

H.Q. Mitchell



smart

grammar and vocabulary



6

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1 Listen and read. Then, find Tony and Sally in the picture and circle them.



Tony

Tony usually gets into his car in the mornings and drives to work. But today he isn't driving. He can't walk to work because it's too far and there are no buses. Luckily, he got a new bike for his birthday.

Sally

Sally never uses the Underground. She usually goes to work by bus because she can get off at the bus stop outside her work. But today, she hasn't got enough money for a taxi and she needs some exercise anyway.



2 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. There are two extra phrases you do not need to use.

driving a car

walking

riding a bike

taking a taxi

1 Tony is _____
to work.

2 Sally is _____
to work.

Grammar

Present Simple

The **Present Simple** is used:

- for actions we do **every day** or actions which are **repeated** regularly.
e.g. *I go to school by bus.*
- for **permanent** situations.
e.g. *My father works in the city centre.*

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

Present Progressive

The **Present Progressive** is used:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.
e.g. *Look there's Janet! She is getting into that taxi.*
- for **temporary** situations.
e.g. *I'm not working today.*

Time Expressions

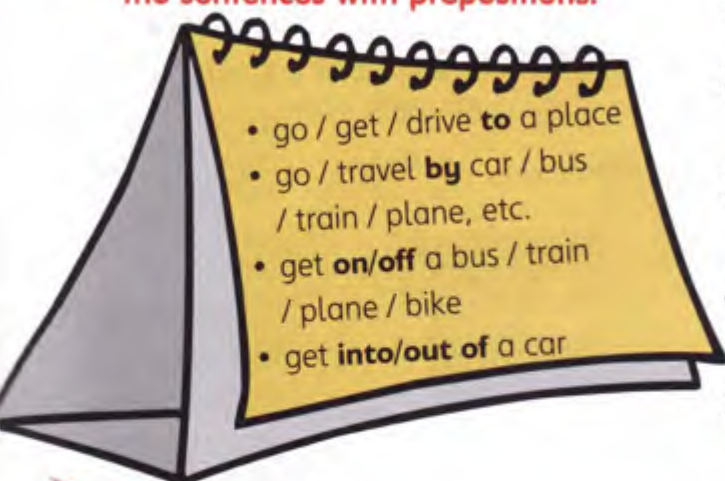
now, at the moment, today, these days, at present

Stative Verbs

The verbs *like, love, hate, want, know, understand, etc.* are not used in the Present Progressive.
e.g. *Kyle loves riding bikes.*



- 3** Look at the phrases below. Find examples of these phrases in activity 1. Then, complete the sentences with prepositions.



- go / get / drive **to** a place
- go / travel **by** car / bus / train / plane, etc.
- get **on/off** a bus / train / plane / bike
- get **into/out of** a car

- 1 Quick! Get _____ the car. It's raining.
- 2 Do you often travel around the country _____ train?
- 3 How do you get _____ the office every day? Do you walk?
- 4 Danny! Get _____ your bike and come here right now!
- 5 My father never travels _____ plane. He's afraid of flying.

- 4** Choose **a** or **b**.

- 1 My dad always _____ to work.
a is walking **b** walks
- 2 Isabel _____ off the plane at the moment.
a is getting **b** gets
- 3 Graham and Winifred _____ to Italy by car now.
a are travelling **b** travel
- 4 Jane never _____ the Underground.
a is using **b** uses
- 5 Look! Mr Jones _____ a taxi.
a is driving **b** drives
- 6 _____ Chinese?
a Do you understand **b** Are you understanding

- 5** Complete the dialogue with the **Present Simple** or the **Present Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

Jimmy Hey, Leroy. Why (1) _____ you _____ (take) the bus today? You (2) _____ (usually / not take) the bus to school.

Leroy That's right. My mum (3) _____ (drive) me to school every day.

Jimmy So, why not today?

Leroy Well, she (4) _____ (meet) someone at the airport at the moment. What about you? You (5) _____ (walk) to school every day.

Jimmy Not every day. I (6) _____ (sometimes / go) by bus. Hey, is that your brother over there?

Leroy Yeah, he (7) _____ (ride) his bike today. Erm, Jimmy, (8) _____ you _____ (know) where to get off the bus?

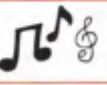
Jimmy Yeah, don't worry, I'll show you.



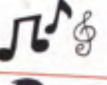


6 Look at the schedules and write sentences.

Dayton Student's Club Saturdays

drama club 	rehearse play
music class 	practise the guitar
chess club 	play chess
art class 	draw portraits

Dayton Student's Club Saturday 14th

drama club 	tidy the hall
music class 	clean the floor
chess club 	paint the room
art class 	put up posters

1 On Saturdays, the students usually rehearse for the play. But today, they're tidying the hall.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

7 Use the prompts to make sentences.

1 Dennis / hate / drive / in the city

2 My parents / like / travel / by plane

3 Martha / take / Underground / every morning

4 We / wait for / bus / now

5 I / not want / to learn / how to drive

6 Fred / know everything / about computers

8 Answer about yourself.

Do you usually walk to school?

Do you always go home by bus?

How often do you take taxis?

Do your parents drive to work?

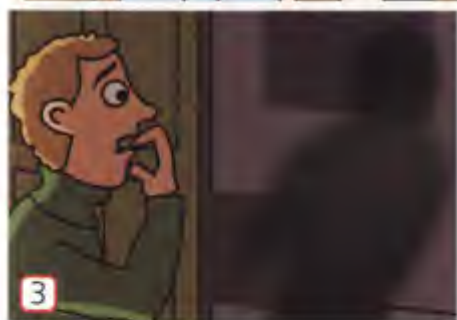
Do you know anyone who rides a bike?



Past Simple vs Past Progressive

1 Look at the pictures below and match the two halves of the sentences.

Last Saturday Sam and his friends were bored. So, they decided to visit a frightening, old house in the neighbourhood. They were very excited. What happened? Is the house haunted?



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Sam was entering a dark room (picture 3) | a it disappeared . |
| 2 Stacey saw the ghost , (picture 4) | b when a shadow appeared in front of him. |
| 3 While Mary was running after the ghost, (picture 5) | c while she was looking in an old wardrobe. |

2 What do you think the words in bold mean?

Grammar

Past Simple

We use the **Past Simple**:

- for actions that took place at a specific time in the past.
e.g. *We visited Brazil two years ago.*
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
e.g. *Yesterday, I got back home from school, had lunch and did my homework.*

Time Expressions

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

NOTE The past tense of *be* is **was/were** and the past tense of *can* is **could**.

e.g. *When I was young, I could climb trees, but now I can't.*

Past Progressive

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
e.g. *My mum was cooking at eight o'clock last night.*
- to describe background scenes in a story. e.g. *It was snowing and there was nobody in the streets.*

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** or **while**.

e.g. *Jenny was playing near the haunted house when she saw the ghost.*
While the children were playing computer games, their mother arrived home.



3 Match the people with the adjectives.



1

shocked



2

excited



3

surprised



4

bored

4 Read the bubble. What's the difference between the words in bold?



The film was really
frightening. I was
really frightened.

Note

- We use **-ed** adjectives to say how people feel.
- We use **-ing** adjectives to describe people, animals or things.

5 Read and circle.

- Tom and Andy were very **excited** / **exciting** about their trip to Spain.
- My parents were **shocked** / **shocking** when they heard the bad news.
- I couldn't read the book. It was really **bored** / **boring**.
- Angela was **surprised** / **surprising** when Tim called her after three months.
- Alex is very **tired** / **tiring**. He had a **tired** / **tiring** week.
- I was alone at home last night and I was really **frightening** / **frightened**.

6 Find the past tense of the verbs below in the grid. Then, choose three and write sentences.

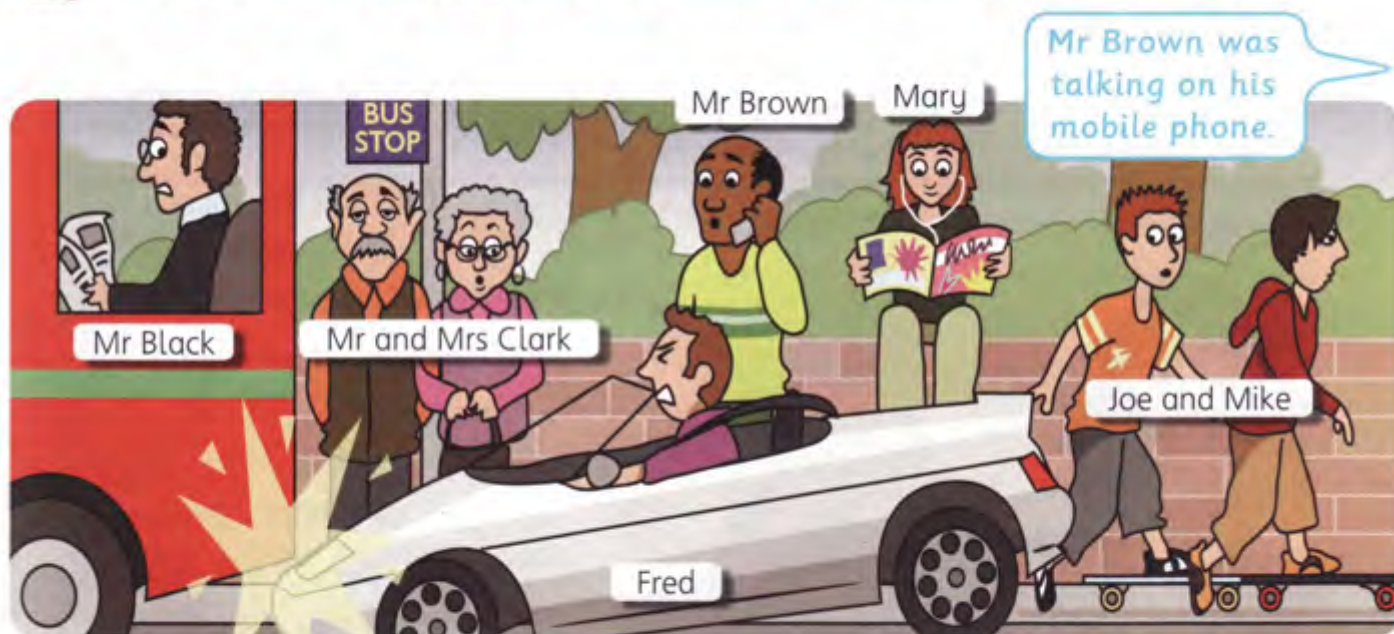
see
go
fall
break
try
drive
hear
give

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

leave
buy
ring
meet
can
get
appear
find



7 What were the people doing when the accident happened? Take turns and say.



8 Read and complete with **when** or **while**.

- 1 _____ Jane was driving home, a cat jumped in front of her car.
- 2 Karen was studying _____ she heard the phone ring.
- 3 The children weren't sleeping _____ I entered the room.
- 4 _____ Sue was reading a book, her brother was listening to music.
- 5 They were walking in the street _____ they found some money.

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

On Tuesday evening, my father and I (1) _____ (drive) to my uncle's house. We (2) _____ (listen) to music when my mobile phone (3) _____ (ring). It was my friend, Karen. While I (4) _____ (talk) on my mobile with Karen, a strange creature (5) _____ (jump) out in front of the car. My dad (6) _____ (stop) and we (7) _____ (get) out to see what it was, but we (8) _____ (not see) anything. Finally, we (9) _____ (get) into our car and (10) _____ (drive) away. What was the strange creature? I don't know.



1 Look, listen and read. Then, write T for True or F for False.



Tomorrow, you won't pass the test at school.

You will pay some money...
You will become ill and you will
hear bad news about someone.

I won't come
here again!!!



1 Luke will get a good mark in his test tomorrow. ☐

2 Luke will give money to someone tomorrow. ☐

3 Luke will be healthy tomorrow. ☐

4 Luke won't hear something good about someone tomorrow. ☐

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 won't lie to you again. 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

2 Complete the dialogue with the Future 'will' of the verbs in brackets.

- Kelly** Come on, Fred. Here's another one.
- Fred** I'm sure we (1) _____ (not need) to study all these books for the project.
- Kelly** Yes, we will. Our project (2) _____ (be) the best in the class.
- Fred** Really?
- Kelly** Yes. We (3) _____ (get) a good mark easily.
- Fred** Great. Oof! These books are quite heavy.
- (4) _____ you _____ (help) me carry them downstairs?
- Kelly** Yes, of course but we need more. I (5) _____ (take) some downstairs later, too, OK?
- Fred** Thanks.





Time Clauses

Time clauses begin with **when, after, before**, etc. When the sentence refers to the future, we usually use the **Present Simple** in the Time Clause and the **Future will** in the Main Clause.

Time Clause	Main Clause
When Jack calls,	I'll tell him about the party.
After I finish my homework,	I'll help you with the housework.
Before we go on holiday,	we'll clean the house.

3 Join the sentences below. Use the words in brackets.



- 1 I will arrive home from school.
I will do my homework.
(when) _____



- 4 Penny will move to a new neighbourhood. She will make lots of friends.
(when) _____



- 2 David will read the book.
Then he will return it to the library.
(after) _____



- 5 Stephen will get a job.
Then he will get married.
(before) _____



- 3 Jenny and Ron will have lunch.
Then they will go shopping.
(before) _____



- 6 I will get into university.
Then I will take up tennis.
(after) _____

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

- 1 I _____ (have) dinner after
I _____ (watch) the news.
2 When Kevin _____ (come) home,
we _____ (give) him his birthday
present.

- 3 Before I _____ (buy) a computer,
I _____ (take) a computer course.
4 The children _____ (tidy) their room
after they _____ (finish) their
homework.

5 Expand the notes to write predictions.



It will be a good month for you.

- 1 you / pass / Maths test

- 2 you / give / money / to a friend

- 3 you / not become / ill

- 4 you / hear / good news / about someone

- 5 you / see / famous person



Future 'going to' / Present Progressive

- 1 Look at the pictures, read the questions and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box. take off serve board

What are the passengers going to do?



What is the plane going to do?



What is the flight attendant going to do?



- 1 They're going to _____ the plane. 2 It's going to _____. 3 She's going to _____ dinner.

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 visit my grandparents this weekend.*
- for predictions based on evidence.
e.g. *Look at that car! It's going to crash.*

Time Expressions

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

Present Progressive with future meaning

We use the **Present Progressive** for actions that we intend to do in the near future. (We mention when.)
e.g. *Liz is travelling to Spain tomorrow.*

2 Complete with the Future 'going to' of the verbs in brackets.

- A **Mark** Where's the plane? I can't see it.
Kelly There! On the runway. It (1) _____ (take off) any minute now.
Mark Oh yeah. I see it. Erm...Kelly, what's the time?
Kelly It's 9:30.
Mark Oh no! Let's go. I (2) _____ (be) late for work.
- B **Sue** (3) _____ Tim _____ (learn) Italian or French?
Tim He (4) _____ (take) an Italian course. He (5) _____ (not study) French.
You see, he (6) _____ (move) to Venice in two years.
- C **Phil** Come on, let's go!
Fay Wait! I want to buy some magazines.
Phil What (7) _____ you _____ (do) with all those magazines?
Fay We (8) _____ (read) them on the plane, silly.
Phil Well, hurry because our plane (9) _____ (take off) soon!



3 Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Future 'going to'.



1 pilot / board / plane



2 flight attendant / serve / lunch



3 passengers / watch / film



4 they / visit / China

4 Look and write sentences, using the Present Progressive (future meaning).

e.g. On Wednesday Mum is flying to Rome.

1 On Friday Mum _____

2 On Monday Dad _____

3 On Friday Mike _____

4 On Thursday Kathy _____

5 At the weekend Mum and Dad _____

6 At the weekend Mike and Kathy _____



	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
MUM			fly to Rome		come back	go climbing	
DAD	take car to mechanic					go climbing	
MIKE					have birthday party	stay with grandparents	
KATHY				buy new dress		stay with grandparents	

5 What are your plans for next week? Make a schedule like the one above and ask and answer questions.

What are you doing on Monday?

After school, I'm going shopping.

1 Look and circle the correct preposition.

Full-Attack III

walk through the alien base

1 Get **into** / **out of** your spaceship.2 Walk from your spaceship **towards** / **over** the alien base.3 Jump **over** / **through** the wall.4 Climb **up** / **down** the tower.5 Walk **over** / **past** the red door.6 Go **through** / **up** the window.

2 Choose a, b or c.

- Look out! That dog is coming _____ you.
a past b over c towards
- Jason walked _____ me yesterday, but he didn't speak to me.
a past b over c through
- I took the bus _____ my house to the city centre yesterday.
a into b from c past
- My brother loves riding his bike _____ the hill.
a from b out of c down
- Get _____ the house now! Your shoes are dirty!
a out of b through c over
- My cat can't jump _____ the fence.
a towards b up c over
- Can you put these CDs _____ that box?
a through b into c to
- Who is that girl who is going _____ the stairs?
a up b over c into



3 Read the dialogue and draw the route on the map. The people are in front of the school.



Boy So how do I get to your house?

Girl It's easy. Walk up Rose Street. Turn left at the police station. Then, go straight on. Go past the bookshop. Turn right at the restaurant. Go straight. My house is on the right, next to the restaurant.

Boy OK, thanks.

4 Complete the dialogues with the words in the boxes.

A

past on left straight turn

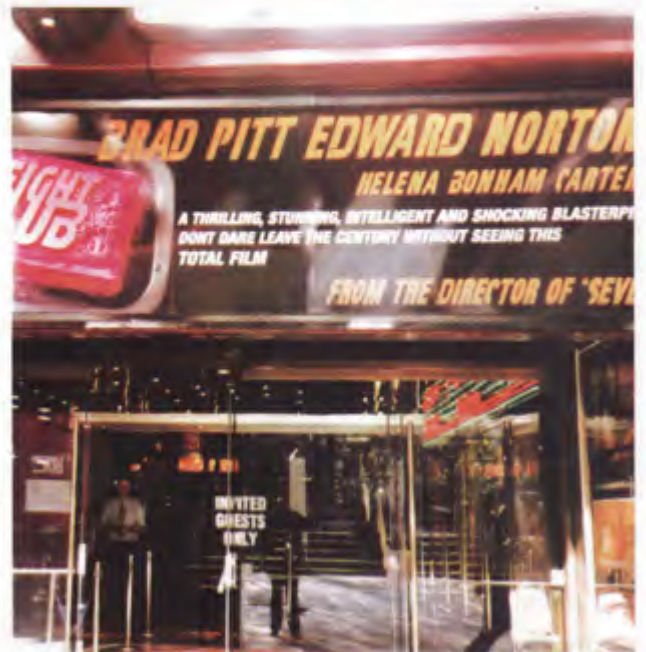
Man Excuse me, how do I get to the cinema?

Woman Walk down this road. Turn
(1) _____ at the post office.

Man OK.

Woman That's The High Street. Walk
(2) _____ on.
Go (3) _____ the
restaurant and the computer shop.
Then, (4) _____ left at the
theatre. The cinema is (5) _____
your left, between the theatre and the
tower.

Man Thanks a lot.





B

right go down at over

Girl

Excuse me, how can I get to the zoo?

Boy

Walk (1) _____ Rose Street. Turn left

(2) _____ the park.

(3) _____ straight on. At the bookshop turn (4) _____. That's

Titan Road. On your left you'll see a computer shop. Turn left there. Walk to Jupiter Road and turn right.

Go (5) _____ the bridge. The zoo is on your right.

Girl

Thanks.



- 5 Look at the map in activity 3 and ask your partner for directions to the places below. Imagine you are in front of the train station.



- 6 Look at the map and complete the e-mail to Jack giving him directions from the train station to the stadium.

Message

Hello Jack,

Here's how to get from the train station to the stadium.

When you come out of the train station, walk up ... _____

See you there at 7:45, OK?

1 Read and complete with the correct adjective.

outgoing active polite

I walk to school and play sports every day. My brother is lazier than I am. He isn't very _____

I'm the shyest girl in the school but my sister is the opposite. She's got lots of friends. She's _____

My friend never says 'thank you' or 'please'. I'm not as rude as he is. I'm always _____



2 Listen and check your answers.



Grammar

Comparative form - Superlative form

- We use the **comparative** of adjectives when we compare two people, animals or things.
- We use the **superlative** of adjectives when we compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind.

Comparative: adjective + -er
more + adjective } + than

Julia is taller than Mary.
My bag is more expensive than yours.

Superlative: adjective + -est
the most + adjective } of / in

Julia is the tallest in the class.
This bag is the most expensive of all.

Irregular forms

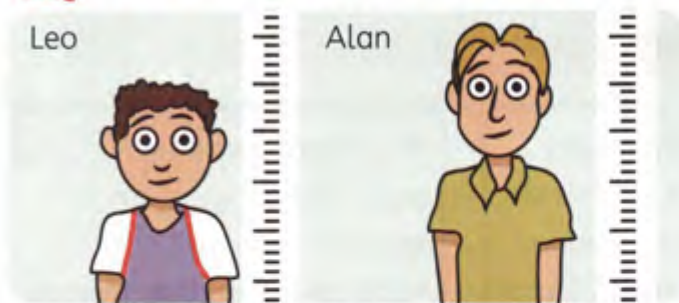
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
many/much	more	the most

Other forms of comparison

- (not) as + adjective + as
e.g. *Karen is as clever as Sam.*
Andy isn't as tidy as his brother.



3 Look and write sentences using as...as, not as...as. Use the adjectives in brackets.



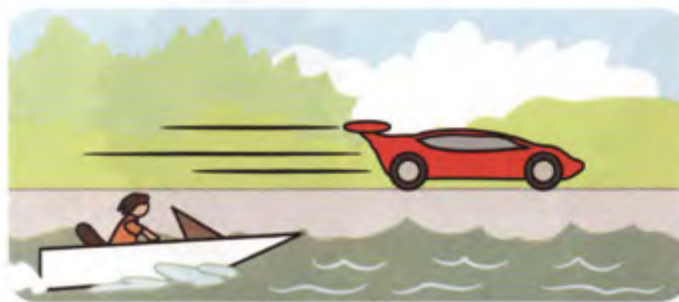
(tall)

1 _____



(heavy)

2 _____



(fast)

3 _____



(cheap)

4 _____

4 Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

A **Sue** So, are you going to buy the red bike?

May No, the blue bike is (1) _____ (nice) than the red one.

Sue Yeah, but the red bike isn't as (2) _____ (expensive) as the blue one.

May You're right.

B **Greg** What do you think of Kenny's brother?

Fred I think he's (1) _____ (shy) than Kenny.

Greg That's true. Kenny is (2) _____ (outgoing) than his brother.

Fred He's also very active.

Greg Of course. He's probably the (3) _____ (active) of all our friends.

C **Dan** This is the (1) _____ (bad) day of my life.

Pam Why? What's wrong?

Dan I borrowed my dad's car for the first time and I crashed it.

Pam You are the (2) _____ (unlucky) person in the world.

D **Fred** Are all those books yours?

Mary Yes.

Fred You've got (1) _____ (many) books than I do, but you don't like reading.

Mary It's not that I don't like reading. I just haven't got as (2) _____ (much) free time as you do.



- 5 Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the prompts, the comparative and superlative forms and as... as.



€ 10,000
painted in 1875



€ 6,000
painted in 1998



€ 15,000
painted in 1875

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 The Shy Girl / expensive / The Angry Sea | 4 The Shy Girl / old / The Old Tree |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2 The Old Tree / small / The Angry Sea | 5 The Angry Sea / large / three |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3 The Old Tree / expensive / three | 6 The Angry Sea / new / The Shy Girl |
| _____ | _____ |

- 6 Finish the sentences. Use as ... as / not as ... as.

- Fred is 2 metres tall. Guy is 2 metres tall.
Fred is _____
- Surfing is more dangerous than sailing.
Sailing _____
- My dog is faster than Tina's dog.
Tina's dog _____
- The pen is 15 cm long. The pencil is 15 cm long, too.
The pen is _____

- 7 Write a short paragraph comparing two of your friends or members of your family. Use some of the adjectives in the box.

active lazy outgoing polite rude shy

*Sam and Tina are my best friends.
Sam is more outgoing than Tina but...*



Spelling Check

1 What's the missing letter?

1 pol_te
act_ve
exc_ted
marr_ed ☐

2 mon_y
serv_
tow_r
spac_ship ☐

3 b_ilding
o_tgoing
s_rprised
co_rse ☐

4 fri_htening
passen_er
fli_ht
_ate ☐

5 bo_rd
_lien
l_nd
w_ll ☐

PHONICS

2 Listen, say and tick (✓) the correct column. 

	/ɒ/ job	/ɔ:/ bored
shocked		
sport		
board		
from		
off		
dog		

3 Look at the words in bold, listen and circle the **/ɒ/** sounds in red, and the **/ɔ:/** sounds in blue. Then, sing. 

In Malibu

It's a **quarter** to **four**
Here in Malibu

I'm bored, I'm bored
What shall I do?
Knock, **knock** at the **door**
Someone's there, but who?

It's **Rob** and his **dog**
And I'm quite **shocked**
His **dog** ate his shoes
And he's standing in his **socks**!





4 Read.

writing corner

Making your story interesting.

When you're writing a story use:

- **expressions** / **phrases** to make your story more interesting.

All of a sudden / Suddenly...

Fortunately / Luckily...

Unfortunately / Unluckily...

To my surprise...

I couldn't believe my eyes!

5 Read and complete.

Luckily She couldn't believe her eyes
Unfortunately To her surprise Suddenly

Kelly was walking in the forest alone. She was happy and she was singing. (1) _____, she saw a light behind some trees and she closed her eyes. (2) _____, when she opened her eyes, she saw an alien in front of her. (3) _____. She was frightened. (4) _____, the alien was very friendly and polite. He smiled at Kelly and she started laughing. When the alien heard Kelly laughing, he got scared and disappeared. (5) _____, Kelly was alone in the forest again. She liked the alien.



1 Look, read and circle the correct words.



- 1 Sandy takes the **bus** / **Underground** to work every morning.



- 5 May is a very good student. She will get into **spaceship** / **university**.



- 2 The **passengers** / **ghosts** are boarding the plane.



- 6 Jack likes reading books about **ghosts** / **spaceships**.



- 3 Tim is going to **pay** / **land** a lot of money for his new car.



- 7 Ryan was happy because he passed the **driving** / **mark** test and got a car.



- 4 The **alien** / **flight attendant** is serving lunch.



- 8 The film was really **boring** / **exciting**.

2 Read and complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

- Helen sometimes _____ (draw) portraits in art class.
- Todd _____ (get) into his car to go to work now.
- Kate and I _____ (not like) travelling on the Underground.
- Flight attendants usually _____ (serve) passengers on planes.
- _____ Fran _____ (take) a bus to work today?
No, she _____ (not go) by bus because the buses are on strike.

3 Use the prompts to write sentences with the Past Simple and the Past Progressive.

- 1 Tina / enter / the main hall / when / a ghost / appear.

- 2 Frank / be shocked / when / see / his test.

- 3 While / Jack / eat / dinner / he / see / a shadow.

- 4 While / Tim and Ben / study / the phone / ring.

4 Read and complete with the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

- Danny _____ (do) his homework before he _____ (go) to the cinema.
- After Lily _____ (read) her book, she _____ (brush) her teeth.
- When Andrew and Simon _____ (get) home, they _____ (clean) their room.
- William _____ (not eat) anything before he _____ (go) swimming.
- _____ Vicky _____ (listen) to music after she _____ (finish) tidying?
- Georgia _____ (not stay) in a hotel when she _____ (go) to Paris.

**5 Read and choose.**

- Mike saw a ghost walk _____ a wall at the old man's house.
a under b to c through
- It's a ten minute walk _____ Sarah's house to her school.
a from b over c towards
- Greg's cat can jump _____ a chair.
a up b out of c over
- Jake and Pete rode _____ the school on their way to the park.
a over b past c through
- The children are walking _____ the cinema.
a towards b from c over
- Oh, no! That car is going to crash _____ the tree!
a towards b into c through

6 Choose and write the correct form of comparison.

shy interesting good much expensive polite active

- Gina is _____ than Tony. She plays the piano, goes swimming and has French lessons, too.
- This TV is as _____ as that computer.
- Susie is the _____ girl in the class. She never talks to other students.
- Christina isn't as _____ as Fran at swimming. Christine is a worse swimmer than Fran.
- Rita has got the _____ money of all my sisters.
- Tom is the _____ boy I know. He always says 'please' and 'thank you'.
- The film 'The Lord of the Rings' is _____ than the 'Harry Potter' film. I liked 'The Lord of the Rings' better.

7 Task-based activity

A. Work in pairs and decide what four things you are going to do tomorrow in Paris and why. Then write the sentences.

go on a bus tour

visit the Louvre museum

buy souvenirs

eat crepes



go to a club

visit the Eiffel Tower



go shopping

We're going to go shopping because we want to buy new clothes and shoes.

B. Choose a captain to read your decisions to the class.

1 Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines. There is one example. There are four extra words.

university money spaceship ~~land~~ shocked bored wall enter
flight attendant outgoing bridge rude passenger disappear lazy

Example

This is what planes do when they arrive at a place and touch the ground. land

- 1 Men and women go here to study. _____
- 2 Aliens travel in this. _____
- 3 Ghosts do this. _____
- 4 You are like this when you are not interested in something. _____
- 5 This is what you do when you go into a building or room. _____
- 6 Someone who travels on a bus, train, planes, etc. _____
- 7 This person looks after people on a plane. _____
- 8 This is what you call someone who isn't polite. _____
- 9 You are like this when you are very surprised. _____
- 10 This is what you call someone who doesn't want to do anything. _____

2 Look and read. Write yes or no.



Example

The man with the newspaper is getting off the bus. yes

- 1 The man at the bus stop isn't as tall as the woman. _____
- 2 A woman is running towards the bus stop. _____
- 3 The girls are going to school by car. _____
- 4 The plane is taking off. _____
- 5 The boy with the dark hair at the bus stop is excited. _____
- 6 The woman on the bus is reading a book. _____
- 7 The dog is climbing up the tree. _____



3 Dillon is talking to his friend Helga. What does Helga say?

Read the conversation and choose the best answer.
Write a letter (A-H) for each answer.

There are two extra responses.

Example

Dillon I want to go to the cinema tonight.

Helga B



Questions

1 **Dillon** *Ghost House* or *Funny Old World*.
I'm not sure.

Helga

2 **Dillon** Really? What's *Ghost House* like?

Helga

3 **Dillon** Good. I like ghost stories. Which
cinema is it playing at?

Helga

4 **Dillon** Where is the Megaplex cinema?

Helga

5 **Dillon** How do I get there? By bus?

Helga

Dillon Great. Thanks a lot.

A It's the biggest cinema in town.

B What film do you want to see?

C The Megaplex cinema.

D It's more frightening than *Funny Old World*.

E Well, you go over Bline Bridge and turn left.
It's on your right, on Baker Road.

F I'll help you. I saw them both last week.

G No, you can walk there.

H I love going to the cinema.

4 Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-5. There is one example. There are two extra words.

money shocked ill news Underground mark ~~frightening~~ ghosts shy towards

On Sunday night, I watched a really frightening DVD about (1) _____
and I went to bed late. So, on Monday morning, I couldn't get up. I finally got up at 8:00 o'clock.
I was late and I was running (2) _____ my school, when a car almost hit me. I was
(3) _____. When I arrived at school, I heard some really bad (4) _____.
I got a bad (5) _____ in my Maths test. I also couldn't find my wallet at lunch time and
I didn't have any (6) _____ to pay for my lunch. After school, I went back home to rest.
I wanted to go to my cousin's birthday party in the afternoon but I got (7) _____ and
I stayed in bed for two days.

5 Now choose the best name for the story.

a A ghost story ☐

b A bad day ☐

c The birthday party ☐



- 5 Look at the picture and read the story. Complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.



KELLY'S FIRST TIME ON A PLANE



One day my mum came home from work and said, 'We're going to visit your grandma this weekend.' I smiled but I wasn't very happy because we usually go there by car. It takes about eight hours to get to Grandma's house and I don't like long journeys. But then, my mum said 'Don't worry, we're going by plane so it will only take one hour to get there.' I was really excited because it was my first time on a plane.

We drove to the airport early in the morning. We waited at the airport, and soon, we boarded the plane. When the plane took off, I was surprised because it was moving so fast. I was frightened but I didn't tell my mum. I sat next to the window and when I looked down I saw the trees, roads and cars. They were really small!

The trip only took about an hour so we didn't have a meal. The flight attendant was really nice, and he gave me a toy aeroplane. I had a nice time at my grandma's but I was really looking forward to the trip home, too.

Example

Kelly usually goes to her Grandma's by _____ car _____.

- 1 It takes _____ hours to get to Kelly's Grandma's by car.
- 2 Kelly was really _____ about flying on a plane.
- 3 Kelly and her mum drove to the airport in the _____.
- 4 Kelly didn't tell her mum she was _____.
- 5 On the plane, Kelly sat next to _____.
- 6 Kelly saw cars, roads and _____ out of the window.
- 7 The flight attendant gave Kelly _____.



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

CARS



Example In the past, when people didn't have cars, they rode horses and

- 1 travelled by train. The first cars _____ very popular. They were
- 2 slower _____ today's cars and they were quite expensive. People
- 3 weren't very _____ by them and they didn't buy them. Then, in 1908,
- 4 Henry Ford made a car called the Model T. It was _____ than the other
- 5 cars and people started buying a lot of them. It became the _____
- 6 popular car of the time. Later, cars _____ faster and more
- 7 dangerous. Car makers put seat belts and later airbags to make cars safer.
- 8 Today, nearly everyone has got one and many people travel _____
- 9 car. But what _____ the cars of the future be like?
- 10 Well, people _____ drive cars, computers will.
- _____ you get in the car, passengers will tell the computer where
- they want to go and the computer will do the rest. One day, there will even be
- flying cars. But that is much further into the future.

Example haven't

doesn't have

~~didn't have~~

1 wasn't

weren't

didn't

2 more

as

than

3 excited

exciting

more exciting

4 cheapest

cheaper

cheap

5 more

as

most

6 become

will become

became

7 in

with

by

8 will

won't

going to

9 are going

won't

will

10 With

Then

When



7 Read the letter and write the missing words. Write one word on each line.

Dear Paul,

Example We are on holiday in Marseilles and we're having a great time.

We (1) _____ staying at a nice hotel by the sea. We spend most of the day at the swimming pool or on the beach. There are (2) _____ of water sports you can do here. Jim always (3) _____ water-skiing. He (4) _____ it! It's his favourite. Tomorrow we're (5) _____ to visit some interesting museums in the city centre. I can't wait!

See you soon!

Love,

Kathy

1 In which country can you do these activities? Match a-e with 1-5.

a Paris
FRANCE

b Serengeti
National Park
TANZANIA

c Cairo
EGYPT

d Tokyo
JAPAN

e London
ENGLAND



taste sushi

1



travel in a
double-decker bus

2



visit pyramids

3



climb
the Eiffel Tower

4



see a wild animal

5

2 Listen, look and read. Then circle the correct answer.



- Andy What's this Jerry?
 Jerry It's my photo album.
 Andy You've never shown me this before.
 Jerry Really? Here, take a look.



- 1 Has Jerry been to a sushi restaurant before?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
 2 Has Jerry ever been to London?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
 3 Has Jerry seen a camel?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
 4 Has Jerry ever taken photos of a gorilla?
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
Full Forms	Short forms	Full Forms	Short forms
I have played.	I've played.	I have not played.	I haven't played.
You have played.	You've played.	You have not played.	You haven't played.
He has played.	He's played.	He has not played.	He hasn't played.
She has played.	She's played.	She has not played.	She hasn't played.
It has played.	It's played.	It has not played.	It hasn't played.
We have played.	We've played.	We have not played.	We haven't played.
You have played.	You've played.	You have not played.	You haven't played.
They have played.	They've played.	They have not played.	They haven't played.



Questions	Short answers
Have I played?	Yes, you have./ No, you haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has he played?	Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't.
Has she played?	Yes, she has./ No, she hasn't.
Has it played?	Yes, it has./ No, it hasn't.
Have we played?	Yes, you have./ No, you haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, we have./ No, we haven't.
Have they played?	Yes, they have./ No, they haven't.

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 taken a picture of the Eiffel Tower.*
- for experiences.
e.g. *I've tasted sushi.*

Time Expressions

ever, never, before

NOTE Notice the position of the time expressions:

A: Have you **ever** been to London?

B: No, I've **never** been to London./ I haven't been to London **before**.

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



Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	
climb	climbed	
ride	rode	
eat	ate	
travel	travelled	
take	took	
find	found	
swim	swam	

4 Complete with the **Present Perfect Simple** of the verbs in the box.

travel see ~~taste~~ send decide break

- I _____ have _____ never _____ tasted _____ Chinese food. Can you believe it?
- Chris _____ his leg so he won't come to football practice.
- We _____ to take up tennis.
- Why don't we go to the zoo? The children _____ never _____ wild animals before.
- My sister _____ e-mails to all her friends. She's inviting everyone to her party.
- I _____ on a double-decker bus. It was fun!



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

George My parents went to Egypt last week.
Jenny Really? (1) _____ you _____ (ever / be) to Egypt?
George Yes, I have. But I (2) _____ (never / ride) a camel.
Jenny I have.
George Really? Where?
Jenny (3) _____ you _____ (ever / visit) Selby Zoo?
George No, I haven't.
Jenny Well, you can ride a camel there. They've also got gorillas there.
George Really? I (4) _____ (not see) a gorilla before.
Jenny Hey, let's go there next week.
George OK.

6 Look at the pictures and write, as in the example.



Jason has tried water-skiing.

(surf)

1 Jason hasn't tried water-skiing
but he has tried surfing.



Henry has driven a car.

(ride / bike)

2 _____



Mr and Mrs Wilson have bought a new flat.

(house)

3 _____



Jimmy has tasted strawberries.

(watermelon)

4 _____



Lee has been to Paris.

(London)

5 _____

7 Make a survey using the prompts below and two ideas of your own. Then, ask your partner.

you / fly / in a plane	Have you ever flown in a plane?
you and your friends / climb / mountain	
you and your family / travel / to London	
you / be on / double-decker bus	
...	
...	

Have you ever flown in a plane?

Yes, I have.
 / No, I haven't.

1 Put the words in order, from the shortest period of time to the longest.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---------|
| 1 | second | 6 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 7 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 8 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 9 | century |
| 5 | _____ | | |



2 Listen, read and answer the questions.



1 How long has the woman been in the park?

2 How long has the statue been in the park?



Grammar

Present Perfect Simple (How long...? / for / since)

We use the **Present Perfect Simple** with **for**, **since** and **How long...?** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present. A: *How long have you been a teacher?*

B: *For two years. / Since 2005.*

We use:

for: to refer to the duration of an action.

e.g. *I have lived here for a year/for six months/for three weeks, etc.*

since: to refer to the time when an action started.

e.g. *I haven't seen Charlie since 2004/since last year/since yesterday/since Tuesday, etc.*

3 Complete with **for** or **since**.

A **Tom** Is that a new statue?

Len No, it's been in the town square
(1) _____ years.

Tom Are you sure? I've lived here
(2) _____ over a decade
and I've never seen it before.

Len Let's look. There, it's been here
(3) _____ 1964.

Tom I think they've cleaned it.

Len Yes, that's why it looks new.

B **Linda** This is nice. I haven't been to the
cinema (4) _____ last May.

Elaine Really? You mean, you haven't seen a
film (5) _____ almost a year?

Linda I watch a lot of DVDs.

Elaine I see. Actually, I've got a new DVD player.

Linda Great.

Elaine I've only had it (6) _____ a few
days, so I don't really know how it works.

Linda I can come round and help, if you want.

Elaine Thanks.

4 Use the prompts to write sentences. Use the **Present Perfect Simple** and **for** or **since**.

1 Joseph / not travel / to America / five years

3 Ian / have / a dog / last week

2 The robbers / be / in the bank / 45 minutes

4 I / not see / Jerry / yesterday

5 Complete the table about your family. Then, write sentences.

	person	job	How long?	
e.g.	mother	nurse	10 years	My mother has been a nurse for ten years / since 1998.
1	mother			
2	father			
3	uncle			
4	aunt			

6 Ask your partner questions using the prompts.

know / best friend

have / a pet

be / member of a club, team, etc

How long have you known your best friend?

I've known him / her for / since...

1 Match the DVD covers with the types of films.



6 science-fiction film ☐

adventure film ☐

animated film ☐

horror film ☐

comedy ☐

romantic film ☐

2 Listen and read. Which films have the children seen? Tick (✓).



Paul Let's watch 'The Mirror'. I haven't seen it and I love horror films.

Karen Oh, I saw it yesterday! 'Stars Travel' is on. I love science-fiction films. Have you seen it?

Peter Yes! I saw it with Paul last Saturday. What about 'Crazy Ride'? I've heard it's a great comedy.

Paul OK, let's see 'Crazy Ride', then.



'The Mirror'



'Stars travel'



'Crazy ride'

Karen

☐
☐
☐

Peter

☐
☐
☐

Paul

☐
☐
☐



Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

The **Present Perfect Simple** is used:

- for actions that happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly. e.g. *I have read that book.*

Time Expressions

ever, never, before, for, since, how long, etc.

Past Simple

The **Past Simple** is used:

- for actions which happened at a specific time in the past. e.g. *I read that book last month.*

Time Expressions

last week/month/year, ago, yesterday, in 2001, etc.

3 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 Karen **has bought** / **bought** a house two years ago.
- 2 I **haven't seen** / **didn't see** this comedy before.
- 3 **Have you ever visited** / **Did you ever visit** the Louvre in Paris?
- 4 Anna and Henry **have ordered** / **ordered** pizza last night and **have watched** / **watched** an adventure film on TV.
- 5 Mary **has never tried** / **never tried** bungee jumping before.
- 6 We **have known** / **knew** Mr Drew for years.
- 7 Yesterday my mum **has found** / **found** a wallet in the street.

4 Complete with the Present Perfect Simple and the Past Simple of the verbs given.

- 1 I have travelled to Paris before. (travel)
I travelled to Paris 6 years ago.
- 2 I a romantic film last night. (not watch)
I never a romantic film. I hate them.
- 3 Nancy Larry before. (not meet)
Nancy Larry at Judy's party last weekend.
- 4 you ever bungee jumping? (try)
 you bungee jumping yesterday?
- 5 Greg breakfast this morning. (not eat)
Greg anything since this morning.



- 5 Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers using the **Present Perfect Simple** and the **Past Simple**.



- 1 Sue / ever / visit / Rome / ?

Yes → in 2000

Has Sue ever visited Rome?

Yes, she has. She visited Rome in 2000.



- 2 children / ever / play / Scrabble / ?

Yes → yesterday



- 3 Dave and Sally / ever / swim / lake / ?

Yes → last week



- 4 Lisa / ever / ride / horse / ?

Yes → two months ago

- 6 Look at the films below. Put a tick (✓) next to the films you have seen and write when you saw them. Put a cross (X) next to the films you haven't seen. Then, talk with your partner.

Shrek 3 ☐

The Lord of the Rings ☐

Planet Terror ☐

The Incredibles ☐

Romeo and Juliet ☐

Star Wars Episode III ☐

Mr Bean's Holiday ☐

Have you seen Shrek 3?

No, I haven't.
I hate animated films.

Yes, I have. I saw it last Sunday. Have you seen Shrek 3?



1 Look, read and write. Then, listen and check your answers.



bank	post office	fire fighter
security guard	police officer	uniform

- 1 A person who guards a building. _____
- 2 A building where you can find a lot of money. _____
- 3 A person who fights crime. _____
- 4 A place where we go to post letters. _____
- 5 A person who puts out fires. _____
- 6 Clothes which all the people in the picture are wearing. _____

Grammar

Relative pronouns (who, which, that) / Relative adverb (where)

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

- We use **who** for people.

Ben is my neighbour. He gave me this CD. → Ben is the neighbour who gave me this CD.

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

Lions are wild animals. They live in Africa. → Lions are wild animals which live in Africa.

- We use **that** for people, animals, things and abstract nouns. It can replace **who** or **which**.

There's the boy. He won the lottery. → There's the boy who/that won the lottery.

Here's the bag. I bought it yesterday. → Here's the bag which/that I bought yesterday.

- **Where** indicates place.

That's the house. I lived there for 10 years. → That's the house where I lived for 10 years.



- 2 Look at the people in the picture and answer the questions. Use **who**, **which**, **that**.



- 1 Who's Ryan?

Ryan is the boy who / that is eating
a hamburger.

- 5 Who's Julie?

- 2 What's this?

It's the hamburger which / that
Ryan is eating.



- 6 What's this?



- 3 Who's Meg?

- 7 Who's Max?

- 4 What's this?



- 8 What's this?



- 3 Read the advertisements and write sentences using **where**, as in the example.



- 1 Linsday Park
is the place
where you can try
bungee jumping.



- 2 Porto Market is the place



See modern art
at The Arts and Crafts Museum!



3 The Arts and Crafts Museum is the place

Star Film Restaurant: eat
and watch a film at the same time!



4 The Star Film Restaurant is the place

4 Read and circle **who**, **which**, **that** or **where**.

Message

Dear Carl,

Thanks for the e-mail (1) **who / which** you sent me. It was very funny. Hey, did you see the post office (2) **that / who** burnt down in Newham? Well, that's the village (3) **where / who** my cousins live and my uncle is a firefighter. He was the firefighter (4) **that / which** went into the building and saved all those people. Can you believe it? The TV channel (5) **where / which** showed the story said he was a real hero. The funny thing is, he wasn't even working that day. He was just walking in the area (6) **where / who** the post office is. Amazing eh? I have to go now.

I'll send you another e-mail soon.

Love,
Helen

5 Complete using **who**, **which**, **that** or **where**.

- There's the security guard _____ **who / that** _____ caught the robber.
- Nancy went to the cinema with a boy _____ she met at Maria's party.
- That's the Italian restaurant _____ my family and I have lunch at the weekend.
- Chicago is a city _____ is in the USA.
- That's the black uniform _____ my dad wears to work.
- This is the park _____ I usually play football with my friends.
- That is the fire fighter _____ put out the fire in our shop last week.
- Police officers are people _____ fight crime.

6 Look at the prompts below and talk with your partner.

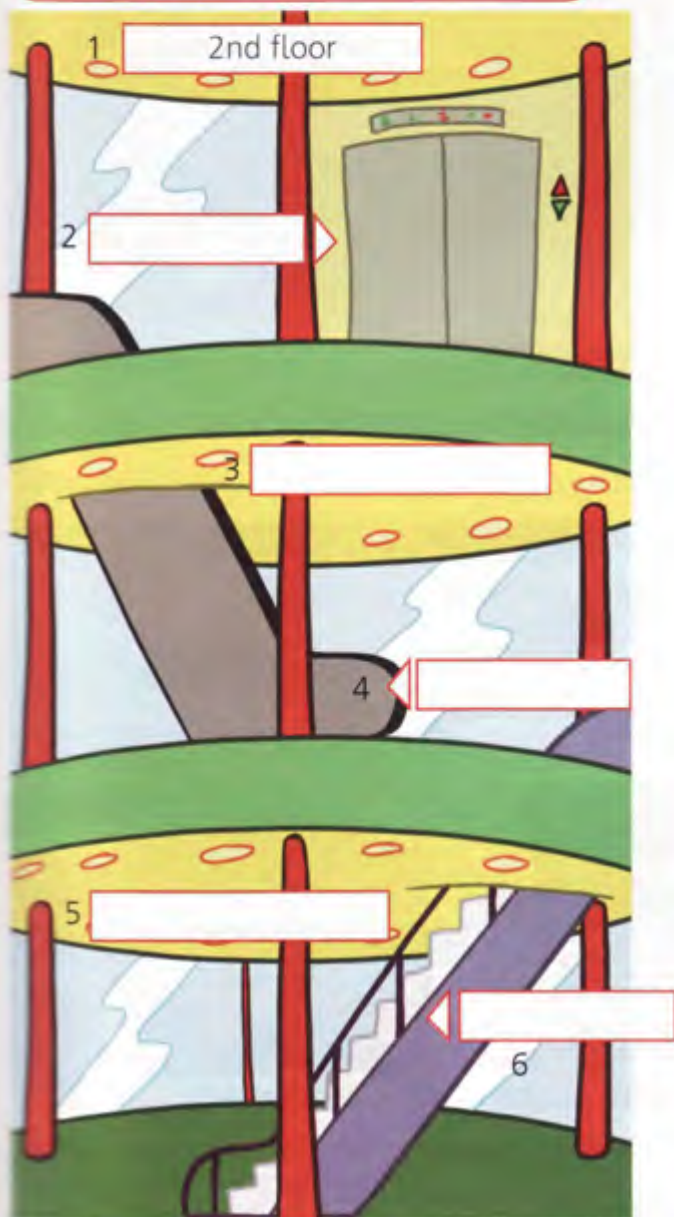
A film / like / a lot
A friend / visit / last week
A food / love

A place / want / spend / holidays
A teacher / like / very much
A sport / not like / very much

e.g. A film which I like a lot is 'Ratatouille'.

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

ground floor 1st floor ~~2nd floor~~
stairs escalator lift



Have to

We use **have to**:

- in the affirmative to express obligation in the present and future.

e.g. *Mary has to clean her room.*

The students have to be at school at 8 o'clock.

Do your parents have to work every weekend?

We form the questions with *Do/Does*,

e.g. *Do you have to work in the afternoon?*

Yes, I do.

Does Fay have to do her homework on Sunday?

No, she doesn't.

- in the negative form to express absence of obligation. (When something is not necessary.)

We form the negative form with *don't/doesn't*,

e.g. *I don't have to clean my room every day.*

Dennis doesn't have to go to bed early tonight. It's Saturday tomorrow.

Grammar

Must

We use **must**:

- in the affirmative and question form to express obligation in the present and future.

e.g. *I must prepare dinner for tonight.*
Must we leave?

- in the negative to express prohibition.

e.g. *You mustn't eat in the museum.*

2 Read and tick (✓) the correct picture a or b.

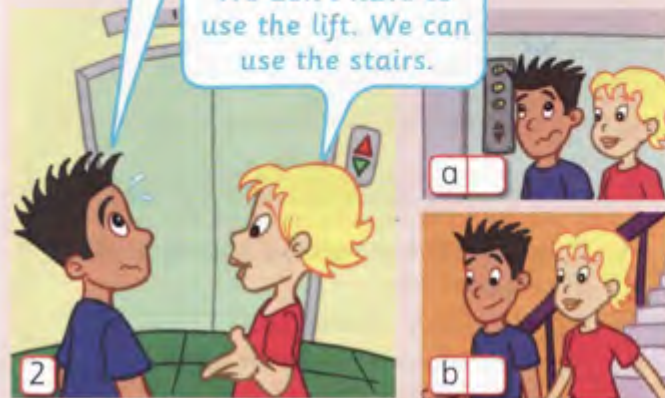
1 You have to / must use the escalator.



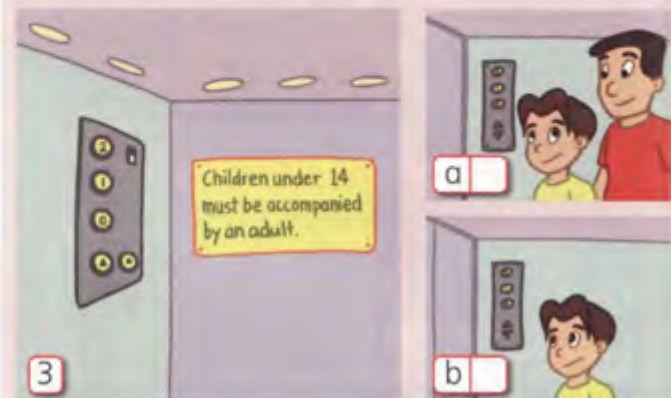


2 I'm afraid of lifts.

We don't have to use the lift. We can use the stairs.



3 Children under 14 mustn't use the lift on their own.



3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** go to the 2nd floor. There's a fire!
- 2 Tony **has** / **have to** clean his room before he goes bowling.
- 3 You don't **must** / **have to** take the lift. I live on the first floor. You can use the stairs.
- 4 Sorry, Sir. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** use the lift without your parents. You're only 10 years old.
- 5 Betty **don't** / **doesn't have to** work this Saturday.

4 Complete with **mustn't** or **don't / doesn't have to**.



- 1 She _____
park there.



- 2 They _____
cook dinner.



- 3 She _____
take her umbrella with her.



- 4 The boys _____
swim in the river.



- 5 He _____
use the escalator.



- 6 The man _____
pay.



- 5 Complete the questions with the correct form of **have to** and answer them, by looking at the pictures and using the prompts.



1 you / clean / room / every day / ? (every Saturday)

Do you have to clean your room every day?

No, I don't. I have to clean my room every
Saturday.



2 you / study / History / tonight / ? (Maths)



3 your mother / do / washing-up / after dinner / ?
(father)



4 your father / work / evenings / ? (mornings)

- 6 Write sentences with **have to**, **don't have to** and **mustn't** to make up classroom rules. Use the prompts given.

Classroom Rules

Students _____

Teachers _____

be / on time do / homework

chew / gum / class

know / all the answers

study / all night

bring / pets / to school

wear / uniform

1 Look at the photos and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Hi! I'm Tony!



Photo: 10 years ago



Photo: now

- 1 I didn't use to wear glasses, but now I do.
- 2 My sister used to wear _____, but now she doesn't.
- 3 My father used to have a moustache, but now he has a _____.
- 4 My mother didn't use to be _____, but she is now.
- 5 My grandmother used to be thin, but now she's _____.
- 6 My grandfather didn't use to be _____, but now he is.

bald

~~glasses~~

thin

beard

braces

chubby

2 Look at activity 1 again and answer the questions.

- 1 Did Tony's mum use to have fair hair?
- 2 Did Tony's sister use to have long hair?
- 3 Did Tony's grandfather use to wear glasses?

Grammar

used to

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I / He/ She/ It used to play. We / You / They	I / He/ She/ It didn't use to play. We / You / They	Did I / he/ she/ it use to play? we / you / they

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they did.

No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't.

- **Used to** is followed by the base form of a verb. It describes actions that happened often or regularly in the past, but they no longer happen. We form the question and negative with **did / didn't**.
e.g. *I used to walk to school. (I don't walk to school now).*



3 How has Fiona's life changed now that she's a famous actress?



Write sentences with used to:

1 live / small flat

She used to live in a small flat.

2 work / factory

3 ride / bike / work / every day

4 be / poor



Write sentences with didn't use to:

5 be / rich and famous

6 live / mansion

7 have / limousine

8 travel / around / world

4 Write sentences about yourself some years ago and now. Use the ideas in the box and used to, didn't use to.

have short / long hair, etc.

be chubby, thin, short, tall, etc.

wear glasses, braces, etc.

play sports, games, etc.

eat vegetables, fruit, hamburgers, etc.

I used to have short hair but now I have long hair.

5 Look and find seven mistakes in the picture. Talk with your partner.

People didn't use to live in tents then.



Spelling Check

1 Look and write the correct letters.


 1 s or ss?
gla__es

 2 b or bb?
chu__y

 3 r or rr?
ho__or

 4 l or ll?
esca__ator

 5 t or tt?
sta__ue

 6 m or mm?
ani__ated

PHONICS

2 Listen, say and tick the correct column.

	/æ/ and	/ɑ:/ dark
romantic		
glasses		
animal		
guard		
statue		
camel		

3 Look at the words in bold. Listen and circle the /æ/ sounds in red and the /ɑ:/ sounds in blue. Then, sing.

The museum

The museum was closed
It was three in the morning
There was only the security **guard**
And he was snoring.

They **landed** on the roof
Two men with **dark glasses**
They were both very **fat**
And had huge moust**aches**.

They found the **statue**
And tried to **grab** it
but the **guard** woke up
And the dog **started barking**!





4 Read.

writing corner

Avoiding repetition

Don't use the same words all the time. Use words like:

- he / she / it / we / they
- his / her / our / their
- him / her / it / us / them
- here / there

e.g. *The lift is out of order. You can't use (the lift) it.*

The market is near the city centre. We'll go

(to the market) there tomorrow.

5 Replace the words in red in sentences 1-8 with one of the words suggested above.

- 1 When I was in Egypt, I visited the pyramids.
It was really interesting ~~at the pyramids~~ ^{there}.
- 2 Charlie's father is a police officer. ~~Charlie's father~~ wears a uniform.
- 3 I never eat sushi. I hate ~~sushi~~.
- 4 That's my sister over there. ~~My sister~~ is the thin girl with the fair hair.
- 5 This was Mike's house. He lived ~~in this house~~ for about a decade.
- 6 This blue and green ball is the girl's ball.
Give the ball to ~~the girl~~.
- 7 Kate and Lucy are the new teachers in our school. These are ~~Kate's and Lucy's~~ books.
- 8 Look at my brother George. ~~George's~~ eyes are blue.



1 Complete with the words / phrases in the box.

escalator	firefighter	security guard	horror
animated film	braces	post office	wild animals

- I don't want to watch 'The ghost'. I hate _____ films.
- 'Finding Nemo' is Betty's favourite _____.
- Bill is a _____. He puts out fires.
- The _____ stopped the robbers from breaking into the bank.
- Tom used to wear _____ when he was twelve.
- Wendy and Vivian saw a lot of _____ on their trip to Africa.
- The lift was out of order so she took the _____.
- The _____ was closed when Jim went to send his letter.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the Present Perfect Simple.

Katie Hey Angie (1) _____ you ever _____ (travel) in a double-decker bus?

Angie Sure (2) I _____. Once, when I was visiting London. What about you?

Katie No, (3) I _____, but I _____ (taste) sushi.

Angie Oh really? (4) _____ you _____ (be) to Japan?

Katie Oh no, (5) I _____. I tasted sushi at my friend Yoshi's house. He's Japanese.

Angie My brother (6) Jason _____ (try) it but (7) I _____ (never taste) it.

Katie You should! It tastes really good!

3 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences. Use for and since.

- 1 Rita / be / on holiday / two days

Rita has been on holiday for two days.

- 2 Justin / have / a beard / 2000



- 3 Ingrid and Drew / not travel / to France / four years



- 4 We / not see / a science fiction film / last month



- 5 The Jeffersons / live / on the first floor / a decade

- 6 My grandpa / not be / to school / 1931



4 Read and circle.

- 1 Has Nancy ever travelled / Did Nancy ever travel on a double-decker bus?
- 2 We have ordered / ordered a pizza last night.
- 3 Heather didn't ever go / hasn't ever been to the Eiffel Tower.
- 4 Sean and Drake haven't seen / didn't see this comedy before.
- 5 Has Jenny ever visited / Did Jenny ever visit the Arts and Crafts museum?
Yes, she did / she has. She has visited / visited it yesterday.

5 Choose the correct relative pronouns to complete the sentences.

- 1 The place _____ I want to visit is the Pyramids in Egypt.
a who b where c which
- 2 That's the firefighter _____ saved ten people from the fire.
a which b who c where
- 3 That's the flat _____ I lived for two years.
a which b that c where
- 4 That's the police officer _____ caught the robber.
a that b where c which
- 5 This is the uniform _____ my sister wears to school.
a which b who c where
- 6 That's the shop _____ my mother bought her shoes.
a who b which c where

6 Write one thing you...

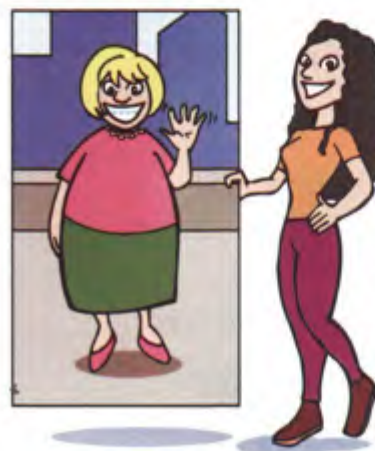
- 1 must do every day: _____
- 2 have to do at school: _____
- 3 mustn't do in your flat / house: _____
- 4 don't have to do at home: _____
- 5 mustn't do at school: _____

7 Task-based activity

How have John and Anna changed? Take turns to look and say.



John



Anna

e.g. Anna used to be chubby but now she's thin.

John used to wear glasses but now he wears contact lenses.

1 Listen and draw lines. There is one example.



Jane

Freddie

Kenny

John

Paula

Donna



2 Listen and write. There is one example.



Superlux Cinema

How much?

€ 9.50

1 Closed which day?

2 What film is playing tonight?

3 What time do films start?

4 Where is it?

Next to

5 How long is the film?





3 What did each person watch last Sunday? Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example.

Ben 

Aliens



A Lion's adventure

A

B

Helen 

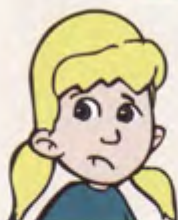
The ghost



Football

C

D

Jill 

Brek



Romeo & Juliet

E

F

Jim mum and aunt Mr Jean
goes on holiday

Lost in Africa

G

H

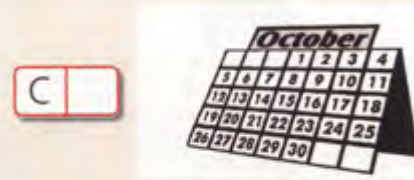
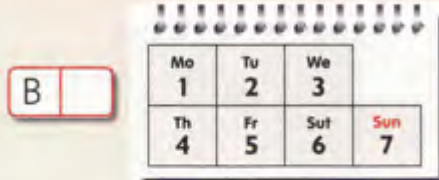
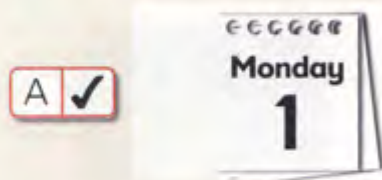
dad and uncle



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



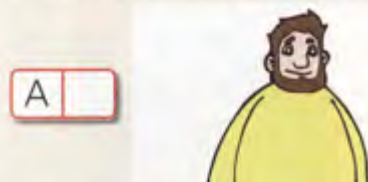
Example How long was Keith in hospital?



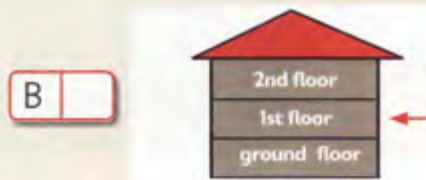
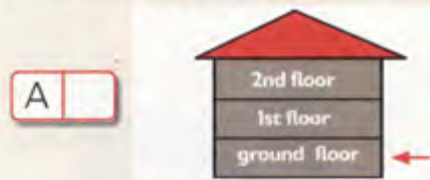
1 Who found Keith?



2 What does Bob look like?



3 Where did the fire start?



4 Where was Keith when the fire started?



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





6 Look and say the differences.



7 Look and ask and answer.



Linda's uncle

Name	David
How old	34
How many children	2
What / job	Firefighter
What / favourite kind of film	horror



Linda's aunt

Name	?
How old	?
How many children	?
What / job	?
What / favourite kind of film	?

- 1 Look at the injuries below. What do you need to treat each injury?
Look at the words below.



bandage antiseptic cream plaster cotton wool ice cold water

- 2 Listen, read and check if your answers about injuries were correct.



FIRST-AID ADVICE

Cuts

- First, you need to clean the cut.
- Use some cotton wool and water to clean it, then put some antiseptic cream on it.
- Put a plaster or a bandage on the cut to stop the bleeding.
- If the cut is very bad and the bleeding doesn't stop, you should call a doctor.

- 3 Read activity 2 again and find examples of the full and bare infinitive. Discuss.

Grammar

Infinitive

There are two types of infinitive:

- **Full infinitive:** to + base form of the verb → *to play*
- **Bare infinitive:** base form of the verb **without to** → *play*

We use the **full infinitive**:

- to express **purpose**.
e.g. *We went to the cinema to watch a comedy.*
- after certain verbs: **want, would like, would love, need, remember, forget, learn, decide, try**, etc.
e.g. *Charles wants to learn Spanish.*
- after the structure **it + be + adjective**.
e.g. *It's tiring to go to the gym every day.*

We use the **bare infinitive**:

- after modal verbs: **can, could, will, should, must, may**, etc.
e.g. *You should see a doctor.* *Will you help me?*
- after the expression **let's**
e.g. *Let's watch TV.*



4 Use the prompts to answer the questions below.

- 1 Why did Jonathan go to hospital? (see the doctor)
He went to hospital to see the doctor.
- 2 Why did Laura use cotton wool? (clean the cut)

- 3 Why did Kate go to the supermarket? (buy antiseptic cream)

- 4 Why did Mr Samuels want a plaster? (put on his cut)

- 5 Why did Mark want ice? (put on the burn)

5 Complete the dialogue with the full or bare infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

- Girl** Oh no! I've burnt my hand. I wanted (1) _____ (iron) my dress, but Mum isn't here, so I decided (2) _____ (do) it on my own.
- Boy** Is the burn bad? Should I (3) _____ (call) a doctor?
- Girl** No, it's not that bad, but could you (4) _____ (help) me out?
- Boy** Sure. I'll (5) _____ (get) you some ice. You must (6) _____ (put) something cold on it. Oh no, there's no ice in the fridge!
- Girl** Don't worry. I just need (7) _____ (run) some cold water on it and I'll (8) _____ (be) fine.
- Boy** It's important (9) _____ (do) it quickly. Come on, let's (10) _____ (go) to the sink.
- Girl** Do you think I need a plaster?
- Boy** No, just some antiseptic cream after the cold water.



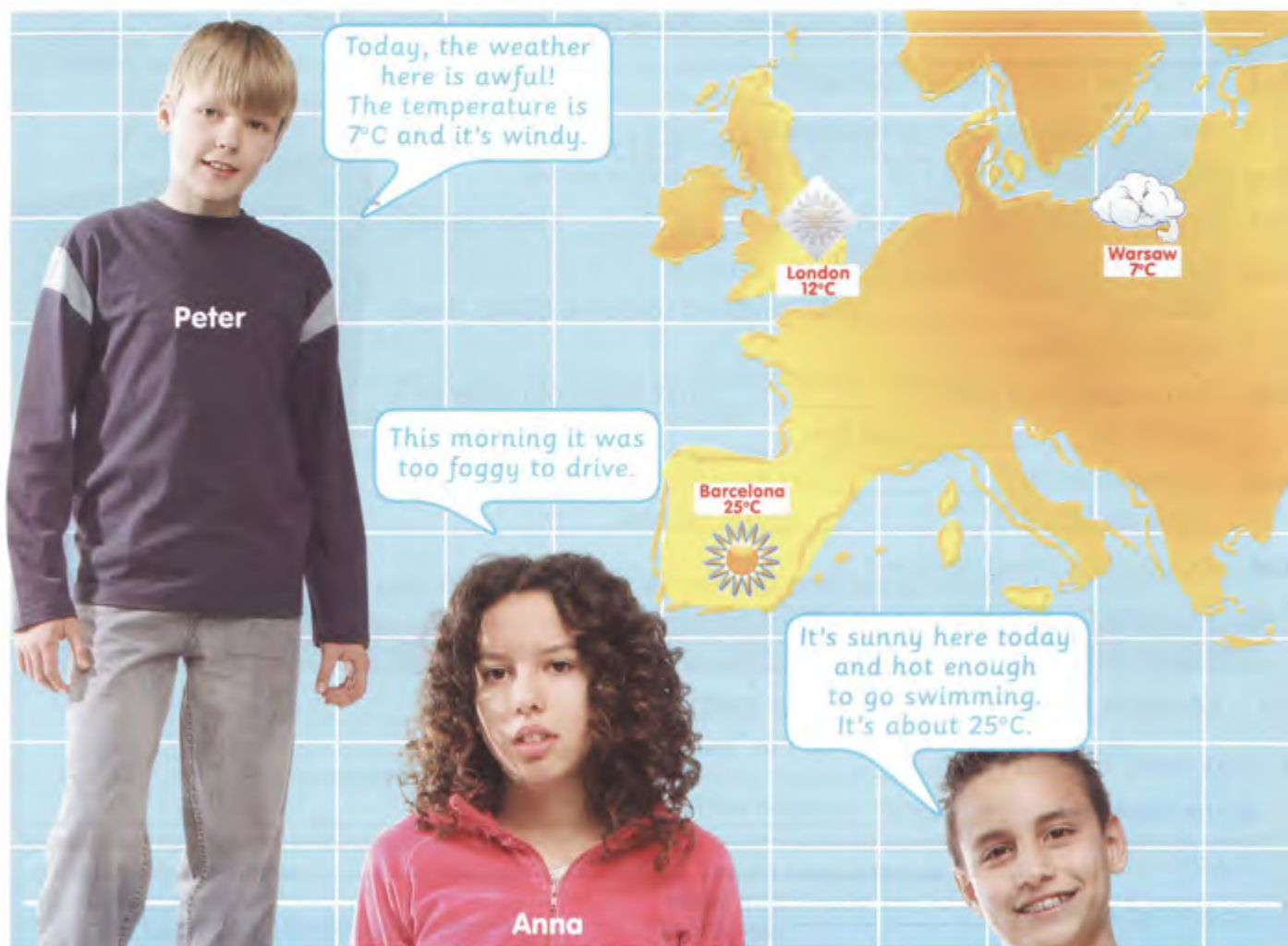
6 Continue the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 Next week, I would like _____
- 2 At the weekend, I don't want _____
- 3 At school I try _____
- 4 Yesterday, I decided _____
- 5 When I was five, I could _____
- 6 I've sprained my ankle and I need _____
- 7 Tomorrow I may _____
- 8 It's easy _____

1 Match the phrases with the weather symbols.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 
It's cloudy.	It's foggy.	It's raining.	It's snowing.	It's sunny.	It's windy.

2 Look at the map and read the bubbles. Where do the children live?
Then, listen. 



Peter

Today, the weather here is awful!
The temperature is 7°C and it's windy.

Anna

This morning it was too foggy to drive.

Mel

It's sunny here today and hot enough to go swimming.
It's about 25°C.

London 12°C

Barcelona 25°C

Warsaw 7°C

- a Peter lives in _____
- b Mel lives in _____
- c Anna lives in _____



Grammar

too / enough

- We use **too** before adjectives and adverbs. **Too** has a negative meaning and it means 'more than necessary'.

e.g. *It's too cold today.*

I don't want to go swimming.

- We use **enough** after adjectives and adverbs, but before nouns. **Enough** has a positive meaning and means 'as much as necessary'.

e.g. *Why don't we go swimming?*

The weather is warm enough today.

NOTE We can use a full infinitive after **too** and **enough**.

e.g. *Jack is too young to drive. Jack isn't old enough to drive.*

3 Match to make as many logical sentences as you can.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 It's too hot | a to wear sandals. |
| 2 It isn't warm enough | b to see anything. |
| 3 It's too cold | c to use an umbrella. |
| 4 It's too foggy | d to wear a jumper. |
| 5 It isn't sunny enough | e to go sunbathing. |
| 6 It's too windy | f to go for a walk. |

4 Complete with **too** or **enough** and the words in brackets.

Dylan So, what are we going to do today?

Robbie Let's go sailing.

Dylan No, it isn't (1) _____ (windy) today. How about playing tennis?

Robbie No, it's (2) _____ (hot). What about a barbecue?

Dylan That's a good idea. We can invite all our friends.

Robbie We can't invite lots of people. My garden isn't (3) _____ (big).

Dylan You're right. My garden is (4) _____ (small), too.

Robbie I know! Let's have a beach party.

Dylan I'll call everyone.

Robbie No, don't. It's (5) _____ (early). We'll call them a bit later.

Dylan Let's go to Megamarket and get some food.

Robbie No, everything is (6) _____ (expensive) there. Let's go to Supersaver.

Dylan OK, but let's go to my house first. I haven't got (7) _____ (money) on me.





5 Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 is / Brad / study / to / too / tired

2 the dance competition / enough / win / Sally / well / dance / to / doesn't

3 my brother / go out / young / is / alone / too / to

4 haven't got / tomatoes / to / a salad / make / enough / we

5 I / work / to / old / am not / enough

6 Rewrite the sentences below. Use the adjectives given and too or enough.

1  Tony is too weak to lift those weights. (strong)
Tony isn't strong enough to lift those weights.

2  That film isn't interesting enough to watch. (boring)

3  This exercise isn't easy enough to do. (difficult)

4  Your room is too messy to invite your friends. (tidy)

5  That T-shirt is too small for you to wear. (big)

7 Read Sue's suggestions. Meg doesn't want to do anything. Look at the boxes and write excuses. Then, take turns and say.

1 **money cold hot**

Sue Let's go out for dinner.

Meg _____

2 **interesting scary boring long exciting**

Sue Let's watch 'Dracula'.

Meg _____

3 **cold hot sunny cloudy windy**

Sue Let's go swimming.

Meg _____

Let's go out for dinner.

I haven't got enough money.

Sue

Meg

1 Listen, read and match.



1 I love hanging out with Mary. She's my best friend!

2 I always go shopping on Saturday. It really cheers me up.

3 I can't stand staying at home with my brother. I don't get along with him.



2 Look at activity 1. What do you think the phrases in bold mean? Discuss.

Grammar

-ing form

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

- after certain verbs: **like, love, hate, enjoy, start, finish, stop**, etc. e.g. *I enjoy listening to rock music.*
- after certain expressions: **How about...?, don't mind, can't stand**, etc. e.g. *I don't mind watching horror films.*
- after prepositions, for example in the expressions **be good at, be bad at**. e.g. *John is very good at dancing.*
- after the verb **go** to indicate activities: **go swimming / shopping / dancing**, etc. e.g. *My mum and I usually go shopping at the weekend.*

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- I can't stand hanging out with Tim.
I hate hanging out with Tim. (hate)
- I can swim really well.
_____ (good at)
- I walk to school and I haven't got a problem with that.
_____ (don't mind)
- Don't lie to me!
_____ (stop)
- Why don't you ask your parents for advice?
_____ (how about)
- The children love playing volleyball.
_____ (enjoy)



4 Circle the correct words.

- 1 John and I have decided to **go** / **going** to the beach tomorrow.
- 2 Could I **borrow** / **borrowing** your MP3 player?
- 3 Let's go **to dance** / **dancing**. There's a great club near here.
- 4 Carl would like **to become** / **becoming** a singer, but he's really bad at **sing** / **singing**.
- 5 Mike finished **to do** / **doing** his homework an hour ago.
- 6 Louise forgot **to go** / **going** to the supermarket **to get** / **getting** some dog food, and now her mum is angry.
- 7 I don't want **to hang** / **hanging** out with Jill any more.
- 8 Fay is good at **cheering** / **to cheer** people up when they're sad.
- 9 You must **get** / **getting** along with Helen. You're going to stay in the same house with her for a week.

5 Look at the pictures and say sentences about the things you love doing, don't mind doing and can't stand doing with your partner.



listen / hip hop



watch / horror films



cook



eat / vegetables



go / bowling



vacuum

1 Read and put the pictures below in order. Write 1-4.

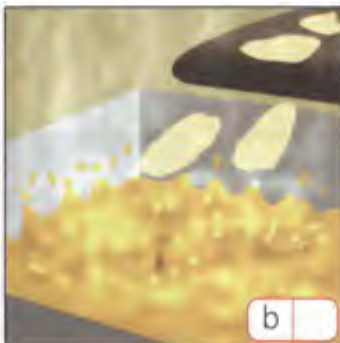


Crisps

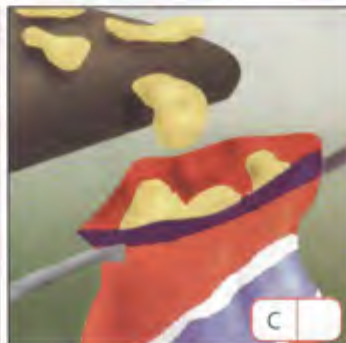
First, the potatoes are washed and peeled. Second, they are cut into thin slices. Third, they are fried in huge cookers. Each cooker can cook about 20,000 crisps an hour! Fourth, the crisps are packed into bags.



a



b



c



d

Grammar

Passive Voice (Present Simple)

The **Active Voice** shows that the subject of the verb does an action. e.g. *People keep yoghurt in the fridge.*
The **Passive Voice** is used when we want to emphasise the action rather than the person who does it.
e.g. *Yoghurt is kept in the fridge.*

Formation

We form the Present Simple Passive with the verb 'be' in the Present Simple (is/are) and the past participle of the main verb.
e.g. *Coats are worn during the winter.*

Present Simple Passive

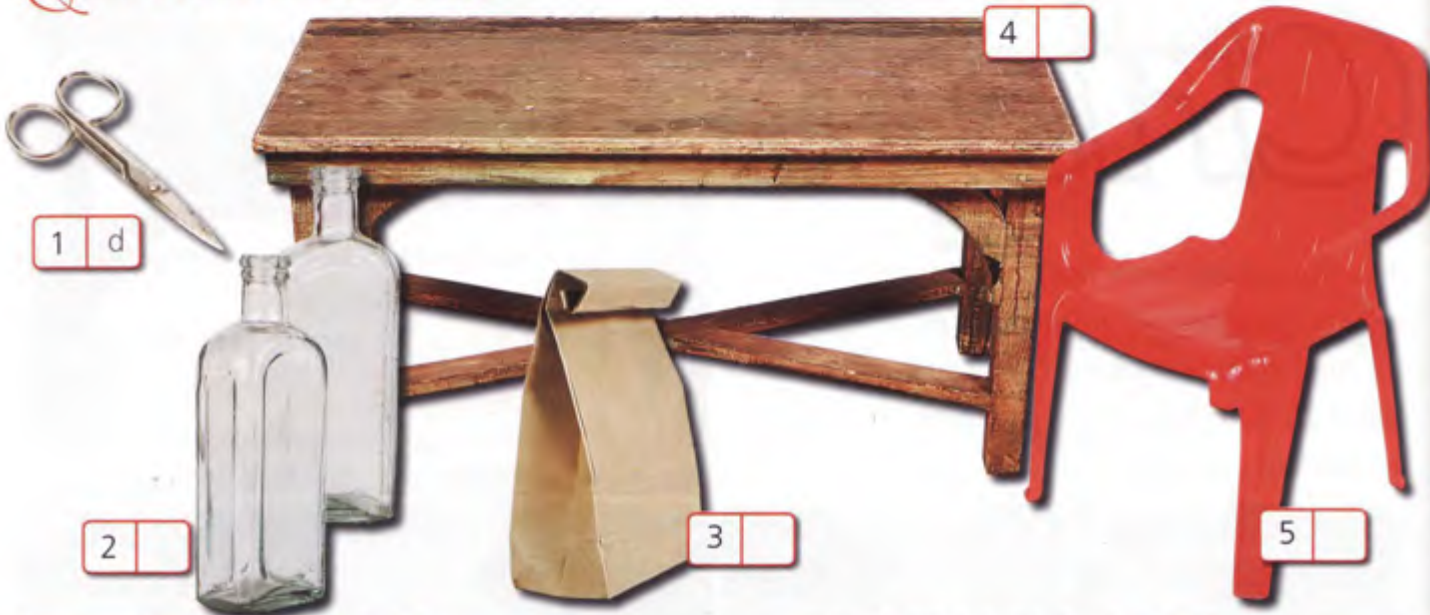
Affirmative		Negative	
I am		I am not	
He/She/It is	called/given.	He/She/It isn't	called/given.
We/You/They are		We/You/They aren't	



2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 People in the UK **are spoken** / **speak** English.
- 2 Coffee **is drunk** / **drinks** all over the world.
- 3 Music **is taught** / **teaches** in most schools.
- 4 Mum **is peeled** / **peels** the carrots before she puts them in the sauce.
- 5 Lots of different sports **are played** / **play** at this stadium.
- 6 They **are painted** / **paint** our school every three years.
- 7 The onions **are fried** / **fry** in butter, not in oil.

3 Match and write sentences.



a wood



b glass



c paper



d steel



e plastic

1 The scissors are made of steel.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



4 Complete with the Present Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Lots of mobile phones _____ (buy) from this shop every day.
- 2 Sushi _____ (eat) in Japan.
- 3 The cows _____ (not feed) once a day. They _____ (feed) twice a day.
- 4 The books _____ (pack) in boxes before they _____ (take) to the bookshops.
- 5 The rooms in this hotel _____ (clean) every morning.
- 6 Free T-shirts _____ (give) to fans at concerts.
- 7 My sister _____ (not call) Sammy. Her name is Sally.
- 8 This magazine _____ (deliver) to our house every month.

5 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 Football is played on a tennis court.
Football isn't played on a tennis court. It's played on a football pitch. (football pitch)
- 2 Sandals are worn in the winter.
_____ (summer)
- 3 French is spoken in Germany.
_____ (German)
- 4 Whales are found in rivers.
_____ (oceans)
- 5 Books are made of glass.
_____ (paper)

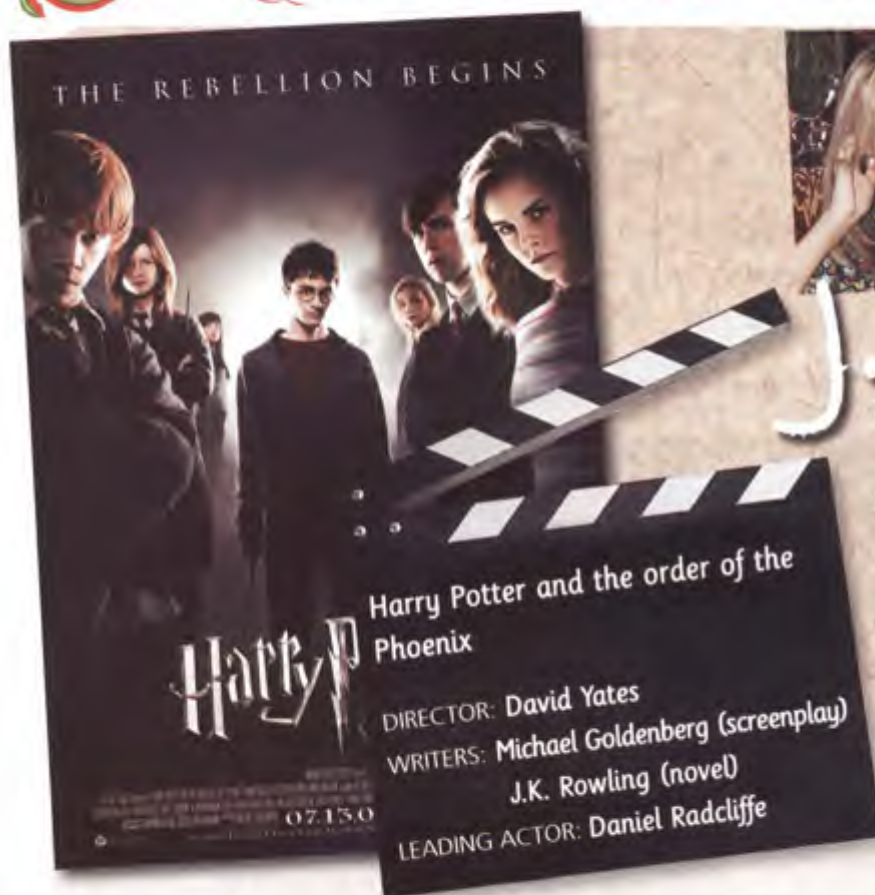
6 Work in pairs. Read the prompts below and try to make true sentences. Discuss, as in the example. Then, check your answers with your teacher.

- 1 Rolls Royce cars - made - in **England** / **the USA**.
- 2 Planes - made - of **wood** / **metal**.
- 3 Sharks - found - in **oceans** / **rivers**.
- 4 Some bags - made - of **steel** / **paper**.
- 5 English - spoken - in **Australia** / **Asia**.
- 6 Bombay duck - made - from **duck** / **fish**.

I think Rolls Royce cars
are made in the USA.

Yes./No. They're made
in England.

1 Look and read. Then, complete the sentences below.



MINI BIO: Facts

The author of HARRY POTTER,

J.K. Rowling

- J.K. Rowling was born on 31 July 1965 in Yate, near Bristol.
- Her first stories were about a character which was called Rabbit and she wrote them at the age of six.
- She came up with the idea of Harry Potter while she was on a train in 1990.
- The seventh Harry Potter book was finished in 2007.

- 1 *Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix* was directed by _____.
- 2 The screenplay was written by _____.
- 3 The role of *Harry Potter* is played by _____.
- 4 J.K. Rowling was born in _____.
- 5 There are _____ *Harry Potter* books.

Grammar

Passive Voice (Past Simple)

Formation

We form the Past Simple Passive with the verb 'be' in the Past Simple (was/were) and the Past Participle of the main verb.
e.g. *That building was built in 2000.*

NOTE If we want to show who does the action (agent), We use the preposition *by* with the subject of the active verb.
e.g. *'Star Wars' was directed by George Lucas.*

Past Simple Passive

Affirmative	Negative
I/He/She/It was called/given. We/You/They were	I/He/She/It wasn't called/given. We/You/They weren't

We usually omit the agent:

- when the action interests us more than the agent.
- when we don't know the agent.
- when it is easy to figure out who the agent is.

e.g. *My wallet was found!* (by someone who we do not know) *Rice is grown in China.* (by farmers)



2 Complete the sentences with the Past Participle of the verbs in the box.

write paint discover direct invent ~~design~~

- 1 The Eiffel Tower was _____ *designed* _____ by Gustave Eiffel.
- 2 The film *The Da Vinci Code* was _____ by Ron Howard.
- 3 The Mona Lisa was _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 4 Australia was _____ by James Cook.
- 5 The TV was _____ by John Logie Baird.
- 6 The novels *The Lord of the Ring* and *The Hobbit* were _____ by Tolkien.

3 Complete with the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

The News

VISIT THE NEW CINEMA COMPLEX: FILM MAGIC

Film Magic (1) _____ (design) by the famous architect James Norton in 2000,
but it (2) _____ (not build) straight away. The building started in 2006
and (3) _____ (complete) last month. It's a fantastic modern building with 20 screens.

The grand opening (4) _____ (hold) yesterday. Lots of famous people
(5) _____ (invite), as well as cinema fans from all over the city. The opening
(6) _____ (attend) by 1000 people! The organisers (7) _____
(not prepare) for so many people, but everything went well. In the end, free tickets to the cinema
(8) _____ (give) to everyone.



4 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences in the Past Simple Active and Passive Voice.

1 (paint)

Picasso painted Guernica

Guernica was painted by Picasso



2 (organise)

The students

A school party



3 (break)

The children

The window



4 (rob)

Two men

The bank



5 (send)

The secretary

The e-mails



6 (catch)

The police

The thieves



5 Imagine you are a reporter for 'What's on?' magazine. Look at the information below and write a few sentences about the film.



(1) *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* was directed by...

1 Look and guess. Then, read and check your answers.

What colours do you get when you mix the following colours?




Back Forward Stop Refresh Home AutoFill Print Mail

Address

Art tips from...

ART SMART!

Lesson 1: mixing paint

Mixing is a great way to create lots of different colours from the ones you've already got. For example, if you mix blue and yellow, you get green. If you mix red and blue, you get purple. For grey, you need to mix black and white. Try it with other colours and see what you get.

E-mail us at: artsmarttips@artsmart.com

If you e-mail us by next week, you will get free paints!

Grammar

Conditional Sentences: Zero, Type 1

Zero Conditionals

Zero Conditionals express general truths.

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	→ Present Simple

e.g. If you mix red and white, you get pink.

NOTE In Zero Conditionals we can use **when** instead of **if**.
e.g. When you mix red and white, you get pink.

Conditional Sentences Type 1

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

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	→ Future will

e.g. If I have time next week, I'll paint my room.

If you don't eat dinner, you'll be hungry during the night.



2 Match to make Zero Conditionals.

- 1 If I want to go to the city centre,
- 2 When I've got some free time,
- 3 If you want to make friends,
- 4 When people travel by boat,
- 5 If it's cold outside,
- 6 When I get up late,

- a they sometimes get seasick.
- b people dress warmly.
- c you need to be friendly.
- d I'm late for school.
- e I play computer games.
- f I take the bus.

3 Match the pictures 1-4 with the pictures a-d. Then, use the prompts to write Zero conditionals.



1 you / not water / plants



2 Dave / use / computer / a lot



3 babies / sleepy



4 children / eat / lots of / sweets



a they / cry



b they / die



c they / get / stomach ache



d eyes / hurt

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____



4 Complete with the Present Simple or the Future Will.

Dad Tom! I need some help with the housework.

Tom OK. If I (1) _____ (help) you, you (2) _____ (do) me a favour, too, OK?

Dad What do you need?

Tom It's my Art homework. If I (3) _____ (not do) it tonight, Mrs Harris (4) _____ (be) very angry tomorrow.

Dad OK. We'll do it together.

Tom Great. If we (5) _____ (start) now, we (6) _____ (finish) in an hour or so. I'll get my paint box, palette and brushes and you can show me how to mix colours.

Dad Not now, Tom. If we (7) _____ (not finish) the housework before your mum gets home, she (8) _____ (shout) at us.

Tom OK, OK.

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

1 Go to the gallery. There are lots of great paintings to see.

If you go to the gallery, you will see lots of great paintings.

2 Don't wear a coat. You'll get hot.

3 I must clean my brushes or my painting won't be very good.

4 Buy me a computer and I'll do my homework on it.

5 Don't paint the house with your new shoes on. You'll get paint all over them.

6 Stop eating junk food every day. Do you want to get fat?

6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 When it's cold, _____

2 If I haven't got homework tomorrow, _____

3 When I go shopping, _____

4 If I get bored, _____

Spelling Check

1 Look and write the missing letters to find the word.

1 win□y



2 del□ver



3 discove□



4 plast□r



5 □ompose



6 ac□or

7 f□ggy



8 a□gue

This person makes films.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

PHONICS

2 Listen, say and tick (✓) the correct column.



	/i/ mix	/i:/ peel
windy		
invent		
steel		
bleeding		
cream		
thin		
bridge		

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



Great Inventions

Great **inventions** happen as a joke
Bubble gum, post-it's, yo-yos and soap
Some of the things inventors have made
Are all quite useful, nowadays!

Inventors **see** and try new things
They want their crazy inventions, machines
Made of wood, plastic or **steel**
To make them as famous and rich as kings!





4 Read.

writing corner

Writing letters / postcards

- When you're writing to a friend, remember to start with:

Dear / Hello / Hi + Your friend's first name

Then use the following set phrases:

Beginning:

- How are you?
- I hope you're fine.
- I've got some great news.
- I'm writing to tell you all my news.

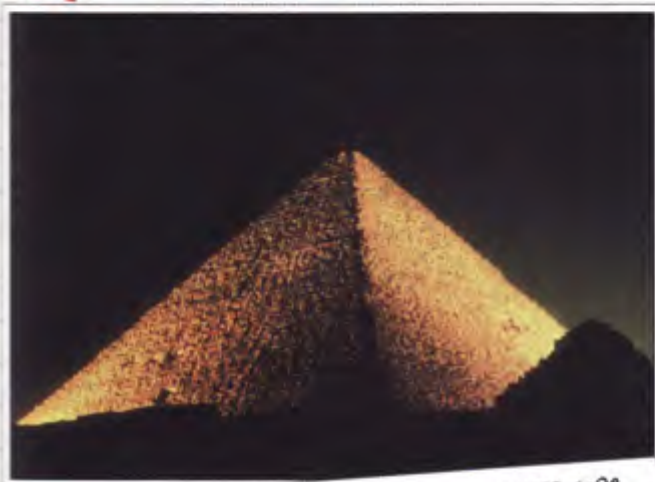
Ending:

- I must go now.
- See you soon.
- Well, that's all for now.
- Say hello to everyone.

- Finish with:

Love / Yours / Best wishes / Take care + Your first name underneath the expression.

5 Read and complete.



I'm having a great time here in Egypt. Yesterday we visited the Pyramids. They were amazing! Now, we're on a boat trip down the Nile.

EGYPT



We're having a wonderful time here in Spain. Yesterday we went to a festival called La Tomatina. There were lots of people throwing thousands of tomatoes at each other. It was so much fun!

SPAIN



1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

peel
cream

sunny
of

screenplay
cloudy

mix
with

- 1 I'm not going to the beach today. It's too _____.
- 2 This table is made _____ plastic.
- 3 You should put some antiseptic _____ on that cut.
- 4 Amanda usually hangs out _____ her friends on Saturdays.
- 5 If you _____ yellow and red, you get orange.
- 6 Can you please _____ the potatoes?
- 7 It's very _____. You should wear a cap.
- 8 Who wrote the _____ of this film?

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

- 1 I went to the bookshop _____ (buy) a novel.
- 2 Let's _____ (play) football after school.
- 3 We enjoy _____ (go) to the youth club at the weekends.
- 4 You must _____ (study) before the exam.
- 5 It's easy _____ (learn) Spanish.
- 6 Harry can't stand _____ (watch) reality shows.
- 7 I would like _____ (visit) India next summer.
- 8 Linda is very good at _____ (sing).
- 9 The girls want to go _____ (shop).
- 10 I need some cotton wool and water _____ (clean) the cut.

3 Use the prompts to write sentences. Use the Present Simple Passive of the verbs.

- 1 milk / keep / in the fridge

Milk is kept in the fridge.

- 2 the Internet / use / a lot of people

- 3 antiseptic cream / put / on cuts

- 4 animated films / watch / children and adults

- 5 chips / fry / in cookers



4 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to write sentences in the Past Simple Active and Passive Voice.



- 1 Mrs Davidson planted the flowers. _____ (plant)
The flowers were planted by Mrs Davidson. _____



- 2 The firefighter _____ (put out)
The fire _____



- 3 Olivia _____ (write)
The novel _____



- 4 Andrea _____ (make)
The painting _____

5 Rewrite the sentences below. Use the adjectives in the box and too or enough.

- 1 Erin is too short to reach the cupboard. (tall)
Erin isn't tall enough to reach the cupboard. _____

- 2 It isn't warm enough to wear a T-shirt. (cold)

- 3 Paul is too slow to win the race. (fast)

- 4 The car isn't big enough for all of us. (small)

- 5 This dress is too expensive to buy. (cheap)

6 Task-based activity

A. Work in groups. Look at the pictures and decide which country you would visit if you had enough money. Discuss the prompts given. Use Conditional Sentences Type 1.



Rome

- have enough money
- eat pizza
- go / Pantheon
- visit / Colosseum



London

- have enough money
- visit / British museum
- see / Big Ben
- eat / fish and chips

e.g. If we have enough money, we'll visit Rome. If we go to Rome, we'll eat pizza.

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

- 1 Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines. There is one example. There are four extra words.

novels cooker ~~rain~~ peel mix bandage paper ice
burn actors invent glass director brushes foggy

Example

This is water that falls from the sky.

rain

- 1 You put this on a cut.
- 2 This is water when it freezes.
- 3 You do this before you cut the potatoes into slices.
- 4 Windows and mirrors are made of this.
- 5 You can see these people in films and plays.
- 6 This person tells actors what to do.
- 7 These are what writers write.
- 8 You use these to paint pictures.
- 9 This is in the kitchen and you use it to make food.
- 10 Books and magazines are made of this.

- 2 Look and read. Write yes or no.



Example

The weather is cloudy. no

- 1 The doors of the police car are open.
- 2 A police officer is writing something down.
- 3 The boy's nose is bleeding.
- 4 The man with the moustache was painting a door.
- 5 The girl with brown hair is eating an ice cream.
- 6 A man is bringing some antiseptic cream to the boy.
- 7 One of the women is talking on a mobile.



- 3 Simon is talking to Zoe. What does Zoe say? Read the conversation and choose the best answer. Write a letter (A-H) for each answer. You do not need to use all the letters.



Example

- 1 Zoe, can you help me with the dinner?
G
Could you peel those carrots?
- 2 Don't cut your finger, though.
- 3 Is that knife too big to peel the carrots?
- 4 Do you like cooking?
- 5 Have you finished with the carrots?

- A Yes, it's great fun.
B Of course I can.
C No, I haven't.
D I don't like carrots.
E No, it's fine.
F Don't worry. I'll be careful.
G Sure, what do you want me to do?
H I'm going to cut them into slices.

- 4 Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-5. There is one example. There are three extra words.

brushes ~~hang~~ pictures sunny drew ice packed home rained

Last Sunday my brothers wanted to hang out at home and play computer games, but I didn't. It was warm and (1) _____ so I decided to go outside and paint a picture. I found my paints and brushes and (2) _____ my bag with a few sandwiches and some lemonade. I went to a place near a forest and the trees were beautiful. I sat down but when I got out my (3) _____ it started raining. I ran all the way (4) _____ and I got very wet. In the end, I (5) _____ a picture of my brothers while they were playing computer games. It was a really funny drawing and I liked it, but then, my brother dropped his drink on it and ruined it. So, I gave up painting for the day and played computer games.

(6) Now choose the best title for the story.

- a A sunny picture ☐ b A bad day for painting ☐ c A new paint box ☐



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

Gary's trip to New York

Last winter I went to New York with my parents and it was a great trip. On the first morning the temperature was 2°C. It was very cold, but we decided to go to the Empire State Building. Unfortunately, it was foggy so we couldn't see very far. The next day we went shopping all day and I was very tired. In the evening we went to a basketball game. That was brilliant! I had a hotdog at the game, it was OK, but it wasn't my favourite food on the trip. I usually had a hamburger and chips because they tasted really good. My favourite place was Central Park. The first time I went there, I saw some boys playing football. So, I went and played with them while my parents went to a museum. On the last day, we woke up and everything was covered in snow. It snowed all day and I went out to play. But as I was walking down the street, I slipped on some ice and fell. I sprained my ankle. I couldn't walk on it for the rest of the day but I still had a good time.

Example

Gary went to New York with his parents.

- 1 The temperature on the first day was _____ °C.
- 2 Gary couldn't see much from the Empire State Building because it was _____.
- 3 After shopping, Gary went to a _____ game.
- 4 Gary's favourite meal was _____.
- 5 Gary played _____ in the park with some boys.
- 6 On the last day, it was very cold and it was _____.
- 7 Gary slipped on the ice and sprained his _____.



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

How it works: Making a film

First of all, a writer comes up with an idea for a film. Sometimes, they take a famous novel and turn it into a film. The writer writes the screenplay for the film and (1) _____ it to film companies. If they like the idea, they start (2) _____ the film. The places where the film will be made are found, and if the studio is (3) _____, they make the film there. Also, actors are chosen. Choosing the right actors is hard work and there are (4) _____ auditions for the different parts of the film. Also, sometimes a fashion designer (5) _____ clothes for the film. After filming is finished, the music for the film (6) _____ by a musician, or sometimes different songs are used for parts of the film. Next, an editor (7) _____ which parts of the film to keep or not. Finally, the film (8) _____. Then, it's the premiere, when all the actors and the director, and other famous people, come (9) _____ the film. After that, all the cinemas show the film and we can go and see it.

Example

taking	to take	take
1 sends	send	to send
2 makes	making	make
3 big enough	enough big	too big
4 lots of	a lot	few
5 is designed	is designing	designs
6 composes	is composed	was composed
7 chooses	is chosen	was chosen
8 are advertised	is advertised	was advertised
9 watching	watch	to watch

7 Read the letter and write the missing words. Write one word on each line.

Dear Ursula,

How are things with you? My new house is really great. I have made some new friends here already. We all go to the same school and they love volleyball like me, so I get (1) _____ with them well. We usually hang (2) _____ at the local shopping centre. It's OK but I think that the place (3) _____ we live now is boring. I mean, there was a lot more to do where we used (4) _____ live. Anyway, how are you? I miss my old friends. Why don't you send me a letter to (5) _____ me up a bit?

Bye for now,

Jennifer

1 Look at the pictures and match them with the words.



festival

stall

fireworks

costume

parade

bonfire



2 Listen and read.



Tonight is bonfire night...

Could I go to the bonfire at school?

Yes, you can go with your brother, Brett.

Take an umbrella. It may rain tonight.

Yes, dad!

And don't stand too close to the fire. You might get burnt.

Yes, dad! Let's go Brett!



Grammar

Can – Could – May – Might

- We use **Can I...?**, **Could I...?**, **May I...?** to offer help.
A: *Could I help you?*
B: *Yes, please. I'd like a digital camera.*
- We use **Can I...?**, **Could I...?**, **May I...?** to ask for permission.
e.g. *Can I go to John's party?*
- We use **can / may** to give or refuse permission.
e.g. *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.
e.g. *Can I have some more cake?*
Could you help me with my Maths homework?
- We use **may, might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future.
e.g. *Sue may/might/could be at home now. Call her.*



3 Look at the words in bold in activity 2.
Can you use **can, could, may, might** in each case? Discuss.

4 Match.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I can't stand watching horror films. | a May I do something to help you? |
| 2 You look very tired. | b I might be a bit late. |
| 3 Let's not leave the festival. | c Can I go and see them? |
| 4 Look over there! There's a stall with books. | d Could we see something else? |
| 5 Have dinner without me. | e Could you make one for me? |
| 6 Mum, I need a costume for the school play. | f There may be fireworks. |

5 Read the situations and write questions asking for permission or making requests.
Use **can, could or may**.

- You and your classmates want to have a stall selling cakes at the school fair.
What do you ask your teacher?
May we have a stall selling cakes at the school fair?
- You're on the bus, you're cold and you want the person next to you to close the window.
What do you say to him?

- You want to borrow a friend's costume for the parade. What do you say to him?

- You want the DJ at a party to play your favourite song. What do you ask her?

- You'd like a friend to take a photo of you by the bonfire. What do you ask him?

- You need to find some information for a project and your mother is on the Internet.
What do you ask her?

6 Look at the picture and the verbs. Write what Jennifer **may, might or could** do at the festival.

~~eat~~ drink watch buy take photos



Jennifer may / might / could eat a hot dog / hamburger.

7 Talk with your partner. Say what you might do at the weekend.

Verbs with two objects

1 Look at the picture in activity 2 and find:

a pair of sunglasses

a bracelet

a belt

a ring

a pair of earrings

a cap

2 This is the Smith family. Their aunt, Fay, brought them presents from New York. Read and match.

1 These are the twins.

2

This is Peter. Fay gave him a T-shirt and a pair of sunglasses.

3

This is Tanya. Fay brought her a red belt, a pair of gold earrings and a ring!

Fay brought us baseball caps, socks and bracelets!



Grammar

Verbs with two objects

Certain verbs (give, bring, offer, lend, write, send, show, tell, make, buy, etc.) take two objects. The direct object usually indicates a thing and the indirect object usually indicates a person.

• The most common word order is:

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
Mary	gave	Ted	a present
Mary	gave	him	a present



3 Look at the pictures and write sentences. What did they lend each other?



John



Isabel



Cliff



Donna



Gary



Liz



Jim



Rick



Fiona



Tina

1 John lent Jim a cap.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

4 Look and write sentences, as in the example.



1 Victor was thirsty.

Sally brought Victor a glass of water. _____ (water)

Sally brought him a glass of water. _____

2 Dina is in Mexico and she is thinking of her parents.

She is sending her parents _____ (postcard)

She is sending _____





3 Ben is an artist.

He is showing Mary _____ (painting)

He is showing _____

4 The students are bored.

The teacher is telling the students _____ (story)

The teacher is telling _____



5 Tanya visited Fay yesterday.

Fay offered Tanya _____ (milkshake)

Fay offered _____

6 It's Mike's birthday today.

Mrs Roberts made Mike _____ (cake)

Mrs Roberts made _____



5 Put the words in order and write sentences.

1 an / sent / e-mail / Tony / me

2 Ann / us / secret / a / told

3 her sister / bought / Lucy / a pair of earrings

4 showed / Brenda / I / coin collection / my

5 the poor man / money / we / gave / some

6 Talk to your partner. Tell him/her what gifts people gave you on your birthday.

My best friend gave me a CD.

That's nice. My best friend gave me ...

1 Read, look and match. Write a-e.



2 Read and match. Write 1-3 in the boxes.

1 Turn off the speakers. 2 Don't play with your mouse. 3 Don't download music.



a He told me not to download music.

b He told me to turn off the speakers.

c He told me not to play with my mouse.

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:

'Sit down,' the teacher said.

The teacher told me **to sit** down.

Negative:

'Don't play with the keyboard,' the teacher said.

The teacher told me **not to play** with the keyboard.

Requests

Affirmative:

'Please, open the door,' Robert said.

Robert asked me **to open** the door.

Negative:

'Please, don't be late,' Kate said.

Kate asked me **not to be** late.



3 Look, read and report what the people said.



He told me to _____

He told me not to _____



She told me _____



4 It's Jerry's first day at his new job. Look, read and write what the people in the office asked Jerry to do.



1 They asked me _____

2 _____

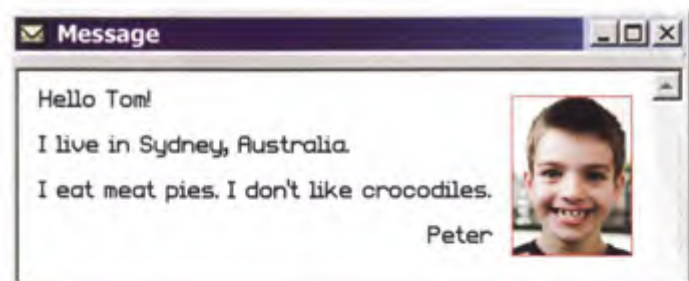
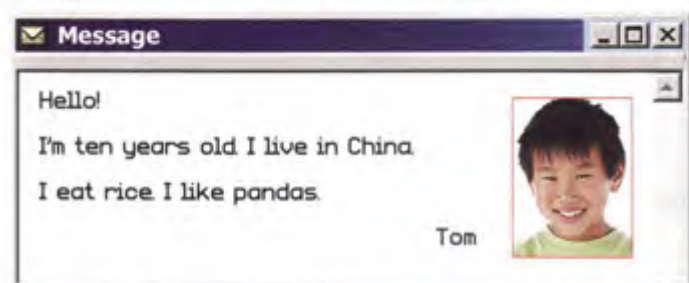
3 _____

4 _____

1 How much do you know about the world around us? Guess and match. Then, listen and check.



2 Listen, read and match.



- 1 He said he was ten years old.
- 2 He said he lived in Sydney.
- 3 He said he ate meat pies.
- 4 He said he lived in China.
- 5 He said he ate rice.
- 6 He said he didn't like crocodiles.
- 7 He said he liked pandas.

Grammar

Reported Speech (Statements)

In **Reported Speech**, when the reporting verb **say** is in the **Past Tense**, we usually make the following changes:

Direct Speech
Present Simple

Sam said, "I go to school at 8 am."

Reported Speech

→ **Past Simple**

Sam said (that) he went to school at 8 am.

NOTE 'that' can appear or be omitted in the sentence.



3 Read and write.



I live in the USA.
I eat hamburgers!
I like eagles.



I come from Spain.
I love paella.
I don't like bulls.



I live in South Africa.
I like pap. I don't like gorillas.

1 He said he lived in the USA, he ate...

2

3

4 Write about you! Then, exchange your information with your partner.

I come from _____

I like _____

I eat _____

I don't like _____



I come from Korea.

5 Write about your partner.

He / She said _____

- 1 What do the words in **bold** mean? Then, discuss which country each activity is often done in and match.

1

I'm going **surfing**.

2

I'm going to a **karate class**.

3

I'm watching a **baseball game**.

4

We are watching a **bull fight**.

5

We're going **on safari**!

SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

SOUTH KOREA

SPAIN

USA

- 2 Read the speech bubbles from activity 1 and write what the children said.

1 He said he was going surfing.

2 He

3 She

4 They

5 They

Grammar

Reported Speech (Statements)

In **Reported Speech**, when the reporting verb **say** is in the **Past Tense**, we usually make the following changes:

Direct Speech

Present Progressive

Sue said, 'I'm going surfing.'



Reported Speech

Past Progressive

Sue said (that) she was going surfing.

NOTE 'that' can appear or be omitted in the sentence.



3 Report the sentences.

1 I'm not buying a pet.

2 We aren't eating hamburgers.

3 I don't live in the USA.

4 She isn't from Spain.

5 She doesn't want to watch the bull fight.

6 It's raining in South Africa.

- 1 He said _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 He said _____

4 Write what the people are saying.

- 1 She said she was from London.
- 2 He said he didn't like rice.
- 3 They said they loved going on safari.
- 4 They said they weren't watching the baseball game.
- 5 She said she was eating paella.

1 I'm from London.

2

3

4

5

1 Match the words below with the items in the pictures. Write the correct number next to the words. Then listen and check your answers. 

astronaut ☐ 1 planet ☐ alien ☐ stars ☐ sun ☐ moon ☐ spaceship ☐ planetarium ☐

1



2



3



4



5



6



7

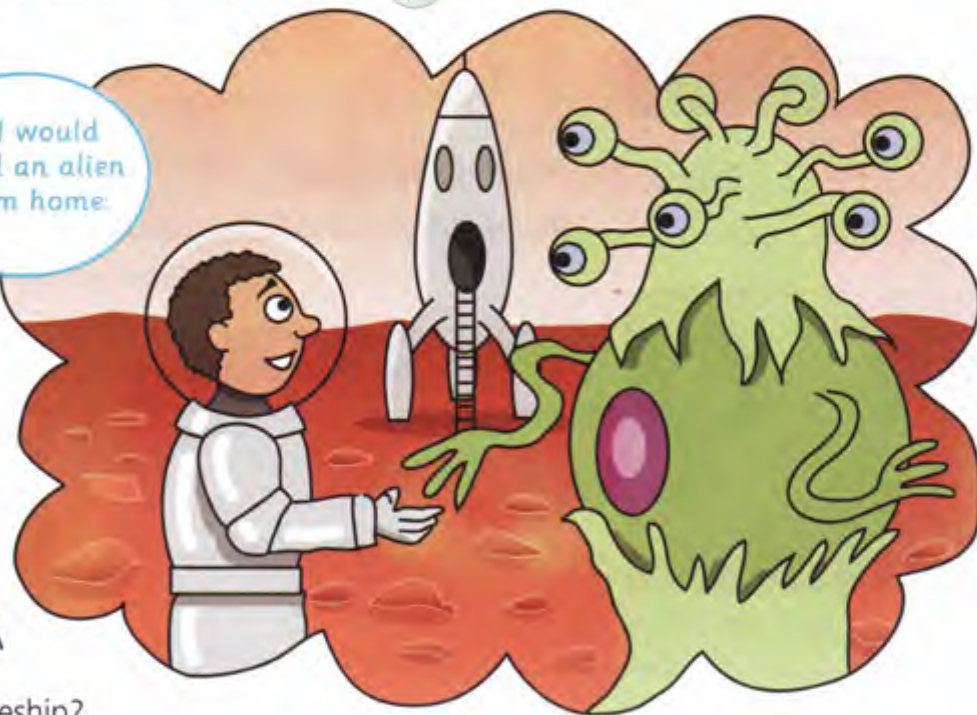


8



2 Listen and read. Then, answer the questions. 

If I had a spaceship, I would explore Mars. If I found an alien there, I would take him home.



- 1 Has the boy got a spaceship?
- 2 Has the boy been to Mars?
- 3 Has the boy found an alien?

Grammar

Conditional Sentences Type 2

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 2**, for unreal or imaginary situations and situations which are not likely to happen in the present or future.

if-clause

If + Past Simple

main clause

would + bare infinitive

If she had money, she would buy a house with a swimming pool.

NOTE In **Conditional Sentences Type 2** we can use **were** instead of **was** in all persons.

If Kelly *was/were* here, she would help you.



3 Match.

- 1 If Paul were a famous pop star,
- 2 If I found a wallet in the street,
- 3 If Jane saw an alien,
- 4 If I could visit any planet,
- 5 If Helen spoke Chinese,
- 6 If my parents didn't have a car,

- a they would use public transport.
- b she would understand her friend Chan.
- c I would take it to the police.
- d I would visit Venus.
- e she would take a picture of him.
- f he would travel around the world.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



- 1 If Oliver _____ (win) 100,000 dollars,
he _____ (buy) a yacht.



- 2 If I _____ (not go) to school,
I _____ (hang out) with my friends all day.



- 3 If I _____ (live) in Spain, I _____
_____ (speak) Spanish very well.



- 4 If William _____ (be) an astronaut,
he _____ (explore) the moon.



- 5 If the girls _____ (have) tickets,
they _____ (go) to the concert.



- 6 If I _____ (borrow) Erin's earrings without
asking, she _____ (not be) very happy.



5 Expand the notes to make Conditional Sentences Type 2 to complete the dialogues.

1 **Wendy** Come on, let's start studying for the Maths test.

Susan I hate tests. If / we / not have / test / tomorrow / I / go / planetarium

Wendy The planetarium? Why?

Susan Because I want to learn all about the stars and planets.

If / I / can buy / spaceship / I / travel / space

Wendy Really? I didn't know you were interested in space travel. Anyway let's study.

You can go to the planetarium next weekend.

2 **Ted** Mum, I want a TV in my room.

Mum No way!

Ted Why not? I want to become a reporter, right?

If / I / have / TV / room / I / watch / all / TV programmes _____

That's what a reporter must do.

Mum If / you / watch / all / TV programmes / you / not have / time / study _____

So, you wouldn't become a reporter!

6 Write about what you would do in the following situations.

1 If I met my favourite actor, _____

2 If I didn't live in this country, _____

3 If I were an astronaut, _____

4 If I was a famous pop star, _____

5 If my best friend lied to me, _____

6 If I saw a spider in my bed, _____

7 If I won lots of money, _____

8 If I had a spaceship, _____

7 Take turns and say sentences from activity 6.

Spelling Check

- 1 Look at the pictures and find the words in the grid that have **ee** and **ea**.



PHONICS

- 2 Listen, say and tick (✓) the correct column.



	/ʊ/ bull	/u:/ moon
costume		
sushi		
put		
wood		
rude		
through		
good		

- 3 Look at the words in **bold**. Listen and circle the /ʊ/ sounds in red and the /u:/ sounds in blue. Then, sing.



The alien

I was at home eating **sushi**
 Watching a film that was **good**
 I heard a noise from outside
 It was coming from the **woods**.

I **looked** out the window
 All I saw was the **moon**
 I went outside and...
 There was something on the **roof**!

It was an alien from outer space
 That was easy to see
 I **couldn't** be **rude**
 So, I asked him in for tea.





4 Read.

writing corner

Quotation marks

In direct speech, we always use **quotation marks** ('...') around the spoken phrases. At the end of these phrases we usually put a **comma** (,) an **exclamation mark** (!) or a **question mark** (?).

e.g. 'Run quickly!' said Maggie.

- 5 Look at the comic strip and the story below. Complete the story with the direct speech from the comic strip. Use question marks, commas, exclamation marks or question marks where necessary.



Last weekend my classmates and I went on a camping trip. The weather was great and we had lots of fun. When we arrived, we all had something to do. (1) 'I'll make a fire,' _____ said Carol. Sandy gave her the matches and they tried to make a fire together. Mike had his fishing rod with him. (2) _____ he said. (3) _____ added Ben. So they went fishing together. In the evening, we all sat around the fire and started telling stories. (4) _____ said Paul. We all agreed and we listened to his story. While he was talking, Jessica got really scared. Suddenly, there was a noise behind the tent. (5) _____ Jessica screamed. (6) _____ she asked. We all started laughing because we knew it was John who was trying to find the torch in his backpack.

1 Read, look and circle.



1 I bought Fay a pair of **sunglasses** / **earrings** for her birthday.



2 The **screen** / **mouse** of this computer is very big.



3 I must get new **keyboards** / **speakers** for my computer.



4 We watched a DVD about **astronauts** / **aliens** last night.



5 When they go to Africa, they'll go on **safari** / **bullfight**.

2 Read and write. Use can / could / may / might.

1 Jim likes reading about planets and making model spaceships. What job might he do?

He may / might / could be an astronaut

2 The buses are on strike and May has to go to work. How might she go?

3 Tom and Mary want to go to the planetarium tomorrow. What do they ask their parents?

4 You see an old lady with a heavy bag and you want to help her. What do you say to her?

5 You want to make a meat pie but you haven't got any eggs. What favour do you ask your brother?

3 Look and write. What present did they buy Kate for her birthday?

1



John bought her a red belt.

2



Mary

3



Helen

4



Jim



4 Read and report what the people said.

Turn off the speakers.

- 1 She told me to turn off
the speakers.

Don't touch the screen.

- 3 _____

Don't eat on the keyboard.

- 2 _____

Download a song.

- 4 _____

5 Report the sentences or write what the people are saying.

- 1 I go to a karate class on Mondays. He said he _____

- 2 We're watching a bullfight. He said they _____

- 3 I make a meat pie on Sundays. She said she _____

- 4 _____ They said they liked burgers.

- 5 _____ She said she was going on safari.

- 6 _____ They said they were going surfing.

6 Task-based activity

A. Work in groups of four. Imagine you won \$300,000. What would you do with the money. Discuss.

buy / house



travel / countries



give / money /
family / friends



buy clothes /
CDs / computer
games etc.



give / money /
poor people



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

If I won \$300,000, I would...

1 Listen and draw lines. There is one example.



Mary

Paul

Fay

Tom

Suzy

William

Tim



2 Listen and write. There is one example.



Planetarium

Expensive?

Free for _____ students

1 Where is it?

next to Tim's _____ school

2 Saw?

the stars, _____ and the moon

3 Open which days?

From _____ to Sunday.

4 Times:

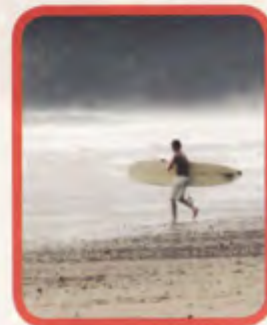
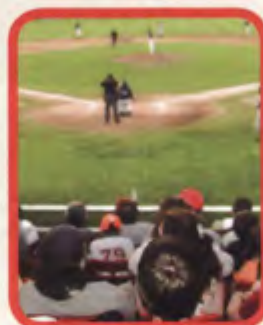
Opens _____ Closes 9 p.m.

5 Phone number:





3 What did each person do on their last holidays? Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example. 

Kate Helen George Catherine Paul and John Fay



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

Example Where did Sam go?



1 What did he do there?



2 What did he buy?



3 What did his mother buy?



4 What animal was there?



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





6 Look and say the differences.



7 Look and tell the story.





Grammar Reference

Lesson 1

Present Simple

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

Present Progressive

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

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



Lesson 2

Past Simple

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

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

Past Simple of 'be'

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

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

Past Progressive

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

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

Lesson 3

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.

Lesson 4

Future 'going to'

Affirmative		Negative
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS
I am going to work	I'm going to work	I am not going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work
He is going to work	He's going to work	He is not going to work
She is going to work	She's going to work	She is not going to work
It is going to work	It's going to work	It is not going to work
We are going to work	We're going to work	We are not going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work
They are going to work	They're going to work	They are not going to work

Questions	Short answers	
Am I going to work?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you going to work?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he going to work?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to work?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to work?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to work?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you going to work?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they going to work?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren'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
hang	hung	hung
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
lend	lent	lent
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



Word list

Lesson 1

by car / bus / train /
plane
get on / to / off/ into
/ out of
Underground

Lesson 2

bored -ing
tired -ing
excited -ing
frightened -ing
shocked -ing
surprised -ing
appear
disappear
enter
ghost

Lesson 3

pass the test
pay money
become ill
hear good/bad news
get a good/bad
mark
get into university
take up a sport.

Lesson 4

take off
land
serve
board
flight attendant
passenger

Lesson 5

from...to
towards
through
over -
up / down
past
into / out of
go straight on
turn left / right
on your..
at...
How do I get to... ?
wall
alien
spaceship

Lesson 6

shy
polite
rude

lazy
active
outgoing

Lesson 9

almost
hit
journey
worry
look forward to
popular

Lesson 10

taste sushi
double-decker bus
pyramids
wild animal
ride a camel

Lesson 11

second
minute
hour
day
week
month
year
decade
century

Lesson 12

science-fiction /
romantic / comedy /
adventure / horror /
animated film

Lesson 13

security guard
police officer
post office
put out
fight
firefighter
uniform

Lesson 14

ground / 1st /
2nd floor, stairs,
escalator
lift
out of order

Lesson 15

bald
moustache
beard
glasses
braces
chubby
thin



fair hair
dark hair

Lesson 19

sprain
cut
burn
bandage
antiseptic cream
plaster
cotton wool
ice

Lesson 20

cloudy
foggy
windy
sunny
raining
snowing

Lesson 21

hang out with
cheer up
get along with
look
can't stand

Lesson 22

peel, fry
pack

wood
glass
steel
plastic

Lesson 23

director
writer
actor
was born
direct
invent
design
discover
screenplay
novel

Lesson 24

mix
paint
brush

Lesson 27

ruin (v)
drop (v)
temperature
decide
unfortunately
brilliant
taste (v)
cover (v)

turn into
audition
fashion designer
compose
premiere

Lesson 28

bonfire
stall
fireworks
festival
parade
costume

Lesson 29

bracelet
a pair of earrings
ring
belt
cap
sunglasses
offer
bring
lend
show
send
tell

Lesson 30

keyboard
speakers
screen

mouse
mouse pad
download

Lesson 31

eagle
gorilla
koala
panda
bull
meat pie
hamburger
rice

Lesson 32

go surfing
bull fight
go on safari
baseball game

Lesson 33

astronaut
spaceship
planet
alien
stars
sun
moon
explore
planetarium

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H.Q. Mitchell

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