jennifer found **some** / **every** ants in the kitchen. Yuck!
- 2 I'm looking for a remote control. Are there **some** / **any** in this shop?
- 3 Don't worry, there's **some** / **no** meat in this sandwich. I know you don't eat meat.
- 4 **Every** / **Any** book in Adrian's bedroom is about planes.
- 5 Would you like **every** / **some** orange juice?
- 6 This zoo hasn't got **no** / **any** penguins.
- 7 **Some** / **Every** student in my class has got a mobile phone.
- 8 There is **no** / **any** furniture in the living room. My dad's going to paint it.

Grammar

Compounds of some, any, no and every

	some	any	no	every
People	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one nobody	everyone everybody
Things	something	anything	nothing	everything
Places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

- These compounds always go with singular verbs.
e.g. *Someone is in the house.*
- These compounds are used in the same way as *some*, *any*, *no* and *every*, but they are not followed by a noun.
e.g. *I can't find my MP3 player anywhere.*



Look and circle.

1



2



- 1 There's **someone** / **no one** in the street.
- 2 **Someone** / **Everyone** is waiting for the train.
- 3 **Everyone** / **Anyone** is running across the bridge.
- 4 **No one** / **Someone** is in the stadium.
- 5 Is **anyone** / **someone** in the cinema?

3



5



4





6 Read and match.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 What did you see? | someone |
| 2 Where did you find it? | somewhere |
| 3 Who is on the phone? | something |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 4 Where did Fred go on holiday? | nobody |
| 5 Who saw the film? | nothing |
| 6 What did you take a picture of? | nowhere |

7 Choose a, b or c.

- Jonathan goes _____ with his MP3 player. He loves music.
a everywhere **b** anywhere **c** somewhere
- The students didn't take any photos on their trip because _____ had a camera.
a everyone **b** someone **c** no one
- Let's go _____ really nice this weekend.
a anywhere **b** somewhere **c** everywhere
- Is there _____ in the bathroom?
a anywhere **b** no one **c** anyone
- There's nobody in the house. _____ is outside, in the garden.
a Everything **b** Everybody **c** Someone
- There's _____ in the fridge. What are we going to eat?
a nowhere **b** anything **c** nothing

8 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

nobody anywhere anything everything

Marie Do you want (1) _____ from the supermarket?

Larry No, but I need a new DVD player.

Marie You can get one at the supermarket.

Larry What? (2) _____ buys DVD players from the supermarket.

Marie You're wrong. They've got (3) _____ there. Digital cameras, clothes...
You don't need to go (4) _____ else to shop.



6 Read and match.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 What did you see? | someone |
| 2 Where did you find it? | somewhere |
| 3 Who is on the phone? | something |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 4 Where did Fred go on holiday? | nobody |
| 5 Who saw the film? | nothing |
| 6 What did you take a picture of? | nowhere |

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a everywhere b anywhere c somewhere
- The students didn't take any photos on their trip because _____ had a camera.
a everyone b someone c no one
- Let's go _____ really nice this weekend.
a anywhere b somewhere c everywhere
- Is there _____ in the bathroom?
a anywhere b no one c anyone
- There's nobody in the house. _____ is outside, in the garden.
a Everything b Everybody c Someone
- There's _____ in the fridge. What are we going to eat?
a nowhere b anything c nothing

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You don't need to go (4) _____ else to shop.



Quantifiers



Put the words under the correct heading. Then, listen and check your answers.



tea	onion	peach	lamb	beans	sausage
kiwifruit	coffee	beef	lettuce	grapes	lemonade

drinks	meat	vegetables	fruit



Look at the picture. Listen and read the two descriptions below.

Which description is wrong?



a There are lots of sausages on the table but there aren't many steaks. There is some coffee and there is a little lemonade.

b There are a lot of sausages on the table but there are only a few steaks. There isn't much lemonade and there isn't any coffee.



Grammar

Quantifiers (much, many, a lot of, lots of, a few, a little)

Much

We use **much** with uncountable nouns in questions and in negative sentences.

e.g. *There isn't much cheese in the fridge. Let's get some.*

Many

We use **many** with plural countable nouns, usually in questions and in negative sentences.

e.g. *Are there many students in the classroom?*

A lot of & lots of

We use **a lot of** and **lots of** with uncountable and plural countable nouns, usually in affirmative sentences.

e.g. *There are a lot of sausages on the table.
There's a lot of spaghetti on the plate.*

A few

We use **a few** with plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.

e.g. *There are a few oranges in the fridge.*

A little

We use **a little** with uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

e.g. *I've got a little meat. Let's make a meat pie.*



3 Complete with a few or a little.

Neal I'm hungry.

Elsa Me too. What's in the fridge?

Neal There are (1) _____ sausages
and there is (2) _____ cheese.

Elsa Have we got any tomatoes?

Neal Yes, we've got (3) _____
tomatoes.

Elsa OK, let's make (4) _____
sandwiches.

Neal Nice idea. I'd like (5) _____
crisps with mine.

Elsa Me too. I think there are some in the
cupboard.

Neal Great. Would you like some orange juice?

Elsa No, thanks. Have we got lemonade?

Neal No. We haven't got any.

Elsa OK. I'll just have (6) _____
water, then.



4 Look, read and tick (✓) the correct sentence.



- 1 There aren't many grapes in the bowl. ☐
There are lots of grapes in the bowl. ☐



- 2 There isn't much lemonade in the bottle. ☐
There is a lot of lemonade in the bottle. ☐



- 3 There is a lot of sugar in the tea. ☐
There is a little sugar in the tea. ☐



- 4 There are a lot of beans in the bag. ☐
There are a few beans in the bag. ☐



5 Circle the correct words.

- 1 I don't like pizza with **a lot of** / **a few** cheese on it.
- 2 It was a boring party because there weren't **much** / **many** people there.
- 3 I'd like **a little** / **much** salt on my salad.
- 4 Let's visit your cousin for **a few** / **a little** days.
- 5 There isn't **many** / **much** orange juice in this carton.
- 6 There are **lots of** / **lot of** peaches on the tree.
- 7 How **much** / **many** onions do you need for this recipe?

6 Choose a, b or c.

- 1 There aren't _____ grapes left. Let's go to the supermarket and get some.
a many **b** much **c** a little
- 2 I only want _____ beef. I don't really like it.
a much **b** a little **c** a few
- 3 Can you get me _____ sausages from the fridge?
a much **b** a few **c** a little
- 4 We haven't got _____ lamb. We need about two kilos and we've only got one.
a much **b** a little **c** lots
- 5 There aren't _____ seashells on this beach.
a many **b** a lot **c** much
- 6 I'd like _____ milk in my coffee, please.
a much **b** a few **c** a lot of

7 What are your eating habits? Play the game and tell your partner.



I eat a lot of lettuce.

I don't eat many vegetables.



Future 'going to'



1 Listen and complete the survey below. Then, discuss it with your partner.



Holiday survey

1 Where are you going to go next summer?

2 Where are you going to stay?



☐ hotel



☐ campsite



☐ friend's house



☐ caravan

3 Who are you going to go with?



☐ parents



☐ cousins



☐ friends



☐ classmates

4 What are you going to do there?



☐ go hiking



☐ do water sports



☐ swim



☐ go sightseeing



☐ buy souvenirs



☐ play beach volleyball



☐ sunbathe



☐ go rock climbing



Grammar

Future 'going to'

We use the **Future 'going to'**:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.
e.g. *I'm going to travel to Spain next summer.*
- for predictions based on evidence.
e.g. *Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.*

Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
this weekend/week/month, etc.
in an hour/a year, etc.
soon



2 Complete with the Future going to of the verbs in the box.

send stay not sunbathe not swim do not travel

- 1 Mary _____ at a hotel near the beach next weekend.
- 2 _____ you _____ Bob an e-mail tomorrow?
- 3 I _____ to Brazil next summer. I haven't got any money.
- 4 Kathy and Beth _____. They hate sitting in the sun.
- 5 We _____ in the pool. It's cold.
- 6 Mike _____ lots of water sports when he goes on holiday. He just loves the sea.

3 Look at the pictures and the prompts below and write sentences with the Future going to.

- 1 Tony / play / football

Tony isn't going to play football.

He's going to play basketball.



- 2 Mr Jones / buy / car



- 3 Mr and Mrs Felix / crash into / wall



- 4 Kelly / go rock climbing





4 Read Lyn's plans for her holiday and answer the questions, as in the example.

My holiday

Monday	go hiking
Tuesday	meet my cousins
Wednesday	go sightseeing
Thursday	have lunch at a local restaurant
Friday	do water sports
Saturday	buy souvenirs
Sunday	travel back home

1 Is she going to meet her cousins on Monday?

No, she isn't. She's going to go hiking.

2 What is she going to do on Thursday?

3 What is she going to do on Saturday?

4 Is she going to go sightseeing on Sunday?

5 What is she going to do on Tuesday?

6 Is she going to buy souvenirs on Friday?

5 Write three sentences about what you are going to do and what you aren't going to do next weekend.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



Let's... / How about...? / Why don't we...?



Look and match. Then, listen and check your answers.



- a a quiz show
- b the news
- c the weather forecast
- d a wildlife documentary
- e a reality show
- f a sports programme
- g a cartoon



Look at the TV programmes in activity 1. What do you think of them? Use the adjectives below.

interesting boring exciting silly
fun awful funny

I think cartoons are silly.



Read and listen. Which programme do they decide to watch?



- Tanya** How about watching TV?
Melissa OK. What's on?
Tanya There's a sports programme on Channel 5.
Melissa No, that's boring. Why don't we watch a documentary about tigers?
Tanya I don't know...Hey! There's a quiz show on Channel 2. Let's watch that.
Melissa That's not exciting!
Tanya OK. A wildlife documentary then.

Grammar

Making Suggestions

- We use **Let's + verb** and **Why don't we + verb?** to suggest something:
e.g. *Let's watch a cartoon.*
I'm bored. Why don't we watch TV?
- We also use **How about + verb-ing?** to suggest something:
e.g. *How about watching that new reality show?*



4 Read and match.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 How about playing football today? | a Let's watch it! |
| 2 My car doesn't work. | b No, it's raining. |
| 3 Why don't we buy some new clothes? | c No thanks. I'm not hungry. |
| 4 There's a sports programme on TV. | d Yes, let's go to the shopping centre. |
| 5 Let's get some hamburgers. | e Let's take it to the mechanic. |
| 6 I want to watch TV. | f Why? What's on? |

5 Look at the pictures and make suggestions using the prompts.

- 1 **Alan** The news is really boring.

(watch / quiz show)

Will Let's _____.



- 2 **David** It's raining today.

(play / computer games)

Jenny Why _____?



- 3 **Philip** Is it going to rain tomorrow?

(watch / weather forecast)

Jane I don't know. Why _____?



- 4 **Diane** Do you want to watch a wildlife documentary?

(play / chess)

Frank No. How _____?



6 Look at the TV guide and make suggestions.

How about watching the new reality show?

No, reality shows are boring. Let's...

CHANNEL 1	CHANNEL 2
5.00 Cartoon	7.00 Quiz show
7.00 The news	8.00 Wildlife documentary
8.00 The weather forecast	9.00 Sports programme
9.00 NEW REALITY SHOW	





Smart Time 1

Spelling Check

- 1 Look, read and circle the correct words.



1 right / write



3 two / too



2 meet / meat



4 sea / see



5 no / know



6 for / four

PHONICS

- 2 Listen, say and tick the correct column.



	/s/ writes	/z/ comes	/ɪz/ watches
looks			
brushes			
sleeps			
cleans			
rides			
sits			
dances			
does			

- 3 Look at the words in bold. Listen and circle the /s/ sounds in red, the /z/ sounds in blue and the /ɪz/ sounds in green. Then, sing.



Dave and Jade

Dave is my brother and he **loves** cars
He usually **crashes** because he **drives** too fast!
He **takes** the cars home and **fixes** them,
And the very next day, he's on the road again.



Jade is my sister and she **plays** the guitar
One day she **wants** to be a pop star!
But she's so bad I can't take it any more,
Luckily when she **sings**, she **closes** her door.





4 Read.

writing corner

also / too

We use **also** and **too** when we want to add something else to what we have already said.

- **Also** usually goes before the main verb and after the verb *be*.
- **Too** usually goes at the end of a sentence.

e.g. *I've got a pet dog. I've **also** got a pet cat. I've got a goldfish, **too**.*

5 Complete the sentences with **also** or **too**.

- 1 I love watching reality shows. I _____ love cartoons.
- 2 I've got a new MP3 player. I've _____ got a new mobile phone.
- 3 Kathy likes sausages and beef. She eats lots of vegetables, _____.
- 4 When I go on holiday, I usually do water sports and I _____ sunbathe on the beach.
- 5 On Wednesdays, my sister and I have a drama lesson together. On Fridays, we have an art class, _____.

6 Write a few sentences about yourself using **also** or **too**. Write about:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| • the things you've got | • the things you like eating |
| • what you do every day | • what kind of TV programmes you watch |



Revision 1

1 Match.

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 1 send | water sports |
| 2 play | souvenirs |
| 3 do | e-mails |
| 4 go | chess |
| 5 buy | rock climbing |

2 Look and do the crossword.



(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)



(5)



(6)

3 Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Linda _____ (have) drama lessons every weekend.
- Dad _____ (make) dinner at the moment.
- Ian _____ (not eat) meat because he's a vegetarian.
- Lucy _____ (want) to become a famous actress.
- Jerry _____ (go) out with his friends very often.
- Bill _____ (not work) now. He _____ (watch) a sports programme.

4 Complete with at, in or on.

- I usually wake up very early _____ the morning.
- The concert is _____ July.
- Frank is sunbathing _____ the moment.
- Sally never stays up late _____ weekdays.
- I always get up _____ 8am.
- Tom has a German lesson _____ Friday afternoons.



5 Choose the correct words.

- 1 There aren't **some** / **any** sausages in the bag.
- 2 I'm hungry. I want **something** / **anything** to eat.
- 3 There is **a little** / **a few** orange juice in the fridge. Drink it.
- 4 **Lots of** / **Much** people take the bus to work.
- 5 **Every** / **Everywhere** school has got a gym.
- 6 I can't find the remote control **anything** / **anywhere**.
- 7 There is **no** / **any** milk in the fridge.
- 8 There isn't **much** / **many** money in my wallet, but you can take it.
- 9 I've got **a few** / **a lot of** CDs. I think about 100!
- 10 There's **someone** / **no one** at home. Everyone's at work.

6 Write three sentences about what you are going to do next summer.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

7 Task-based activity

A. Look at the pictures and discuss in groups. Use **Let's...**, **How about...?** or **Why don't...?**



Let's go to the beach.

No, it's cold today. Why don't we...?

B. Report your group's decision to the class.



Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.
There is one extra word.

Example

This person cooks in a restaurant, a hotel, etc.

chef

1 People can stay in this building when they go on holiday, but they must pay.

2 This person fixes cars.

3 You usually buy these for your family and friends when you go on holiday.

4 People sleep in tents when they go on holiday there.

5 People go there to swim when they are on holiday.



sea



caravan



mechanic



campsite



hotel



chef



souvenirs



Look and read. Write yes or no.



Example

Two children are playing chess.

yes

1 One of the children is eating grapes.

2 The boy with the black hair is watching a wildlife documentary.

3 Every child has got a mobile phone.

4 One of the children is going to play the guitar.

5 There are two musical instruments in the room.

6 There are lots of magazines on the table.



3 Read the text and choose the best answer. Colin and Ellie are talking on the phone.



Example

Colin Hi, Ellie. What are you doing?

- Ellie** **A** I'm watching TV.
B I'm not going out.
C I usually play tennis.

1 Colin Why don't we go to the new sports centre?

- Ellie** **A** Yes, I sometimes go to the sports centre.
B Yes, I'd like that.
C Yes, I do.

2 Colin Do you know where it is?

- Ellie** **A** I'd like to go.
B Yes, I do.
C No, I'm not.

3 Colin Let's meet there at two o'clock.

- Ellie** **A** I can't. I usually have lunch at two.
B No, I don't.
C OK. I'm meeting you.

4 Colin How about having lunch at the sports centre?

- Ellie** **A** Yes, I'm going to have lunch.
B I often eat lunch at home.
C That's a good idea.

5 Colin Are you going to go swimming there?

- Ellie** **A** Of course. I always go swimming.
B Yes, I'm swimming in the pool.
C No, I don't like them.

6 Colin OK then. Don't eat anything before lunch.

- Ellie** **A** There is nothing to eat.
B OK. See you there.
C OK. There are a few.



4 Read the text. Choose a word from the box. There are two extra words. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-6. There is one example.

Example:



chef



lamb



documentary



newspaper



sports programme



photographer



lettuce



lemonade



parents

From: mandrews@gmail.co.uk

To: ted15@megamail.net

Subject: About me!

My name is Mario Andrews and I'm 14 years old. I love cooking, and when I grow up I want to become a chef. Every afternoon I do my homework and then I spend hours in the kitchen. My mum loves my hobby. She doesn't work and she wants to teach me everything she knows. My dad is a (1) _____. He works for a (2) _____ and takes pictures of famous people. He doesn't know how to cook well, but he likes spending time with us so he helps out. Today we're making (3) _____ with vegetables. My dad is cutting the (4) _____ for the salad. Everything smells delicious! In the evening, my (5) _____ and I sit in the living room and watch TV. Tonight, we're going to watch a (6) _____ about food and cooking. It's going to be very interesting.

(7) Now choose the best name for the text. Tick one box.

Mario's family

☐

Mario's favourite food

☐

Mario's hobby

☐



- 5 Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.

A street artist



Clark is a street artist. He works in the streets of Manchester. He paints pictures of animals and then sells them. He really loves his job because he meets new people every day. "I love making people laugh with a funny painting or with my jokes," says Clark.

Example

Clark lives in Manchester.



Every afternoon Clark meets his friends. They go bowling and they are all very good at it. Clark goes home late in the evening, cooks and has dinner. Then, he reads the newspaper. He is usually tired after a long day, but he finds his life exciting and doesn't want to change it.

- 1 Clark makes paintings of _____.
- 2 He loves being a street artist because he _____ every day.
- 3 His _____ and his jokes make people laugh.
- 4 Clark and his friends go _____ every afternoon.
- 5 After dinner, he _____.
- 6 He doesn't want to change his life because it's _____.

- 6 Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

These days everybody has got a TV at home and it is usually on. Children usually watch about 25 hours of TV (1) _____ week and this is very bad. They spend (2) _____ of hours in front of the TV and they (3) _____ exercise any more. Also, teenagers usually watch programmes, like cartoons or reality shows. They (4) _____ watch documentaries because they think they are boring, and they hate watching (5) _____ news. You can learn a lot from these programmes but children (6) _____ them.

Example

everybody

- 1 no
- 2 lots
- 3 aren't
- 4 often
- 5 a
- 6 watches

anybody

- some
- few
- don't
- never
- for
- doesn't watch

somebody

- every
- many
- doesn't
- always
- the
- don't watch





Look at the thought bubbles and complete the sentences 1-4 with the correct names. Then, listen and check your answers.



Tom is having a party tonight. It's his birthday. All his friends helped him with the party. But who did what?

- 1 _____ decorated the house.
- 2 _____ rang people up and invited them to the party.
- 3 _____ prepared some snacks.
- 4 _____ blew up the balloons.

Grammar

Past Simple

The **Past Simple** is used:

- for actions that took place at a specific time in the past.
e.g. *We bought this house 3 years ago.*
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
e.g. *Yesterday after school, I went home, did my homework and played computer games.*

Time Expressions

yesterday / in 2001, etc.
a month / a year ago, etc.
last night / week / Sunday / March, etc.

NOTE The Past Simple of **be** is **was** / **were**.

e.g. *Yesterday, I was at home alone. My parents were at work.*



Write the verbs in the past tense. Then, listen and check your answers.



BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
make	
leave	
prepare	
see	
fall	
find	
take	
swim	

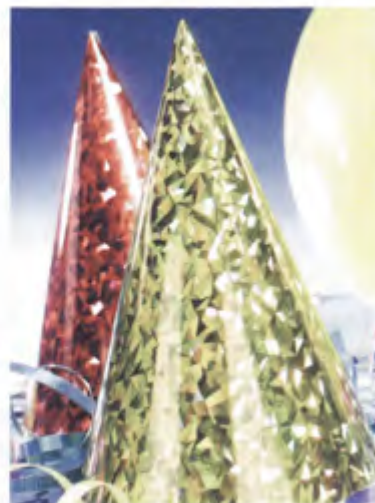
BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
eat	
spend	
start	
invite	
drink	
drive	
come	
arrive	



Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

A

Last Saturday I (1) _____ (go) to my friend's birthday party. There (2) _____ (be) lots of people there and we (3) _____ (dance) all night. We (4) _____ (eat) lots of cake and snacks and (5) _____ (drink) lemonade. We all (6) _____ (have) a great time and I (7) _____ (not want) to leave. Then, on Sunday, it (8) _____ (be) my birthday. So, I (9) _____ (invite) everyone to my house and we (10) _____ (have) another party. We (11) _____ (not blow) up any balloons, but we (12) _____ (play) lots of games in the garden. It (13) _____ (be) a brilliant weekend!



B

Paul Hey Tom! I (14) _____ (not see) you at basketball practice yesterday.

Tom I (15) _____ (be) out with my friend Jerry.

Paul Doesn't Jerry live in Bristol? When (16) _____ he _____ (come) to London?

Tom Yesterday morning, and he (17) _____ (ring) me straight away.

Paul That's nice. What (18) _____ you _____ (do) together?

Tom We (19) _____ (take) the bus to the city centre and we (20) _____ (spend) some time walking around.

Paul (21) _____ you _____ (visit) the Science Museum?

Tom No. Jerry doesn't like museums. So, we (22) _____ (have) lunch at a fast food restaurant, and then he (23) _____ (leave).





4 What did Ruth do and what didn't she do yesterday? Look at her schedule and write sentences using the Past Simple.

9:00	go shopping - buy new shoes ✓
12:00	prepare lunch ✗
15:00	play volleyball ✗
18:00	do homework ✓
21:00	ring John - go cinema ✓

Yesterday, Ruth went shopping and....



5 Play a game. Choose a place, but don't tell your partner. Answer your partner's questions until he/she guesses where you were yesterday.

- play
- eat
- see
- swim
- watch



stadium



beach



circus



cinema



sports centre



zoo

Did you play volleyball?

Were you at the beach?

Yes, I did.

No, I wasn't.

1

1 Look and match. Then, listen and check your answers.



Yesterday evening, six men tried to rob a bank, but the police arrested them. What were the robbers doing when the police arrived?



I was hiding under the desk.

1

A huge dog was chasing us.

2

I was stealing a car.

3

We were breaking into the safe.

4

Grammar

Past Progressive

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
e.g. *Greg was sleeping at eight o'clock last night.*
- to describe background scenes in a story.
e.g. *It was raining and we were running in the park.*

2 Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in the boxes.



not ride lift snow not play watch hide

Ben was bored. He looked outside his bedroom window. It (1) _____ and it was cold. There weren't any people outside. His friends (2) _____ football and they (3) _____ their bikes in the street. His dog wasn't in the garden. It (4) _____ under Ben's bed. He didn't know what to do, so he went to his sister's bedroom. She (5) _____ weights. He didn't want to do that, so he went to the living room. His parents (6) _____ TV. He didn't want to do that, so he went to bed.

make chase not snow

The next day, Ben woke up early. He heard his friends. He looked outside. It (7) _____ any more. His friends (8) _____ a snowman and they (9) _____ each other in the snow. He had a shower, got dressed and went outside to play. He wanted to have some fun, too.



Read, look and answer the questions.



- 1 Was Fay taking her dog for a walk in the park at 5pm yesterday afternoon?
(No → rollerblade)

No, Fay wasn't taking her dog for a walk. She was rollerblading.



- 2 Was Vicky talking on the phone at 7pm last night?
(No → have / shower)



- 3 Were the boys doing aerobics at the gym at 9pm last Monday?
(No → lift / weights)



- 4 Were the robbers stealing money at 11:30 last night?
(No → steal / painting)



Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 What was Diane doing at 11pm last night?
- 2 What did your sister do after school yesterday?
- 3 Where was Danny?
- 4 Were you exercising at home yesterday morning?
- 5 What were the robbers doing?

- a No. I was jogging in the park.
- b They were breaking into a bank.
- c She was surfing the Net.
- d She stayed at home and relaxed.
- e He was hiding behind a tree.



Write three sentences about what you and your family were doing at 9pm yesterday evening.

1 Terry had an accident last week. What did he break? Listen to the parts of the body, look at the picture and tick (✓) three.

arm ☐
leg ☐
finger ☐



wrist ☐
knee ☐
ankle ☐

2 Listen, read and answer the questions.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 pm, Phil wasn't doing his homework...



He was playing computer games when he kicked the table.



Phil's dad was washing the car when a vase hit him on the head.



Phil's mum was planting flowers when she fell over and sprained her ankle.

1 What was Phil doing in his room?

2 What was Phil's dad doing when the vase fell on his head?

3 What was Phil's mother doing when she fell over?

4 What happened to her?

Grammar

Past Progressive vs Past Simple

We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. In this case, we usually use **when + Past Simple**.

e.g. *Jenny was watching TV when her parents arrived home.*

3 Read and put **when** in the correct place. Draw arrows, as in the example.

1 The girl was eating a sandwich the monkey scared her.

when

2 The man was sleeping the drink fell on him.

when

3 The woman was walking a vase hit her on the head.

when

4 The boy was skateboarding he crashed into a tree.

when



4 Look and write sentences using the Past Simple, the Past Progressive and when.



1 Linda / vacuum / she / break / vase

Linda was vacuuming when she broke the vase.

2 Mr and Mrs Jones / drive / to work / they / have / accident

3 my mother and I / plant / vegetables / my friends / arrive



4 Jerry / make / salad / he / cut / finger



5 Tina / walk / park / she / find / €10

5 Complete the text with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.



I (1) _____ (walk) home from school yesterday when I (2) _____ (meet) my cousin Jake. He (3) _____ (want) to play football so we (4) _____ (go) to the park. At the park, we (5) _____ (see) our friend Mario. He (6) _____ (try) to climb a tree. He (7) _____ (climb) higher when he (8) _____ (fall) and (9) _____ (sprain) his wrist. It (10) _____ (be) quite bad so I (11) _____ (go) for help. I (12) _____ (run) home to get my mum when I (13) _____ (fall) and (14) _____ (break) my ankle. In the end, Jake (15) _____ (call) for an ambulance and they (16) _____ (take) Mario and me to hospital.

6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 I was sleeping when _____
- 2 _____ they crashed.
- 3 _____ I fell and broke my leg.
- 4 I was kicking a ball in the garden _____



Adverbs of manner - The Verb 'could'



Complete the table. Then, listen and check your answers.



verb	run		win		play		ski	
person	runner	swimmer		diver		surfer		cyclist



Listen and read. Which pictures is the boy talking about? Tick (✓).



My great grandfather was a **sports champion**. He **could** run really fast and he **won** lots of **medals**. He **could** win races **easily**. But his favourite sport was tennis. He **took part in** lots of championships. I play tennis, but I can't play very well. I **practise** a lot but i'm not a champion... well, not yet anyway.



Look at activity 2 again and guess the meaning of the words/phrases in bold.

Grammar

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner describe the way in which something happens and usually answer questions beginning with *how*.

- We form most adverbs of manner by adding *-ly* to the corresponding adjective.
quiet → *quietly* *careful* → *carefully*
- Adjectives ending in a *consonant + y*, drop the *-y* and take *-ily*.
easy → *easily*
- Adjectives ending in *-le*, drop the *-e* and take *-ly*.
terrible → *terribly*

Irregular Adverbs

Adjectives

good
fast
hard
early
late
high

Adverbs

well
fast
hard
early
late
high



4 Complete with adverbs.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 David is a slow runner. | He runs _____. |
| 2 My sister draws beautiful pictures. | She can draw _____. |
| 3 It was easy for Gary to win the race. | He won the race _____. |
| 4 My cat jumped over that high wall. | She can jump _____. |
| 5 Be careful when you open that door. | Open the door _____. |
| 6 Henry is a terrible piano player. | He plays the piano _____. |
| 7 Yesterday, I had an early breakfast. | I had breakfast _____. |
| 8 Zoe is a wonderful skier. | She skies _____. |

5 Use the adjectives in brackets to form adverbs.



Last year, I really wanted to take part in the school sports day. But I can't run very (1) _____ (fast) and I can't swim (2) _____ (good) either. So, I decided to enter the cycling race. I practised (3) _____ (hard) and rode to school and back every day. On the day of the race, I started off (4) _____ (bad) and all the cyclists were doing better than me. Everyone was shouting (5) _____ (loud) and it was very exciting. In the end, I won the gold medal and I was very happy. I became the school champion.

Grammar

Could is the past tense of **can**. We use it to express ability in the past.
e.g. *Diane couldn't swim when she was five, but now she can.*



6 Look and write sentences using **could**, as in the example.

five years ago



now



Penny / speak / Spanish

1 Penny couldn't speak Spanish five years ago, but now she can.

five years ago



now



Diego / play / guitar

2

five years ago



now



Brian / surf

3

five years ago



now



Susan / dive / from ten metres

4

7 Look and tick (✓) or cross (X) about yourself.
Then, discuss with your partner.

five years ago

now

	five years ago	now
dive		
swim 50 metres		
speak English		
run fast		
draw well		

I couldn't dive five years ago, but now I can.





Label the pictures. Listen and check your answers. Then, discuss. Which of the items have you got in your room?



laptop

calculator

alarm clock

hairdryer

backpack

lamp

poster

tennis racket



Read and guess the word.

Kevin's got two **alarms** in his room. He needs **them** because **he** can't wake up easily in the morning.



Look at activity 2 again. What do the words in bold refer to?

Grammar

Personal Pronouns

- We use **subject pronouns** to show who or what does something. They replace nouns and go before the verb as subjects.
e.g. *Mary is dancing. **She** is beautiful.*
- We use **object pronouns** as objects of verbs. They always go after verbs or prepositions.
e.g. *Bill wants to clean **his** house. Help **him**, please.*
- Subject and object pronouns** replace nouns in order to avoid repeating them.

Subject Pronouns

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Object Pronouns

me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them



4 Use object personal pronouns to replace the words in bold.

- 1 My friends are going bowling. Can I go with **my friends**?
- 2 This is your brother's backpack. Give it to **your brother**.
- 3 Lee and I have a project to do but we need a laptop. Can you give **Lee and me** your laptop?
- 4 Sandy bought a new lamp for her room. I want to see **the new lamp**.
- 5 Joanne is my best friend. I love **my best friend**.
- 6 I've got lots of homework but I don't want to do **my homework**.

5 Complete with subject or object personal pronouns

- 1 My cousin Martha is a singer. _____ sings beautifully.
- 2 Your father and I are talking to you! Listen to _____.
- 3 There's a girl outside, but I don't know _____.
- 4 Mark and Sandy are friends. _____ live in the same neighbourhood.
- 5 I need the hairdryer. Give it to _____, please.
- 6 Danny and I love animals, but _____ haven't got a pet.
- 7 Where's the calculator? I can't find _____.
- 8 It's Mark's birthday today. _____ am thinking of buying _____ a tennis racket.
- 9 **Fred** Is the alarm clock in your room?
May No. _____ is in the kitchen.

6 Read and guess the object.

Sophia uses it when she's doing her Maths homework.
She usually takes **her** brother's because she can never find **hers**.

7 Look at activity 6 again. What do the words in bold refer to?

Grammar

Possessive adjectives - Possessive pronouns

- We use **possessive adjectives** and **possessive pronouns** to show who something belongs to.
- **Possessive adjectives** always go before nouns and don't take articles before them.
e.g. *My mum has got a new dress. Her dress is black.*
- **Possessive pronouns** are used instead of **possessive adjectives + noun**, so they are never followed by nouns.
e.g. *Whose bike is this? It's mine.*
Her jacket is blue but yours is green.

Possessive adjectives

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

Possessive Pronouns

mine
yours
his
hers
-
ours
yours
theirs



8 Read and choose the correct words.

From: gpeterson@gmail.co.uk
 To: jtimson@megamail.net
 Subject: My new house!



Dear Jack,

How are things? I'm sending you this e-mail from (1) **us / our** new house. We moved here last week and (2) **it's / its** fantastic!

It's a two-storey house with a beautiful garden. There are three bedrooms. (3) **My / Mine** is upstairs and smaller than (4) **my / mine** sister's. (5) **Hers / She** is downstairs but it's always messy. She leaves (6) **hers / her** clothes everywhere. I'm glad (7) **we / us** don't share a room any more.

Anyway, let me tell you about my room. It's got two windows. (8) **They / Theirs** aren't very big but there's lots of light. I've got a new bed and desk. They look really cool. I've got lots of posters and I'm thinking of putting (9) **them / it** on the wall above my desk. My dad bought (10) **him / me** a laptop on my birthday! Can you believe (11) **it / me**?

Well, that's all for now. Write back soon. Say hi to Mike and tell (12) **him / his** to send me an e-mail, too.

Greg



9 Complete with possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns.

1 **Paul:** Is that your mobile?

Mary: No, it isn't. _____ is grey.

2 My mother can't work today. _____ laptop isn't working.

3 Linda Miles is a great tennis player. That tennis racket is _____.

4 My brothers have got lots of posters of Eminem in _____ room.

5 That black car isn't my parents'. The red car is _____.

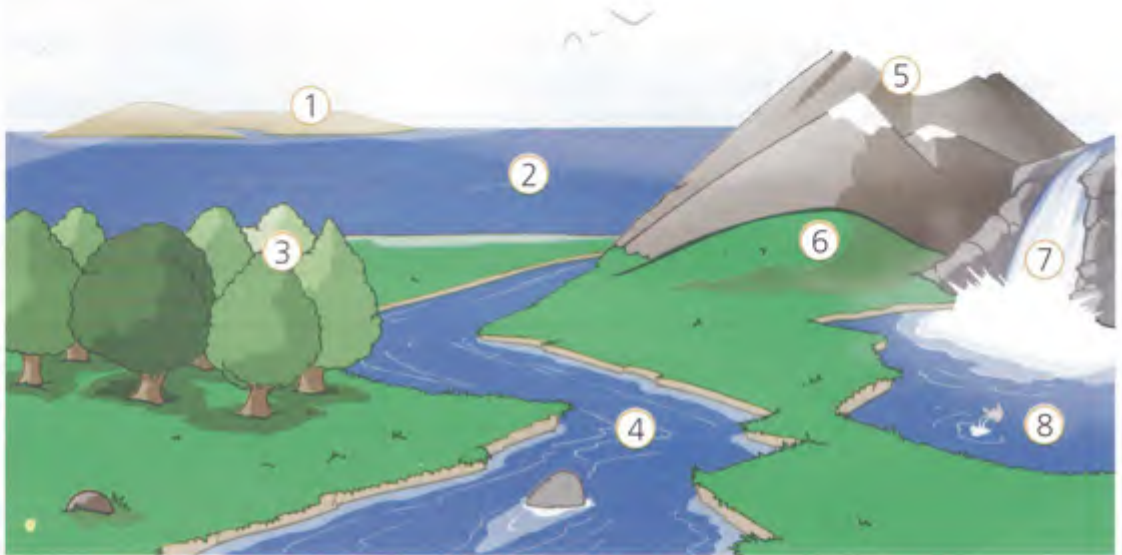
6 Tracey's dog is very cute! It's brown and _____ tail is white.

7 I'm sorry, but this is my sandwich. _____ is in your bag.

1 Look and match the numbers with the words. Then, listen and check your answers.



- forest ☐
- waterfall ☐
- lake ☐
- mountain ☐
- sea/ocean ☐
- island ☐
- hill ☐
- river ☐



2 Look, listen and read. Then, decide if the statements are true or false.



Angel Falls  is a waterfall in Venezuela. It is 979m from the top to the bottom and it is the highest waterfall in the world. It is 655m higher than the Eiffel Tower  in Paris. In fact, Angel Falls is as high as three Eiffel Towers, one on top of the other.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Angel Falls is 655m high. ☐ | 3 The Eiffel Tower isn't as high as Angel Falls. ☐ |
| 2 The highest waterfall in the world is in Venezuela. ☐ | 4 Three Eiffel Towers are the same height as Angel Falls. ☐ |

Grammar

Comparative form – Superlative form

- We use the **Comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. The adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**. e.g. *John is taller than Peter.*
- We use the **Superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**. e.g. *John is the tallest in the class.*
- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er/est**.
clean → cleaner → the cleanest
- We form the comparative and superlative form of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more/most + adjective**.
expensive → more expensive → the most expensive



Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
many/much	more	the most

Other forms of comparison

- (not) **as + adjective + as**
Kelly is as fast as Maria.
Sheila isn't as young as Kate.



3 Complete the table. Then, listen and check your answers.



Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
deep		
	higher	
pretty		
		the most interesting
good		
	bigger	
		the largest
	worse	
happy		



4 Read and write sentences. Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

- 1 Greenland (2,130,800km²)
 New Guinea (785,753km²)
 Borneo (748,168km²)

big

a New Guinea / Borneo

New Guinea is bigger than Borneo.

b Greenland / of the three islands

Greenland is the biggest of the three islands.



- 2 Mount Everest (8848m)
 K2 (8611m)
 Mount Elbrus (5642m)

high

a K2 / Mount Elbrus

b Mount Everest / of the three mountains



- 3 Amazon (6400km)
 Mississippi (3734km)
 Orinoco (2410km)

long

a Mississippi / Orinoco

b Amazon / of the three rivers



- 4 Pacific Ocean (10,924m)
 Atlantic Ocean (8605m)
 Indian Ocean (7725m)

deep

a Atlantic Ocean / Indian Ocean

b Pacific Ocean / of the three oceans



**5 Look and write sentences. Use as...as or not as...as.**

1



Lisa



Karen

2



Tom



Adam

(tall) → Lisa isn't as tall as Karen.

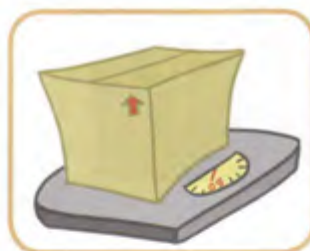
(old) → Tom _____

3



(expensive) → The dress _____

4



(heavy) → The suitcase _____

**6 Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- I like Maths because it's _____ (easy) than Geography.
- Go to the top of the hill to get the _____ (good) view of the city.
- My car is _____ (old), but _____ (fast) than my father's.
- Kate's room isn't as _____ (small) as Peter's.
- I think that bungee jumping is _____ (dangerous) than rock climbing.
- Tom is the _____ (bad) player in the school football team.
- My backpack is as _____ (heavy) as yours.
- I think that the _____ (interesting) place on earth is the Amazon forest.

**7 Read. What do the sentences mean? Circle a or b.**

- The sofa isn't as comfortable as the armchair.
 a The sofa is more comfortable than the armchair.
 b The armchair is more comfortable than the sofa.
- Today the sea isn't as cold as it was yesterday.
 a Today the sea is warmer than it was yesterday.
 b Yesterday the sea was warmer than it is today.
- Janet is the most intelligent student in the class.
 a Janet is as intelligent as all the other students in the class.
 b Janet is more intelligent than all the other students in the class.

Spelling Check

- 1 Look and circle the correct word.



PHONICS

- 2 Listen, say and tick the correct column.



	/t/ liked	/d/ played	/ɪd/ visited
happened			
started			
watched			
finished			
sprained			
prepared			
waited			
listened			
invited			
stopped			

- 3 Look at the words in bold. Listen and circle the /t/ sounds in red, the /d/ sounds in blue and the /ɪd/ sounds in green. Then, sing.



The diamond

The robber **kicked** the window and **entered** the house
He **wanted** the diamond, he wanted the diamond.

He **climbed** up the stairs as quiet as a mouse
He **needed** the diamond, he needed the diamond.

He **looked** for it there, he looked for it here
He found the diamond, he found the diamond.

But he didn't know the police were near
He looked at the diamond, he looked at the diamond.

The police **arrived** and **chased** him away
He **dropped** the diamond, he dropped the diamond.

They **arrested** the robber the very next day.





4 Read.

writing corner

Adverbs

To make your stories more interesting, use adverbs like:

- **suddenly**

e.g. Suddenly, I heard a strange noise.

- **fortunately**

e.g. Fortunately, I found my mobile phone. It was on my desk.

- **unfortunately**

e.g. The cyclist took part in the race, but unfortunately, he didn't win.

5 Read and circle.

It was my birthday and I wanted to have a party. I called some friends to come and help me.

(1) **Fortunately** / **Unfortunately**, nobody could come because they were busy.

It looked like a nice day, so I decided to have the party in the garden. I was blowing up balloons

outside when (2) **fortunately** / **suddenly**, it started raining. (3) **Fortunately** / **Suddenly**, I had all the food in the living room so it didn't get wet. (4) **Fortunately** / **Unfortunately**, the rain stopped before all my friends arrived and we had a really nice time out in the garden.

6 Complete the story with suddenly, fortunately or unfortunately.

John left work at 7pm last Friday evening. He was driving home when

(1) _____, he saw a dog in the middle of the street. He

tried not to hit the dog, but (2) _____, he crashed into

a tree. (3) _____, he didn't break anything so he didn't

need to go to hospital. The dog was still in the street, but

(4) _____, it was OK. (5) _____, John's

car wasn't OK so he started walking home. (6) _____,

he heard a motorbike behind him. (7) _____, it was his

brother. So, in the end, he didn't need to walk home.





1 Complete with the words in the box.

knee hill robbers alarm clock race winner hard island

- 1 Tara didn't wake up early in the morning because her _____ wasn't working.
- 2 Last year we went to a beautiful _____ in the Pacific Ocean on holiday, but I don't remember its name.
- 3 There were some _____ questions in the exam.
- 4 When the police arrived, the _____ were opening the safe.
- 5 I hit my _____ on the desk and now I can't walk.
- 6 The _____ of the competition is David Jones.
- 7 Let's go up that _____ on our bikes.
- 8 My brother took part in a _____, but he didn't win.



2 Look and write sentences using the Past Progressive.

- 1 Yesterday afternoon / 4pm / cyclist / cycle / to Bristol



- 2 Yesterday morning / 8am / dog / chase / cat



- 3 Lisa / plant / flowers / at three o'clock / last Sunday



- 4 children / blow up / balloons / all evening / yesterday



3 Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Joseph _____ (run) when he _____ (sprain) his ankle.
- 2 Linda _____ (not do) the washing-up when she _____ (cut) her finger. She _____ (prepare) snacks.
- 3 Beth _____ (play) for the championship when her tennis racket _____ (break).
- 4 My parents _____ (not sleep) when my grandmother from Australia _____ (ring). They _____ (surf) the Net.
- 5 Dean _____ (practise) for the ski finals when he _____ (have) a terrible accident. Luckily, he _____ (not break) his leg.



4 Use the adjectives in brackets to form adverbs.

- Beth was a slow swimmer when she was younger. Now she can swim very _____ (fast).
- Steve doesn't know how to surf. He surfs _____ (terrible).
- Yesterday was a nice day and the children played _____ (happy) in the garden.
- Dad, please drive _____ (careful)!
- I'm not a good singer, but I can dance really _____ (good).

5 Read and circle the correct words.

- My calculator doesn't work. Can I use **you** / **your** / **yours**?
- Kelly had a party yesterday, and she invited all **his** / **her** / **hers** friends.
- We went skiing last weekend. Come with **us** / **ours** / **them** next time.
- Jack broke his wrist this morning and his parents took **he** / **his** / **him** to hospital.
- My friends' backpacks are purple. **Me** / **My** / **Mine** is pink.
- Two men broke into the bank last night, but **they** / **their** / **them** couldn't open the safe.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives.

- Susie isn't as _____ (good) as Paula at diving.
- Pete's party was _____ (exciting) than mine.
- The laptop is _____ (expensive) than the lamp.
- Chris is the _____ (bad) player in the football team.
- That's the _____ (tall) building in the city.
- Is the book as _____ (interesting) as the film?
- I think the lake is _____ (deep) here than it is there.

7 Task-based activity

Work in groups. What couldn't you do in the past that you can do now? Discuss using the ideas below. Then, report your answers to the class.



use a laptop run fast
play chess play the guitar
surf the Net ski
swim



In the past, I couldn't play chess well, but now I can.

Three people in my group couldn't run fast, but now they can.

1 Listen and draw lines. There is one extra child in the picture. There is one example.



Paula

Sandy

Sophie

Jake

Maria

Henry

George



2 Listen and write. There is one example.



Cycling Race



Where?

Chesterville

1 Who can take part?

Cyclists between _____ and 30 years old

2 When is the final race?

On _____ October

3 Day? Time?

_____ at 12 o'clock

4 Last year's winner?

_____ Nelson

5 What does the winner get?

A _____



3 What did Alison do last week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one extra day. There is one example.



Monday

Tuesday

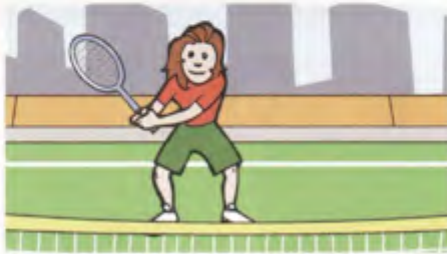
Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday



4 Listen and tick (✓) the box. There is one example.



Where did the robber break into?



A



B

✓



C

1 What did the robber steal?



A



B



C

2 Who chased the robber?



A



B



C



3 Where did the robber hide?



4 Who called the police?



5 Where did the police arrest the robber?



Listen and colour and write. There is one example.





6 Look and say the differences.



7 Look and tell the story.



8 Look and say.

1



2



3



4





Match the two halves of the sentences. Then, listen and check your answers.



1 Barcelona is the football team...

a. ... which actors and directors win.

2 A rapper is a person...

b. ... who painted the Mona Lisa.

3 A lemur is an animal...

c. ... who wrote Romeo and Juliet.

4 Leonardo Da Vinci is the artist...

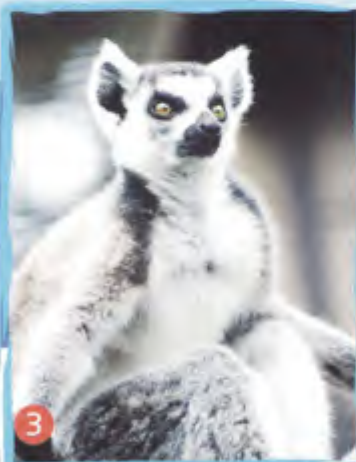
d. ... which has got a long, black and white tail.

5 Shakespeare is the writer...

e. ... who sings on hip hop songs.

6 An Oscar is an award...

f. ... which plays at the Nou Camp stadium.



Grammar

Relative pronouns (who, which)

Relative clauses give information about the subject or object of the main clause. They are introduced by the relative pronouns **who** and **which**.

WHO

We use **who** for people.

*That's the singer. She gave a concert in our town last week. →
That's the singer who gave a concert in our town last week.*

WHICH

We use **which** for animals, things and abstract nouns.

*Here's the camera. I bought it yesterday. →
Here's the camera which I bought yesterday.*



2 Look and answer.

1 Who's Daniel?

Daniel is the boy who is singing.

2 Who's Emma?

3 Who's Terry?

4 Who's Deborah?

5 Who's Fay?



3 Look at the pictures and join the sentences, as in the example.



The elephant is an animal.
The elephant can't jump.

1 The elephant is an animal
which can't jump.



The owl is a bird. The owl
doesn't sleep at night.

2 _____



The kangaroo is an animal.
The kangaroo can jump high.

3 _____



The panda is an animal. The
panda lives only in China.

4 _____



The tortoise is an animal.
The tortoise moves slowly.

5 _____

4 Complete the sentences with who or which.

1 Angelina Jolie is the actress _____ won an Oscar for the film *Girl Interrupted*.

2 Neil Armstrong is the man _____ first walked on the moon.

3 Cricket is a sport _____ a lot of people in England play.

4 Mr Jacobs is the teacher _____ teaches Geography at my school.

5 This is the jumper _____ my mum gave me for my birthday last year.

The verb 'should'



Look and complete the speech bubbles with the phrases a-d. Then, listen and check.



I should...
1

I should...
2

I should...
3

I should...
4

I shouldn't
put on weight
again.

- a. keep fit

b. lose weight

c. go on a diet

d. take up a sport



Listen and read.



I need to change my appearance.
What should I do?

Well, first you should change your
eating habits. You shouldn't eat
hamburgers every day.

You're right. Today, I'll have a
cheeseburger. But how is that
going to help my appearance?

Grammar

The verb 'should'

We use the verb **should**:

- to ask for and give advice.
e.g. *I feel very tired. What should I do?*
- to express an opinion or make a suggestion.
e.g. *I think you should exercise more often.*



3 Complete with **should** or **shouldn't**.

- Tom is really tired. He (1) _____ go out with his friends tonight.
- Children (2) _____ eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day. It's good for them.
- Lucy** I need to lose weight fast. What (3) _____ I do?
Fay Well, you (4) _____ go on a diet and take up a sport.... and you (5) _____ worry too much about it.
- Ben is taking a test tomorrow, so he (6) _____ go to Linda's party.
- Jerry** I don't understand this exercise.
Mike I think you (7) _____ ask your teacher, then.
- Charlie eats lots of chocolate. I believe he (8) _____ eat so much.

4 Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

1 I can't sleep very well at night.

drink / coffee

You _____

drink / milk

You _____

2 Beth wants to keep fit.

eat / lots of sweets

She _____

join / gym

She _____

3 Brian hasn't got a lot of friends.

be / more outgoing

He _____

be / shy

He _____

4 Peter wants to buy a computer, but he hasn't got much money.

spend / pocket money

He _____

ask / parents / for more money

He _____

5 Look at the speech bubbles and give advice to the people. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

1 I'm really bored.

2 I don't want to put on more weight.

3 I've got a headache.

4 I'm always late for school.

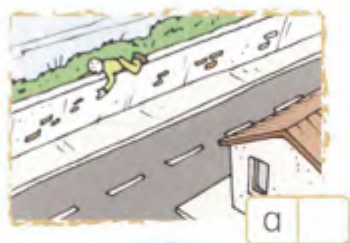
e.g.

- You should go out with your friends.
You shouldn't...





Look, listen and number (1-6).



over

The prisoner is climbing **over** the wall.



towards

The prisoner is running **towards** some police officers.



through

The prisoner is running **through** the forest.



from \ to

The prisoner is running **from** the prison **to** the forest.



down

The prisoner is running **down** the hill.



up

The prisoner is running **up** the hill.



Look at the map. Start from the petrol station, follow the directions and find out where Adrian is.



Go down Holland Street. Turn left at the post office. Go straight on. Go up the hill. It's on your right, next to the theatre. Where am I?

Adrian is at the _____



3 Look at the pictures and complete with the prepositions of movement given.



(through, over)

- 1 The bus went _____ the bridge and the car went _____ the tunnel.



(down, towards)

- 2 Fred walked quietly _____ the hill _____ the lake.



(up, down)

- 3 Gareth was walking _____ the stairs when Kimberly fell _____ the stairs.



(to, from)

- 4 The plane flew _____ New York _____ London in seven hours.

4 Look at the map in activity 2 again and complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Imagine that the people are outside the shoe shop.

on go straight turn through left

Man Excuse me, how do I get to Jane's Café?

Boy (1) _____ down Holland Street. The café is on your (2) _____, next to a cinema.

Man No, that's Joe's Café. I'm looking for Jane's Café.

Boy Oh, I'm sorry. Go (3) _____ on. Then, (4) _____ right at the car park. Go up Oak Road. Turn right at the museum. That's Eden Road. Go (5) _____ the tunnel. Jane's Café is (6) _____ your right.

5 Choose a preposition of movement from activity 1. Draw a picture and use the preposition to write a sentence.



The car is going over the bridge.



Listen and read.



Grammar

Future 'will'

We use the **Future 'will'** for:

- on-the-spot decisions that we make at the moment of speaking. e.g. *I like this dress. I'll buy it.*
- predictions, usually with the verbs *think* and *believe*. e.g. *I think Jane will come to the party with Andy.*
- offers. e.g. *Don't worry. I'll take out the rubbish for you.*
- warnings and threats. e.g. *Don't do that again or I'll tell your parents.*
- promises. e.g. *I'll do my homework, Mum. I promise.*
- requests. e.g. *Will you help me do this exercise, please?*

Time Expressions

tomorrow, tonight, next month / year / week / Monday, etc.
in an hour / year, etc., this weekend / week / month, etc., soon



Complete with **will** or **won't** and the verbs in the box.

become show eat give take invite type

- I'm hungry, but I _____ anything because we're having dinner soon.
- I don't think Stacey _____ us to her party.
- Mary dances beautifully. I believe that she _____ a great dancer.
- I promise I _____ you the money tomorrow.
- I _____ up this letter. I haven't got any time.
- I _____ any of your things again. I promise.
- I _____ you Mr Aspen's office. I know where it is.



3 Use the prompts given and the Future 'will' to write sentences.

- 1 **Vicky** You should talk to your sister and find a solution to your problem.
Wendy No! I / not speak / her / again
I won't speak to her again.
- 2 **Dad** You didn't clean your room. You lied to me!
Steve I / promise / I / not lie / to you / again
- 3 **Linda** I called Jessica to invite her to my party, but she's not at home.
John Don't worry. we / send / her / e-mail
- 4 **Debbie** it / be / cold / tomorrow / ?
Brian I don't know. Let's watch the weather forecast.
- 5 **Mum** I've got lots of work to do and the kitchen is a mess.
Ben I / do / washing-up / for you

4 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Hurry up | or I won't speak to you again. |
| 2 Be quiet | or you'll feel awful all day. |
| 3 Tell me the truth | or you'll have an accident. |
| 4 Drive carefully | or you'll wake up the baby. |
| 5 Take something for your headache | or you'll be late for work. |

5 Talk to your partner. Make predictions about your classmates. Use the verbs given.

I think John will become a gym teacher.

I don't know. I think he'll....

become
win
be
have



Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?, May I...?



1 Complete the dialogues with the verbs given. Then, listen and check your answers.



1

I want to _____ my brother's MP3 player, but he won't give it to me.

Don't worry. I'll _____ you mine.

lend / borrow



2

I want to _____ my mobile. Which mobile should I buy? It's difficult to _____.

change / choose



3

Could you _____ this to the kitchen? And _____ me a glass of water, please.

bring / take



2 Look, listen and read. Where does each dialogue take place?



airport

train station



theatre

museum

1

Man May I see your ticket, please?
Woman Yes, here you are. Could you help me with my luggage? It's on the platform.
Man Of course. I'll carry it for you.
Woman Thank you.

2

Man Excuse me, could I take my drink with me?
Woman No, I'm afraid you can't.
Man Oh, OK.
Woman May I show you to your seat?
Man Yes, thank you.



Grammar

Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?, May I...?

- We use **Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?** to offer help.
Man: Could I help you?
Girl: Yes, please. I'd like a digital camera.
- We use **Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?** to ask for permission.
Can I go to John's party?
- We use **can / may** to give or refuse permission.
Yes, you can/may. No, you can't /may not.
- We use **Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour.
Can I have some more cake?
Could you help me with my Maths homework?

3 Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions asking for permission. Use **can, could or may**. Write all options possible.

Can / Could / May I use the phone?



1 use / phone

I can't find another seat.



2 sit / here

Why don't you come to the park with me?



3 bring / dog



4 borrow / umbrella



5 change / T-shirt



4 Match.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I can't decide what to wear to the party. | a. May I go? |
| 2 My calculator isn't working. | b. May I get something to drink? |
| 3 You need help with all that luggage. | c. Can I borrow yours? |
| 4 Charlie's got tickets for the match on Saturday. | d. Can you show me around? |
| 5 I'm new at this school. | e. Could you help me choose? |
| 6 I'm thirsty. | f. Could I take it to the car for you? |

5 Read the situations and write offers or requests. Use **can** or **could** and the verbs given.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You need some money and you want to ask your sister to lend you some. What do you ask her? | (lend)
<u>Can/Could you lend me some money?</u> |
| 2 You are wearing dirty shoes and your mum wants you to change them. What does she ask you to do? | (change)
_____ |
| 3 You are in a café and you would like some more orange juice. What do you say to the waiter? | (bring)
_____ |
| 4 Your teacher is holding books and wants to take them to the classroom, but needs help. What do you say to him? | (carry)
_____ |
| 5 Your best friend is going to the supermarket and you want her to buy you some crisps. What do you say to her? | (buy)
_____ |

6 Talk with your partner. Use the verbs given.

borrow
lend
carry
help
take
use
give

Can/Could/May I borrow your pencil?

Of course, you can. /
No, sorry, you can't. I need it.



1 Look at the picture below and match the children with the adjectives. Then, listen and check your answers.

nervous disappointed scared furious embarrassed excited



2 Listen, read and answer the questions.



If I get a part in the school play, I will be thrilled.

But if there's a big audience, I will get nervous and forget my lines. Everyone will laugh at me!

If everyone laughs at me, I'll get embarrassed and run off the stage.



1 What will happen if Steve gets a part in the play? 3 What will happen if Steve forgets his lines?

2 What will happen if there's a big audience? 4 What will Steve do if everyone laughs at him?



Grammar

Conditional Sentences Type 1

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 1** to express something which is possible to happen in the present or future.

If + Present Simple → Future 'will'

*If I take my dad's mobile phone,
If I don't do well in the exam,*

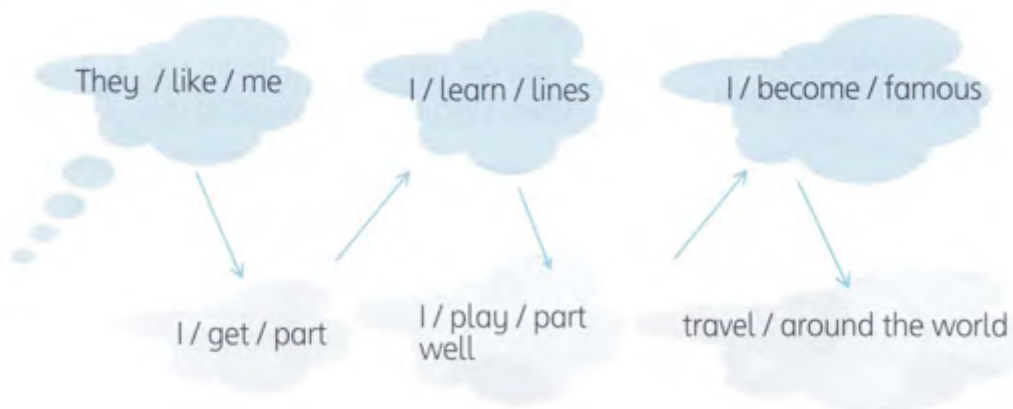
*he will be furious.
I won't pass.*

3 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Future 'will' of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If Kyle _____ (perform) well in the play, the audience _____ (love) him.
- 2 If my sister _____ (wear) that silly hat, I _____ (get) embarrassed.
- 3 If Donald _____ (go) to the cinema, he _____ (not watch) a comedy. He hates them.
- 4 If we _____ (visit) New York, I _____ (be) thrilled!
- 5 If they _____ (eat) at the fast food restaurant, Holly _____ (not order) a hotdog.
- 6 If Charlie _____ (not come) with us, I _____ (be) very disappointed.
- 7 If the players _____ (be) nervous before the game, they _____ (not win).

4 Look and write sentences.

Tina is very excited. She is going to an audition. She wants to play *Juliet* in Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*.



If they like me, I will get the part. If I get the part, I



5 Read the sentences. Then, write Conditional Sentences Type 1.

1 Don't tell Mum. She will be furious.

If you tell Mum, she will be furious.

2 Don't wear that jacket. You'll get cold.

If you _____

3 Don't watch a lot of TV. Your eyes will get tired.

If you _____

4 I hope the weather is good tomorrow. We want to go swimming.

If the weather _____

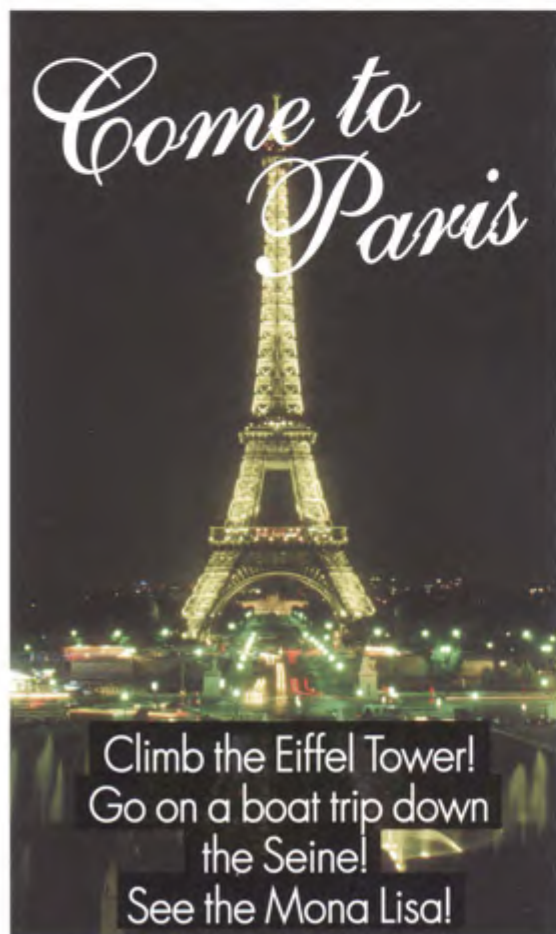
5 Do you like pop music? I'll buy you a Justin Timberlake CD.

If you _____

6 I must study for the test because I want to pass.

If I don't _____

6 Look at the posters and make sentences.



e.g. If I go to Paris, I'll...

Spelling Check

1 Look and write the correct letters.



1 f or ff?
o__ice



2 g or gg?
sta__e



3 g or gg?
lu__age



4 n or nn?
tu__el



5 t or tt?
wri__er



6 p or pp?
disa__ointed

PHONICS

2 Listen, say and tick the correct column.



	/ei/ race	/ai/ rice
right		
straight		
grapes		
type		
chase		
find		
lines		
weight		
play		
steak		

3 Look at the words in **bold**. Listen and circle the /ei/ sounds in **red** and the /ai/ sounds in **blue**. Then, sing.



Hey! Hey!

Hey! Hey! Let's go to the **lake**!

Hey! Hey! That sounds **great**!

Hey! Hey! Shall we **cycle** or **drive**?

Hey! Hey! Or, **why** don't we **fly**?

Hey! Hey! No, let's **take** the **train**!

Hey! Hey! There's no **time** to **wait**!

So, let's go, go, go to the lake!





Read.

writing corner

Placement of adverbs in sentences

- **Adverbs/expressions of place** (here, there, at + building, in + place, etc.): They usually appear towards the end of a sentence, after the verb and its object.
*e.g. I'll see you **there**.*
- **Adverbs of time** (now, today, tomorrow, etc.): They usually appear at the end of a sentence.
*e.g. I'm going to meet Mary **tomorrow**.*

NOTE: When there are more than one adverbs in a sentence, then they follow the order: place – time.

	Where?	When?
I had an accident	at school	yesterday.
Sally will do aerobics	at the gym	tomorrow.



Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 met / I / at the shopping centre / last Saturday / Mike

2 left / Karen / yesterday / at the airport / her luggage

3 arrive / in Rome / will / we / at six

4 was / Bill / yesterday / here



Answer the following questions with your own ideas.

1 Where and when did you first meet your best friend?

2 Where and when did you buy your trainers?

3 Where and when are you going to have a party?

4 Where and when are you going to meet your friends?



Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

diet

director

thrilled

sport

luggage

furious

ticket

audience

- 1 The _____ loved the rapper's new song.
- 2 Andy should go on a _____ to lose some weight.
- 3 Your _____ is too heavy. Why don't you take out some clothes?
- 4 Mary was _____ when she won 100,000 euros.
- 5 I bought a _____ for the concert last week, but now I can't find it.
- 6 Brenda wants to take up a _____ to lose weight.
- 7 Who's the _____ of the film which we saw last night?
- 8 Kathy is _____ with Ben, because he broke her MP3 player.



Look at the pictures and complete with the prepositions of movement in the box.

over

to

through

from

down

towards

- 1 Robert skied _____ the mountain
and _____ the forest.



- 2 We ran _____ the bridge and
went _____ the beach.



- 3 Sally swam _____ the red
boat _____ the green boat.



Complete the sentences with who or which.

- 1 That's the boy _____ fell off the stage.
- 2 Where's the souvenir _____ I bought in Paris?
- 3 Is that the article _____ James wrote?
- 4 I know someone _____ can help us.
- 5 This is the award _____ I won last year.



4 Complete with the Present Simple or the Future will of the words in brackets.

- 1 Don't worry, I _____ (help) you carry your things to the platform.
- 2 If you go straight on, you _____ (see) the bank on your right.
- 3 If Billy _____ (not change) his eating habits, he'll get fat.
- 4 I promise, I _____ (not take) your clothes without asking again.
- 5 If Alan _____ (finish) his homework early, he'll go to the park.
- 6 Susan believes Robert _____ (choose) the white car.
- 7 If you _____ (want) to buy a laptop, we _____ (go) shopping together.

5 Read the situations and complete the questions. Use Can, Could or May and the verbs given.

- 1 Your dad has got a letter and he wants you to type it up.
What does he ask you? (type up)
_____ this letter?
- 2 Your sister's got a purple dress which you want to wear.
What do you ask her? (borrow)
_____ your purple dress?
- 3 Your best friend is having a party and you want to go.
What do you ask your mum? (go)
_____ to my best friend's party?
- 4 An old lady is trying to go up the stairs and you want to help her.
What do you say to her? (help)
_____ you?
- 5 You are cold and you want your friend to close the window.
What do you say to her? (close)
_____ the window?

6 Task-based activity

A. Read Susan's problem below. Discuss it in groups and give advice.

Use **should** / **shouldn't**.

I spend all my time doing homework. I haven't got any free time, so I don't do any sports. Also, when I'm studying, I eat lots of snacks. I've put on some weight and I'm not happy about it. What should I do?

Here are some ideas:
do things / weekend
change eating habits
not eat snacks
walk to school
take up / sport / weekend
go on / diet
study more / weekend

e.g. *I think Susan should do things at the weekend.*

B. Report your group's advice to the class.





Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.
There is one extra word.

Example

You need this to get into a theatre, stadium or cinema.

ticket



stage



director

1 Bags or suitcases which you take with you when you travel.

2 This is a place in a building. People usually work at desks there.



ticket



office

3 A group of people who watch a play.

4 This is something you can find over a road or river.
People or cars use it.



bridge



luggage

5 This is the person who tells actors what to do in a film.

6 This is a place in a theatre. Actors and dancers perform there.



audience



award



Look and read. Write yes or no.



Example

There's a café next to the supermarket. yes

1 A bus is going through the tunnel. _____

2 The red car is turning left. _____

3 There are four people at the bus stop and everyone has got luggage. _____

4 A man is walking up the hill. _____

5 A blue car is going towards the hill. _____

6 There's a café between the supermarket and the bank. _____



Read the text and choose the best answer. Andy is talking to his sister Susan.



Example

Andy

Where are you going?

Susan

A I can meet Christine at Leo's Café.

(B) I'm meeting Christine at Leo's Café.

C I'll meet Christine at Leo's Café.

3 Andy

How will you get there?

Susan

A Go straight on. Turn left at the bank.

B I won't be late, I promise.

C I'm taking the bus.

4 Andy

But it's very cold outside.

Susan

A Don't worry. I won't.

B Don't worry. If it's cold, I'll take a jacket.

C Don't worry. May I take a jacket?

1 Andy

Christine? Who's Christine?

Susan

A She's at Joan's party.

B She was excited at Joan's party.

C The girl who was at Joan's party.

5 Andy

I want to watch TV, but I need the remote control.

Susan

A Could you get it for me?

B I'll get it for you.

C OK, here they are.

2 Andy

May I come with you?

Susan

A No, you can't. You should stay in bed.

B No, you don't. You should stay in bed.

C No, you aren't. You should stay in bed.

6 Andy

Have a nice time.

Susan

A Thanks, I will.

B Yes, I should.

C Yes, you may.



- 4 Read the story. Choose a word from the boxes. There are two extra words. Write the correct word next to the numbers 1-6. There is one example.

Example:



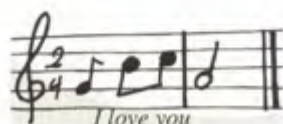
typed

nervous



win

thrilled



song

sent



furious



singer



play



My name is Emma. I bought a magazine two days ago and it had an advertisement for a singing contest. I typed a letter to the magazine on my dad's computer. A week later, they (1) _____ me a letter which said that I could take part. I was (2) _____! I went to the contest with my parents. The (3) _____ which I sang was my favourite. I sang quite well, but I was a bit (4) _____. I think that's why I didn't (5) _____. But I came second, and I was very happy. The (6) _____ who won the contest was really good. I really enjoyed the contest and I want to take part again next year.

- (7) Now choose the best name for the story. Tick one box.

Emma's favourite song.

☐

Emma takes part in a singing contest.

☐

Emma wins a singing contest.

☐

- 5 Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.

Barry gets fits

Barry put on a lot of weight last year so he went on a diet. He ate salads every day and he stopped eating junk food. He also decided to go to the gym near his house. His cousin worked there every Saturday. One Saturday morning, Barry got up early. He didn't have any trainers so he borrowed his brother's to go to the gym. Unfortunately, the gym was really boring and Barry was disappointed.



**Example**

Barry stopped eating junk food and ate salads every day.

- 1 Barry's cousin worked at a _____.
- 2 The trainers which Barry borrowed were his _____.
- 3 Barry was _____ because the gym was boring.

Barry really needed exercise, so he started running to work and back every day. It was far and after a week, he got very tired. So, he stopped and decided to take up a sport. He really liked swimming, but he couldn't go to the sea because it was winter and the water was very cold. He played tennis with his sister a few times, but she won every game and that made him furious. So, he went to the sports centre and started playing basketball. He finally found something which he enjoyed doing! Soon, he was playing for a team. He lost weight and he was very fit.



- 4 Barry ran from his house to _____ every day.
- 5 Barry didn't take up swimming because it was _____.
- 6 Barry stopped playing tennis because his sister _____.
- 7 Barry played _____ at the sports centre.



6 Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Healthy eating

Fruit and vegetables are very good for you. You should (1) _____ some every day because they've got vitamins. Oranges, strawberries, tomatoes, lettuce and kiwifruit are some foods (2) _____ have lots of vitamins. People (3) _____ eat lots of fruit and vegetables are strong and don't get ill very often. This is something (4) _____ everyone should think about. So, change your eating habits. If you start eating more fruit and vegetables, you (5) _____ healthier and feel great.

Example

good	well	better
1 eat	to eat	eating
2 who	what	which
3 who	which	they
4 for	which	who
5 get	got	will get

1 Look at the pictures below. What do the people have to do in each of them?
Match to make sentences. Then, listen and check your answers.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 In picture 1 the boy has to | a be over 16 to ride the roller coaster. |
| 2 In picture 2 the boys have to | b wear seat belts. |
| 3 In picture 3 the people have to | c wear a helmet. |
| 4 In picture 4 the boy has to | d wear knee pads. |
| 5 In picture 5 the children have to | e wear life jackets. |

Grammar

The verb 'have to'

Affirmative

I have to go.
He/She/It has to go.
We/You/They have to go.

We use **have to** / **has to**:

- to express obligation in the present and future.
e.g. *Students have to be at school by 8:15.*

2 Complete with **have to** or **has to** and the verbs in the box.

buy wear be drive study

- Martha _____ hard for the test tomorrow.
- You _____ a seat belt when driving.
- Mike can't get on that roller coaster. He _____ 1m50 and he isn't.
- Lucy's computer isn't working again. She _____ a new one.
- My parents _____ me to school every day because it's far from our house.



3 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences. Use **have to** or **has to**.



1 tidy / room

Linda has to tidy her
room.



2 lose / weight

Ben _____

3 buy / new tent

They _____



4 sit / at all times

The girls _____



4 Look at the pictures and write sentences as in the example.

Lee wants to go to Roller Park.



1 He has to be over 16 years old.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



5 Who has to do these chores at your home and how often? Write sentences.

do / washing-up

cook

take out / rubbish

tidy / room

iron / clothes

1 I have to do the washing-up every day.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

- 1 Read and match the instructions a-d with the pictures 1-4. Then, listen and check your answers.



Make a Slippery Bookmark

You need:



card



scissors



crayons

or



paints



glue



1



2



3



4

a Don't forget to try it out on a book!

b Then, use the scissors to cut out your snake. You also need to cut half-way round the snake's head, so it can hold onto the page.

c Use the crayons to colour your snake. You can use glue to stick some buttons for eyes.

d Draw a snake on a piece of paper and stick it on the card. Remember to give your snake a nice big head.

Grammar

Infinitive

We use the infinitive (to + base form of verb):

- to express **purpose**.
e.g. We went to the supermarket to buy some milk.
- after the structure **it + be + adjective**.
e.g. It's difficult to learn Chinese.
- after certain verbs: **want, would like, need, remember, forget, learn, decide**, etc.
e.g. My brother would like to become a chef.



2 Use the prompts to answer the questions below.

watch / comedy
tell her / about party

buy / sausages
cut out / picture

visit / the British Museum
stick / glasses together

1 Why did Helen need the glue?

She needed the glue to stick her glasses together.

2 Why did John go to the supermarket?

3 Why did Kate call Wendy?

4 Why did Brian and Fay go to the cinema?

5 Why did Tony go to London?

6 Why did Daniel borrow the scissors?



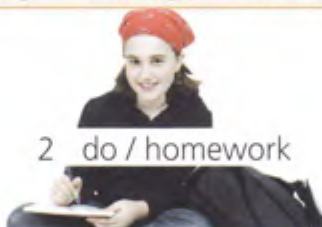
3 Write sentences as in the example. You can use the adjectives in the box or your own ideas.

exciting important easy boring interesting difficult



1 ride / roller coaster

It's exciting to ride on a roller coaster.



2 do / homework



3 colour / crayons



4 go / cinema



5 eat / vegetables



6 do / housework

4 Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

1 Yesterday, I forgot _____

2 Today, I really want _____

3 Tomorrow, I'd like _____

4 At school, I learnt _____



WHICH HOBBY?



Grammar

-ing form

We use the **-ing form** (base form of the verb + -ing):

- after certain verbs: **like, love, hate, enjoy**, etc.
e.g. *I enjoy reading books about monsters.*
- after prepositions, for example in the expressions **be good at, be bad at**.
e.g. *John is very bad at cooking.*
- after the verb **go** to indicate activities: **go swimming / shopping / dancing**, etc.
e.g. *In the summer we go swimming every day.*



2 Write sentences using some of the verbs in the box and your own ideas.

eat listen watch drink play read go



- 1 I like _____
- _____
- 2 I love _____
- _____
- 3 I enjoy _____
- _____
- 4 I don't like _____
- _____
- 5 I hate _____
- _____

3 Complete with **good at** or **bad at** and the verbs in brackets.

At Saturday's talent contest there were some good performances. Sally was very (1) _____ (sing) and won first prize. Unfortunately, she was (2) _____ (dance) and didn't win anything. Daniel is very (3) _____ (play) sports and he's captain of the football team. But he is really (4) _____ (play) the guitar and came last in the competition. Philip is usually (5) _____ (tell) jokes, but on Saturday he wasn't very funny. All in all, it was a fun night for everyone.



4 What are you good / bad at doing? Write sentences.



5 Circle the -ing form or the infinitive.

- 1 Simon's brother is really good at **making** / **to make** model planes.
- 2 Terry uses his bike **going** / **to go** to school.
- 3 Would you like **trying** / **to try** stunt kiting with me one day?
- 4 My parents enjoy **playing** / **to play** pool.
- 5 It's important **wearing** / **to wear** a helmet when you're driving a go-kart.
- 6 I need **using** / **to use** the glue for my scrapbook.
- 7 Maria never goes **shopping** / **to shop** during the week. She goes on Saturdays.

6 Complete the text with the -ing form or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets.



Last week I decided (1) _____ to try _____ (try) scuba diving. It was great! First, I learnt how (2) _____ (use) the equipment. Then, we went for our first dive. It was quite easy for me because I'm good at (3) _____ (swim). I really loved (4) _____ (look) at the tropical fish. I also bought an underwater camera (5) _____ (take) pictures of the fish. I wanted (6) _____ (stay) down there forever. I will definitely go (7) _____ (scuba dive) again!

7 Talk to your partner. Use the phrases in the box.

I'm good/bad at...
I like/love/enjoy/hate...
I want / would like to...

I love dancing.

I'm bad at dancing.

1

Look and find the items shown in the pictures in the grid. Then, circle the clothes in **blue**, the accessories in **red** and the footwear in **yellow**. Listen and check your answers.



A	T	R	A	I	N	E	R	S	F
Z	S	C	A	R	F	B	O	P	J
F	X	D	W	Y	A	R	C	I	E
B	O	O	T	S	U	J	A	S	A
E	S	H	I	R	T	Q	P	S	N
L	G	J	S	A	N	D	A	L	S
T	J	A	C	K	E	T	M	F	Z



2

Listen and read. Then, read the sentences and write **T** for True or **F** for False.



The size seven I tried on were too small but these are just right. How much are they?

Oh, they're too expensive for me. Anyway, I haven't got enough money on me. Sorry.

They're 150 euros.



1 The first pair of trainers aren't big enough for Susan.

☐
☐

2 Susan is a size 7.

3 Susan's got 150 euros on her.

☐
☐

4 Susan thinks the trainers cost a lot.

Grammar

too / enough

- We use **too** before adjectives and adverbs. **Too** has a negative meaning and it means 'more than necessary'.
e.g. *This soup is too hot. I can't eat it.*
- We use **enough** after adjectives and adverbs, but before nouns. **Enough** has a positive meaning and it means 'as much as is necessary'.
e.g. *I don't want to go swimming. It isn't warm enough today.*



3 Read and complete with **too** or **enough**.

- 1 This jacket is _____ small. I can't wear it any more.
- 2 I think we're ready for the party. We've got _____ food for all our guests.
- 3 I can't buy this shirt. It's _____ expensive.
- 4 Are these boots comfortable _____ for you? Can you wear them all the time?
- 5 Don't wear that belt. It's _____ old-fashioned.

4 Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Write sentences using **too** or **enough** and the words given.

- 1 Andy won't win the race. (slow)

His car is too slow.



- 2 Kate can't dance any more. (tired)



- 3 Mrs Baker can't make a cake. (sugar)



- 4 The children can't watch this film. (old)



- 5 Kevin shouldn't wear that cap. (big)



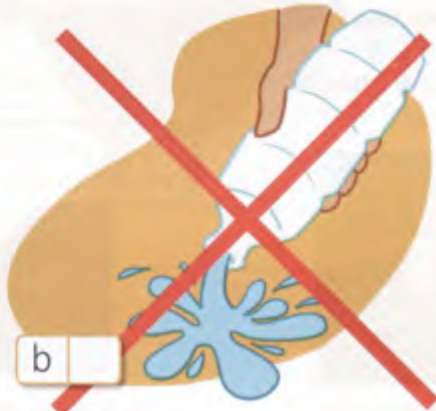
5 Read. What do they mean? Circle **a** or **b**.

- 1 Bruce can't ride on the roller coaster because he's too young.
 - a Bruce can't ride on the roller coaster because he isn't old enough.
 - b Bruce can't ride on the roller coaster because he isn't young enough.
- 2 The scarf isn't long enough.
 - a The scarf is too long.
 - b The scarf is too short.
- 3 I want to wear sandals but it's too cold.
 - a I want to wear sandals but it isn't cold enough.
 - b I want to wear sandals but it isn't warm enough.
- 4 We can't do this quiz. It isn't easy enough.
 - a We can't do this quiz. It's too difficult.
 - b We can't do this quiz. It's too easy.

- 1 The camp leader is saying some rules. Listen, read and match the phrases 1-5 with the pictures a-e.



- 1 Put your rubbish in the bins around the campsite.
- 2 Don't throw rubbish in the forest.
- 3 Put plastic bottles in the recycling bin.
- 4 Don't waste water.
- 5 Don't pollute the river.



- 2 Read the speech bubble in activity 1 again and write **T** for True or **F** for False.

What did the camp leader say?

- 1 He told us to put our rubbish in the bins around the campsite.
- 2 He told us not to throw rubbish in the street.
- 3 He told us to put the plastic bottles in the river.
- 4 He told us not to waste water.
- 5 He told us not to pollute the lake.

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐





Grammar

Reported Speech (commands-requests)

We use *Reported Speech* when we report the meaning of what somebody said but not with the exact words. We use **tell** when we report commands and **ask** when we report requests.

Commands

Affirmative

"Stay at home," Tom said to me. →
Tom told me **to** stay at home.

Negative

"Don't move," the man said to Ben. →
The man told Ben **not to** move.

Requests

Affirmative

"Give me some water, please," Mary said to her mother. →
Mary asked her mother **to** give her some water.

Negative

"Don't turn off the TV, please," Dad said to the children. →
Dad asked the children **not to** turn off the TV.

3 Look at the pictures, read the speech bubbles and answer the questions below.

Sit down!



- 1 What did the teacher tell the students to do?
The teacher told the students to sit down.

Don't pollute the environment.



- 2 What did the man tell the people?
The man told the people not to pollute the environment.

Throw the rubbish in the bin.



- 3 What did Mrs Davis tell Kelly to do?
Mrs Davis _____

Wear your helmet.



- 4 What did the police officer tell the man to do?
The police officer _____

Don't make a fire near the trees!



- 5 What did the camp leader tell the children?
The camp leader _____

Don't waste your time!



- 6 What did Charlie's mother tell him?
Charlie's mother _____



4 Look, read and write what the museum attendant asked the students to do.



1 Be quiet, please!

2 Don't touch anything, please.

3 Don't eat in the museum, please.

4 Don't touch the paintings, please!

5 Please, don't push each other.

6 Read the information next to the paintings, please.

- 1 He asked us to be quiet.
- 2 He asked us
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

5 Read and write negative sentences, as in the example.

- 1 The teacher told us to go out.
The teacher told us not to go out.
- 2 The woman asked me to open the window.
- 3 The doctor told Mike to drink lots of milk.
- 4 Ben asked Kelly to throw the bottle in the bin.

1 Look at Pete's things. Then read the sentences and write **T** for True or **F** for False.



- 1 Pete has tried bungee-jumping. ☐
- 2 Pete has never won a gold medal. ☐
- 3 Pete has travelled to China. ☐
- 4 Pete has never bought a tennis racket. ☐

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple (affirmative)

Affirmative	
Full Forms	Short forms
I have played.	I've played.
You have played.	You've played.
He has played.	He's played.
She has played.	She's played.
It has played.	It's played.
We have played.	We've played.
You have played.	You've played.
They have played.	They've played.

We form the **Present Perfect Simple** with **have/has** and the **past participle** of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs is formed in the same way as the Past Simple (by adding **-ed** to the verb). Each irregular verb forms the past participle in a different way.

We use the **Present Perfect Simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.
e.g. *I've visited China.*

NOTE The word **never** goes between **have/has** and the **past participle**.
e.g. *Julie has never played basketball.*

2 Complete with the **past participle** of the verbs. Then, listen and check your answers.

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
climb	climbed	
try	tried	
see	saw	
drink	drank	
travel	travelled	

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
eat	ate	
break	broke	
visit	visited	
win	won	
take	took	



3 Complete with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Alice _____ (never / try) skiing.
- 2 Peter and Paul _____ (visit) Europe.
- 3 My mum _____ (never / play) chess.
- 4 Kate _____ (eat) ant eggs.
- 5 We _____ (see) a bear.
- 6 I _____ (never / break) my arm.
- 7 My brother _____ (take) part in two singing competitions.

4 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the Present Perfect Simple.



- 1 Laura loves extreme sports, but
(she / never / try / scuba diving)
- _____
- _____



- 2 Carol is a reporter and
(she / travel / around the world)
- _____
- _____



- 3 Alex hates dairy products.
(He / never / drink / milk)
- _____
- _____



- 4 Keith and Richard love
mountain climbing.
(They / climb / K2)
- _____
- _____



- 5 Jake takes part in many
competitions and
(he / win / lots / medals)
- _____
- _____



- 6 Jill loves going to the cinema.
(She / see / all / Harry Potter
films)
- _____
- _____

5 What have you done and what have you never done? Use the ideas given to write sentences about yourself.

travel / by plane, ship, helicopter, etc.
try / scuba diving, bungee-jumping, etc.
win / award, medal, etc.
eat / pizza with pineapple, snake soup, etc.
drink / apple juice, tomato juice, etc.

Spelling Check

1 Write the correct form of the verbs.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
see		
eat		
buy		
do		

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
find		
have		
know		
read		
give		

PHONICS

2 Say and tick the correct column. Then, listen and check your answers.



	/k/ country	/s/ city
cinema		
crayons		
scarf		
juice		
office		
decorate		
difficult		
audience		
camera		
lettuce		

3 Look at the words in bold. Listen and circle the /k/ sounds in red and the /s/ sounds in blue. Then, sing.



The roller coaster

I'm on the roller **coaster**,
And it's **climbing** up and up.
I'm drinking a **coke** with **ice**,
With a burger that tastes real **nice**.

Up, up, up and... Weheeyyyy!!!

This is **exciting**, look at me!
From up here, I **can** see the sea!
This is **cool**, don't you think?
Oops! There goes my drink.

Up, down, up, down... and then we
come to a stop.

A woman is looking at me.
Is she furious or just angry?
My burger's on her **face**.
Let's get out of this **place**!





4 Read.

writing corner

Time linkers

We use time linkers (**first, then, later, after, finally**) to show the order in which events happen.

e.g. **First**, we did our homework. **Then**, we watched TV. **After that**, we went to bed.

NOTE: We can use **after** with nouns. e.g. **after dinner, after the lesson**

5 Read and circle.

My sister and I went shopping yesterday morning. We had great fun. (1) **First / Later**, I tried on a pair of trainers but I didn't buy them. (2) **Then / Finally**, we went to a clothes shop and my sister bought a pair of jeans. (3) **Later / First**, we looked for a belt for my dad. We bought him a nice, black belt. (4) **Finally / After** that, we went for lunch. (5) **Then / After** lunch, we met our friends at a café near the shopping centre and spent some time there. (6) **Finally / First**, we went back home at around 6pm. We were exhausted!

6 Imagine that you spent a weekend at an adventure camp. Look at the pictures and the prompts below and use the ideas to write what you did while you were there.



climb mountain



try scuba diving



go hiking



do water sports



go cycling

First, I tried scuba diving. It was very exciting. _____



Choose the correct words.

- 1 You should wear a life **belt** / **jacket** when you go sailing.
- 2 Danny is good **with** / **at** playing pool.
- 3 Please, don't **throw** / **waste** rubbish on the floor.
- 4 Can I borrow your **scissors** / **crayons**? I want to cut something.
- 5 Put on your **boots** / **sandals** today. It's going to rain.
- 6 Let's go scuba **kiting** / **diving** on Saturday.
- 7 People shouldn't **pollute** / **stick** the sea.
- 8 Wear a **belt** / **scarf**. It's cold outside.



Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's difficult _____ (make) model planes.
- 2 Larry hates _____ (drink) milk.
- 3 Amanda is very bad at _____ (cook).
- 4 Wendy went to the clothes shop _____ (buy) a new jacket.
- 5 I forgot _____ (call) Sam yesterday.
- 6 When we go _____ (rollerblade), we always wear knee pads.
- 7 Use this blue pencil _____ (colour) the sea.
- 8 I don't enjoy _____ (watch) sports programmes.



Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences.
Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- 1 Mike loves travelling. (He / visit / lots of countries)

- 2 Alex lives near the beach, but (he / never / try / surfing)

- 3 Jennifer is a great dancer. (She / win / many awards)

- 4 We go camping every summer. Luckily, (we / never / see / a snake)

- 5 Fiona loves shopping. (She / buy / four pairs of shoes / this month)





4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box and the verb have to.

stop be wear give take

- 1 You _____ a seat belt when you are in a car.
- 2 William _____ his dog for a walk every morning.
- 3 My father _____ at work at 7am.
- 4 Drivers _____ when the traffic light turns red.
- 5 The students _____ their projects to Mrs Fran next Friday.



5 Read the speech bubbles and answer the questions below.

- 1 What did the teacher tell the students to do?

The teacher told the students _____

Stop talking!

- 2 What did Mrs Thomson tell her son?

Mrs Thomson told her son _____

Don't waste water!

- 3 What did Robert ask Linda to do?

Robert asked Linda _____

Throw the plastic bottles into the recycling bin, please.

- 4 What did David ask Kathy to do?

David asked Kathy _____

Don't use the paints, please.

- 5 What did the girl ask the boy to do?

The girl asked the boy _____

Give me the glue, please.

- 6 What did Mr Peters tell Lucy?

Mr Peters told Lucy _____

Don't go on the roller coaster.



Task-based activity

A. Work in groups of four. Imagine that you want to make changes to your neighbourhood. Look at the ideas below and choose three. Talk about your neighbourhood. Use too / enough.

eg. SA: There aren't enough trees in our neighbourhood.

SB: We need to plant more trees.

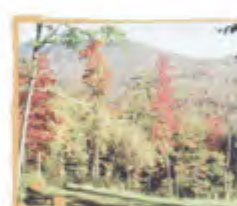
SC: Yeah, and there is too much rubbish everywhere.



recycling bins



rubbish



trees



parks



cafés



shops

B. Report what your group said.



1 Listen and draw lines. There is one extra child in the picture. There is one example.



Ted

Mandy

Julie

James

Lee

Alison

Gavin



2 Listen and write. There is one example.



SKATE PARK

Example

You have to be over 12.

- 1 The park isn't open on _____.
- 2 The park is next to a _____ restaurant.
- 3 It costs € _____ to enter the park.
- 4 You have to bring a _____.
- 5 The park closes at _____.





- 3 What did Eddie do last week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one extra day. There is one example.



Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday



- 4 Listen and tick (✓) the box. There is one example.



Where did Sadie stay last week?



1 What was wrong with the lake?



2 What did Sadie do on the first day?





3 What did Sadie forget to take with her?



A



B



C

4 Where did Sadie lose her cap?



A



B



C

5 What did Sadie do on the last night?



A

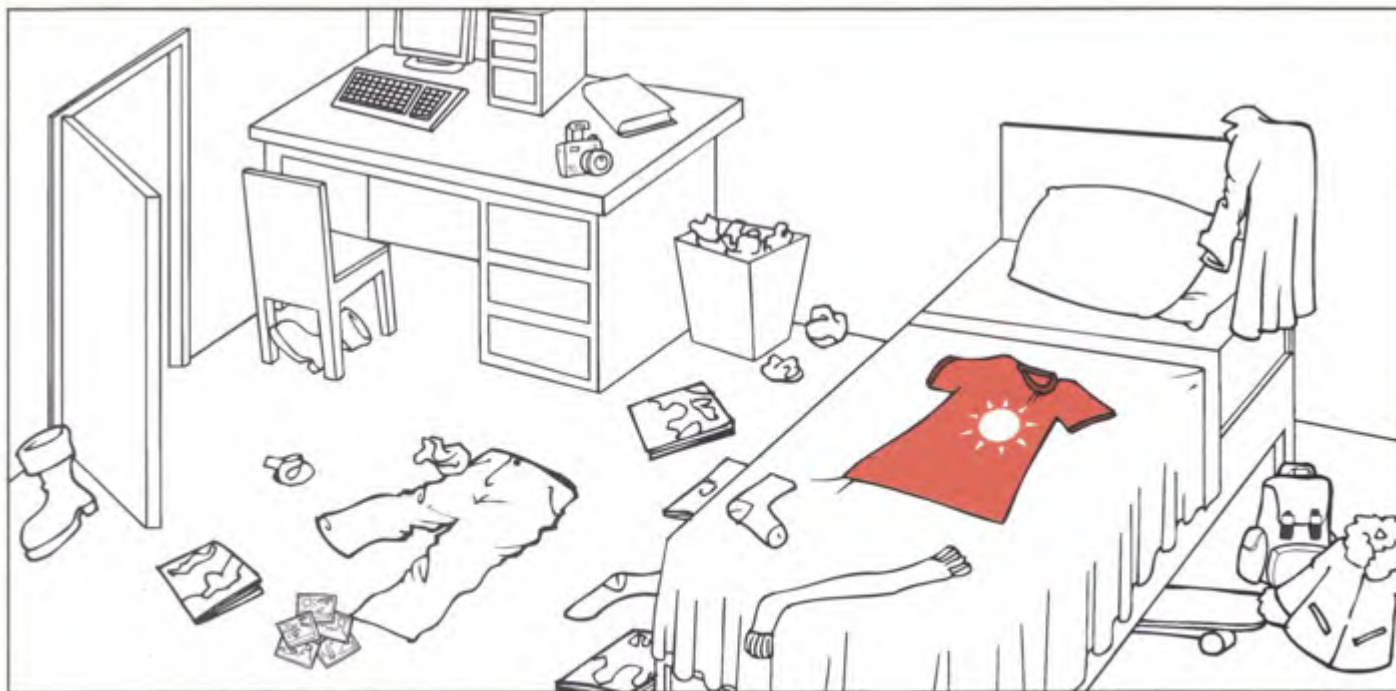


B



C

5 Listen and colour and write. There is one example.





6 Look and say the differences.



7 Look and tell the story.



8 Look and say.

1				
2				
3				
4				



Grammar Reference

Lesson 1

Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I eat	I do not eat	I don't eat	Do I eat?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
You eat	You do not eat	You don't eat	Do you eat?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
He eats	He does not eat	He doesn't eat	Does he eat?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
She eats	She does not eat	She doesn't eat	Does she eat?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
It eats	It does not eat	It doesn't eat	Does it eat?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
We eat	We do not eat	We don't eat	Do we eat?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
You eat	You do not eat	You don't eat	Do you eat?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
They eat	They do not eat	They don't eat	Do they eat?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Lesson 2

Present Progressive

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am playing	I'm playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing
You are playing	You're playing	You are not playing	You aren't playing
He is playing	He's playing	He is not playing	He isn't playing
She is playing	She's playing	She is not playing	She isn't playing
It is playing	It's playing	It is not playing	It isn't playing
We are playing	We're playing	We are not playing	We aren't playing
You are playing	You're playing	You are not playing	You aren't playing
They are playing	They're playing	They are not playing	They aren't playing

Questions	Short answers	
Am I playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you playing?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he playing?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she playing?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it playing?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you playing?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they playing?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.



Lesson 5

Future 'going to'

Affirmative

FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am going to play	I'm going to play
You are going to play	You're going to play
He is going to play	He's going to play
She is going to play	She's going to play
It is going to play	It's going to play
We are going to play	We're going to play
You are going to play	You're going to play
They are going to play	They're going to play

Negative

FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am not going to play	I'm not going to play
You are not going to play	You aren't going to play
He is not going to play	He isn't going to play
She is not going to play	She isn't going to play
It is not going to play	It isn't going to play
We are not going to play	We aren't going to play
You are not going to play	You aren't going to play
They are not going to play	They aren't going to play

Questions

Short answers

Am I going to play?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you going to play?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he going to play?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to play?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to play?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to play?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you going to play?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they going to play?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.



Lesson 10

Past Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I played	I did not play	I didn't play
You played	You did not play	You didn't play
He played	He did not play	He didn't play
She played	She did not play	She didn't play
It played	It did not play	It didn't play
We played	We did not play	We didn't play
You played	You did not play	You didn't play
They played	They did not play	They didn't play

Questions	Short answers	
Did I play?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you play?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he play?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Did she play?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Did it play?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Did we play?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you play?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did they play?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

Past Simple of 'be'

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.



Lesson 11

Past Progressive

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I was eating	I was not eating	I wasn't eating
You were eating	You were not eating	You weren't eating
He was eating	He was not eating	He wasn't eating
She was eating	She was not eating	She wasn't eating
It was eating	It was not eating	It wasn't eating
We were eating	We were not eating	We weren't eating
You were eating	You were not eating	You weren't eating
They were eating	They were not eating	They weren't eating

Questions	Short answers	
Was I eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were you eating?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Was he eating?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she eating?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it eating?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were you eating?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they eating?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.



Lesson 13

The verb 'could'

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I could walk	I could not walk	I couldn't walk
You could walk	You could not walk	You couldn't walk
He could walk	He could not walk	He couldn't walk
She could walk	She could not walk	She couldn't walk
It could walk	It could not walk	It couldn't walk
We could walk	We could not walk	We couldn't walk
You could walk	You could not walk	You couldn't walk
They could walk	They could not walk	They couldn't walk

Questions	Short answers	
Could I walk?	Yes, you could.	No, you couldn't.
Could you walk?	Yes, I could.	No, I couldn't.
Could he walk?	Yes, he could.	No, he couldn't.
Could she walk?	Yes, she could.	No, she couldn't.
Could it walk?	Yes, it could.	No, it couldn't.
Could we walk?	Yes, you could.	No, you couldn't.
Could you walk?	Yes, we could.	No, we couldn't.
Could they walk?	Yes, they could.	No, they couldn't.



Lesson 20

The verb 'should'

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I should go	I should not go	I shouldn't go
You should go	You should not go	You shouldn't go
He should go	He should not go	He shouldn't go
She should go	She should not go	She shouldn't go
It should go	It should not go	It shouldn't go
We should go	We should not go	We shouldn't go
You should go	You should not go	You shouldn't go
They should go	They should not go	They shouldn't go

Questions	Short answers	
Should I go?	Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
Should you go?	Yes, I should.	No, I shouldn't.
Should he go?	Yes, he should.	No, he shouldn't.
Should she go?	Yes, she should.	No, she shouldn't.
Should it go?	Yes, it should.	No, it shouldn't.
Should we go?	Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
Should you go?	Yes, we should.	No, we shouldn't.
Should they go?	Yes, they should.	No, they shouldn't.



Lesson 22

Future 'will'

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I will play	I'll play	I will not play	I won't play
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play
He will play	He'll play	He will not play	He won't play
She will play	She'll play	She will not play	She won't play
It will play	It'll play	It will not play	It won't play
We will play	We'll play	We will not play	We won't play
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play
They will play	They'll play	They will not play	They won't play

Questions	Short answers	
Will I play?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will you play?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will he play?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Will she play?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Will it play?	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Will we play?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will you play?	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Will they play?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.



IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Smart 5 Grammar and Vocabulary
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Published by: **MM Publications**

www.mmpi.net www.mmpi.co.uk

info@mmpi.net

Offices

Great Britain - Greece - Poland - France - Cyprus - U.S.A - Turkey

Associated companies and representatives throughout the world.

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Produced in the EU

A0807003007-3276

ISBN: 978-960-443-494-7

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