

Tim Ward

Grammar Friends 5



OXFORD

Tim Ward

Grammar Friends 5



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in
Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece
Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore
South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of
Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2010

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2010

2014 2013 2012 2011 2010

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,
or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department,
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover
and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and
their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only.
Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 478004 9 (Student's Book)

ISBN: 978 0 19 478016 2 (Pack)

Printed in China

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Illustrations by: Stephen Elford and Andrew Hennessey

Cover image by: Stephen Elford

*The Publishers would also like to thank the following for their kind permission to
reproduce photographs and other copyright material:*

Alamy pp 32 (Shockpix.com/bins), 46 (John Hyde/Alaska Stock LLC/eagle),
54, 78 (Ben Ramos/house), 84 (Pictor International/ImageState/Hollywood),
90 (Kevin Howchin/plane, Kevin Britland/car), 91 (Lebrecht Music and Arts
Library/Shakespeare, Rolf Richardson/Globe Theatre); Getty Images pp 62
(Johner Images/restaurant), 78 (JoSon/Taxi/Henry); Oxford University Press
pp 12, 24, 32 (family, recycling box), 40, 46 (dolphin/fish in water), 62 (chef/
asparagus), 64, 68, 69, 78 (Jamie), 81, 84 (Hollywood Boulevard), 89, 90 (tv);
Photolibary p 32 (Eric Crichton/Garden Picture Library/garden).

Contents

Starter My best friends!	The present simple and continuous The past simple	4
1 Making things	The present perfect (1): ever and never The present perfect (2): for and since	8
2 On the stage	The present perfect or past simple? The present perfect (3): already, yet, just and before	14
3 Carnival!	Comparative and superlative adjectives Too and enough	20
Review 1		26
4 The world around us	The past continuous and the past simple Used to	30
5 The environment	Will and won't The present continuous with future meaning	36
6 Day trip	Be going to for plans and intentions Be going to for making predictions based on what you can see	42
Review 2		48
7 First aid	Reported speech (1) Reported speech (2): said and told and time words	52
8 Our favourite food	First conditional (1): affirmative and negative First conditional (2): questions and short answers	58
9 Possibilities	Modals for possibility: may, might and could Have to	64
Review 3		70
10 Life in the past	Indefinite pronouns Question tags	74
11 Making a film	The passive (1): present simple With and by	80
12 Famous inventions	The passive (2): past simple The passive (3): questions	86
Review 4		92
Grammar reference	Irregular verbs	96



Mum What **are** you **doing**, Ryan? You **normally go out** with Martin, Tommy, Maddy and Beth on Saturdays.

Ryan I'm **talking** to them **right now**, Mum!



Ryan We **always go out** together on **Saturday afternoons**.

The present simple, present continuous and past simple



We use the present simple to talk about habits and routines.

*You **normally go out** with your friends on Saturdays.*

Or things that are always true.

*We **go out** together on Saturday afternoons.*

We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency like **sometimes**, **never**, **usually**, **often**, **most days**.

*I **sometimes play** volleyball in the park.*

We use the present continuous to talk about what we are doing now.

*I'm **talking** to them.*

Or with time expressions like **now**, **right now**, **at the moment**.

*I'm **talking** to them **right now**, Mum!*

We use the past simple to talk about actions that are finished. We often use it with time expressions like **this morning**, **yesterday**, **last year**, **at 10 o'clock**.

*We **went** to the park **yesterday**.*

1 Write the words in the correct order.

1 sometimes / I / with my friends / go swimming
I sometimes go swimming with my friends.

3 shopping / Mum and Dad / are / at the moment

5 usually / she / a blue dress / wears

2 she's / today / a red skirt / wearing

4 every morning / I / to school / walk

6 walking / right now / to the shops / Mum's

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Dad watches (watch) TV most evenings.
- 2 You _____ (play) with your friends most days.
- 3 Grandma and Grandpa _____ (listen) to the radio at the moment.
- 4 She _____ (do) her homework now.
- 5 He _____ (be) in the football team this year.
- 6 Mum _____ (write) an email right now.
- 7 They _____ (have) homework at weekends.
- 8 My sister _____ (stick) pictures in her book at the moment.
- 9 We _____ (go) on a summer holiday every August.
- 10 I _____ (learn) to play tennis in school at the moment.

3 Look at exercise 2. Write sentences. Use the past simple and the time expression.

- 1 yesterday evening
Dad watched TV yesterday evening.
- 2 yesterday

- 3 last night

- 4 at the weekend

- 5 last year

- 6 two hours ago

- 7 last weekend

- 8 this morning

- 9 last year

- 10 this week

4 Look at the table. Circle the correct answer in the sentences below.

The Casey family	Always true	Last night	Now
Dad	is a doctor at the hospital	ate at a restaurant with Mum	opening a parcel
Mum	works as a teacher	ate at a restaurant with Dad	talking to Ryan
Ryan	is a school pupil	watched a DVD	using his computer
Julia	is a school pupil	played with dolls	talking to Dad

- Dad works / is working at the hospital.
- Mum is teaching / teaches at a school.
- Dad opens / 's opening a parcel at the moment.
- Ryan watched / did watch a DVD last night.
- Does Mum talk / Is Mum talking to Ryan right now?
- Did Mum eat / Did Mum ate at a restaurant last night?
- Did Dad watch a DVD last night? No, he didn't. / No, he wasn't.
- Is Ryan a school pupil? Yes, he is. / Yes, is.
- Is Ryan talking / Was Ryan talking to Mum right now?
- Did Dad eat at a restaurant with Mum last night? Yes, they did. / Yes, he did.

5 Write sentences. Use the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple of the verbs in the box.

talk go start listen watch play like visit eat be

- Jack goes to school most days.
- Mum and Dad _____ Chinese food last night.
- Mum _____ a doctor.
- Jenny often _____ with dolls.
- Sally and Mum _____ to Grandma right now.
- Louise _____ her school.
- Eric _____ a DVD at the moment.
- Edward _____ to use a computer three years ago.
- We _____ the adventure park last weekend.
- I _____ to my MP3 player at the moment.

6 Write negative sentences. Use the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple.

1 Mum / not work / right now.

Mum isn't working right now.

2 Ryan / not eat / at a restaurant / last night.

3 Dad / not be / a teacher.

4 Dad / not use / the computer / at the moment.

5 Julia / not watch / a DVD last night.

6 Dad and Mum / not go / to the cinema / last night.

7 Grandpa / not eat / ice cream / at the moment.

8 Dad and Ryan / not wash / the car / last weekend.

7 Write questions and short answers. Use the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple.

1 Ryan / go to school / most days ✓

Does Ryan go to school most days? Yes, he does.

2 Mum / play with dolls / last night ✗

3 be / Dad / at the hospital / last night ✓

4 Julia / play with dolls / at the moment ✗

5 be / Mum / a teacher ✓

6 Ryan / watch / a DVD / right now ✗

7 Grandma and Grandpa / listen to the radio / yesterday ✗

8 Mum and Dad / wash the car / right now ✓

1 Making things

The present perfect (1): *ever* and *never*
The present perfect (2): *for* and *since*



Ryan We've **decided** to build a doll's house for Julia. Dad's **given** us some wood. Have you **brought** the paint, Martin?


Martin Yes, I **have**.



Martin Do you want to help us, Tommy? Have you **ever made** a doll's house?


Tommy No, I **haven't**. I've **never made** anything out of wood!

The present perfect with *ever* and *never*

 We use the present perfect to talk about actions in the past that are still true now.

*We've **decided** to build a doll's house for Julia.*

We make the present perfect affirmative with **have** + past participle. We normally use the short form of **have**, especially in conversation.
*Dad's **given** us some wood.*

 The past participle is usually the same as the past simple form of the verb, but some verbs are irregular. There is a list of common irregular verbs on page 96.

The word **ever** means 'in your life up to now'. We can use it with the question form of the present perfect to ask about a person's life experience.

*Have you **ever made** a doll's house?*

We use **never** in the present perfect to talk about something that we have not done in our life up to now. We always use an affirmative verb with **never**.

*I've **never made** anything out of wood.*

1 Write sentences. Use the present perfect.

- 1 We / decide / to make a doll's house.
We've decided to make a doll's house.
- 2 Ryan / find / a hammer.

- 3 Tommy / measure / the pieces of wood.

- 4 Dad / buy / some paint for the doll's house.

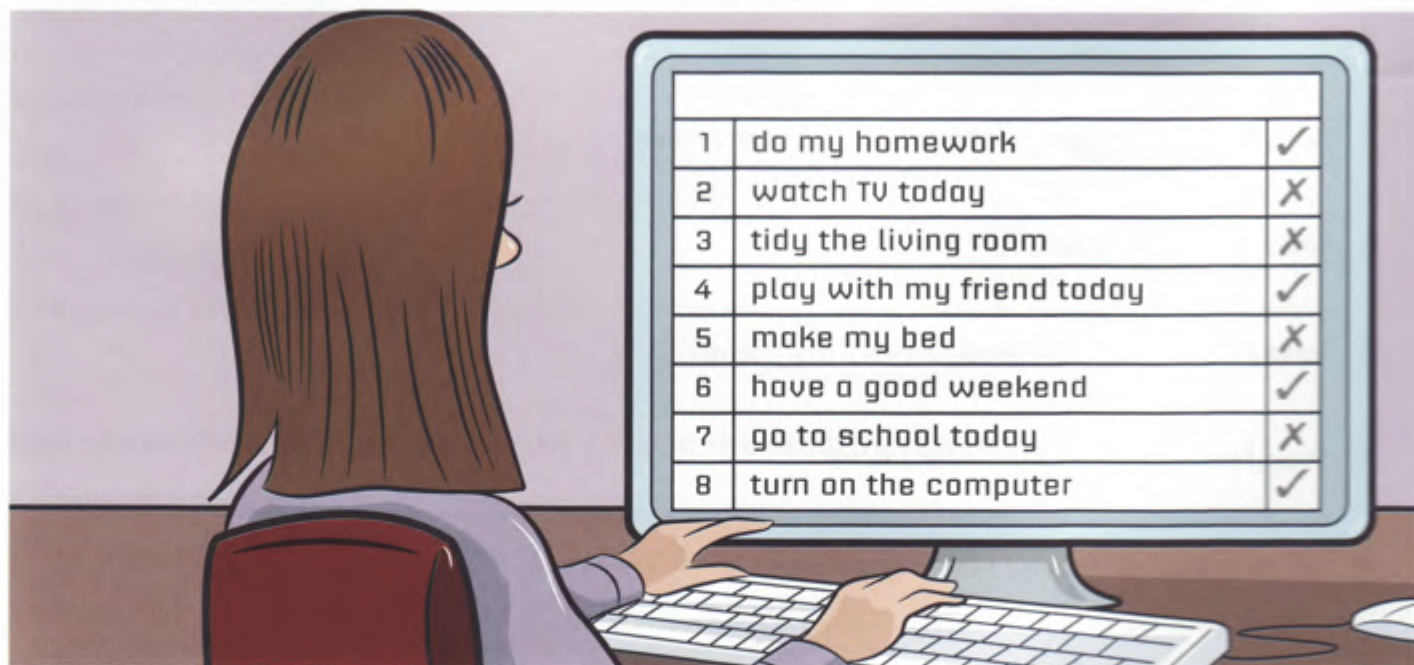
- 5 Martin / paint / the walls.

- 6 Beth / make / a mistake.

- 7 Ryan and his friends / finish / their work.

- 8 The friends / give / the doll's house to Julia.

2 Look at the list. Write sentences with the present perfect.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>I've done my homework.</u> | 2 <u>I haven't watched TV today.</u> |
| 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 8 _____ |

3 Complete the questions and short answers. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Have you eaten (eat) the cake? No, I haven't.
- 2 _____ Tony _____ (lose) his basketball? Yes, he _____.
- 3 _____ we _____ (have) an email from them? Yes, we _____.
- 4 _____ Rob and Amy _____ (see) the film? No, they _____.
- 5 _____ she _____ (build) a sandcastle? Yes, she _____.
- 6 _____ you _____ (find) your football? No, I _____.
- 7 _____ he _____ (turn off) the DVD player? Yes, he _____.
- 8 _____ Caroline _____ (eat) lunch? No, she _____.
- 9 _____ you _____ (give) Mum the door keys? No, I _____.
- 10 _____ you and Mum _____ (call) Grandma to say thank you? Yes, we _____.

4 Write the words in the correct order. Make sentences with **never and questions with **ever**.**

- 1 Louise / has / made / ever / a doll's house
Has Louise ever made a doll's house?
- 2 never / I / have / an elephant / seen

- 3 ever / acted / in a play / you / have

- 4 been / has / to China / Helen / ever

- 5 Billy and Jack / never / visited / an aquarium / have

- 6 argued / with my parents / have / never / I

- 7 have / eaten / Chinese food / never / my friends

- 8 they / swum / in the sea / ever / have

- 9 a film in English / seen / have / you / ever

- 10 we / eaten / have / lemon ice cream / never

5 Write questions with **ever** and short answers. Use the present perfect.



1 Julia / sail a boat?

Has Julia ever sailed a boat?

Yes, she has.

2 Mum and Dad / go to a desert?

No, they haven't.

3 Mum / see a giraffe?

4 Ryan / swim in the sea?

5 Ryan / go to America?

No,

6 Mum / see a polar bear?

No,

7 Mum and Dad / climb a mountain?

8 Ryan / go to Australia?

6 Look at exercise 5. Write sentences. Use **never** in the negative sentences.

1 Julia 's sailed a boat.

2 Mum and Dad have never been to a desert.

3 Mum

4 Ryan

5 Ryan

6 Mum

7 Mum and Dad

8 Ryan



A TOY MUSEUM



Cara White and her dad William have an unusual hobby. They are toy collectors and they are the owners of a toy museum near London, England.

William has been a toy collector **for** more than 20 years. He started collecting toys in 1986 when he bought a teddy. Cara and William have had their museum **since** 2000. They have collected a huge number of toys and lots of people have visited **since** it opened. They have dolls and dolls' houses, teddy bears, trains, books and toys from TV programmes and films. Visitors also bring toys to the museum, and in 2002 Cara and William opened a museum shop.



The present perfect with **for** and **since**



We can use the present perfect with **for** to talk about how long something has lasted.

We use **for** with a period of time. The period of time can be long or short e.g. **20 years, a week, four hours, three minutes.**

*William has been a toy collector **for** more than 20 years.*

This means that William started to collect toys more than 20 years ago and he still collects toys today.

We can use the present perfect with **since** to talk about when something started if it is still happening.

We use **since** with a starting point. The starting point can be any time e.g. **1998, last year, in March, half-past nine.**

*They have had their museum **since** 2000.*

This means that William and Cara started the museum in 2000 and they still have it today.

7 Complete the sentences. Use **for** or **since**.

- William and Cara have had the museum for nearly 10 years.
- William has collected toys _____ 1986.
- Cara's liked collecting toys _____ she was a little girl.
- Large numbers of people have visited every year _____ 2000.
- Visitors from all over the world have brought toys and games to the museum _____ many years.
- The museum has had a shop _____ 2002.
- People have given toys to the museum _____ it opened in 2000.

8 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the present perfect.

1



they / be friends / for

They've been friends for three years.

2



Grandma / be on holiday in Australia / since

3



he / have an MP3 player / for

4



Cathy / like chocolate / since

5



they / live in their house / for

9 Write sentences. Use the present perfect.

1 be / at this school / for / four years

I've been at this school for four years.

3 know / my best friend / for / five years

5 have / my favourite toy / since / last year


2 study / English / since / I was six

4 live / in my house / for / eight years

6 play / volleyball / since / last summer



The present perfect or past simple?

 We use the present perfect to talk about something that happened very recently.
*The lights **have gone down**.*

We also use the present perfect to talk about an action in the past that is still true now.
*I've **been** excited all day.*

We also use the present perfect to talk about events from our life that have happened up to the present time. It doesn't matter when they happened.

*He's **been** in lots of plays.*

We use the past simple to talk about actions that started and finished in the past. We often say when they happened.

*I **saw** Dad act in his first play 20 years ago.*

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 Have you ever seen a play by Shakespeare? ☒
 Have you ever see a play by Shakespeare? ☐

- 3 I saw my first play in 2003. ☐
 I've seen my first play in 2003. ☐

- 5 The actors learnt the script last week. ☐
 The actors have learnt the script last week. ☐

- 2 Have you ever been to the theatre? ☐
 Did you ever been to the theatre? ☐

- 4 She never been to a drama class. ☐
 She's never been to a drama class. ☐

- 6 Yesterday we watched a film at the cinema. ☐
 Yesterday we have watched a film at the cinema. ☐

2 Match 1–5 with a–e.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>d</u> Have you ever been to the theatre? | a Yes, I did. I was a detective. |
| 2 _____ Did you like it when the lights went out? | b Yes, I have. I felt cold. |
| 3 _____ Have you caught flu? | c No, I didn't. I hate the dark! |
| 4 _____ Did you act in the last play? | d Yes, I have. I love watching plays. |
| 5 _____ Have you put your coat on? | e Yes, I have. I feel ill. |

3 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 We 've finished / finished our homework. Can we go outside now?
- 2 When he was / he's been six, he went / he's been to school in New York.
- 3 Amy didn't read / hasn't read the third book in the series yet.
- 4 Have you met / Did you meet the new science teacher?
- 5 I went / 've been to London twice in my life.
- 6 Leo and Fred didn't know / haven't known the answer so they asked their Dad.
- 7 Were you / Have you been at home last Friday morning?
- 8 Have you spoken to Grandpa today? Yes, I did. / Yes, I have.

4 Complete the text. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

Brian is really good at volleyball and he's got lots of friends who play it with him. He ¹ 's known (know) some of them for five years. When Brian ² _____ (meet) his friends, he ³ _____ (not know) how to play. His friends ⁴ _____ (tell) him to go with them to their club and they ⁵ _____ (teach) him how to play. Soon, everyone ⁶ _____ (want) him to be on their team. Now, Brian ⁷ _____ (be) on the team for three years and he ⁸ _____ (play) in lots of matches.

5 Look at exercise 4. Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- 1 Did Brian meet his friends five years ago? Yes, he did.
- 2 Did Brian teach his friends to play volleyball? _____
- 3 Is Brian a good volleyball player? _____
- 4 Has Brian ever played on the team? _____
- 5 Has Brian ever played in any matches? _____



Detective Where were you at twelve o'clock last night?

Suspect You've **already** asked me that question.


Detective And you **haven't answered** it yet.



Suspect I'm nervous. I **haven't talked** to a detective **before**.

Detective Well, you've **just talked** to me, and I'm a detective. So now you **have talked** to a detective.

The present perfect with **already**, **yet**, **just** and **before**

 **Already**, **yet**, **just** and **before** can all mean 'at some time up to now'. We often use them with the present perfect.

We use **yet** to talk about something we expect. It often comes at the end of the sentence. We only use **yet** in questions and negative sentences.

*You haven't answered it **yet**?*

*Have you answered it **yet**?*

Before means 'at any time up to the present'. It often comes at the end of the sentence.

*I haven't talked to a detective **before**.*

We use **already** to say that we are surprised that something has happened sooner than we expected.

*You've **already** asked me that question. OR*
*You've asked me that question **already**.*

Just means 'very close to the time now'. We can use it to talk about something that has happened very recently. The affirmative form is subject + **have/has** + **just** + past participle.

*You've **just** talked to me.*

We form questions with **have/has** + subject + **just** + past participle.

*Have you **just** talked to him?*

6 Circle the correct answers.

- The curtain has just / yet gone up.
- He hasn't played chess **before** / **already**.
- They've **painted just** / just painted the set.
- Have you shown the script to him yet / yet the script to him?
- You haven't given the books to them **just** / yet.
- Have you ever acted **before** / just?

7 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the present perfect.

1 you / go / to America / before / ?

Have you been to America before?

2 you / already / act / in four plays

3 I / see / the film / before

4 I / already / go / to five different countries

5 you / speak / to an English person / before / ?

6 you / eat breakfast / already / ?

7 I / never / act / before

8 they / already / paint / the stage / ?

8 Complete the questions and answers. Use **yet and **just**.**

1 she / meet her new drama teacher

Has she met her new drama teacher yet?

Yes, she's just met her.

2 they / speak to the actors

Yes, _____ to them.

3 she / buy the costumes

Yes, _____ them.

4 the children / paint the stage

Yes, they _____ it.

5 the actors / finish their costumes

Yes, _____ them.

6 she / washed her hair

Yes, _____ it.

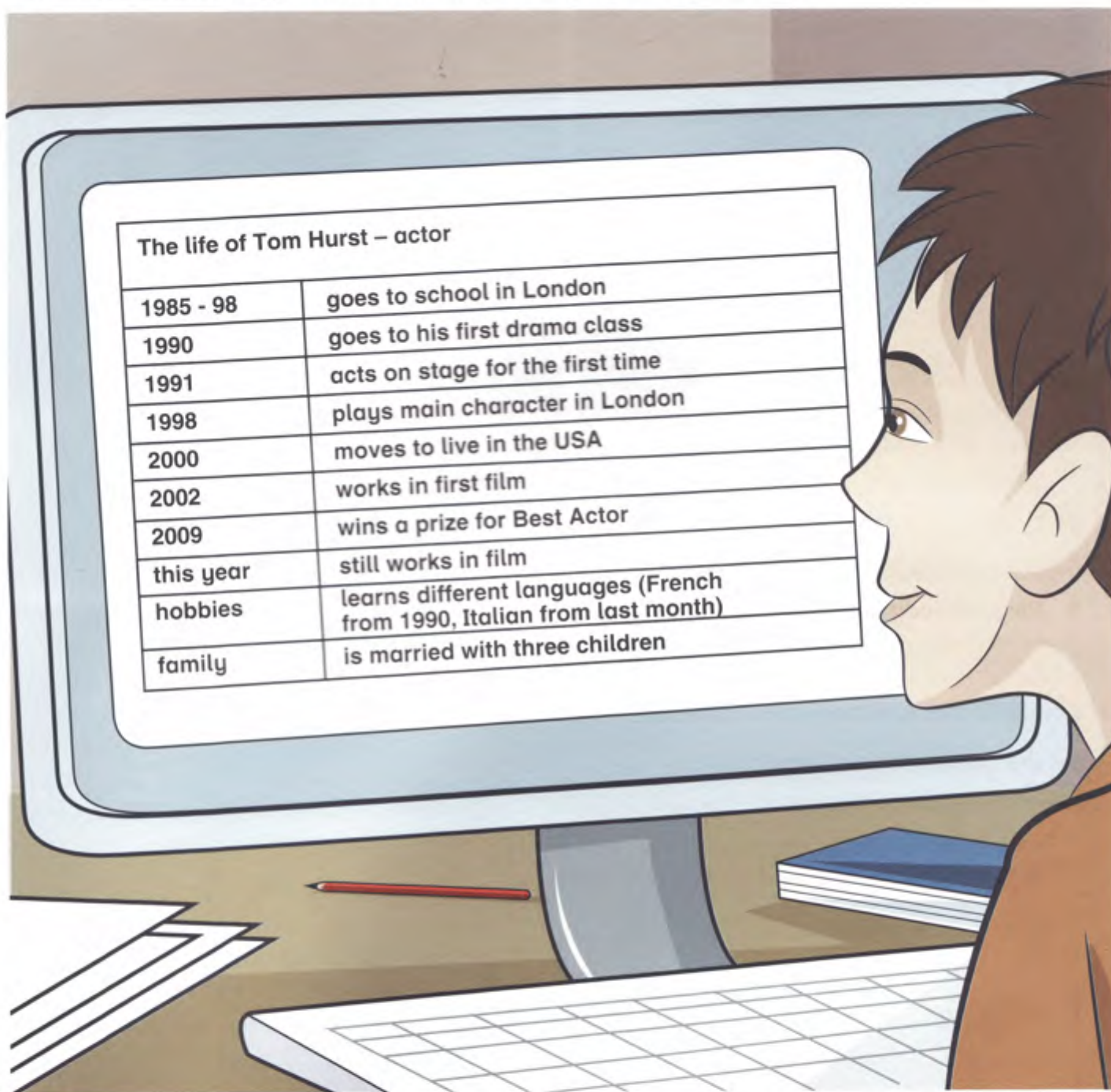
7 they / open the curtains

Yes, they _____.

8 the play / finish

Yes, it _____.

9 Look at the text. Write questions with the present perfect or past simple.



- 1 (Tom / go) Did Tom go to school in London from 1985 to 1998?
- 2 (he / go) _____ to his first drama class in 1990?
- 3 In 1998, (Tom / act) _____ in Paris?
- 4 (he / live) _____ in Spain since 2000?
- 5 (Tom / won) _____ a prize for acting yet?
- 6 (he / start) _____ to learn French in 1990?
- 7 (he / just start) _____ to learn Italian?
- 8 (Tom / have) _____ three children already?

10 Look at exercise 9. Answer the questions.

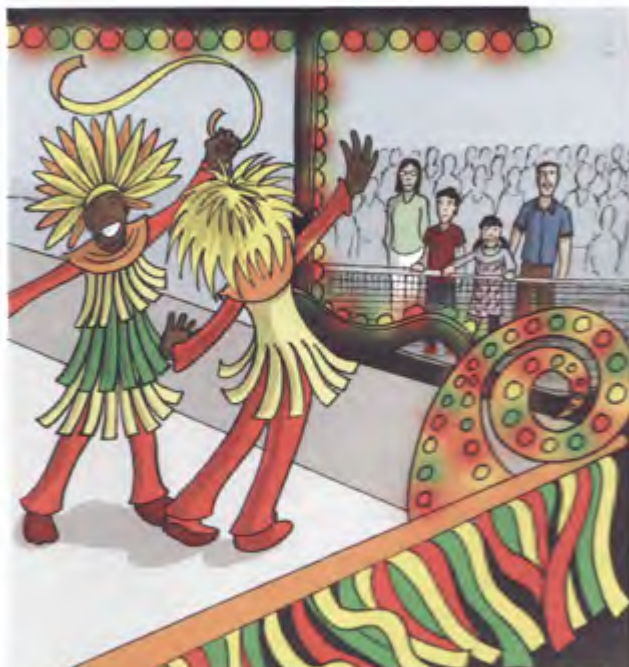
- 1 Yes, he did. He went to school in London from 1985 to 1998.
- 2 _____ to his first drama class in 1990.
- 3 _____ in London in 1998.
- 4 _____ in the USA since 2000.
- 5 _____ a prize for acting in 2009.
- 6 _____ to learn French in 1990.
- 7 _____ to learn Italian last month.
- 8 _____ three children already.

11 Write negative sentences. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

- 1 Andy didn't go (not go) to school in Cairo when he was a child.
- 2 Mandy _____ (not have) French lessons before.
- 3 Kate _____ (never study) Spanish.
- 4 We _____ (not live) in London since 1996.
- 5 Max _____ (not go) to his first painting class in 1989.
- 6 Mum and Dad _____ (not just start) to learn German.
- 7 I _____ (not finish) my homework yet.
- 8 You _____ (not miss) the bus once last week – well done.
- 9 Jamie and Jack _____ (not try) to skateboard before.
- 10 Lily _____ (not take) her mobile phone with her yesterday.

12 Write short answers.

- 1 Has Cara acted in a play before? ✓ Yes, she has.
- 2 Has Ted just had a PE lesson? ✗ _____
- 3 Have you met a famous person before? ✓ _____
- 4 Have you already done any homework today? ✗ _____
- 5 Have they had lunch yet? ✓ _____
- 6 Has Eric played football already today? ✗ _____
- 7 Have you had an English test today? ✓ _____
- 8 Have I asked you to bring your trainers? ✗ _____
- 9 Have they written a letter to the Queen? ✓ _____
- 10 Has Carrie made some bread? ✓ _____



Julia Those decorations are **the most beautiful** in the carnival!

Dad The music's very loud.



Julia I can't believe it. These decorations are **prettier** than the others!

Ryan This band's **as loud as** the last band!

Dad It's **louder**!

Comparative and superlative adjectives



Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives with **than** to compare one person or thing with another.

Short adjectives have one or two syllables. **Loud** has one syllable. **Pretty** has two syllables.

loud → **louder** **pretty** → **prettier**

We don't change the ending of adjectives with three or more syllables. We put **more** before the adjective instead.

*This book is **more interesting** than that book.*

The opposite of **more** is **less**. We use **less** in the same way as **more**.

*That book is **less interesting** than this book.*



Superlative adjectives

We use superlative adjectives to compare a person or thing with a group of other people or things.

loud → **the loudest** **pretty** → **the prettiest**

We don't change the ending of adjectives with three or more syllables. We put **most** before the adjective. **the most beautiful**

The opposite of **the most** is **the least**. We use **the least** in the same way as **the most**.

the least beautiful



As ... as ... and not as ... as ...

If two people or things are equal we use **as ... as ...**. When they are not equal, we say **not as ... as ...**.

*This band's **as loud as** the last band! (Both bands are equally loud.)*

*London is **not as big as** Cairo. (Cairo is bigger.)*

1 Complete the table.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1	thin	thinner	the thinnest
2		prettier	
3			the most interesting
4			the easiest
5		more beautiful	
6	big		
7			the most exciting
8		higher	

2 Look at the table and read the sentences. True or false? Write T or F.

	Price	Beautiful	Safe
streamers 	£3.80	★	✓✓
sparklers 	£4.50	★★	✓
fairy lights 	£6.00	★★★	✓✓
balloons 	£3.00	★★	✓✓✓

- The sparklers are cheaper than the streamers. F
- The balloons are more beautiful than the fairy lights. _____
- The streamers are the least beautiful. _____
- The fairy lights are as cheap as the balloons. _____
- The sparklers aren't as safe as the balloons. _____
- The fairy lights are the most beautiful. _____
- The streamers are the least expensive. _____
- The fairy lights are as safe as the streamers. _____
- The balloons are as safe as the streamers. _____
- The balloons are the most expensive. _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

- The sparklers are cheaper than the fairy lights. (cheap)
- The fairy lights are _____. (expensive)
- The streamers are _____ the fairy lights. (safe)
- The fairy lights are _____. (beautiful)
- The balloons are _____. (expensive)
- The sparklers aren't _____ the balloons. (safe)
- The balloons are _____. (cheap)

4 Rewrite the sentences with the opposite meaning. Use the adjectives in the box.

~~old~~ short happy boring calm big interesting expensive

1 Mr Johnson is the youngest teacher in the school.

Mr Johnson is the oldest teacher in the school.

2 Our classroom is the smallest in the school.

3 Mrs Rogers is the saddest of my teachers.

4 Yasmin is the tallest person in the class.

5 English is the most boring lesson.

6 My art teacher is the most stressed person I know.

7 Volleyball is the most exciting sport at school.

8 A sports car is cheaper than a normal car.

5 Write sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

1 Theo / old / boy / in the class.

Theo's the oldest boy in the class.

2 Birds / beautiful / elephants.

3 My sister / tall / girl / in her class.

4 Geography lessons / long / French lessons.

5 My school / big / in the town.

6 February / short / September.

7 February / short / month of the year.

8 My dad / drives / fast / my mum.

6 Complete the sentences. Use **as ... as ...** or **not as ... as ...**.

clean long curly ~~tall~~ new tall short



- 1 The footballer is as tall as the runner.
- 2 The runner's hair is _____ the basketball player's.
- 3 The basketball player's trainers are _____ the runner's.
- 4 The runner isn't _____ the basketball player.
- 5 The footballer's hair is _____ the runner's.
- 6 The runner's hair isn't _____ the basketball player's.
- 7 The footballer's shorts aren't _____ the basketball player's.

7 Complete the sentences. Use **as ... as ...** or **not as ... as ...**.

- 1 Football is very popular. Rugby is not very popular.
Rugby isn't as popular as football. (popular)
- 2 Footballs cost four pounds. Basketballs also cost four pounds.
Basketballs _____. (cheap)
- 3 Playing chess is safe. Riding a horse is not.
Playing chess _____. (dangerous)
- 4 Football is a very old game. Volleyball is a new game.
Football _____. (new)
- 5 Men run fast. Horses run faster.
Men _____. (fast)
- 6 You can run fast. I can also run fast.
I _____. (fast)

Mother's Day



Mother's Day in England started more than 400 years ago. Young men and women went home once a year to visit their families and show their love for their mothers. Now people celebrate Mother's Day all over the world, including in Greece, Iran, China, Japan and the USA. Sons and daughters usually send a card or some flowers and a present to their mothers.

People who think that flowers are **too** expensive or who haven't got **enough** money to buy a present can make something instead. The ingredients to make a cake, for example, are cheap **enough** for children to buy. Cakes aren't **too** difficult to make and they're good **enough** to give to any mother.

Too and enough



We can use **enough** before nouns or after adjectives. It shows that something is as much as we need.

*There's **enough** cake for everyone.*

*It smells good **enough** to eat!*

We can use **too** before adjectives. It shows that something is more than enough.

*That hat is **too** big for you!*

8 Complete the sentences. Write **too** or **enough**.

- 1 He's too old to be in the team.
- 2 These shoes aren't big _____ for me.
- 3 Are you strong _____ to lift that bag?
- 4 Unfortunately, many rivers are _____ polluted to swim in.
- 5 Those clothes are _____ big for me to wear.
- 6 Is there _____ food for everyone?

9 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

1 the party / is / loud / too

The party is too loud.

3 the lights / bright / are / enough / ?

2 enough / isn't / the room / big

4 the food / is / expensive / too

5 the decorations / too / heavy / are / ?

6 are / balloons / enough / there / ?

7 isn't / there / enough / light

8 is / loud / the music / too / ?

10 Look at the picture. Write sentences with **too** or **enough**.



1 The music / loud.

The music's too loud.

3 The man's stilts / long.

2 The woman's stilts / short.

4 The stage / big.

5 The clown's costume / small.

6 The dancer's costume / big.

7 The microphone / tall.

8 The girl's dress / long.

1 Write the words in the correct order.

1 tidied / my / bedroom / I've

I've tidied my bedroom.

3 sent / Eric's / an email / his friend / to

2 been / she's / never / to / France

4 sister's / been / shopping / my

5 he's / ridden / never / a horse

6 stuck / I've / the photo / in / the album

7 the fridge / put / in / Mum's / a smoothie

8 uncle's / my / a new car / bought

9 never / we've / to England / been

10 seen / I've / that new film

2 Write questions with **ever**. Use the present perfect.

1 your brother / speak to an English person

Has your brother ever spoken to an English person?

2 you / break your arm

3 your Dad / cook dinner for your family

4 you / wear a suit

5 Sally / wake up after 9 o'clock

6 they / use a computer to do their homework

7 your brother / win a trophy

8 you / swim in the sea

3 Look at exercise 2. Write short answers to the questions.

1 ✓ Yes, he has.

2 ✓

3 X

4 ✓

5 X

6 ✓

7 X

8 ✓

4 Write sentences. Use the present perfect with **for** or **since**.

- 1 He – play football – he was a boy.
He's played football since he was a boy.
- 2 My grandpa – be a policeman – more than twenty years.

- 3 I – have a headache – half past nine this morning.

- 4 We – live in this town – 2003.

- 5 My friends – be at this school – five years.

- 6 Dad – know Mum – they were children.

- 7 The TV – be broken – yesterday.

- 8 She – play the piano – a long time.

- 9 I – have my own bedroom – three years.

- 10 You – have that mobile phone – last week.

5 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I finished (finish) my homework an hour ago.
- 2 It _____ (be) cloudy since last week.
- 3 The first man _____ (walk) on the moon in 1969.
- 4 My parents _____ (go) out last night.
- 5 _____ (you ever eat) Indian food?
- 6 _____ (you see) the film on TV last night?
- 7 They _____ (never meet) the new teacher before.
- 8 _____ (you like) reading when you were five?
- 9 I _____ (not eat) any ice cream yesterday.
- 10 How long _____ (you have) that book?

6 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 They've already / yet / before painted the stage.
- 2 Have you done your homework just / never / yet ?
- 3 They've just / ever / before eaten breakfast.
- 4 I've never sent a text message just / already / before .
- 5 They haven't finished the costumes yet / already / before .
- 6 Have they before / yet / just come back from holiday?
- 7 I've before / already / yet tidied my room.
- 8 He hasn't played for the team before / never / just .

7 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect and the words in brackets.

- 1 I cleaned my teeth two minutes ago.
I 've just cleaned my teeth. (just)
- 2 Suzy won a trophy last year.
Suzy _____ (before)
- 3 The holidays started last week.
The holidays _____ (already)
- 4 The programme finished a short time ago.
The programme _____ (just)
- 5 They gave me a present last week.
They _____ (already)
- 6 I read this book last year.
I _____ (before)
- 7 We bought the balloons last week.
We _____ (already)
- 8 We put up the decorations a moment ago.
We _____ (just)

8 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Some people think he's the better / the best footballer in the world.
- 2 Her brother is taller / tall than her.
- 3 Is she friendlier / friendlier than her sister?
- 4 The countryside is more beautiful / beautifuller than the town.
- 5 He's the less generous / least generous person I know.
- 6 This is the most interesting / more interesting book in the library.
- 7 Jasper is the taller / tallest person in our class.
- 8 You do lots of exercise. Are you fitter / fiter than me?

9 Rewrite the sentences. Use **as ... as ...** or **not as ... as ...** and the words in brackets.

- 1 DVDs cost more than books.
Books aren't as expensive as DVDs. (expensive)
- 2 Brian and Tanya are both 11 years old.
Brian _____ (old)
- 3 The River Thames is shorter than the River Nile.
The River Thames _____ (long)
- 4 I weigh 45 kg. My brother weighs 53 kg.
I _____ (heavy)
- 5 The red dress is prettier than the blue dress.
The blue dress _____ (pretty)
- 6 My house has five rooms. Your house has five rooms.
My house _____ (big)
- 7 Football is exciting. Volleyball is exciting.
Football _____ (exciting)
- 8 Jack is 1.30 m tall. Lewis is 1.40 m tall.
Jack _____ (tall)
- 9 The blue car is 2 m wide. The red car is 2 m wide.
The red car _____ (wide)
- 10 That book is interesting. This book is more interesting.
That book _____ (interesting)

10 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

too hot cheap enough loud enough too easy hot enough
too hard too small too loud too expensive big enough

- 1 The lights cost £15! They're too expensive for me!
- 2 These balloons are only £1.50. They're _____ for us to buy two.
- 3 The TV's _____. It's _____ for Grandma to hear it upstairs.
- 4 Amy got a bad mark in the test. It was _____ for her.
- 5 Those trousers fit well. They're _____.
- 6 Those trousers don't fit you. They're _____.
- 7 We all scored 100% in the exam. It was _____.
- 8 It's _____ to play football. It's _____ to go to the beach.



Ryan We **were walking** home when we **found** a bag of rubbish.

Dad I **saw** something good! I **was cycling** home when I **saw** a new house. I think it's an eco home.

The past continuous and the past simple

We often use the past continuous with the past simple. The past continuous talks about a longer action which started first.

*We **were walking** home when we **saw** a bag of rubbish.*

The past simple talks about a short action which happened during the longer action.

*We **were walking** home when we **saw** a bag of rubbish.*

We can make two actions into one sentence by connecting them with **when**.

*I **was cycling** home **when** I **saw** a new house.*

We can make either the past simple or the past continuous part of the sentence into a question. We use the matching short answer.

Were you walking** home when you **saw** a bag of rubbish? **Yes, we were.

When you **were walking** home, **did you see** a bag of rubbish? **Yes, we did.**

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- Mr Smith was driving (drive) home when the storm started.
- I _____ (watch) a DVD on my computer when it stopped working.
- We _____ (travel) on the bus when we saw the new shops.
- What _____ (you do) when the phone rang?
- She _____ (shop) when she lost her purse.
- _____ (you read) a book when your headache started?
- I _____ (walk) outside when it started to rain.
- _____ (you play) football when you hurt your leg?

2 Read the sentences. Tick the action that started first.

- 1 I was watching television when the lights went off.
I was watching television. ☒ The lights went off. ☐
- 2 It was raining when I went out.
It was raining. ☐ I went out. ☐
- 3 We were walking through the town when I saw the new shop.
I saw the new shop. ☐ We were walking through town. ☐
- 4 Mum was shopping when she met an old friend.
Mum was shopping. ☐ She met her old friend. ☐

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I was painting (paint) a picture when my mobile rang (ring).
- 2 George _____ (use) a hammer when he _____ (hit) his hand.
- 3 Penny _____ (help) us when Mum _____ (come) in.
- 4 Mr and Mrs Feathers _____ (get) ready to go out when their son _____ (call).
- 5 We _____ (walk) to school when we _____ (see) her.
- 6 I _____ (watch) TV when Mum and Dad _____ (come) home.
- 7 They _____ (eat) breakfast when I _____ (arrive).
- 8 Dad _____ (sleep) when the play _____ (finish).

4 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

~~do his homework~~ make a poster clean
talk loudly read a book

What were the children doing when the programme started?

- 1 Ryan was doing his homework.
- 2 Julia _____
- 3 Tommy _____
- 4 Maddy and Beth _____
- 5 Martin _____





An eco home

From the outside, Simon and Alice's house looks normal. But on the inside it's very different – their Mum and Dad have changed it since they moved in. Why? They wanted to help the environment and waste less energy. Also the energy bills **used to** be expensive and they wanted to save money.

These are some of the changes they've made: Simon and Alice's family **used to** use a lot of electricity. Now they get energy from solar panels on the roof. They **used to** throw a lot of rubbish away. Now they recycle lots of rubbish.

The old owner of the house **didn't use to** grow vegetables. Now there are fruit trees and vegetables growing in the garden.



Used to

We use **used to** to describe past situations or habits. These actions or habits are finished. We do not do them any more.

*The energy bills **used to** be expensive.*

We use **used to** + base form to make the affirmative form.

*We **used to** spend a lot of money.*

We use **didn't + use to** + base form to make the negative form.

*The old owner **didn't use to** look after the garden.*

We make questions with **did** + subject + **use to** + base form. We make short answers with **did** or **didn't**.

*Did they **use to** use a lot of energy?
Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.*

5 Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 Mum used to go to a drama club.

Mum goes to a drama club now. ☐

Mum doesn't go to a drama club now. ☒

3 People used to drop a lot of rubbish in the park.

People drop a lot of rubbish in the park now. ☐

People don't drop a lot of rubbish in the park now. ☐

2 Dad didn't use to be a policeman.

In the past, Dad was a policeman. ☐

In the past, Dad wasn't a policeman. ☐

4 I used to drink a lot of fruit juice.

In the past, I drank a lot of fruit juice. ☐

I drink a lot of fruit juice now. ☐

6 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 a I ride a bike now.
- 2 _____ Grandma's hair is grey.
- 3 _____ We go to France for our holidays.
- 4 _____ My uncle had an exciting job.
- 5 _____ When Grandpa was young he did a lot of sport.
- 6 _____ My brother keeps his bedroom tidy now.

- a I used to walk everywhere.
- b He used to be a pilot.
- c It used to be black.
- d He used to be very healthy.
- e It used to be untidy.
- f We used to go to Spain.

7 Complete the sentences. Use words from the box and **used to**.

~~drive the car~~ come from fossil fuels watch TV drink coffee
drop rubbish do no exercise eat meat be more animals

- 1 Dad takes the bus to work now. Dad used to drive the car _____
- 2 Mum drinks tea now. Mum _____
- 3 We have salad for dinner now. We _____
- 4 The park is very clean now. People _____
- 5 Our town has a wind farm now. All the energy _____
- 6 The park doesn't have many wild animals now. There _____
- 7 We play a lot of sport now. We _____
- 8 I read a lot now. I _____

8 Look at the underlined sentences in exercise 7. Write negative sentences.

- 1 Dad didn't use to take the bus to work. _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

9 Write questions and short answers. Use *used to*.

1 Mr Thompson / drive a car ✓

Did Mr Thompson use to drive a car? Yes, he did.

2 the children / drink orange juice ✗

3 we / eat cheese ✓

4 the swimming pool / be clean ✓

5 Cathy / have long hair ✗

6 the zoo / have lots of animals ✗

7 Max and Jack / play lots of tennis ✓

8 you / watch TV every day ✗

10 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions. Use *use to* or *used to*.

1 they / eat lots of fruit?

Did they use to eat lots of fruit?

2 he / play basketball / every day.

3 you / not / read books.

4 I / live in the city.

5 she / recycle rubbish?

6 we / take the bus / to the supermarket?

7 they / walk / to school.

8 you / not / study hard.

11 Look at the picture of the Casey family two years ago. Write sentences with **used to** or **didn't use to**.



- 1 They / have a TV. They didn't use to have a TV.
- 2 Mum / wear glasses. _____
- 3 The children / have any homework. _____
- 4 The Casey family / have a garden. _____
- 5 Dad / do lots of sport. _____
- 6 The town / be polluted. _____
- 7 Julia / read books. _____
- 8 They / recycle rubbish. _____
- 9 Ryan / eat fruit. _____

12 Answer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.

When you were five years old ...

- 1 ... did you use to like school? _____
- 2 ... did you use to tidy your own room? _____
- 3 ... did you use to watch DVDs? _____
- 4 ... did you use to play with dolls? _____
- 5 ... did you use to eat fruit? _____
- 6 ... did you use to like drawing pictures? _____

5 The environment

Will and won't
The present continuous with future meaning



Ryan Do you think the earth **will** be a better place in the future?
Mrs Casey Yes, it **will**. The streets **will** be cleaner.

Ryan What **will** we do differently?
Mr Casey We **won't** drive big cars that use lots of energy and we'll recycle more glass and plastic.

Will and won't

We can use **will** to talk about the future to make predictions. A prediction is something we think will happen. We use the base form of the verb after **will**.

*The streets **will** be cleaner.*

We often use the contracted form **'ll** after pronouns.

We'll recycle more glass and plastic.

We use the subject + **won't** + base form to make the negative.

*We **won't** drive a big car.*

We use **will** + subject + base form to make questions. In affirmative short answers, we always use the full form **will**.

***Will** we do anything differently?
Yes, we **will**. OR No, we **won't**.*

1 Complete the text. Use 'll, will or won't.

In the future ...

... we won't use so much energy. Mum
2 stop driving the car to work and
instead she 3 walk. Dad
4 grow more vegetables in the
garden. My friends and I 5 throw
bottles away – instead we 6 recycle
them. I 7 print my emails – that way
I 8 save paper.



2 Complete the sentences. Use subject pronouns, 'll and a phrase from the box.

Ryan



Now



In ten years' time

Martin



Now



In ten years' time

Tommy



Now



In ten years' time

Beth



Now



In ten years' time

Maddy



Now



In ten years' time

Julia



Now



In ten years' time

like reading books live in a big house ~~wear a suit~~ be an actor go to university make bracelets

- 1 Ryan wears jeans. In ten years' time he'll wear a suit.
- 2 Martin goes to school. In ten years' time _____.
- 3 Tommy goes to drama class. In ten years' time _____.
- 4 Beth lives in a small house. In ten years' time _____.
- 5 Maddy paints pictures. In ten years' time _____.
- 6 Julia likes watching TV. In ten years' time _____.

3 Look at exercise 2. Write questions and short answers.

In ten years' time...

- 1 Julia / like reading books Will Julia like reading books? Yes, she will.
- 2 Ryan / wear jeans _____
- 3 Martin / go to university _____
- 4 Tommy / be an actor _____
- 5 Beth / live in a small house _____
- 6 Maddy / paint pictures _____

4 Look at the pictures. Write questions and short answers.



1 car / use / cleaner fuel / use

Will cars use cleaner fuel? Yes, they will.

2 more people / ride / bicycles

3 people / drop / litter

4 people / recycle / their rubbish

5 shops / sell / healthier food

6 the town / use / wind energy

7 the air / be / less polluted

8 the streets / be / cleaner

5 Look at exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1 Cars will use cleaner fuel.

3 People _____

5 Shops _____

7 The air _____

2 More people _____

4 People _____

6 The town _____

8 The streets _____

6 Write questions 1–10 and answers a–j. Match 1–10 with a–j.

- 1 j How / people / get to work How will people get to work?
 - 2 _____ Where / energy / come from _____
 - 3 _____ there be / more buses _____
 - 4 _____ people / look after / the environment _____
 - 5 _____ people / recycle / more rubbish _____
 - 6 _____ what / people / do / at weekends _____
 - 7 _____ people / eat / lots of fast food _____
 - 8 _____ birds / live / in the trees _____
 - 9 _____ the sea / be / cleaner _____
 - 10 _____ the fish in the sea / be / ill _____
- a People / exercise / much more / at weekends _____
 - b Energy / come from / wind farms _____
 - c Yes / the sea / be / less polluted _____
 - d Yes / birds / return / to the trees _____
 - e Yes / people / look after / environment _____
 - f Yes / they / recycle / bottles _____
 - g No / the fish in the sea / be / healthier _____
 - h No / they / eat / healthy food _____
 - i Yes / there / be / lots of buses _____
 - j They / get to work / by bicycle They'll get to work by bicycle.

7 Answer the questions about yourself. Use short answers.

- 1 Will you have homework tonight? _____
- 2 Will you do sport tomorrow? _____
- 3 Will you be at school in a month's time? _____
- 4 Will you watch a DVD tonight? _____
- 5 Will you buy an MP3 player this year? _____
- 6 Will you use a computer this evening? _____
- 7 Will you go home by bus after school? _____
- 8 Will you have a holiday soon? _____
- 9 Will your Mum cook your dinner this evening? _____
- 10 Will you go to bed early tonight? _____

Eco holidays

Holidays are good for you!
This year, all these people
plan to have holidays that
protect the environment.


We're going on
a walking holiday.

We're riding our
bikes from home
to our uncle's house.

He lives more than
400 kilometres away!

We aren't flying – we're
travelling to Germany by train.

The present continuous with future meaning

 We can use the present continuous to talk about things we have arranged to do in the future.
We use it most commonly for personal plans.

We aren't flying. We're going on a walking holiday. We're riding our bikes.

8 Circle the present continuous verbs that are about the future. Write the base forms below.

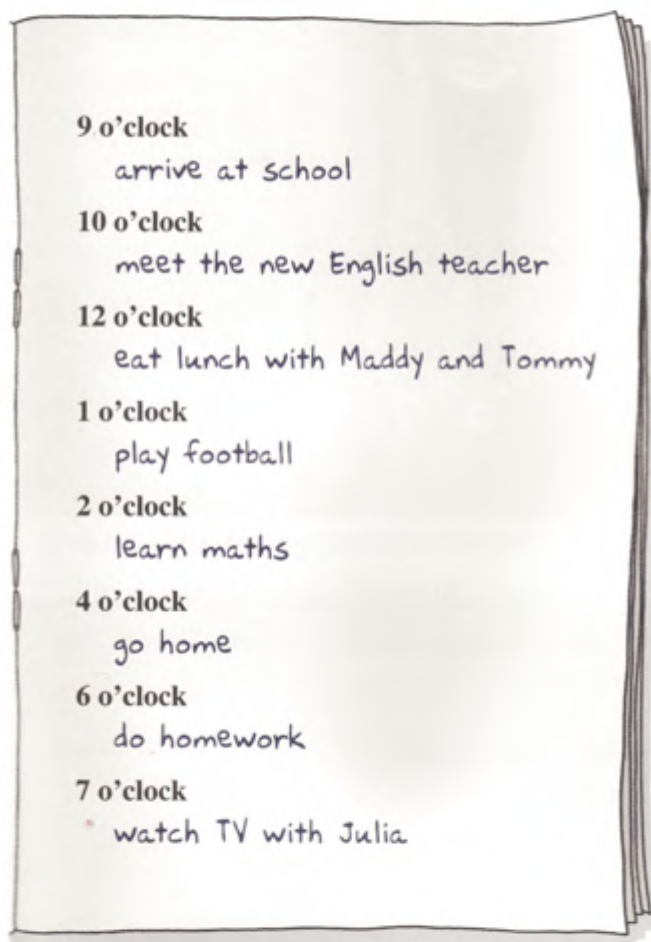
I'm William. I'm twelve and I'm a pupil at Fenton School. I'm studying all the usual subjects: English, maths, history, and so on. We're going on our holiday next week and we're doing something different. My Dad and I are travelling to my grandma's house, but we aren't driving by car. It usually takes us an hour to get to my grandma's house. Next week it will take us longer because we're walking there. I like walking and so does my dad. We're leaving our house at 8 o'clock in the morning. We're walking all day, but I'm not giving up!

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>go</u> | 2 _____ | 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ | 7 _____ | 8 _____ |

9 Complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous and the verbs in brackets.

Ryan What ¹ are you doing (you do) this evening?
 Tommy Martin and I ² _____ (watch) a film. What about you?
 Ryan I ³ _____ (stay) at home.
 Tommy ⁴ _____ (you do) your homework?
 Ryan Yes, ⁵ _____. Where ⁶ _____ (you eat) after the film?
 Tommy We ⁷ _____ (not go) to a restaurant.
 We ⁸ _____ (have) dinner at my house.

10 Look at Ryan's diary. Write questions with present continuous.



- 1 What / do / 9 o'clock
What's Ryan doing at 9 o'clock?
- 2 Who / meet / at 10 o'clock

- 3 When / eat lunch

- 4 What / do / 1 o'clock

- 5 What / learn / 2 o'clock

- 6 When / go / home

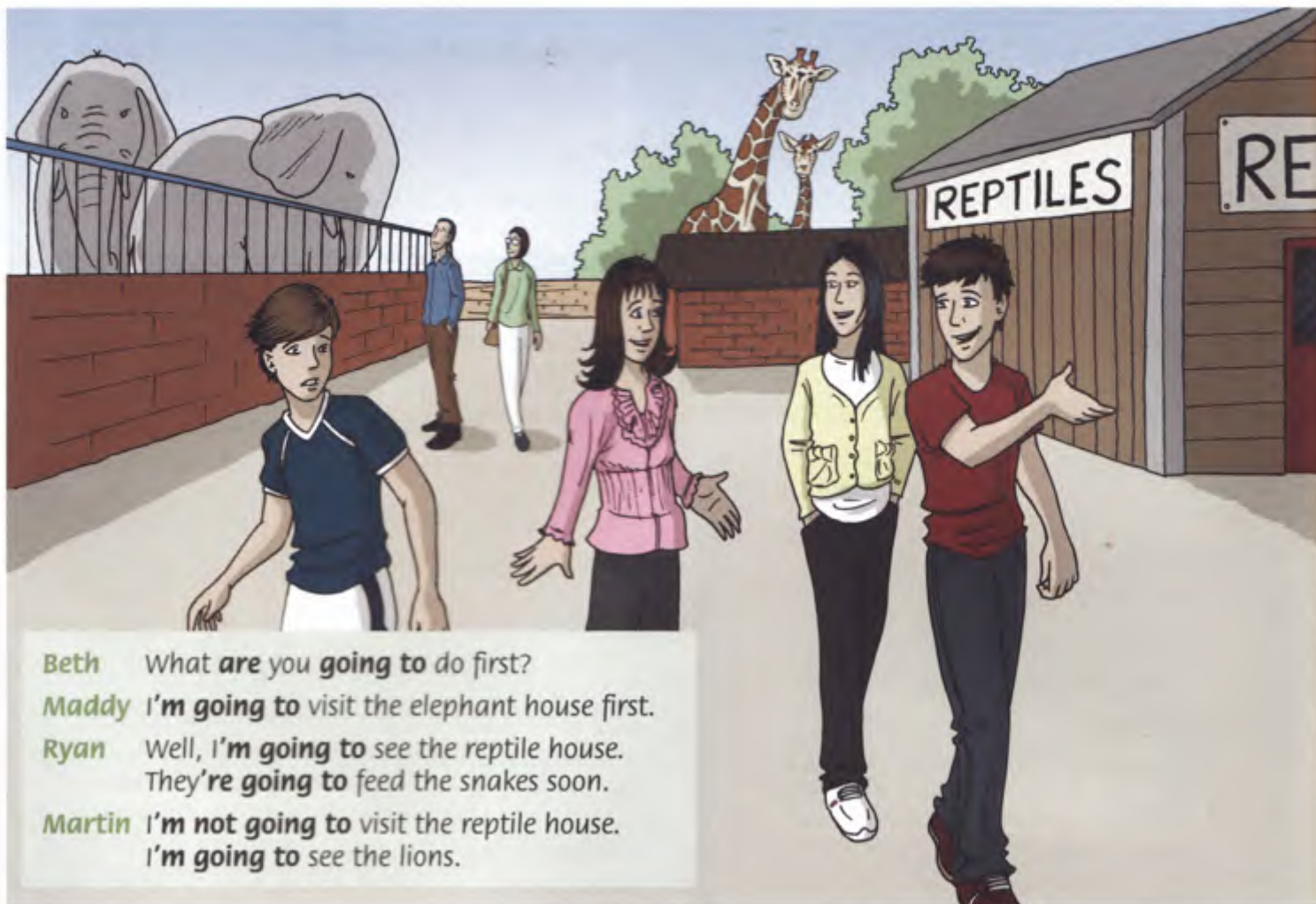
- 7 When / do his homework

- 8 What / do / 7 o'clock

- 9 Who / watch TV with

Look at exercise 10. Write the answers to the questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>He's arriving at school.</u> | 2 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 9 _____ | |



Be going to for plans and intentions

We can use **be going to** to talk about plans or intentions. We have already decided what to do.
I'm going to visit the elephant house. I'm going to see the reptile house first.

We use **be going to** + base form. We often use the contracted forms **'m**, **'re** and **'s** in the affirmative and negative but not in questions.

They're going to feed the snakes soon.

And I'm not going to visit the reptile house.

What are you going to do first?

We don't use contractions in affirmative short answers with **be going to**.

Are you going to visit the reptile house first? Yes, we are.

1 Look at the picture. Write **R** if it is Ryan's plan and **M** if it is Martin's plan.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I'm going to visit the reptile house. <u>R</u> | 2 I'm going to see the lions. _____ |
| 3 I'm going to learn what reptiles eat. _____ | 4 I'm not going to see the lions. _____ |
| 5 I'm not going to see the snakes. _____ | 6 I'm not going to visit the reptile house. _____ |

2 Read and circle the correct answer.

- 1 I'm go to / going to look at the monkey house.
- 2 Are you going to / going visit the aquarium?
- 3 We aren't going to meeting up / meet up at the lion enclosure.
- 4 Are / 'Re you going to work on your snake project today?
- 5 She not go / isn't going to look at the aviary.
- 6 Are they going to take / going to taking photographs in the reptile house?
- 7 I'm going to / I go to help the elephant keeper later.
- 8 Are you going to eat / going to eating lunch in the picnic area? No, I not / I'm not.

3 Complete the sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Are you going to watch (you watch) the DVD with me later?
- 2 Alison and Leo _____ (eat) with us tonight.
- 3 I _____ (not eat) any chips next week.
- 4 We _____ (help) Mum in the house tonight.
- 5 _____ (they make) a doll's house later?
- 6 I _____ (not take) an umbrella to the park.
- 7 _____ (you speak) to the teacher later?
- 8 We _____ (not play) computer games tonight.

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use be going to.

- 1 I've decided to play football tonight.
I'm going to play football tonight.
- 2 We plan to clean the house later.

- 3 Lewis and Ethan have decided to watch a film at the weekend.

- 4 They plan to make a cake for Dad's birthday.

- 5 Fred plans not to have a burger for lunch.

- 6 We plan not to drop litter in the park.

- 7 Cara and Harriet have decided not to visit the museum on Saturday.

5 Write questions. Use be going to.

- 1 Oscar / surf
Is Oscar going to surf _____ the Internet this evening?
- 2 Linda / be
_____ a doctor when she grows up?
- 3 Andrea and Marion / play
_____ on the beach this summer?
- 4 Fin / learn
_____ Russian?
- 5 Seb / buy
_____ some new trousers?
- 6 Judy / see
_____ a play tonight?

6 Look at exercise 5. Write short answers.

- 1 ✓ Yes, he is. _____
- 2 X _____
- 3 ✓ _____
- 4 X _____
- 5 ✓ _____
- 6 ✓ _____

7 What are you going to do this evening? Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 watch TV _____
- 2 help my Mum _____
- 3 do my homework _____
- 4 use the computer _____
- 5 play in the park _____
- 6 meet my friends _____
- 7 eat pizza _____
- 8 see my Grandma _____
- 9 eat dinner at my friend's house _____
- 10 wash the car with my Dad _____

8 Write questions with *be going to*.

1 What / Mum / do / on Monday

What's Mum going to do on Monday?

2 What / the family / do / on Tuesday

3 How / Dad / travel to Newcastle / on Wednesday

4 What kind of food / Mum and Dad / eat / on Thursday

5 Where / Ryan / go / on Friday

6 Who / Julia / visit / on Friday

9 Look at the timetable. Write short answers to the questions in exercise 8.

	Dad	Mum	Ryan	Julia
Monday		buy clothes for Ryan and Julia		
Tuesday	go to the theatre			
Wednesday	travel by train to Newcastle			
Thursday	have dinner in a Chinese restaurant			
Friday			go to Martin's party	visit Grandma and Grandpa

1 Mum's going to buy clothes for Ryan and Julia.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

The World of Animals



The dolphin's **going to** eat the fish. Dolphins need to eat a lot of fish to stay healthy and strong.



The eagle's **going to** catch the fish. Eagles have very sharp claws on their feet to catch food with.

Be going to for making predictions based on what you see



We can also use **be going to** to predict the future, based on present evidence. We see something now that makes us think a particular thing will happen in the future.

Now

The keeper is throwing fish to the dolphins.

The eagle's flying towards the fish.

Future

*The dolphins **are going to** eat the fish.*

*The eagle's **going to** catch the fish.*

10 Match sentences 1–8 with predictions a–h.

- 1 h They've got a football.
- 2 ____ Dad looks tired.
- 3 ____ There are black clouds in the sky.
- 4 ____ This programme's boring.
- 5 ____ Mum's cooking.
- 6 ____ This dress is expensive.
- 7 ____ He's dirty after playing in the garden.
- 8 ____ There aren't any clouds.

- a It's going to rain.
- b She isn't going to buy it.
- c He's going to have a shower.
- d He's going to sit down.
- e It isn't going to rain.
- f We're going to have dinner.
- g She's going to turn off the TV.
- h They're going to play football.

11 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with **be going to** and the words in the box.

~~take a photo~~ eat an ice cream take Martin's banana wash the elephant
drink a cup of tea call his dad buy a postcard look at the zebras



- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 Ryan <u>'s going to take a photo.</u> | 2 Mr Casey _____ |
| 3 Mrs Casey _____ | 4 The zoo keeper _____ |
| 5 Julia _____ | 6 Tommy _____ |
| 7 The monkey _____ | 8 Beth and Maddy _____ |

12 Look at exercise 11. Write questions and short answers.

- Ryan / take a photo
Is Ryan going to take a photo? Yes, he is.
- Mr Casey / look at the zebras

- Mrs Casey / buy a postcard

- the zoo keeper / wash the elephant

- Julia / take Martin's banana

- Tommy / call his Dad

- the monkey / eat an ice cream

- Beth and Maddy / drink a cup of tea

1 Write sentences. Use the past continuous.



When the phone rang, ...

1 I / watch TV

I was watching TV.

2 my mum / cook dinner

3 my brother / do his homework

4 my sister / play with her toys

5 my dad / work in the garden

6 my grandparents / play chess

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 I was picking (pick) up litter in the park when it started (start) to rain.

2 When she _____ (make) dinner, the telephone _____ (ring).

3 We _____ (shop) in the city when we _____ (see) Max.

4 He _____ (read) a book when the lights _____ (go) off.

5 They _____ (swim) in the sea when they _____ (see) a shark.

6 Annie _____ (run) along the road when she _____ (fall) over.

3 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the past continuous or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 What were you doing (you do) when the film started (start)?

2 Where _____ (he go) when he _____ (meet) you?

3 When the teacher _____ (come) in, _____ (you look) out of the window.

4 When he _____ (do) his homework on the computer, it _____ (stop) working.

5 _____ (it rain) when you _____ (meet) them?

6 When they _____ (travel), _____ (they become) ill?

- 4 Rewrite the sentences so the meaning is the same. Use **used to**, a verb from the sentence and a word or phrase from the box.

less everywhere dirty more rain more petrol less alternative energy colder a lot of litter

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 People don't drop a lot of litter now.
People <u>used to drop a lot of litter.</u> | 2 Cars use less petrol now.
Cars _____ |
| 3 People travel more now.
People _____ | 4 There is more alternative energy now.
There _____ |
| 5 Winters in England are hotter now.
Winters in England _____ | 6 There is less rain in Southern Europe now.
There _____ |
| 7 Parks are clean now.
Parks _____ | 8 My dad doesn't drive everywhere now.
My dad _____ |

- 5 Write sentences. Use **will** or **won't**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 My aunt / travel / to India / next year.
<u>My aunt will travel to India next year.</u> | 2 The flight / take / ten hours.
_____ |
| 3 She / not have / a lot of luggage.
_____ | 4 She / take / a camera.
_____ |
| 5 She / visit / lots of places.
_____ | 6 The weather / be / good.
_____ |
| 7 It / not rain.
_____ | 8 She / send / me a postcard.
_____ |

- 6 Look at exercise 5. Write questions and short answers.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 <u>Will my aunt travel to India next year? Yes, she will.</u> | _____ |
| 2 _____ | _____ |
| 3 _____ | _____ |
| 4 _____ | _____ |
| 5 _____ | _____ |
| 6 _____ | _____ |
| 7 _____ | _____ |
| 8 _____ | _____ |

7 Complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Jasper What play ¹ are the children doing (the children do) next week?

Toby ² _____ (they put) on a play about recycling.

Jasper ³ _____ (you go)?

Toby Yes, I ⁴ _____. ⁵ _____ (you come) with me?

Jasper Yes, but on Wednesday some friends and I ⁶ _____ (go) to the cinema.

Toby That's OK. On Wednesday I ⁷ _____ (play) football for the school team.

Jasper ⁸ _____ (you do) anything on Thursday?

Toby No, I ⁹ _____. Let's go then. I ¹⁰ _____ (finish) music practice at half past five, so we can meet at six o'clock.

8 Compete the sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1 Many people are going to change (change) the way they live.

2 They _____ (help) protect the environment.

3 My friends _____ (recycle) plastic and glass bottles.

4 We _____ (tidy up) litter in the park.

5 My mum _____ (buy) healthy food.

6 My dad _____ (walk) to work.

7 We _____ (grow) vegetables in the garden.

8 The family _____ (use) less energy.

9 Look at exercise 8. Complete the negative sentences. Use be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1 They aren't going to waste (not waste) water.

2 We _____ (not pollute) the environment.

3 My friends _____ (not throw away) plastic and glass bottles.

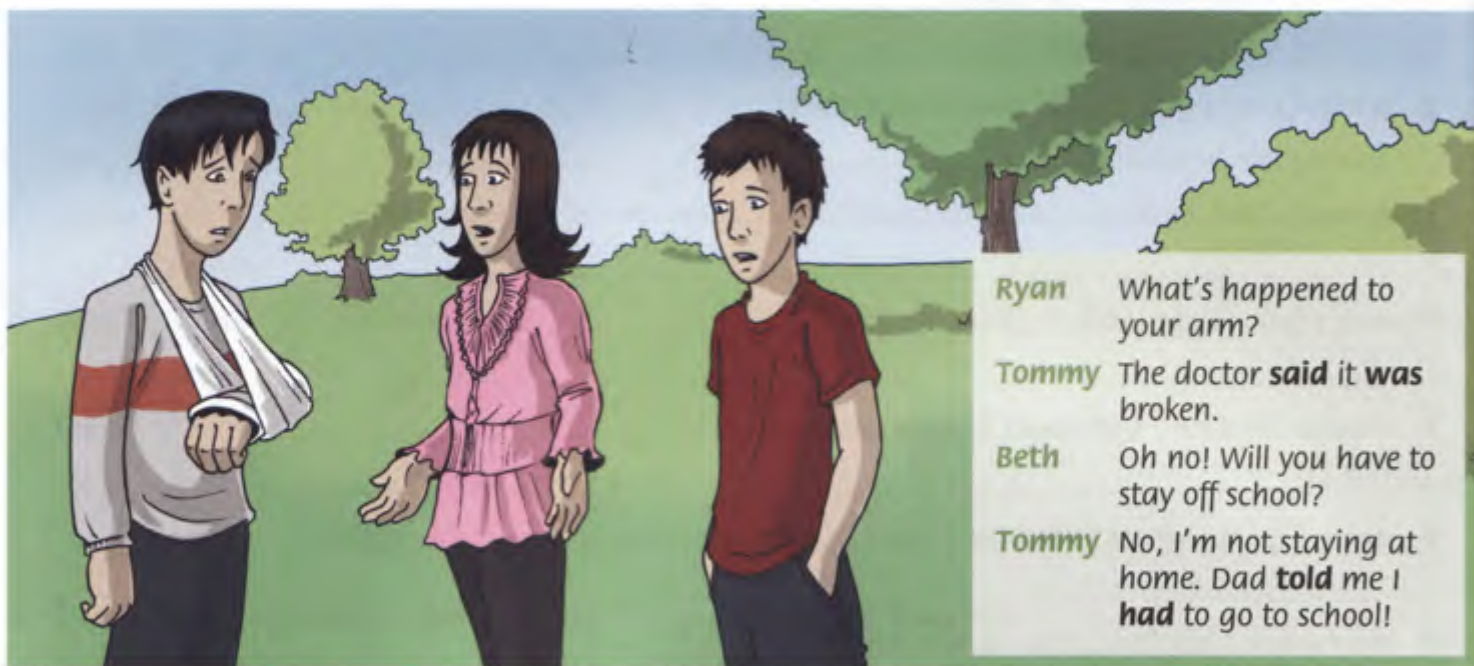
4 They _____ (not drop) litter in the park.

5 My mum _____ (not eat) unhealthy food.

6 My dad _____ (not drive) to work.

7 We _____ (not buy) vegetables from the supermarket.

8 The family _____ (not use) as much energy.



Reported speech

Sometimes we want to tell somebody what another person said. We call this reported speech. We can report another person's words or our own words.

We usually change the tense of the verb from the present to the past, like this:
present simple → past simple present continuous → past continuous

Direct speech

It's broken.

I'm not staying at home.

Reported speech

*The doctor said it **was** broken.*

*Tommy said he **wasn't** staying at home.*

In reported speech we usually need to change the pronoun.

You have to go to school. → *Dad told me I had to go to school.*

1 Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

1 Who felt ill?

The nurse ☐

The girl ☒



2 Who said, 'I feel ill'?

The nurse ☐

The girl ☐

3 Who was hungry?

The boy ☐

Grandpa ☐



4 Who said, 'I'm hungry'?

The boy ☐

Grandpa ☐

2 Circle the correct answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 There's some juice.
She said there is / was some juice. | 2 I haven't got a headache.
He said he doesn't / didn't have a headache. |
| 3 We're visiting Jess.
They said they visited / were visiting Jess. | 4 I'm doing my homework.
She said she was doing / did her homework. |
| 5 It's nice.
They said it is / was nice. | 6 I'm not ill!
He said he wasn't / isn't ill. |

3 Change the reported speech to direct speech.

- The teacher said she loved teaching.
I love teaching.
- Billy said he liked playing football.

- Mr Elliott said he didn't like watching football on TV.

- Grandma and Grandpa said they weren't listening to the radio.

- Milly said she didn't surf the Internet very often.

- Jamie said he was going to France.

- Amy said she was going to a restaurant.

- Mrs Clarke said she had to go to the office.

4 Complete the reported speech sentences. Use information from the box.

The train is very late. The food's coming. I often travel to the rainforest.
I invent machines. I need some bandages. I like English best.

- The waitress said the food was coming.
- The doctor said he _____
- The professor said he _____
- The pupil said she _____
- The explorer said he _____
- The passenger said _____

Shawston News

Swimming pool closed

Shawston swimming pool was closed after a young swimmer had an accident during a school visit last week.

Fiona Thompson, aged 13, hurt her head when she dived to the bottom of the pool. Her swimming teacher looked after her and gave first aid before the ambulance arrived to take Fiona to hospital.

Fiona **told me** she was resting in hospital and **said** she was happy about going home the next day. Fiona's Mum and Dad **told me** they were grateful to the teacher who helped her. Head teacher of Fiona's school, Oliver Macdonald, **said** the accident showed how important it was to have first aid training.

By Steven Ross



Said and told and time words in reported speech

Said and told

We can use both **said** and **told** in reported speech. We use **said** if we do not say who the person was talking to.

*Fiona **said** she was resting in hospital.*

We use **told** when we mention who the person was talking to. We usually put a name or an object pronoun after **tell**.

*Fiona **told Steven Ross** she was resting in hospital. Fiona **told me** she was resting in hospital.*

Remember the object pronouns are **me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them**.

Time words in reported speech

When we use reported speech, time words also change.

Direct speech *Fiona said, 'I'm happy about going home **tomorrow**'.*

Reported speech *Fiona said she was happy about going home **the next day**.*

Direct speech

tonight
today
this week/month/year/evening
tomorrow
next week/month/year
now

Reported speech

that night
that day
that week/month/year/evening
the next day
the next week/month/year
then.

5 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 The doctor **said** / **told** reporters Fiona was well.
- 2 Fiona **said** / **told** she was planning to go swimming again soon.
- 3 I **told** / **said** her she was very lucky.
- 4 The manager **told** / **said** the swimming pool was open again.
- 5 Fiona **said** / **told** she wanted to go back to school soon.
- 6 Fiona's mum and dad **told** / **said** Fiona she had to stay in bed.

6 Complete the sentences. Write **said or **told**.**

- 1 Tanya told me she was watching a film that evening.
- 2 Zoe _____ the weather was too bad to go out.
- 3 Our parents _____ us we were going on holiday.
- 4 The teacher _____ Lily her homework was very good.
- 5 She _____ she was going out later.
- 6 They _____ they weren't hungry yet.
- 7 Dad _____ Dora was ill.
- 8 Mum _____ Edward he looked better.

7 Complete the sentences. Change the tense and use the right time words.

- 1 There's no more work today.
He said there was no more work that day.
- 2 The programme is on tonight.
She said _____
- 3 The train is leaving now.
The man said _____
- 4 It's a hot summer this year.
The TV announcer said _____
- 5 I'm going home next week.
Helen said _____
- 6 The sun's out now.
Dad said _____

8 Read the sentences. Complete the table.

- 1 Mum told me to give the cake to her.
- 2 Jack said Toby was faster than him.
- 3 Oscar told me the teacher gave him a good mark for homework.
- 4 Suzy's mum told Ted he played football better than Billy.
- 5 Harry said Billy was talking to him.
- 6 Frank and Jason told Gary he was better at English than them.
- 7 You told me I was playing well.
- 8 Rob said Jasper was going to play football with him.

	Speaker	Listener	Direct speech
1	Mum	me	Give the cake to me.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

9 Read the text. Write direct speech sentences.

A day with an ambulance driver

I wanted to find out what it is like to be an ambulance driver, so last Tuesday I went to speak to Gary Chapman. ¹ Gary said he normally got up at 7 o'clock, but ² he was getting up at half past four every morning that week. ³ Gary told me it was busy that day. ⁴ He said he was tired, but ⁵ he was going to sleep well that night. ⁶ He said he liked helping people and ⁷ he told me he loved his job. ⁸ I told him I thought I wanted to be an ambulance driver!

- 1 I normally get up at 7 o'clock.
- 3 _____
- 5 _____
- 7 _____

- 2 _____
- 4 _____
- 6 _____
- 8 _____

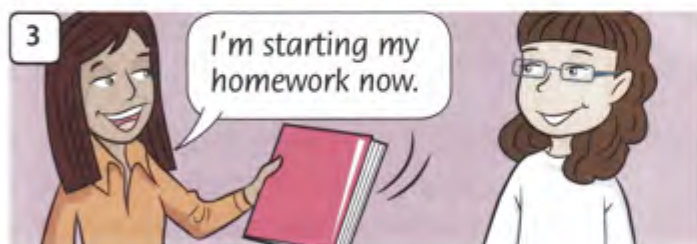
10 Write sentences with reported speech.



Lewis said he was going to play for the
football team the next week.



Tanya and Helen _____



Milly told Becky _____



Becky _____



Toby _____



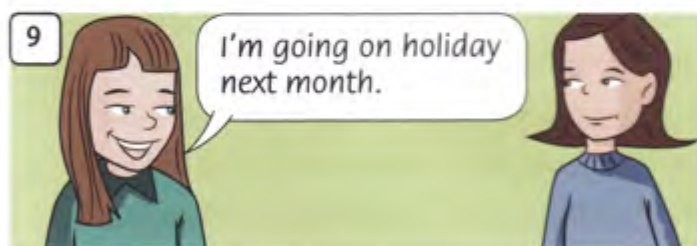
Max _____ Toby _____



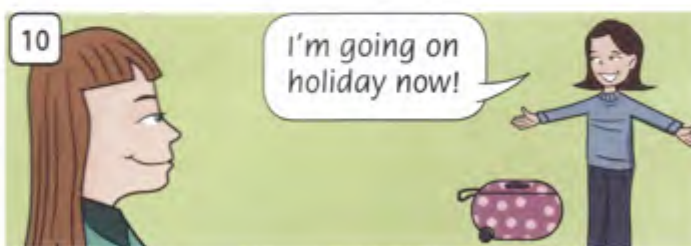
George _____ Jason _____



Jason _____



Suzy _____ Heidi _____



Heidi _____

8 Our favourite food

First conditional




Tommy It's Ryan's birthday today. **If we buy** some biscuits, we'll **have** something to take to his party this afternoon.

Beth Ready-made biscuits are full of sugar and additives. **If we take** a home-made fruit cake, we **won't** have to eat unhealthy food.

Maddy Good idea. We'll **have** time to make a cake **if we go** home now.

First conditional

 We use the first conditional to talk about things that will happen in the future. We use it when one action depends on another action.

If we buy these biscuits, we'll have something to take to his party this afternoon.

A first conditional sentence has two parts (called clauses). We use a present tense verb in the **if**-clause and **will** or **won't** + base form in the **will/won't**-clause.

if-clause

If we buy some biscuits,

will/won't-clause

we'll have something to take to his party this afternoon.

We can also put the **will/won't**-clause first.

will/won't-clause

We'll have time to make a cake

if-clause

if we go home now.

When the **if**-clause is first, we add a comma. When the **will/won't**-clause is first, we don't add a comma.

If we go home now, we'll have time to make a cake.

We'll have time to make a cake if we go home now.

1 Underline the **if**-clauses.

Healthy children eat healthy food

If you eat healthy food, you will be strong and have lots of energy. Healthy food doesn't have much sugar, salt or fat and it isn't made with additives. If you eat well, you won't get ill very often and if you have lots of fruit and vegetables every day, you'll get all the vitamins you need to grow. But you'll get tired easily if you eat too much junk food, and if you're tired, you won't do as well at school.

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 f If you eat healthy food,
- 2 _____ If you go to bed late,
- 3 _____ If you break a leg,
- 4 _____ If you don't eat too much sugar,
- 5 _____ If you want to be a good footballer,
- 6 _____ If you don't listen to your teacher,

- a you won't learn quickly.
- b you won't get up early.
- c you won't have to go to school!
- d you'll have to play a lot of football.
- e your teeth will stay healthy.
- f you'll have lots of energy.

3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 They'll go by train if the car isn't working / won't be working.
- 2 If you don't go to the cinema, you **won't** / don't see the film.
- 3 If you add too much salt, the food **will taste** / is tasting bad.
- 4 If my sister wants to, **we** / we'll go to the park.
- 5 The holiday will be great if **the weather will be** / the weather's good.
- 6 If Tony doesn't play for the team, **he'll be** / he's being unhappy.
- 7 We won't go shopping if you **won't** / don't want to.
- 8 We'll go outside if **it isn't** / it won't be raining.

4 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use words in the box.

play football work in the garden eat ice cream build a tree house go running go swimming

If it's sunny at the weekend, ...

- 1 Ryan will go swimming.
- 2 Martin _____
- 3 Beth and Maddy _____
- 4 Tommy _____
- 5 Mr Casey _____
- 6 Mrs Casey _____



If it rains at the weekend, ...

- 7 Ryan won't go swimming.
- 8 Martin _____
- 9 Beth and Maddy _____
- 10 Tommy _____
- 11 Mr Casey _____
- 12 Mrs Casey _____



5 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If we help (help) Mum make the cake, she 'll be (be) happy.
- 2 Gemma _____ (buy) an apple if she _____ (go) shopping.
- 3 If you _____ (add) lots of sugar, the cake _____ (be) unhealthy.
- 4 The cake _____ (taste) good if you _____ (use) enough fruit.
- 5 If you _____ (buy) ready-made cakes, there _____ (be) lots of additives.
- 6 If you _____ (add) enough salt, the bread _____ (taste) good.
- 7 Plants _____ (grow) quickly if there _____ (be) lots of rain.
- 8 Children _____ (be) healthy if they _____ (eat) enough vegetables and fruit.

6 Look at exercise 4. Write sentences. Make both clauses negative.

- 1 If we don't help Mum make the cake, she won't be happy.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

7 Write the words in the correct order to make first conditional sentences.

- 1 you / not do your homework / if / you / not learn quickly
If _____
- 2 Sidney / he / play football every day / be a better player / if
Sidney _____
- 3 have more energy / you / if / eat healthy food / you
If _____
- 4 buy a new MP3 player / if / save her pocket money / she / Polly
If _____
- 5 if / she / go to London for a week / learn some English words / Sally
Sally _____
- 6 your brother / if / you / do your homework for you / not get good test results
You _____

10 Write the words in the correct order to make questions with **be going to**.

- 1 are / you / to / what / do / going
What are you going to do?
- 2 tonight / are / you / play / going / football / to

- 3 to them / are / going / speak / to / you

- 4 why / going / you / aren't / buy / to / that CD

- 5 the insect house / visit / we / to / going / are

- 6 going / meet / where / we / are / to

- 7 are / when / see / they / to / going / the play

- 8 Seb / buy / a new bicycle / is / to / going

11 Read the statements and write sentences. Use **be going to** and words from the box.

buy some balloons paint a picture go to the cinema ~~be a footballer~~
visit the reptile house study languages cycle in France

- 1 My son is really good at football.
My son 's going to be a footballer.
- 2 They've decided to go on an eco holiday.
They _____
- 3 Sidney and Alison are interested in snakes.
Sidney and Alison _____
- 4 Polly really likes learning English and French.
Polly _____
- 5 We've decided to decorate the room for the party.
We _____
- 6 My cousin wants to watch a film.
She _____
- 7 Penny's bought some paints.
She _____

8 Look at the chart. Complete the first conditional sentences.



My plans

help with housework



1 have some pocket money

2 go to the cinema

not go to the cinema

3 not have time to do his homework

6 have time to do his homework

4 get a bad mark in the test

7 get a good mark in the test

5 Mum and Dad will be unhappy

8 Mum and Dad will be happy



1 If Theo helps with the housework, he'll have some pocket money.

2 If Theo has some pocket money, he'll go to the cinema.

3 If Theo goes to the cinema, _____

4 If Theo doesn't have time to do his homework, _____

5 If Theo gets a bad mark in the test, _____

6 If Theo doesn't go to the cinema, _____

7 If Theo has time to do his homework, _____

8 If Theo gets a good mark in the test, _____

An interview with TV chef ANTON LE GASTON

Q: Anton, you travel all over the world for your TV programme. Where are you going next?

A: Next week I'm going to England and then to the USA and Canada.

Q: That's a lot of travel. What **will you do if you get** tired?


A: Oh, I'll make my TV show as usual. A chef has to work hard every day!

Q: What about ingredients? **If you go shopping** in supermarkets, **will you find** what you need?

A: No, I won't. Next week in London, I'll try to buy lots of fresh, healthy food if I can find some farmers. I know one farmer who grows the best asparagus in the country!



First conditional questions

 We usually make questions in the first conditional by changing the **will/won't**-clause. The **if**-clause stays the same.

if-clause

will/won't-clause

If you go shopping in supermarkets,

will you find what you need?

We can also put the **will/won't**-clause first.

will/won't-clause

if-clause

Short answers

Will you go to sleep

if you get tired?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

We don't use contractions in questions or affirmative short answers.

9 Write first conditional questions. Use the words in the same order.

- 1 Mr Thompson / leave the school / if / he / get a new job

Will Mr Thompson leave the school if he gets a new job?

- 2 if / it rain / we / go to the park

- 3 they / go / to the cinema / if / they / not have homework

- 4 if / I eat / enough vitamins / I become healthier

- 5 if / it not be sunny / this weekend / they go to the beach

- 6 where / you go / if / the weather be good

- 7 what / you do / if / you get up early

- 8 how / Dad get to work / if / the car not be working

10 Complete the first conditional questions. Write short answers.

- 1 Martin / go to the library / buy a book X

If Martin goes to the library, will he buy a book? No, he won't.

- 2 Beth / go shopping / buy some DVDs ✓

Will Beth buy some DVDs if she goes shopping? Yes, she will.

- 3 Julia / go to the party / have a good time X

If _____

- 4 it rain / Tommy and Martin / go to football practice X

If _____

- 5 Tommy / go to football practice / see a film X

Will _____

- 6 Maddy / eat healthy food / be healthy and strong ✓

If _____

- 7 Dad / watch a film / fall asleep X

Will _____

- 8 Mum and Dad / buy us presents / we be good ✓

Will _____


Ryan Tommy's a really good skateboarder!

Maddy Yes, he is. I think he **might** win the competition!

Martin He **could** become a famous sportsman one day.



May, might and could

 **May, might and could** are modal verbs. We use them to talk about things that are possible now or in the future.

*He **might** win! He **could** become a famous sportsman.*

There is no important difference between the use of these three modals.

*It **may** rain. = It **might** rain. = It **could** rain.*

We don't need to add an 's' to the third person form of modal verbs. We use them like this:

Affirmative

modal verb + base form

*It **might** rain.*

Negative

modal verb + **not** + base form

*It **might not** rain.*

We can also use **may, might** and **could** with the first conditional to talk about things that are possible in the future. If the first action happens, the second action is possible.

*If you do lots of running, you **could** win the race.*

Use **will** and **won't** about to talk about things that will be true in the future. If the first action happens, the second action will happen.

*If you do lots of running, you **will** be very healthy.*

1 Read the text and circle the modal verbs.



Hi! My name's Sally Megson. I'm 10 and I go to school, and my hobbies are drawing and painting. I think I'm quite good at art, and next year I may study art at a special art school. The school is a long way from my home so I might have to take the bus to get there. I could be better at art if I had more time to practise, and my art teacher says I may win an award for my drawings when I'm older. I might not win it this year, but things could be different next year!

2 Match situations 1–8 with modal verb sentences a–h.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>e</u> I feel ill. | a There may be a test next week. |
| 2 _____ It's cold. | b I could get some new ones. |
| 3 _____ Olly wants to be more healthy. | c They might get some new players. |
| 4 _____ They're doing a lot of homework. | d It may be hotter tomorrow. |
| 5 _____ The team's lost every game this year. | e I might go to the doctor. |
| 6 _____ These trainers are too small for me. | f He might start doing more sport. |

3 Write the words in the correct order.

- I / play / the school team / may / for
I may play for the school team.
- next Saturday / not / might / go swimming / we
We _____
- the goalkeeper / could / catch / the football
The goalkeeper _____
- might / learn / to swim / I / next year
I _____
- he / may / a good player / not / be
He _____
- could / choose / the captain / a new team
The captain _____
- a new captain / next year / not / the team / might / have
The team _____
- my dad / start / may / next year / running
My dad _____

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the modal verbs in brackets.

- We'll go to France next year. (might)
We might go to France next year.
- I'll run more in summer. (could)

- I won't get 100% in the maths test. (may not)

- I'll read two books in a day this year. (might)

- Dad won't play football every day. (might not)

5 Look at the pictures. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.



If we go to Italy, ...

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 ... we could see some wild animals. <u>F</u> | 2 ... we might take our bicycles. _____ |
| 3 ... we may eat ice cream. _____ | 4 ... we could stay in a tent. _____ |
| 5 ... we might learn Italian. _____ | 6 ... it might rain. _____ |
| 7 ... we might eat a lot of cheese. _____ | 8 ... we may travel by plane. _____ |

6 Look at the picture of France in exercise 5. Write sentences with the words in the box and **may**, **might**, **may not** or **might not**.

~~go to the mountains~~ be sunny go walking eat lots of pasta
learn French fly stay in a hotel see some wild animals

If we go to France, ...

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 <u>we might go to the mountains.</u> | 2 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 8 _____ |

7 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we'll / may not play outside.
- 2 Edward and Jamie could / won't go to the cinema if their mum took them.
- 3 We may / 'll go to the park. We'll decide tomorrow.
- 4 If the school is closed today, we might / may not have to go to school tomorrow.
- 5 Poppy's clever. She'll / might not do well in the test.
- 6 Mum and Dad won't / might be pleased if I don't tidy my room.
- 7 Jason might / couldn't do well in the test.
- 8 They might not / will help us if we don't help them.

8 Look at the pictures. Write sentences about yourself. Use might, might not, will or won't.

eat more fruit go jogging swim more watch less TV get a new bike eat less fast food

Next year ...













Footballers have to work hard!

Ahmed plays football in England. Duncan Brown asked him some questions.

D: Ahmed, you've been playing football in England for five years. **Did you have to work hard** to get there?

A: **Yes, I did!** It was very hard. I **had to practise** every day.

D: **Do you still have to practise** every day?


A: I **don't have to play** every day, but I **have to stay** healthy.

D: Yes, footballers **have to be** very strong. **Do you have to eat** special food?

A: I **didn't have to eat** special food when I was younger, but I do now. We **have to eat** lots of good, healthy food because we **have to be** strong and fast.



Have to

 We use **have to** + base form to talk about something someone must do.
*We **have to eat** healthy food. I **had to practise** every day.*

We use subject + **did/do** + **not** + **have to** + base form to talk about something that isn't or wasn't necessary.

*I **don't have to play** every day. I **didn't have to eat** special food when I was younger.*

We make questions from **do/did** + subject + **have to** + base form. Short answers are in the same tense as the question.

*Do you **have to eat** special food? Yes, we do. / No, we don't.*

*Did you **have to work** hard to get there? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.*

9 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 you / help your mum / with the housework / have to
You have to help your mum with the housework.


2 Molly and Bella / have to / study hard

3 George / last week / had to / go to the doctor

4 Olly / do / a lot of homework / had to

5 the boys / get up / had to / early

10 Complete the negative sentences. Use **have to**.



Age 7–15

Ahmed played for his school football team. He didn't travel much.

Age 16–19

Ahmed lived with his family and he travelled 50 km every day to play football for a local team. He played in a match every weekend.

Age 20

Ahmed moved to England to play football.

Now

Ahmed trains four days a week and plays twice a week. He eats healthy food (no pizza or burgers) and goes to bed early before every match. He lives near the stadium.

- 1 Ahmed didn't have to travel (travel) much when he was 15.
- 2 (eat) special food when he was 16.
- 3 (live) in England when he was 18.
- 4 (practise) every day now.
- 5 (play) football three times a week now.
- 6 (travel) 50 km every day to practise now.

11 Look at exercise 10. Write questions with **have to**.

- 1 Did Ahmed have to travel (travel) 50 km every day to train when he was 16?
- 2 (eat) special food when he was 19?
- 3 (play) football every day when he was 19?
- 4 (practise) every day of the week now?
- 5 (eat) burgers now?
- 6 (go to bed) early before matches now?

12 Look at exercise 11. Write short answers.

- 1 Yes, he did.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

1 Change the reported speech to direct speech. Change the pronouns if necessary.

- 1 Alex said it was going to snow.

It's going to snow.

- 2 She said the man was waiting to see the doctor.

- 3 They said the train was late.

- 4 He said it was time to change the bandages.

- 5 Mum said she liked the film.

- 6 They said they were going to buy a first aid kit.

- 7 Tanya said she was making a smoothie.

- 8 Toby and Oscar said they wanted to go out to play.

2 Change the direct speech to reported speech. Change the pronouns and time words.

- 1 Her arm is broken.

The doctor said her arm was broken.

- 2 I'm cooking chicken for dinner tonight.

She said _____

- 4 We're going on holiday next week.

Suzy and Amy said _____

- 5 Our bags are heavy.

They said _____

- 6 I'm going to the zoo this afternoon.

You said _____

- 7 I don't like the cake today.

Rob said _____

- 8 It isn't going to rain tomorrow.

Emma said _____

3 Complete the sentences. Write said or told.

- 1 You said you had a headache.
- 2 You _____ the doctor your throat was sore.
- 3 They _____ the film was great.
- 4 They _____ her they were going to the party.
- 5 We _____ we wanted to go cycling again tomorrow.
- 6 The teacher _____ them they were learning very quickly.
- 7 He hasn't _____ us his phone number.
- 8 You _____ you were on holiday when the shopping centre opened.

4 Complete the first conditional sentences.

- 1 you play lots of sport – you be healthier
If you play lots of sport, you'll be healthier.
You 'll be healthier if you play lots of sport.
- 2 they eat healthy food – they have lots of energy
If they _____
They _____
- 3 you hurt your foot – the doctor put on a bandage
If you _____
The doctor _____
- 4 the students work hard – the students get good test results
If the students _____
The students _____
- 5 the players practise a lot – the team win
If the players _____
The team _____
- 6 we drop less litter – the park be much nicer
If we _____
The park _____
- 7 he not work hard – he not pass the test
If he _____
He _____
- 8 they eat lots of pizza – they be tired
If they _____
They _____

5 Correct the first conditional sentences.

- 1 If it rains they stay inside.
If it rains, they'll stay inside.
- 2 If you will be nice to me, we'll be friends.

- 3 If I play for the team, I'm doing my best.

- 4 You won't learn quickly if you'll not listen to your teacher.

- 5 If you get up early, you are having a longer day.

- 6 We won't watch the film if the DVD player not works.

- 7 The food will be better if the cook will put in less sugar.

- 8 They won't get good marks if they won't do the homework.

- 9 If I'll save my money, I'll buy a new computer game.

- 10 If I go to the park, I'll saw my friends.

6 Complete the first conditional questions.

- 1 Will we go (we go) out if the weather is (be) good?
- 2 If she _____ (not eat) well, _____ (she get) ill?
- 3 _____ (you buy) a CD if you _____ (go) to the shop?
- 4 If the computer _____ (stop) working, _____ (you buy) another one?
- 5 _____ (you eat) lots of burgers if you _____ (want) to have lots of energy?
- 6 If you _____ (not go) home, _____ (you come) to the café with us?
- 7 _____ (we have) a picnic if the weather _____ (be) good?
- 8 If I _____ (not go), _____ (you stay) at home with me?
- 9 _____ (Mum and Dad be) happy if I get good grades at school?
Yes, _____.
- 10 You _____ (stay) healthy if you _____ (not eat) lots of fast food.

7 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the words in brackets and a phrase from the box.

be a doctor repair cars become sportsmen go to New York study Spanish be a zoo keeper



(may) Milly may study Spanish.



(could) Gary and Jamie _____



(might) Jenny _____



(might) Amy and Clare _____



(could) Jasper _____



(may) Gary _____

8 Complete the questions. Use **have to**. Complete the short answers.

- 1 Do footballers have to eat a lot of food? Yes, they do.
- 2 _____ you _____ study German when you were at school? No, I _____.
- 3 _____ they _____ stay at home at the weekend because they were ill?
Yes, _____.
- 4 _____ Dad _____ study hard when he was at school? Yes, _____.
- 5 _____ Dad sometimes _____ work late? Yes, _____.
- 6 _____ they _____ practise a lot? Yes, _____.
- 7 When you were younger, _____ you _____ do lots of homework. No, I _____.
- 8 _____ you normally _____ do the cooking at home? No, I _____.



Mum Everyone's got a ticket.
Dad What would you like to see first?
Ryan I'd like to see **something** about life in ancient Rome.
Julia I don't mind. I'm interested in **everything** to do with history.
Maddy Is there **anything** from ancient Egypt?

Indefinite pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns to talk about people, things and places that we don't name. We use indefinite pronouns with **some**, **every** and **no** in affirmative sentences.

Everyone's got a ticket. No one's missing. I'd like to see something about life in ancient Rome.

We use indefinite pronouns with **any** in negative sentences and questions.

Is there anything from ancient Egypt? I haven't seen anything as interesting as this before.

	Affirmative sentences			Negative sentences and questions
Places	somewhere	everywhere	nowhere	anywhere
Things	something	everything	nothing	anything
People	someone	everyone	no one	anyone

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 Has anyone been to this museum? ☒
 Has anything been to this museum? ☐

3 Anyone saw the carvings. ☐
 No one saw the carvings. ☐

5 I've looked everywhere for the statues. ☐
 I've looked somewhere for the statues. ☐

2 We couldn't see Max everywhere. ☐
 We couldn't see Max anywhere. ☐

4 We're all here – anyone's missing. ☐
 We're all here – no one's missing. ☐

6 Was there anyone at the park? ☐
 Was there everyone at the park? ☐

2 Look at the picture. Match 1–8 with a–h.



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <u>a</u> There are flowers | a everywhere. |
| 2 _____ There aren't any pictures | b happy. |
| 3 _____ Everyone's | c unhappy. |
| 4 _____ There's nowhere | d under the table. |
| 5 _____ There's someone | e anywhere. |
| 6 _____ No one's | f on the table. |
| 7 _____ There's nothing | g to sit. |
| 8 _____ There's something | h behind the door. |

3 Write answers to the questions. Use **No one**, **Nothing** or **Nowhere**.

- What's behind the door? Nothing. That room is empty.
- Who's in that room? _____. Everybody's here.
- Where's Eric going? _____. He's staying here.
- Who's got the tickets? _____. We have to buy them.
- Where are you going this evening? _____. I'm going to stay at home.
- What have you got for lunch? _____. I'm going to buy some sandwiches.

4 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

- 1 There isn't any thing to do here.
- 2 No _____ has been to the new museum yet.
- 3 Museums are some _____ for people to go in the holidays.
- 4 Is there any _____ to see in that room?
- 5 I'm thirsty. Let's get some _____ to drink in the café.
- 6 You can't buy a souvenir – no _____ is working in the museum shop today.
- 7 We're carrying our coats because we couldn't find any _____ to leave them.
- 8 I really like the museum. Every _____ you look there are interesting things to see.

5 Complete the indefinite pronouns.

- 1 No one went to see the game – we all went home instead.
- 2 There isn't _____ one there.
- 3 It was a really good film. _____ one enjoyed it.
- 4 It's so boring here – there's absolutely _____ thing to do.
- 5 _____ one's left a book – it's there, on the desk.
- 6 I haven't got _____ thing to wear for the party.
- 7 Seb's travelling round the world – he's _____ where in Australia.
- 8 _____ where you go, people are trying to protect the environment.

6 Rewrite the sentences with a different indefinite pronoun.

- 1 There isn't anything to do here.
There's nothing to do here.
- 2 There's no one to talk to.

- 3 There isn't anywhere to eat.

- 4 There's nothing in the kitchen.

- 5 There isn't anyone in the ticket office.

- 6 There's nowhere to buy souvenirs.

7 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Where are my glasses? I can't see them anywhere / nowhere.
- 2 There's **someone** / **anyone** downstairs. I can hear a voice.
- 3 I love holidays in old cities. There's **somewhere** / **everywhere** different to go every day.
- 4 Everybody's busy. There isn't **everyone** / **anyone** to talk to.
- 5 There's no food left. You've eaten **something** / **everything**.
- 6 There's no water and no juice. There's **nothing** / **anything** to drink!
- 7 Sometimes I get bored at the seaside. If it rains, there isn't **everything** / **anything** to do.
- 8 I've lost my dictionary! I've looked **somewhere** / **everywhere** but I can't find it.
- 9 **Everyone** / **Someone** loved the visit. They all said how nice it was.
- 10 The TV's still on. **No one** / **Everyone** has switched it off.

8 Complete the text. Use the indefinite pronouns in the box.

anywhere something no one everywhere Everyone everywhere anything something



I'm going to tell you ¹ something about life in England in 1665. Life was hard then. Some people in some places were rich but there were lots of very poor people ² _____. The worst thing was the dirt – you couldn't get away from it ³ _____, and there were rats ⁴ _____. ⁵ _____ was afraid of getting ill. There wasn't ⁶ _____ you could do to get better if you got ill, and because there weren't enough doctors, there was ⁷ _____ to help you. Many people died, but in 1666 ⁸ _____ happened to change the situation – there was an enormous fire in London and lots of the rats, which carry illness, were killed. After that, fewer people died.

Chat room

▼ My friends

▼ My topics



Jamie: Today I met an architect. He was rebuilding an old house, and I helped him. Here's a photo.



Henry: Great photo! But it isn't easy to build a house, **is it?**



Jamie: No, it isn't! We were building this house with the same things that people used thousands of years ago. It was hard work, but it's a nice house, **isn't it?**



Henry: Yes, it is. It's quite simple, but it looks just like a stone age house, **doesn't it?** We can see how people used to live, **can't we?**



Jamie: Yes, we can. And this one is a big house, **isn't it?** It's like a house that an important person used to live in. In those days, the important people lived in big houses. Most houses were smaller than this one.



Henry: Wow, what a great experience!

The house



Question tags



Question tags are short questions at the end of sentences. We often use them to check that the person we are speaking to agrees with us or to check that we are right.

If the sentence is affirmative, we use a negative question tag.

*It's a nice house, **isn't it?***

If the sentence is negative, we use an affirmative question tag.

*It **isn't** a nice house, **is it?***

The verb we use in the question tag depends on the verb used in the sentence. Most verbs use **do**.

*Most people live in bigger houses, **don't they?***

If the main verb is **be** or a modal verb, we repeat it in the question tag.

*This **is** a big house, **isn't it?***

*We **can** see how people used to live, **can't we?***

The question tag for **I'm** is **aren't I?**

*I'm a good player, **aren't I?***

There is always a comma before the question tag. We usually use contractions in the negative form.

*You're very excited, **aren't you?***

9 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 You liked visiting the museum, didn't you / don't you?
- 2 We didn't paint the building, **didn't we** / did we?
- 3 Dad bought tickets for the museum, **wasn't he** / didn't he?
- 4 You like archaeology, **aren't you** / don't you?
- 5 The Romans didn't use the number zero, **did they** / had they?
- 6 You brought your camera, **didn't you** / haven't you?

10 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 Darren is funny, isn't he?
- 2 I was good at science last year, _____
- 3 You can't swim, _____
- 4 He played the guitar very well, _____
- 5 She wasn't at the party, _____
- 6 He couldn't speak English, _____
- 7 We don't have much homework, _____
- 8 You're friends with Sam, _____
- 9 They could come to our house today, _____
- 10 We always win at football, _____

11 Write the words in the correct order. Add question tags.

- 1 last week / you / read / the book
You read the book last week, didn't you?
- 2 aren't / very good / they / tennis players

- 3 last week / worked / Dad / hard

- 4 aren't / you / home / going

- 5 didn't / like / the film / they

- 6 you / the piano / can't / play

- 7 you / did / your homework

- 8 picked up / Jason / the litter



Maddy Here we are in London. Oh look, the road's closed.
Beth Look! They're making a film!
Martin Lots of films **are made** in London.
Tommy Who are the actors?
Ryan The actors' names **are written** on this poster!

The present simple passive

In English we usually put the thing we want to talk about (the subject) at the beginning of the sentence. We use the passive if we don't know who or what is doing an action or if it isn't important who or what is doing it.

This is an active sentence.

They're making a film!

This is a passive sentence.

*Lots of films **are made** in London.*

We can also use the present simple form of the passive to talk about things which are generally true.

*French **is spoken** here.*

*Our clothes **are made** from more modern material.*

We make the present simple passive with **am/is/are (not) + past participle**.



The past participle for regular verbs is the same as the past simple form. The past participle for irregular verbs is often different from the past simple form. Look at page 96 for a table of irregular verbs.

1 Complete the table with the correct form of the irregular verbs.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
¹ speak	² spoke	spoken
³	made	⁴
give	⁵	⁶
grow	⁷	⁸
⁹	cut	¹⁰
build	¹¹	¹²
¹³	¹⁴	found

2 Circle the passive verbs.

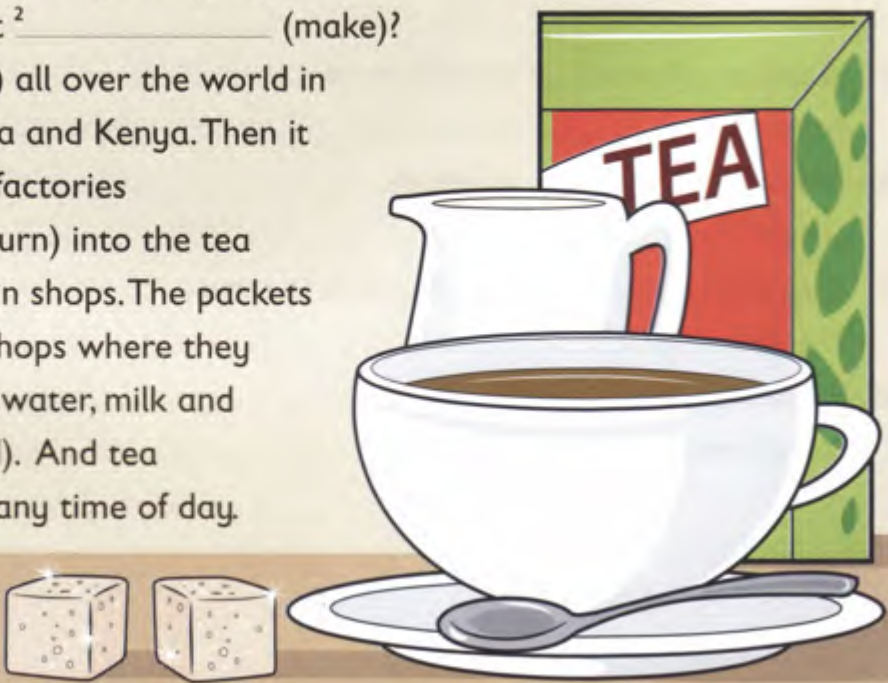
Five facts about television

- 1 The word 'television' means 'seeing a long way'. Even if pictures are filmed a long way away, we can still see them with a television.
- 2 In the 1920s, the first television images were made by John Logie Baird, a Scottish man.
- 3 Watching television is a popular activity for people all over the world. There are thousands of TV channels in hundreds of countries.
- 4 Over 150 million TVs are bought every year!
- 5 Today, lots of televisions are recycled. Thousands of old television screens are recycled every day to make new television screens.



3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive of the verbs in brackets.

Lots of tea ¹ is drunk (drink) every day in Britain. Do you know how it ² _____ (make)? Tea ³ _____ (grow) all over the world in countries like India, Sri Lanka and Kenya. Then it ⁴ _____ (bring) to factories where it ⁵ _____ (turn) into the tea that ⁶ _____ (sell) in shops. The packets ⁷ _____ (take) to shops where they ⁸ _____ (buy). Hot water, milk and sugar ⁹ _____ (add). And tea ¹⁰ _____ (drink) at any time of day.



4 Complete the negative passive sentences.

- 1 Straw isn't eaten (not eaten) by children.
- 2 Paper _____ (not make) from plastic.
- 3 Houses _____ (not build) on mountains or beaches.
- 4 In some countries paper _____ (not recycle) yet.
- 5 Tea _____ (not plant) in Northern Europe.
- 6 Football _____ (not play) in museums.
- 7 Lemon _____ (not add) to tea in Britain.
- 8 Tea and coffee _____ (not drink) only at breakfast.

5 Rewrite the sentences using the present simple passive.

- 1 People grow coffee in Brazil.
Coffee is grown in Brazil.
- 2 You find oil in the Middle East.
Oil _____
- 3 They make lots of cars in Germany.
Lots of cars _____
- 4 You see adverts on TV.
Adverts _____
- 5 People speak Spanish in South America.
Spanish _____
- 6 In India, people eat rice.
Rice _____
- 7 People play football all over the world.
Football _____
- 8 Shops sell fizzy drinks everywhere.
Fizzy drinks _____
- 9 They show the news after my favourite TV show.
The news _____
- 10 People send lots of emails every day.
Lots of emails _____

6 Look at the picture. Answer the questions with the present simple passive.



The illustration shows a zookeeper in a green uniform and cap, and a young girl with dark hair in a ponytail, both looking at a large framed board. The board contains a schedule titled 'The working day at the zoo'.

The working day at the zoo	
early morning	clean the animals' houses
9 o'clock	open the zoo
9.30	show visitors into the reptile house
11 o'clock	feed the monkeys
12 o'clock	wash the elephants
5 o'clock	photograph the lions
6 o'clock	close the zoo
Friday	give talks in the Visitor Centre
Saturday	pay the zoo keepers
every month	change the display in the Visitor Centre

1 What happens in the early morning?

The animals' houses are cleaned.

2 What happens at 9 o'clock?

3 What happens at 9.30?

4 What happens at 11 o'clock?

5 What happens at 12 o'clock?

6 What happens at 5 o'clock?

7 What happens at 6 o'clock?

8 What is different on Fridays?

9 What is different on Saturdays?

10 What happens every month?

Hollywood films

Hollywood is in America. Lots of films are made in Hollywood and it is filled **with** famous people. Lots of actors and actresses live in Hollywood. Their houses are built close to the famous Hollywood sign and decorated **with** old film souvenirs.

Hollywood is visited **by** thousands of tourists every year. They want to see the famous film studios and actors. The main streets are decorated **with** bright lights and every evening shows are put on **by** dancers and musicians. It's an exciting place!



With and by



In passive sentences we can use **by** to say who or what does the action.

*Hollywood is visited **by** thousands of tourists every year.*

*Evening shows are put on **by** dancers and musicians.*

We can use **with** to talk about what is used to do the action.

*Hollywood is filled **with** famous people.*

*The main streets are decorated **with** bright lights.*

7 Complete the sentences. Use **by** or **with**.

- 1 Guitars are played by musicians all over the world.
- 2 Libraries are filled _____ books.
- 3 Tennis is played _____ rackets and a ball.
- 4 The food is brought _____ a waiter.
- 5 Bread is cut _____ a knife.
- 6 Ancient places are found _____ archaeologists.

8 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present simple passive and **by or **with**.**

1 Fishermen catch fish.

Fish are caught by fishermen.

2 You use a racket to play tennis.

Tennis _____

3 You use a lot of vegetables to make a salad.

A salad _____

4 Children drink a lot of milk.

A lot of milk _____

5 The children plant lots of trees.

Lots of trees _____

6 Tourists take a lot of photographs.

A lot of photographs _____

7 Football players wear football boots.

Football boots _____

8 We use flour to make cakes.

Cakes _____

9 Write sentences. Use the present simple passive and **by or **with**.**

1 football matches / watch / thousands of people

Football matches are watched by thousands of people.

2 London / visit / thousands of tourists every year

3 the city / fill / tourist attractions

4 streets / decorate / lights

5 pies / cook / meat and potatoes

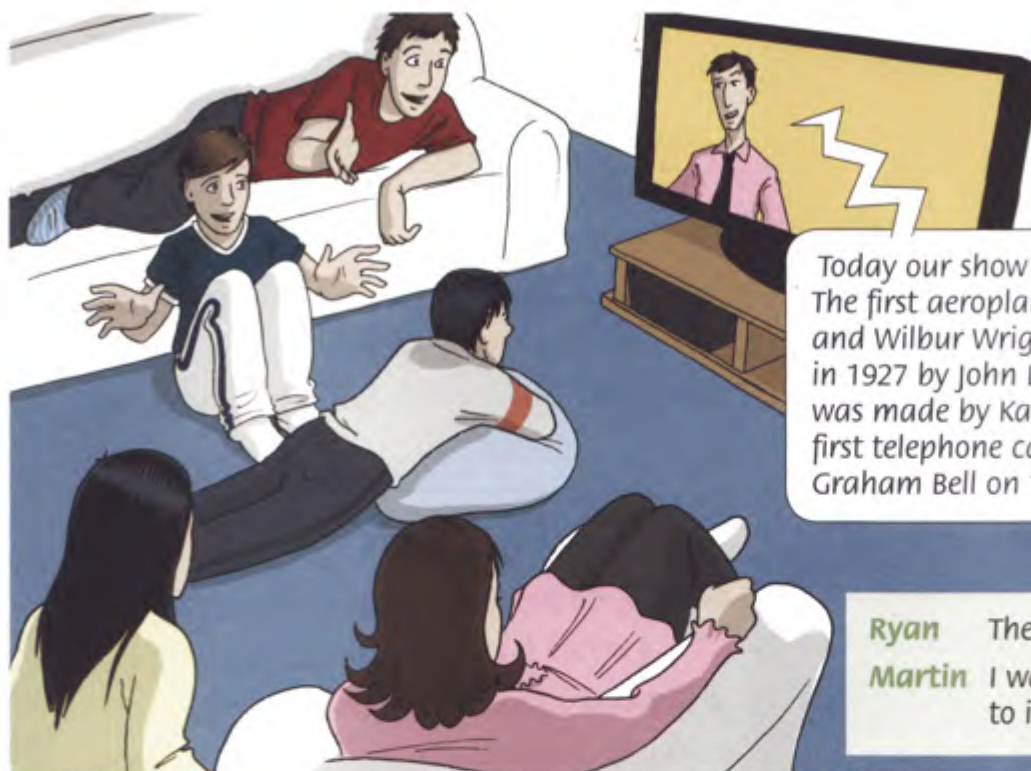
6 rugby / play / children and adults

7 vegetables / grow / farmers

8 plays / watch / school children

12 Famous inventions

The passive (2): past simple
The passive (3): questions



Today our show is about famous inventions. The first aeroplane **was flown** by Orville and Wilbur Wright. Television **was invented** in 1927 by John Logie Baird, the first car was made by Karl Benz in Germany and the first telephone call **was made** by Alexander Graham Bell on 10th March 1876.

Ryan These inventions are amazing!
Martin I want to be an inventor! I want to invent something exciting too.

The past simple passive

We use **was/were (not) + past participle** to make the past simple passive.

*The first aeroplane **was invented** by Orville and Wilbur Wright.*

*The first aeroplane **wasn't invented** by John Logie Baird.*

There is a list of irregular past participles on page 96.

1 Which sentences are passive? Write **P** or **-**.

- 1 The first explorer was an ancient Egyptian. ____
- 2 Ferdinand Magellan was the first person to sail around the world. ____
- 3 The Pacific Ocean was named by Ferdinand Magellan. ____
- 4 The explorer travelled for years in Europe and Africa. ____
- 5 The first map of Australia was drawn by Captain James Cook. ____
- 6 The South Pole was first visited in 1911. ____
- 7 The first rocket was sent to the moon in 1969. ____
- 8 The picture was painted with oil paints. ____

2 Read the test. Circle the correct answers.

The very first computers ¹ **invented** / **were invented** about 2500 years ago.
Simple machines called abacuses ² **made** / **were made** by the ancient Egyptians.
These machines ³ **used** / **were used** for thousands of years. A computer
⁴ **invented** / **was invented** nearly 500 years ago by Blaize Pascal but it only
⁵ **added** / **was added** numbers. Alan Turing ⁶ **made** / **was made** a different
machine 80 years ago. It ⁷ **did** / **was done** more than any person could do.
Then about thirty years ago, the first personal computers ⁸ **sold** / **were sold**.
Now, of course, they ⁹ **were bought** / **are bought** all over the world.

3 Write the words in the correct order. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 the wheel / 6000 years ago / invented / was
The wheel was invented 6000 years ago.
- 2 sailing boats / by / were / the ancient Egyptians / made

- 3 were / by the Romans / thousands of roads / built

- 4 were / carried / important Romans / on chairs

- 5 the first / was / train station / 200 years ago / opened

- 6 the first bicycles / made / were / in France

- 7 sold / the first cars / in Germany / were

- 8 the Eiffel Tower / was / in 1889 / built

- 9 was / this song / sung / a famous singer / by

- 10 in Oxford in England / that dictionary / was / written

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 The Olympic games were invented (invent) by the ancient Greeks.
- 2 Football _____ (play) thousands of years ago in South America.
- 3 The children _____ (ask) to help their mum.
- 4 The football captain _____ (tell) to choose a new team.
- 5 Horses _____ (ride) for sport in ancient India.
- 6 The tennis match _____ (watch) by lots of people.
- 7 The money _____ (give) to the children's school.
- 8 The cinema _____ (open) by the famous actor.

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 Someone invented television in 1927.
Television was invented in 1927.
- 2 Somebody interviewed my favourite singer last night.
My favourite singer _____
- 3 They paid her for the interview.
She _____
- 4 Somebody asked about her favourite music.
She _____
- 5 Somebody took photographs of her.
Photographs of her _____
- 6 People bought lots of her music last year.
Lots of her music _____

6 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive and **by if necessary.**

- 1 Chess / play / in ancient Persia.
Chess was played in ancient Persia.
- 2 Many famous pictures / paint / Leonardo da Vinci.

- 3 The play Hamlet / write / William Shakespeare.

- 4 The pyramids / build / thousands of years ago.

- 5 The first aeroplane / fly / across the Atlantic / Alcock and Brown.

7 Look at the table. Complete the active and passive sentences. Use the past simple.

A life in music: Jamie Johnson, singer	
1984	He is born.
1987 to 1996	He lives in London with his parents.
1996	He goes to school in the countryside.
1996 to 2003	He learns to play the piano and guitar. Goes to music school. His teachers are professional musicians.
2005	He leaves school.
2007	He makes his first CD.
2008	A magazine interviews him.
2009	Jamie wins a song writing competition.



- 1 Jamie was born (be born) in 1984.
- 2 From 1987 to 1996 he _____ (live) in London.
- 3 In 1996 he _____ (send) to school in the country.
- 4 From 1996 to 2003 he _____ (learn) to play the piano and guitar.
- 5 From 1996 to 2003 he _____ (teach) by professional musicians.
- 6 In 2005 he _____ (leave) school.
- 7 In 2007 his first CD _____ (make).
- 8 In 2008 he _____ (interview) by a famous magazine.
- 9 In 2009 he _____ (win) a song writing competition.

8 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive or the past simple passive with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 She was asked (ask) to act in the play.
- 2 The gates to the park _____ (open) at 9 o'clock on Saturdays.
- 3 You _____ (born) two years after me.
- 4 On Wednesday, I _____ (give) a new computer.
- 5 Billy _____ (not teach) French at his school.
- 6 We _____ (help) in our school lessons every day.
- 7 You mustn't walk on the grass. It _____ (write) on the sign.

Great new TV quiz show

Can you answer these questions?



Who was the first plane invented by?



When was television invented?




Where was the first car invented?

What was invented on 10th March 1876?

If you know the answers and want to appear on TV
in a great new TV quiz show, call us!

Passive questions

 We make passive questions with **be** + subject + past participle.

*Are monkeys **found** in England?*

We put **by** and **with** at the end of the questions.

*Who was the first plane invented **by**?*

We can put **wh-** question words at the beginning of the question. If we use **who**, **when** or **where**, the word order doesn't change.

***When** was television invented?*

If we use **what**, we make passive questions like this: **what** + **be** + past participle.

***What** was invented on 10th March 1876?*

9 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Is / Are / Was films made in the United Kingdom?
- 2 Was / Is / Are the film made last year?
- 3 Where / When / Who was the film directed by?
- 4 Who / What / When was the play written by?
- 5 Who / Where / What was given to Sam's friends?
- 6 Where / Who / What was the film made?

10 Write past simple passive questions.

1 an email / send / yesterday

Was an email sent yesterday?

3 who / the book / write / by

5 where / the tigers / see / yesterday

7 when / the history museum / build

9 who / your bedroom / clean / by

2 your house / paint / last year

4 the printer / switch off / this morning

6 what / Roman houses / make / with

8 football / play / everywhere / 100 years ago

10 where / gold / find / in 1849

11 Read the text. Write past simple passive questions. Use **When**, **Where**, **Who** or **What**.

William Shakespeare

Shakespeare is the most famous English writer in history. He went to school in Stratford, England, and moved to London to become an actor. Then he started to write plays. One of his best plays is called Hamlet. He wrote Hamlet in 1600 or 1601. The main character, who is called Hamlet, speaks a very famous line: 'To be or not to be'.

Shakespeare worked in a theatre called The Globe in 1599, which was made with wood. It was one of the most famous buildings in London until it was closed in 1644. A copy of The Globe was opened to tourists in 1997.



1 Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in London.

Where was Hamlet written?

3 Hamlet was written in 1600 or 1601.

5 The Globe was made with wood.

7 The Globe was closed in 1644.

2 Shakespeare was taught in Stratford.

4 The famous line is spoken by Hamlet.

6 The Globe was built in 1599.

8 Tourists visit The Globe.

1 Complete the answers. Use the indefinite pronouns from the box.

anywhere ~~No one~~ anything Everyone Nowhere everything Someone Nothing

- 1 Who's there? No one.
- 2 Where are you going? _____.
- 3 What's that noise? _____ is talking in the garden.
- 4 Why are you sad? I haven't got _____ nice to wear for the party.
- 5 Who's going to be there? _____, the whole class.
- 6 What's on the TV? _____.
- 7 Are you ready? Yes, I've packed _____.
- 8 It's boring here. There isn't _____ to go.

2 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 The famous explorer has travelled almost somewhere / nowhere / everywhere in Africa.
- 2 We saw something / everything / anything very exciting at the zoo yesterday.
- 3 It was very quiet at the park yesterday morning. There was no one / everybody / somebody there.
- 4 Everything / Everywhere / Something was very quiet before the storm.
- 5 I've never been anywhere / nowhere / somewhere really cold.
- 6 I looked for the keys somewhere / everywhere / anywhere, but I couldn't find them
somewhere / everywhere / anywhere.
- 7 Everyone / Someone / Anyone had a great time at Zoe's party.
- 8 Is there anywhere / no one / anyone there?

3 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 You were happy at school today, weren't you?
- 2 They're lucky to see the pyramids, _____.
- 3 The class is visiting an archaeological museum next week, _____.
- 4 They haven't visited the school before, _____.
- 5 We didn't make any smoothies, _____.
- 6 You know the test is today, _____.
- 7 You didn't go on holiday last year, _____.
- 8 Annie didn't live in Rome, _____.
- 9 Her sister speaks English, _____.
- 10 You're going to read that book, _____.

4 Write present simple passive sentences.

1 Every year, millions of cards / send / for Mother's Day.

Every year, millions of cards are sent for Mother's Day.

2 Flowers and chocolates / send / all over the world.

3 Presents / buy.

4 Some presents / make.

5 They / wrap / in paper.

6 Then they / give / to mums.

7 The paper / throw away.

8 The presents / keep.

5 Change the active sentences into present simple passive sentences.

1 They speak Turkish and Arabic here.

Arabic and Turkish are spoken here.

2 People read books everywhere.

3 We sell postcards in the museum shop.

4 They show good programmes on TV.

5 They sell tea at that café.

6 People drink a lot of tea in Britain.

7 Children send millions of text messages every day.

8 Lots of people play volleyball in many countries.

6 Complete the sentences. Use *by* or *with*.

- 1 The film is made by a famous director.
- 2 The painting is photographed by special cameras.
- 3 Hamlet is played by a young actor.
- 4 The house is filled with pictures.
- 5 Football is played by children and adults.
- 6 The book was written by a famous writer.

7 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive and *by* or *with* if necessary.

- 1 Houses in Rome / build / carefully.
Houses in Rome were built carefully.
- 2 The houses / decorate / paintings and statues.

- 3 A Roman house / find / three years ago / archaeologists.

- 4 The house / live in / an important Roman.

- 5 A lot of things / put / in the museum.

- 6 Last year, / the museum / visited / thousands of people.

8 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive or the present simple passive and *by* or *with* if necessary.

- 1 Coffee / drink / all over the world.
Coffee is drunk all over the world.
- 2 Australia / discover / Captain Cook.

- 3 Mount Everest / climb / Tensing and Hilary.

- 4 The first potatoes / grow / in America.

- 5 Potatoes / grow / everywhere / now.

- 6 Parts of London / build / the Romans

9 Look at exercise 7. Write passive questions.

- 1 Is coffee drunk all over the world?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

10 Complete the wh- questions. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet.
Who was Romeo and Juliet written by?
- 2 They invented paper in ancient China.
Where _____
- 3 They sold the house a week ago.
When _____
- 4 They used to make coins with gold.
What _____
- 5 A famous artist painted the picture.
Who _____
- 6 They found gold in the river.
Where _____
- 7 Cars were invented 100 years ago.
When _____
- 8 They used to make footballs with animal skin.
What _____
- 9 Charlie won the volleyball trophy.
Who _____
- 10 The pop concert was held in a big field.
Where _____

Grammar reference

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lie	lay	lain
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

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake up	woke up	woken up
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Grammar Friends

For 6 – 12 years

The step by step grammar presentations in *Grammar Friends* introduce form, use and meaning in a way that even young beginner learners can understand and remember. The series is an ideal supplement to any elementary course book series.

- **Builds accuracy and confidence:** graded written exercises provide practice and reinforcement.
- **Puts the focus on grammar:** familiar contexts and situations, using basic vocabulary, enable pupils to concentrate on learning grammar.
- **Revises and consolidates:** regular revision units provide extra practice.
- **Interactive practice:** the student CD-ROM features additional exercises and tests for even more practice at home or independently at school.
- **Photocopiable tests:** included in the Teacher's Book, plus answer key.

Beginner – Elementary (A2)

*For students preparing for the
Cambridge ESOL Young Learner's exams:*

Starters: Grammar Friends 1 and 2

Movers: Grammar Friends 3 and 4

Flyers: Grammar Friends 5 and 6

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt

OXFORD ENGLISH

ISBN 978-0-19-478016-2



9 780194 780162