ROUNG-UP Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

Starter

7(3)

English Grammar Practice

Students' Book

with CD-Rom



Introduction

New Round-Up 3 English Grammar Practice combines games and fun with serious, systematic grammar practice. It is ideal for young learners in the preliminary stages of English language learning.

Students see grammar points clearly presented in colourful boxes and tables. They practise grammar through lively, highly illustrated games and oral and writing activities.

New Round-Up is especially designed for different students studying English in different ways.

It can be used:

- in class with a coursebook. Students do both oral work in pairs and in groups — and written work in New Round-Up.
- after class. The 'write-in' activities are ideal for homework.
 Students can practise what they have learned in the classroom.
- in holidays for revision. New Round-Up has clear instructions and simple grammar boxes, so students can study at home without a teacher.

The New Round-Up Teacher's Guide includes a full answer key, quizzes, tests plus answer keys, and audio scripts of progress check listening tasks.

Pearson Education Limited
Edinburgh Gate
Harlow
Essex CM20 2JE
England
and Associated Companies throughout the world.

www.pearsonlongman.com

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First published 2010

Printed in China GCC/01

ISBN 978-1-4058-8890-5 (book) ISBN 978-1-4082-3494-5 (pack)



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Listen and repeat.



Listen and repeat.

- bananas, dogs, cats, books
- bus buses, hairbrush hairbrushes, fox foxes, dress dresses, watch watches, tomato - tomatoes
- baby babies, lady ladies
- leaf leaves, wife wives
- child children, foot feet, fish fish, mouse mice, man men, tooth teeth, sheep sheep, ox - oxen, woman - women, goose - geese, deer - deer, louse - lice
- A. Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted. Most nouns take -s in the plural.
- B. Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o take -es in the plural.

radio - radios

piano - pianos

photo - photos video - videos

C. Nouns ending in a consonant + y

BUT

* + -ies

Nouns ending in a vowel (a, e, o, u) + y → -s toy - toys day - days

D. Nouns ending in -f, -fe → -× -> + + -ves

roof - roofs, chief - chiefs, handkerchief - handkerchiefs, proof - proofs

E. Some nouns form irregular plurals.



Write the plurals in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

radio	lady	man	child	handkerchief	fly	body	life
tomato	loaf	watch	fox	kiss	sheep	shelf	bench

-S	-es	-les	-ves	irregular
radios,	tomatoes,	ladies,	loaves,	men,

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

/s/ after /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/			/ız/	/z/ after other sounds	
		after /s/, /ks/	/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/, /ʒ/		
cliffs proofs books	lollipops spots baths	foxes brushes churches	bri dg es ro s es mira g es	pens babies songs	meals records rooms

Write the plurals in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

cat	class	roof	fork	leaf	lemon
beach	cup	girl	shirt	nose	peach
boy	desk	potato	pen	bus	box

	/s/	/ IZ /	/2/
cats,		beaches,	boys,

F. Some nouns are uncountable. They have no plural. A / An is not used with uncountable nouns. Some is used with them. These nouns include:

food/drinks: butte

butter, bread, meat, cheese, water, tea, coffee, milk, lemonade, chocolate,

salt, pepper, fish, etc.

materials:

paper, wood, silver, gold, iron, etc.

abstract nouns:

peace, anger, love, etc.

many others:

money, snow, soap, furniture, petrol, oil, information, news, etc.

G. a + consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, etc.)

pen :

an + vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u) an apple

H. Some is also used with countable nouns in the plural.

I've got some eggs.

3 Underline the correct item.

1 a / an orange 4 a / an chair 7 a / some furniture 10 an / some apples

2 a / some gold 5 a / some children 8 a / an umbrella 11 a / an piano

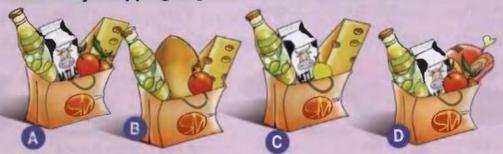
3 an / some oil 6 a / some water 9 a / some butter 12 a / some leaves

Write a/an or some. Then write C for countable or U for uncountable. Say two more countable and two more uncountable nouns.

1	a. berry .C.	6	money	11	news	16	water
2	cheese	7	butterfly	12	shirt	17	chair
			orange	4		18	tea
	paper	1		1 1000		19	leaf
	butter	10	boy	15	chocolate	20	bottle

Guess which one

Which is my shopping bag? Ask each other questions to find out.



Student A: There is some cheese, some milk, some juice and a lemon in my bag.

Student B: Is it bag C? Student A: Yes, it is.

Adjectives describe nouns. It is a new car. (What kind of car is it? A new car.)
 Adjectives take no -s in the plural. a new record - two new records

5 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.

- 1 There is a wooden chair in the kitchen.
 There are some wooden chairs in the kitchen.
- 2 She is an old lady.
- 3 I have got a big schoolbag.
- 4 He is a tall boy.
- 5 There is a pretty butterfly on the window.

- 6 She is a clever student.
- 7 I have got a new hat.
- 8 She is a famous actress.
- 9 There is a white goose in the garden.
- 10 He has got a heavy suitcase.



Listen and repeat.



a tin of tuna



a glass of water



a jug of water



a cup of tea



a packet of rice



a jar of honey



a loaf of bread



a slice of bread



a carton of milk



a can of cola



a bottle of cola



a bowl of rice



a kilo of meat



a bar of soap



a bar of chocolate



a bag of flour



a piece of cheese



a piece of furniture

J. Some uncountable nouns can be made countable by using the above words.

6

Read and write.

SPECIAL OFFERS

for TWO days only!
Food Items at VERY, VERY low prices



Three

1) . *cartons* . of milk for the

price of one!



All 2) of bread half price!



All 3) of chocolate just £1!





Six 5) of jam for the price of three!



Buy three 6) of tuna! Get two free!





All 8) of cola half price!





Underline the correct item.

Jeff: Let's make a list of what we need to buy from the supermarket!

Alyssa: OK. We need one 1) carton / jug of milk, two 2) bags / tins of flour, 3) a / some cheese and

two 4) packets / jars of biscuits.

Jeff: Have we got any meat?

Alyssa: Let me see. ... No, there's no meat in the fridge.

Jeff: Well then, we need a 5) slice / kilo of meat and six 6) bottles / cans of water. What else do we need?

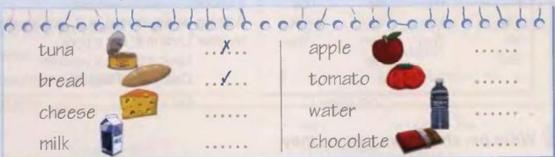
Alyssa: We also need a 7) carton / packet of orange juice and 8) some / a chocolate for the children!

Jeff: OK! Let's go then!



Speaking Activity

You and your partner are going on a picnic. Go through the list and decide what you need to buy. Use Ex. 7 to act out similar dialogues.



- A: Let's make a list of what we need for the picnic.
- B: We need two loaves of bread and



Writing Activity

What do you need for your picnic? Write a note to your mum.
Use the list from the Speaking Activity.

Mum,

Here's what we need for the picnic:

- · two loaves of bread
- .
 -



(80)

Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
(before as subj		(after vi	
You He She It	We You They	Me You Him Her It	Us You Them

A man or a boy is he. Look at him! He is a doctor.

A woman or a girl is she. Look at her! She is a teacher.

A thing or an animal is it, but a pet can be he/she. Look at it! It is a book.

Look at it! It is a peacock.

Danny is my dog. He's black and white.

1 Write he, she, it, we, you or they.

- 1 table ... it ...
- 2 you and Eduardo
- 3 John and I
- 4 Helen and Mary
- 5 flowers

- 6 grandfather and I
- 7 brother
- 8 sister
- 9 girl
- 10 trees

The verb 'to be'

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
Long form	g form Short form Long form Short form					
l am	l'm	l am not	I'm not	Am I tall?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you tall?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.	
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he tall?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.	
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she tall?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.	
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it tall?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.	
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we tall?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.	
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you tall?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't	
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't		Yes, they are. / No, they aren't	

2 Fill in the gaps with is or are. Then guess who the person is.



1	She j American. She j
	from New YorkJenny
2	They teachers. One
	American and the other
	Japanese
3	They students. He
	12 and she 9 years old.
4	She Spanish. She
	from Madrid

5	They twenty-six years old. She
	a teacher and he a
	doctor
6	She twenty-four years old. She
	from Japan
7	He from London. He
	12 years old
8	He a doctor. He
	from Athens.

3 Look at Ex. 2 again. Fill in the gaps with is, isn't, are or aren't.

1	Jenny 1911. v. a student. Sne 19 a teacher.
2	Stelios 24 years old. He 26.
3	Chad, Alejandra and Adriane teachers. They students.
4	Alejandra Spanish. She Japanese.
5	Adriane 12 years old. She 9.
6	Stelios and Jenny 26 years old. They 20.



Competition

Look at Ex. 2. Listen to your teacher. In teams, correct the mistakes. Each correct answer gets a point.

Teacher: Chad is American.

Team A: No, he isn't. He's British.

Teacher: Correct. You get a point.

The verb 'have (got)'

In British English, we use have got / haven't got / Have I got? In American English, we use have / don't have / Do I have?

Affirmative		Negative			
American English	British English		American English	British English	
	Long Form	Short Form		Long Form	Short Form
I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have	I have got You have got He has got She has got It has got We have got You have got They have got		I don't have You don't have He doesn't have She doesn't have It doesn't have We don't have You don't have They don't have	I have not got You have not got He has not got She has not got It has not got We have not got You have not got They have not got	I haven't got You haven't got He hasn't got She hasn't got It hasn't got We haven't got You haven't got They haven't got

Note: There is no short form in the affirmative for the verb 'have' in American English.

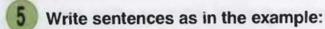
Questions	Short answers		
American English			
Do you have a pen?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.		
Does he/she/it have a pen?	Yes, he/she/it does. / No, he/she/it doesn't.		
Do we/you/they have a pen?	Yes, we/you/they do. / No, we/you/they don't.		
British English			
Have you got a pen?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.		
Has he/she/it got a pen?	Yes, he/she/it has. / No, he/she/it hasn't.		
Have we/you/they got a pen?	Yes, we/you/they have. / No, we/you/they haven't.		

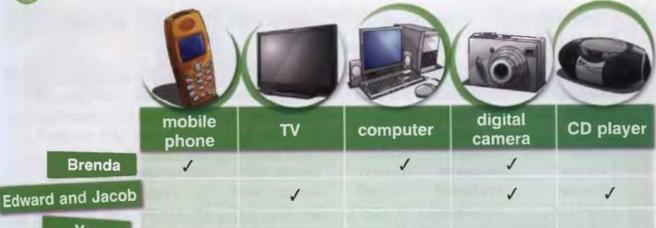
4 Fill in the gaps as in the examples:

-	Long Form
	1 have (got) a Walkman.
1	John black hair.
2	We not a boat.
3	They bicycles.
	You blue eyes.
	He not a pen.
	She a car.

	—— Short Form ——
	1 've got a Walkman.
1	John black hair.
2	We a boat.
3	They bicycles.
4	You blue eyes.
5	He a pen.
6	She a car.







You

Brenda

- 1 Brenda . has (got) a mobile phone, a computer and a digital camera. She hasn't got/doesn't have a TV or a CD player.
- 2 Edward and Jacob

Complete the sentences as in the example:



1 1 am Jane. Jam. a dressmaker. I have (got), a sewing machine.



3 They Jim and Chris. students. books.



2 She Ann. a secretary. a laptop.



4 He Luke. a doctor. a stethoscope.



Brain Gym

In 3 minutes write as many things as possible that you have or haven't got in your bedroom. Then tell your partner.

I have got ... but I haven't got ...

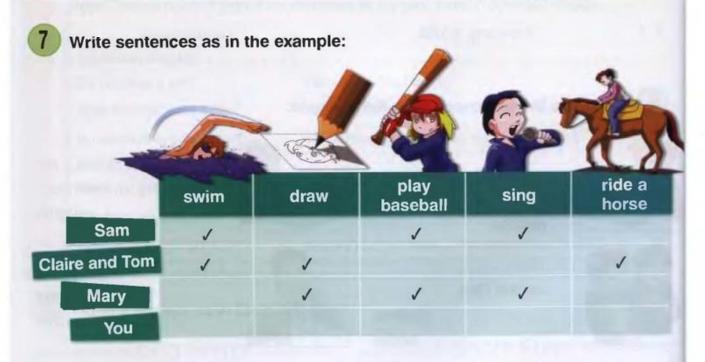


The verb 'can'

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	Long form	Short form			
l can	cannot	I can't	Can I swim?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.	
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.	
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he swim?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.	
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she swim?	Yes, she can. / No, she can't.	
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it swim?	Yes, it can. / No, it can't.	
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we swim?	Yes, we can. / No, we can't.	
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you swim?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't	
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they swim?	Yes, they can. / No, they can't	

We use can:

- to say what we are able to do in the present. I can run fast.
- to ask for permission to do something. Can I go out, Miss?



1	Sam .can swim, play baseball and sing. He can't draw or ride a horse.
	Claire and Tom
	Mary
4	1



Look at the prompts. Write questions using Can I?



go / bathroom Can I go to the bathroom?



open / window



go / party



have / last piece



help / you

Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions using one of the responses from the box.

Yes, of course.

Certainly.

Sure.

No problem.

No, I'm afraid not.

No. you can't.

- A: Can I go to the bathroom?
- B. Yes, of course.
- Put the words in the correct order.
- 1 got / Melek / hair / has / long Melek has got long hair.
- 2 guiet / are / the children
- 4 pencil / got / you / have / a?
 - 5 video camera / she / the / find / cannot
- 3 computer / can / you / use / the? 6 has / a mobile phone / got / she / not
- Fill in the gaps with am, is, are, have (got), can or can't.

000

Dear Lucy,

My name 1) Michelle and I 2) 10 years old. I 3) from France.

14) long brown hair. My eyes 5) brown. I love ballet

and I 6) dance quite well but I 7) draw very well. My father 8) a dentist and my mother 9) an engineer.

My father 10) play the guitar but he 11) sing very well. My mother 12) a great photographer and takes fantastic photos with her camera. I 13) a brother just like you do and his name

14) Pierre.

This 15) some information about me and my family.

Write back soon.

Michelle

2

Personal Pronouns / 'Be' / 'Have (got)' / 'Can'



Who am I?

Choose a photo. In pairs, ask and answer questions to find out who you are.



Name	Stella	Lucia	Terry	Tony	Micaela	Haruki
Age	12	12	10	10	12	10
Hair	brown	black	blond	brown	black	black
Abilities	play tennis	play volleyball	play tennis	play volleyball	play basketball	play basketball

Student A: How old are you?

Student B: I'm 12.

Student A: What colour hair have you got?

Student B: I've got black hair.

Student A: What can you do?

Student B: I can play volleyball.

Student A: Are you Lucia?

Student B: Yes, I am.



Writing Activity

Write a short email about yourself to your new e-pal.

Possessives / Demonstratives





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Personal pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	
(before verbs, as subjects)	(after verbs, as objects)	(followed by nouns)	(not followed by nouns)	
Ī	Me	My	Mine	
You	You	Your	Yours	
He/She/It	Him/Her/lt	His/Her/Its	His/Hers/-	
We	Us	Our	Ours	
You	You	Your	Yours	
They	Them	Their	Theirs	

1	Fill in the	gane v	with the	correct	possessive	adioctivo
	Fill in the	gaps v	vitn the	correct	possessive	adjective.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

- are scarves.
- 8 I've got a watch. This is watch.

Possessives / Demonstratives

Circle the correct item.

- 1 James has got a laptop. It's her /(his)laptop.
- 2 The red pen is my / mine.
- 3 Mrs Smith is their / theirs teacher.
- 4 Your / Yours book is green.
- 5 Katie has got a CD. It's hers / her CD.
- 6 Emma is my / mine sister.
- 7 This car is their / theirs.
- 8 Lisa has got a dog. It's his / her dog.
- 9 These toys are your / yours.
- 10 This is our / ours house.

Choose the correct item.

- 1 The white coat is
 - (A) mine
- C me
- B my
- DI
- 2 Who's?
 - A he
- C his
- B him
- D her
- 3 I can't find my glasses. Let's look for ...
 - A they
- C theirs
- B them
- D their
- 4 This scarf isn't mine. It's
 - A hers
- C him
- B she
- D them
- 5 Linda is cousin.
 - A him
- C he's
- B he
- D his

- 6 This is her bike. It's
 - A her
- C she
- B hers
- D she's
- 7 This is my new dress. Look at!
 - A

- C me
- B mine
- D my
- 8 John and Liz are very rich. . . . house is big.
 - A Theirs
- C Their
- B They
- D Them
- daughter is a doctor.
 - A Our
- C Us
- B Ours
- D We
- 10 This isn't her skirt. is blue.
 - A Hers C She
- - B Her
- D He

Read the email. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

Dear Christian.



My name is Emily and I want to be 1) . YOUT .. e-pal. I am seven years old and I am from England. My parents are doctors. I 2) two brothers. They are students at the University of London. Have 3) got any brothers or sisters? In my free time, I go to the cinema with my brothers or hang out with my friends. My best briend 4) Selma. 5) mother is from India and her father is from Germany. Please write soon and tell 6) all about your family and friends. Best wishes,

Emily

- 1 A your
- B yours
- C your
- 4 A am
- B is
- C are

- 2 A be B can 3 A you
 - B your
- C have got C yours
- 5 A She
- B Hers
- C Her

- 6 A I
- B me
- C my



Listen and repeat.



Jane's umbrella



the cooks' hats

Possessive Case with people

We use 's with one person. We use s' with two or more people.

BUT We use 's with irregular plurals.

the men's ties, the women's dresses

We also use 's with animals.

the dog's food

Note: This is Jack and Mary's laptop. (The laptop belongs to both of them.)

These are Jack's and Mary's laptops. (Each person has his/her own laptop.)



Listen and repeat.



the floor of the bathroom

Possessive Case with things

We use of with things.

Note: We can also use of with people.

She is a friend of mine / his / hers / ours / yours / theirs.

6 Circle the correct item.

- 1 My friend's / friends' name is Mike.
- 2 This is the cat's / cats bowl.
- 3 Our children's / childrens' Art teacher is Ms Black.
- 4 Look at Philip's and Lucy's / Philip and Lucy new cameras!
- 5 Look at the leaves of the tree / the tree leaves.
- 6 He is a friend of her / hers.
- 7 These are the qirls' / qirls bikes.
- 8 My cousin's / cousins car is blue.

7

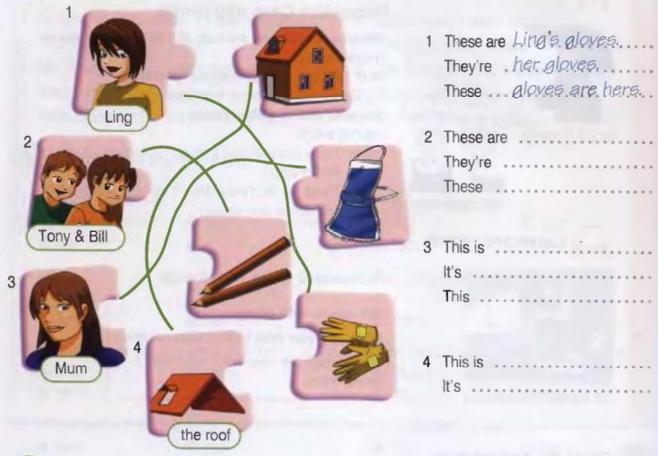
Look at the family tree below. Then fill in the gaps as in the example:



- 1 Jake is Diane's husband. He's .. her ... husband.
- 2 Diane is and mother. She's mother.
- 3 Liz is and sister. She's sister.
- 4 Frank is father. He's father.
- 5 George and Theresa are, and parents. They're parents.

Possessives / Demonstratives

8 Follow the lines. Then complete the sentences as in the example:



9 Fill in the gaps with it's, its, they're or their.

John and Mary have got a house in the country. 1) Their house is big. It has got five room	ms.
2) garden is beautiful. Paul and Liz are John and Mary's neighbou	
3) friends, too. They have got a pet 5) a beaut	tiful
white cat. 6) favourite food is fish.	

GAME

Memory Game

Look at the diagram below for 2 minutes. Cover the diagram and in teams, say whose each item is. Each correct answer gets a point.

Teacher: schoolbag

Team A, Student A: It's Adam's. schoolbag. It's his schoolbag.
Teacher: Correct! You get a point.

nt.

Lucy	_	An
hat	1	kite
pencil watch	dog CDs	gloves
dress	house /	schoolbag bike
umbrella	/	book

Possessives / Demonstratives



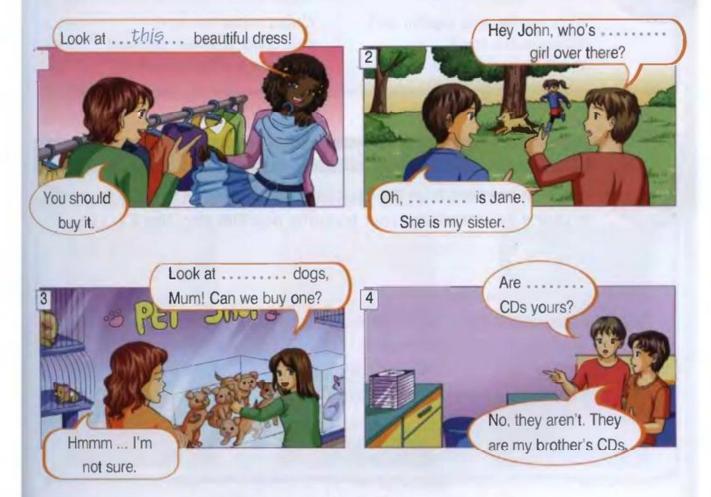


We use that (singular) / those (plural) to refer to people, things and animals far away from us.



those birds

10 Look at the pictures. Then fill in the gaps with this, that, these or those.



3

Possessives / Demonstratives

11 Underline the correct item.

Hi Henry,

Can you guess who 1) my / me favourite actor is? Well, 2) his / he's really famous and people love watching 3) his / him films. That's right! 4) He's / His Johnny Depp.

I know so much about 5) his / him. 6) He's / Him American. 7) He's / His birthday is on June 9th. That makes 8) he / him a Gemini. 9) He's / His eyes are brown and 10) he's / his got brown hair, too. 11) My / I favourite Johnny Depp film is *Pirates of the Carribean*. I think 12) its / it's one of 13) he / his best roles. Who's 14) you / your favourite actor? Write back soon!

Judy



Speaking Activity

In pairs, talk about your favourite pop/film star.

Who's your favourite pop/film star? Where's he/she from? When's his/her birthday?

What is his/her star sign?
What colour is his/her hair/eyes?
What is his/her best song/film?



Writing Activity

Use your answers from the Speaking Activity above to write an email to your e-pal describing your favourite pop/film star. Use Ex. 11 as a model.

Hi,	
Last week, you asked me about my favourite	Vell
let me tell you about him/her.	

Write back soon and tell me about your favourite	
Yours,	

Progress Check 1 (Units 1-3)

Read the email and fill in the gaps with I, he, she, they, my, your, his, her or me.

2 Write the plurals.

1 wife Wives	5 man	9 sheep
2 tomato	6 strawberry	10 baby
3 child	7 radio	11 leaf
4 dress	8 foot	12 watch

3 Write a, an or some.

1	some	oranges	5	********	water	9	 flour
2	**********	cola	6		bread	10	 cake
3		apple	7		lemons	11	 meat
4		peach	8		olive	12	 cheese

4 Fill in the gaps with this, that, these or those.



1 ...This... is a cup of tea.



4 is a baby.



2 are grapes.



5 are helicopters.



3 is a fox.

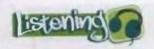


6 are posters.

Progress Check 1

5 Write about the people as in the example. Then write about yourself.

0		t the people	uo i	II tile ex		ne. i	ileli Will	ab	out yours	Sei	
		1	1		6	A	-				
		(3)		120			PP	The second	7)		
		-	1	1	1	4	1	1	1		
L	Marine Marine	Giorgio		Ell	en		Carl &	Jar	ie 💮	Y	u
1	Nationality)	Italian		Brit	ish		Iris	h			
J	lob	teacher		stuc	lent		doct	ors			
H	lair	brown		blor	nde		blad	ck			
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\succ	Abilities	dance, swir	2	ride a bi		oina	27500.500		nio		
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1	Giorgio .is.lt			acher. H	e.s.	got!	brown ha	ir.a	nd brown	1.0	yes
0	He can dand	e ana swim									
2	Ellen										
3	Carl and Jane										
	Carraina baric								*******		
4	1									**	
6	Choose the	correct iten	1.								
1	This is fr	iend.			7	We'v	e got a	(of milk.		
	A we	B our	Co	ours		A pa	acket	В	oar	C	carton
2	The teacher has	got two			8	Thes	e are the .		jackets.		
	A new books	B new book				A bo	bys	В	ооу	С	boys'
	C news book				9	This i	is the	ba	g.		
3	These are					A la	dy's	В	adies's	С	ladys'
3211	A of Ann's		C A	Ann's	10	She's	got three				
4	Are these comic								eautiful ha	ts	
-	A you		Су	ours			eautifuls ha				
5	Those shoes are		_		11		is a friend o				
6	A mine			1	40				nine	С	my
0	There's v						needs a			_	1007
	A an	b some	C a			A gla	ass	R	arton	C	loaf





Listen and tick (/) the correct box.

Which are Mary's gloves?







1 What's John's job?







2 Which is Mike's favourite pet?





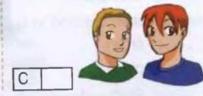


3 Whose bikes are they?



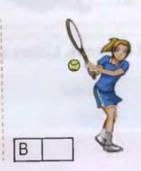






4 What can Jane do?









Articles



Listen and repeat.









a book a ruler

an eraser

an atlas

The Indefinite Article 'A' - 'An'

a + consonant sound

an + vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u)

We use a before u when we pronounce it with a y sound. a uniform BUT an umbrella We use an before h when it is silent. an hour BUT a horse



Listen and repeat.









the bookcase

the chair

the armchair

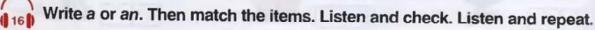
the umbrella

The Definite Article 'The'

The /ðə/ + consonant sound

The /ði/ + vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u)





1 .. A .. guitar

2 accordion

3 violin

4 organ

5 piano

6 drum7 harp

8 tambourine



















Put the nouns in the correct columns. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

baby apple

orange elephant meat woman animal fork

egg dress

octopus chocolate

the /ðe/

the /a/

baby,

apple,



The Chain Game

Play in teams. Student A says a word. Student B must then say a word that begins with the last letter of Student A's word. Whoever breaks the chain is out of the game. Don't forget to use a/an!

Student A: an orange Student B: an egg Student C: a girl, etc.

We use a / an:

 with singular countable nouns when we are talking about them in general.

An elephant is a big animal. (Which elephant? We don't mean a specific elephant; we mean elephants in general.)

 after the verbs 'to be' and 'have got'.

> He's an astronaut. He's got a pet cat.

We don't use a / an:

with uncountable or plural nouns.

We can use some instead. I don't like apples. I want some sugar and some strawberries.

We use the:

 with singular or plural nouns when we are talking about something specific which we either already know about or it is mentioned for a second time.

The car in front of the house is Ted's. (Which car? Not any car. The car which is in front of the house.)

- with nouns which are unique.
 The sun is shining. (= There's only one sun.)
 The Acropolis is in Athens.
- before the names of rivers (the Amazon) and countries when they include words such as state, kingdom, etc. (the United Kindgom)

We don't use the:

with proper nouns or possessive adjectives.

Emma is from London.

Her father is from Leeds.

BUT

family names and nationalities take the.

The Browns live next door.

The Italians eat a lot of spaghetti.

3 Write a, an or some.

1 some tea	4 ice cream	7 sandwich	10 bread
2 lemon	5 burger	8 butter	11 grape
3 omelette	6 egg	9 onion	12 juice

Articles

4 Write the or -.

1	Look at Layla!
2	weather is nice today.
3	Smiths are on holiday.
4	Is this Tom's cat?
5	Ben is in New York.

6 Where is hotel? 7 Dad is in kitchen. 8 We are from Italy. 9 blue bag is yours.

10 There is some cheese in fridge.

5 Choose the correct item.

1	Have you got .	B an	C the	
2	Where is			
3	Is this			
4	Are P	yramids in Egyp B an		
5	My mum is	B an	C the	
6	The children a	re in ga B an		

7	I haven't got	umbre	lla. I need to
	buy one.		+
	A a	B an	C the
8	арр	ole in my bag is	fresh.
	A A	B An	C The
9	Ben has got	new di	gital camera
	A a	B an	C the
0	bla	ck dog is ours.	
	A A	B An	C The
1	Ann's brothe	er is do	ctor.
	A a	B an	C the

6 Fill in the gaps with a/an or the.

1	A: Where are you going this summer?
	B: Well, we want to go to 1) island
	in Greece.
	A: That's fantastic. Which one?
	B: We want to go to 2) island of
	Corfu.
	A: It's 3) beautiful island.
2	A: Do you know Justin?
	B: Yes, I do. He is 1) friend of
	John's, isn't he?
	A: Right. He is 2) one who wants to
	become 3) pilot. He loves planes.

3	A: I eat 1) apple and 2)
	banana every day.
	B: Why do you do that?
	A: Don't you know that 3) apple a
	day keeps 4) doctor away?
	B: What about 5) banana then?
	A: Well, I don't know but I love bananas.
4	A: What does your mother do?
	B: She's 1) doctor.
	A: And what about your father?
	B: He's 2) artist.
	A: Oh, that's great.



Read the conversation between Jennifer and Pat. Then fill in the gaps with a, the or – .

Jennifer: I'm really hungry. Let's get something to eat.

Pat: OK. Why don't we go to 1) . . the. . Italian restaurant near my house? They make great pizzas there.

Jennifer: That sounds good. After that, we can go to 2) cinema and watch 3) film.

Pat: I hear 4) new James Bond film is really exciting!

Jennifer: Oh, I just love 5) James Bond films!

Pat: Alright, then. Are you ready?

Jennifer: Give me a few minutes. I need to leave 6) note for my mum. Where's 7) pen? Oh, here it is. OK, now I'm ready.

Pat: Great! Let's go!

8 Read the following sentences and put a tick (✓) for every correct use of the and a cross (✗) for every incorrect use of it.

- 1 Next week, my family and I are going to visit the London.
- 2 We are going to stay at a hotel which is near the River Thames.
- 3 We want to visit all the famous sights.
- 4 I can't wait to see Buckingham Palace and the Big Ben.
- 5 We also want to visit the Tower of London.
- 6 My mum says that the food in the UK is delicious.
- 7 So, I'm going to try the fish and chips. I can't wait!



9 Fill in the gaps with the where necessary.



1) Barcelona is 2) second largest city in 3) Spain and it is in 4) northeast of 5) country. About 3 million people live there and millions of tourists visit 6) city of Barcelona every year. There are many places to visit including 7) famous building Casa Batlló.

1) Athens is 2) capital city of 3) Greece. 4) city of Athens is in 5) south of the country. There are many important ancient sites and temples in Athens. One of them is 6) Parthenon. Millions of 7) tourists visit 8) Acropolis every year in order to see the Parthenon and 9) Ancient Agora.



4 Articles

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



Speaking Activity

Imagine you are on holiday and your friend calls you. Choose a city and tell him/her where you are and what you can see/visit there.

City: Moscow

See: - Statue of Peter the Great /

- Moscow Kremlin

Visit: - Saint Basil's Cathedral /

- Red Square

City: Rome

See: - Coliseum / - Tiber River

Visit: - Pantheon / - St Peter's Square

Student A: Hi! Where are you?

Student B: I'm in

Student A: Really! What can you see there?

Student B: I can see

Student A: That sounds great! And what can

you visit there?

Student B: I can visit

Student A: I hope you have a great time. Bye!



Writing Activity

Using ideas from the Speaking Activity above, write an email to your mum about your holiday. Use Ex. 10 as a model.

Expressing Quantity





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



	Countables	Uncountables
Positive	a lot (of) / lots of	a lot (of)
Interrogative	many / how many	much / how much
Negative	many	much

1 A lot of or lots of are used in the affirmative with countables or uncountables.

There are a lot of / lots of stars in the sky. There's a lot of milk in the bottle.

2 Many (with countables) and much (with uncountables) are used in questions and negations. Many and much can also be used in the affirmative in formal English.

How many friends have you got? There isn't much jam in the jar.

Many people learn English. (formal)

1 Write a lot of, many or much.



1 There are ...a.lot.of... blueberries.





2 There aren't radishes.



5 There's



3 There isn't honey.



6 There aren't apples.

5 Expressing Quantity

2 Fill in the gaps with a lot of, much or many.

1	There are . a lot. of. birds in the sky!	6	Are there apples on the tree?
	I haven't got homework today.	7	Jane has got money in her purse.
	John hasn't got CDs.	8	Is there bread in the cupboard?
	There aren't cars in the street.	9	Are there children in the park?
	There is sugar in the bowl.	10	We are early. We have time.

3 Choose the correct item.

1	There aren't		classroom.	5	How milk i	s there in the ca	n? a lot of
2	There isn't	cheese in my s	andwich. C a lot of	6	Are there t	rees in the park B many	a lot of
3	I've got bo	oks in my bag. B many	C a lot of	7	We've got A much	flowers in our g	en. a lot of
4	There aren't	strawberries in B many	the bowl. C a lot of	8	There isn't A much	cola in the bott	a lot of

Read the conversation between Ann and her mum. Then fill in the gaps with much, many, a lot of, how much or how many.

	much, many, a lot of, new much of the
Ann:	I'm going to the corner shop, Mum. Do you need anything?
Mum:	Yes, I do. I need 1)a.lot.of tomatoes to make some sauce for the pasta.
Ann:	2) tomatoes exactly?
Mum:	I think 2 kilos is enough. I need some cheese, as well.
Ann:	Of course! 3) do you want?
Mum:	I don't want 4)
	Get another litre, please.
Ann:	OK! What about bread?
Mum:	We have 6) bread left. We don't need any more.
Ann:	Can I get some chocolate for myself?
Mum:	Yes, you can but not 7)
Ann:	Is two bars OK?
Mum:	That's fine but don't eat all of it at once.
Ann:	OK, Mum.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Interrogative	Positive	Negative	
Any	Some	No / not any	
Are there any eggs?	Yes, there are some eggs.	No, there are no eggs. No, there are n't any eggs.	

1 Some is used in positive statements, any in questions and no or not any in negations.

Is there any meat in the fridge? No, there's no meat in the fridge. or There isn't any meat in the fridge. There are some bananas.

2 Some is also used in the interrogative when we expect a 'Yes' answer or when we want to offer something.

Can I have some coffee, please? Would you like some tea?

3 Any is also used in positive statements but it means 'it doesn't matter which.'
Which book can I get? Get any book you like! (It doesn't matter which book.)

5 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Is there some / any milk in the fridge?
- 2 There aren't any / no children in the park.
- 3 Can I have some / no cola, please?
- 4 Have you got some / any money?
- 5 There is any / no tea in my cup.
- 6 Would you like some / any chocolate?
- 7 There are any / no books on the desk.

- 8 There is some / any fresh juice in the fridge.
- 9 Would you like no / some sugar in your coffee?
- 10 You can call me some / any time you like.
- 11 Can I have some / any water, please?
- 12 There isn't any / no butter in my sandwich.

Expressing Quantity

6 Fill in the gaps with some or any.

- 1 A: Have you got 1) . . ADV . . . Harry Potter books?
 - B: Well, I've got 2) . Some. of them.
 - A: Really? Can I borrow them?
- 2 A: We haven't got 1) sugar.
 - B: I can get 2) from the supermarket.
 - A: Thanks.

- 3 A: Are there 1) vegetables in the fridge?
 - B: Yes, there are but we need to buy 2) fruit.
 - A: Don't worry. I can get 3) later today.
- 7 Look at the picture. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner using the words in the list.
 - chairs
- fish

• cats

- flowers
- children
- milk
- A: Are there any chairs?
- B: Yes, there are.
 Are there ...?



Mind Reading

What have you got on your table? Choose 6 things but don't tell your partner. Ask him/her to guess.

Student A: Guess what I've got

on my table!

Student B: Have you got any

apples?

Student A: No, I haven't.

Expressing Quantity



8 Read t

Read the conversation between Mary and Sam. Then circle the correct item.

Mary: What's for dinner tonight?

Sam: How about 1) any / some lasagna?

Mary: OK. Have you got the recipe?

Sam: Yes, I have. Let's see what we need. First of all, we need 2) some / any onions and 3) much / some tomatoes for the sauce.

Mary: OK. We've got enough tomatoes and onions. What else do we need?

Sam: We need 4) some / many oil to cook the vegetables and we also need 5) some / any meat. Is there any in the fridge?

Mary: Yes, don't worry. We've got 6) a lot of / many meat.

Sam: What about cheese? Have we got 7) any / many?

Mary: Yes. We've got enough.

Sam: 8) How much / How many packets of pasta have we got in the cupboard?

Mary: I can see two in the cupboard.

Sam: Perfect! Let's start cooking.



Speaking Activity

In pairs, decide what you need to make a pizza and fill in the table. Use Ex. 8 to help you.

Ingredients

2 tomatoes

Student A: Let's see what we need for our pizza.

Student B: We need some tomatoes for the sauce.

Student A: How many tomatoes?

Student B: Two. We also need...



Writing Activity

Think of your favourite dish. Write down the ingredients for your recipe.

Ingredients

- .
- .
- •



Indefinite Pronouns

20

Listen and repeat. Then act out.



	Positive	Interrogative	Negative
people	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one / not anyone nobody / not anybody
things	something	anything	nothing / not anything
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere / not anywhere

The compounds someone / anyone, etc. follow the same rules as any and some.

Is there **anybody** in the kitchen? Yes, there is **somebody** in the kitchen but there is **nobody** in the bedroom and there is **not anybody** in the living room either.

Look at the picture and choose the correct word to fill in the gaps.



A: What can you see?

one/someone)

- B: I can see ... someone...
 at the door, but there'sno.one... at the window. (no
- A: What can you see now?

 B: I can see

 on the table but there isn't
- A: Can you see my keys
- B: No, I can't. They are in the kitchen! (nowhere/anywhere)

chair. (something/anything)

Indefinite Pronouns

2 Choose the correct item.

1	Is there new in your class?	5
	A someone B no one C anyone	
2	I don't want to go this weekend.	6
	A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere	
3	I'm thirsty. I want to drink.	7
	A something B nothing C anything	
4	Can you see my pen?	8
	A somewhere B nowhere C anywhere	

5	Look! There is		in the b	ag. It's empty.
	A someone	В	nothing	C anything
6	Put this money		safe. D	on't lose it.
	A somewhere	В	nowhere	C anywhere
7	The house is er	npty	. There is	here.
	A someone	В	no one	C anyone
8	I'm hungry but t	here	e isn't	to eat.
	△ something	В	nothing	C anything

Fill in the gaps with someone, no one, something, nothing, nowhere or somewhere.

	and busy.
	B: Oh, I know and there is nowhere to park.
2	A: I'm thirsty. B: Would you like to drink?
3	A: I want to go warm for my holidays.
	B: Me too!

1 A: I don't like living in the city. It's so crowded

4	A:	Oh no! We're lost!
	B:	Don't worry. We can ask
		for help.
5	A:	The library is very quiet today.
	B:	That's because there is
		else here.
6	A:	I'm so bored. There's to
		do.
	B:	Well, we can go to the cinema.

4 Read the telephone conversation between Frank and his mum. Then fill in the gaps with something, nothing or anything.

Frank: What about the cooker?

Mum: Hello, Frank! Where are you? I need your

Mum: Yes, here they are. How silly of me! Frank: Oh, Mum!

6

Indefinite Pronouns



Think Fast

In teams, listen to your teacher and make a simple sentence with the word you hear. Each correct sentence gets a point.

Teacher: Something.

Team A, Student A: There's something on the table.

Teacher: Correct! You get a point. Anyone.

Team B, Student A: There isn't anyone at the park, etc.

5 Fill in the gaps with no one, somewhere, anywhere, anything or nothing.

0.00	New Message	X
parents are at my grand 3) to do	ching today? I'm so bored and there is 2)	all alone and there's d you like to hang out?



Writing Activity

Look at the picture below. Write about it using the prompts and something, nothing, anything, someone, anyone or no one.

- on / bed / desk / chair
- under / bed
- in / bookcase
- on / wall
- in front of / wardrobe
- next to / bedon / floor



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Progress Check 2 (Units 4-6)

1 Write a, an, the or - .

Well, that's all for now. Write back and tell me about your hobbies.

Ricardo



2 Fill in the gaps with a, an or the.

- 1 A: . The. fridge is empty!
 - B: Don't worry. I can go to supermarket today.
- 2 A: We need onion and tomato for the recipe.
 - B: OK!

- 3 A: Have you got pet?
 - B: Yes, I have. I've got beautiful cat.
- 4 A: man standing in the corner over there is Kate's father.
 - B: Yes, I know. He is Art teacher.

3 Fill in the gaps with a lot of, much or many.

- 1 There are .. a lot.of.. apples in the bowl.
- 2 I haven't got money in my purse.
- 3 Farima has got friends.
- 4 There aren't bananas in the fruit bowl.
- 5 There is milk in the bottle.
- 6 Are there pears on the tree?
- 7 There are people on the bus today.
- 8 Is there sugar in the jar?
- 9 Are there children in the classroom?
- 10 We are late. We haven't gottime. Hurry up.

Progress Check 2

4 Look at the picture. Then write the questions and answers.



1	(tomatoes) How many tomatoes are there? There aren't many tomatoes.	5	(milk)
2	(cola)?	6	(bread)
3	(strawberries)	7	(butter)
4	(apples)	8	(cheese)

5 Fill in the gaps with some, any or no.

Mitsuko:	I'm going to the supermarket to buy 1)
	fridge and we haven't got 3) coffee. Do you need anything?
Julie:	Can you get 4) biscuits, please?
Mitsuko:	Yes, of course. Anything else?
Julie:	Oh, and 5) flour because I want to make 6) cakes this afternoon and there isn't enough.
Mitsuko:	Aren't there 7) cakes in the fridge?
Julie:	No. There are 8) cakes in the fridge.

alumil Inage

6 Fill in the gaps with something (x2), anything, somewhere, nowhere or someone.

- 1 A: Let's get ... something ... to eat.
 - B: Good idea!
- 2 A: Where do you want to go on holiday?
 - B: I want to go warm and sunny.
- 3 A: What's that noise?
 - B: I don't hear

- 4 A: That man over there looks like
 - 1 know.
 - B: Are you sure?
- 5 A: Let's go shopping!
 - B: Oh, I can't right now because I'm doing else.
- 6 A: This café is so crowded.
 - B: I know. There's to sit.

7 Underline the correct item.

New Message



Hi Caroline,

How are you? I am emailing you about our shopping plans for today. The fridge is almost empty, so we need to buy 1) much / a lot of things for the party. We need 2) lots of / much bottles of cola and 3) much / some bottles of lemonade. We also have to get 4) no / a lot of pizzas and 5) some / much burgers. We haven't got 6) some / any bread, so can you get 7) much / some on your way home? I want to make sandwiches but there is 8) any / no cheese, so we have to buy 9) some / many. We also need 10) lots of / any plastic plates and cups because we haven't got 11) any / no. Oh! I almost forgot. We need to buy 12) any / some decorations.

Email me when you can.

Cynthia



8 data L

21 Listen and draw lines.



(22)

Listen and repeat. Then act out.





Affirmative	Neg	gative	Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I talk You talk He talks She talks It talks We talk You talk They talk	I do not talk You do not talk He does not talk She does not talk It does not talk We do not talk You do not talk They do not talk	I don't talk You don't talk He doesn't talk She doesn't talk It doesn't talk We don't talk You don't talk They don't talk	Do I talk? Do you talk? Does he talk? Does she talk? Does it talk? Do we talk? Do you talk? Do they talk?

We use the present simple for permanent states or habitual actions.

Spelling

verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o → -es

I watch - he watches

verbs ending in consonant + y → * + -ies

I study - he studies

BUT

I buy - he buys

Time expressions used with the present simple:

in the afternoon in	ery morning	every year	at night
	the evening	always	usually
	ver	rarely	sometimes, etc.

Questions and short answers

Questions	Short answers
Do I/we/you/they like cherries?	Yes, I/we/you/they do. / No, I/we/you/they don't.
Does he/she/it like cherries?	Yes, he/she/it does. / No, he/she/it doesn't.

1 Write the verbs in the third person singular.

1 I fly - itflies	4 I play – she	7 do - he
2 you run – ne	5 we hurry - he	8 you see - he
3 we catch – she	6 you stay – she	9 they take - he

Pronunciation

2 (23)

Put the verbs in the correct column in the third person singular. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

work	play	come	walk	swim	visit	ride	speak
watch	talk	laugh	fish	wash	close	open	sit
go	dance	drive	sleep	stay	know	teach	buy

ls/	/1 z /	/z/
/f/, /k/, /p/, /t/	/s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/	after other sounds
works	watches,	0005,
	***************************************	**********************

3 Circle the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Chloe watch / watches TV every evening.
- 2 Our teacher read / reads lots of books.
- 3 Dad go / goes to work by bus every morning.
- 4 | drink / drinks lots of water.
- 5 Paul fly / flies his kite on windy days.
- 6 The children play / plays in the park on Saturdays.
- 7 We live / lives in a big house.
- 8 The boys hate / hates fish.
- 9 My mum wear / wears a uniform to work.
- 10 He ride / rides his bike to school every morning.
- 11 I usually fish / fishes in the river near my house.
- 12 They are from Italy. They speak / speaks Italian.

4 Complete the sentences.

Long Form 1 She does not like apples. 2 We not work on Sundays. 3 He not help me. 4 They not drive fast. 5 It not fly.

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She					. 4	d	0.	ę	Ş	r	ľ	t.						li	k	e	2	ap	p	le
We													٧	VC	or	k	C	n		S	u	n	da	ay
He										w										h	e	elp	C	m
They	,		LD:			e u	Edit			.01			u s	2.9		10			-	dr	'n	16	1	20

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

0	avourite PETS	My friend Cathy 1)
by A	Amelia Saunders	8) (not/eat) meat. Horses 9) (not/like) meat. Since it 10) (rain) a lot in England, Bella 11) (sleep) in a stable. Cathy 12) (ride) her horse every day after school. She 13) (not/ride) into the town because there 14) (be) a lot of traffic on the roads. There 15) (not/be) many cars in the country, so Cathy 16) (take) Bella there. It 17) (not/be) easy looking after a horse but Cathy 18) (enjoy) it very much!
6	Look at Ex. 5 again Correct the false se	. Then mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F). entences.
1	Cathy has a dog. Cathy doesn't have has a horse.	
2		6 Horses sleep in a house.
3	Bella eats carrots.	
(7	Ask and answer qu	estions with your partner as in the example:
1	get up early	4 like sweets 7 watch TV
2	like pop music tidy your room	5 go to bed late 8 drink milk 6 like fruit
1	A: Do you get up ear B: Yes, I do, I get up every morning	rly? 2 A: Do you like pop music?

8 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

write travel make sing go like (x2) live be read This is Michael Johnson. He 1) is ... a famous rock star. He 2) in America. He 3) all around the world and 4) in rock concerts. He 5) his songs and 6) his own video clips. In his free time, he 7) staying at home listening to his CDs. At weekends, he usually 8) to expensive restaurants with his friends. He also 9) a lot of books about strange things. I can't wait to see him perform live. I 10) him so much.

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

A day in the life of a farmer

John Fields 1) ... (be) a farmer. He 2) (get up) at 5 o'clock in the morning. He 3) (wash), 4) (get) dressed and 5) (have) breakfast. He 6) (put on) his coat and 7) (go) outside. He 8) (milk) the cows early in the morning. His wife and children 9) (not/get up) so early. They 10) (get up) at 7 o'clock. His wife 11) (feed) the chickens and then she 12) (make) some tea for herself. The children 13) (not/like) tea. They 14) (drink) milk. At 7:30 am, John 15) (take) the children to school. His wife 16) (help) John on the farm and then she 17) (do) the housework. At 4 o'clock, the children 18) (come) home from school. Mrs Fields 19) (cook) dinner, John 20) (not/help) his wife with the cooking because he can't cook. In the evening, John and his wife 21) (watch) TV or 22) (listen) to the radio. The children 23) (not/watch) TV. They 24) (do) their homework. They all 25) (go) to bed at 9:00 pm.

:	Adverbs of Frequency	THE TOTAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY OF
	Adverbs of frequency go after the verbs 'to	be' and 'can,' but before the main verbs.
	She always often usually reads books. He is	sometimes rarely late.
-		
10	Tick (✓) the right box.	
1	She is I late for work. (never)	5 We spend the summer in France.
2	Diego eats meat . (usually)	(always)
	You can see foxes in this forest.	6 Tom and James are very busy on
	(sometimes)	Mondays . (often)
4	Does Tim go to school by bus?	7 My dog is angry . (rarely)
	(usually)	8 Alice doesn't go swimming. (often)
1	Tony / be / rude (never) Tony is never rude.	in brackets as in the example: 5 Aya / help / her mum (often)
2	The children / play / tennis (sometimes)	6 You / do / your homework (always)
3	I / go / to the beach (often)	7 The boys / watch / films (sometimes)
Λ	We / eat / breakfast / before school (always)	8 Josh and I / tidy / our rooms (always)
7	·····	······································
12	lla a the country and advanta of from	anay ta maka tuya pantanaga shayt
16	Use the words and adverbs of freque yourself.	ency to make true sentences about
1	wake up at 7:30 am Lalways wake up at 7:30 am.	4 go jogging
2		5 go to bed at 10 o'clock
3	play computer games	6 tidy my room



13 Look at the table. This is what the people do on Sundays. Write the questions and answers. Then ask your partner questions to fill in the table about him/her.

	watch TV		en to Isic	swim	go to the cinema			
Luigi	usually	some	etimes	never	often			
Oliver and Sara	never	of	ten	sometimes	usually			
Nadia	often	ne	ver	usually	sometimes			
Your partner								
	itch TV on Sun He usually wat		6 Nadi	a / swim	?			
2 Oliver and Sara /		?	7 Olive	Dliver and Sara / watch TV ?				
3 Oliver and Sara /	listen to music	?	8 Luigi	/ swim	?			
4 Nadia / go to the	cinema	?	9 Nadia	a / watch TV	?			
5 Oliver and Sara /	swim	?	10 Luigi	/ listen to music	?			
	*************	:						

MEMORY GAME

Look at the table in Ex. 13 for 2 minutes. Then close your books. In teams, answer your teacher's questions. Each correct answer gets a point.

Teacher: Does Luigi watch TV on Sundays?

Team A, Student A: Yes, he usually watches TV on Sundays.

Teacher: Correct. Team A you get a point.

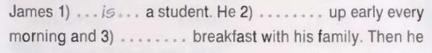


14 Read and complete the text. Then put the pictures in the correct order.





watch	leave	catch	do	read	meet
return	have	get	start	be	



4) for school. James 5) the bus to school because his school is far from his home. He 6) his friends at school before he 7) lessons. After school, he 8) home and 9) his homework. In the evening, he usually 10) TV or

11) a book.





Speaking Activity

Look at Ex. 14. In pairs, ask each other questions and fill in the table below about James. Then ask each other questions to fill in the table about yourselves.

	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING
James	get up, have breakfast,		
You			

Student A: What does James do in the morning?

Student B: He gets up and has breakfast.



Writing Activity

Use your answers from the Speaking Activity above to write a short paragraph about your daily routine. Use Ex. 14 as a model.

Present Continuous



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Affi	rmative	Negative				
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form			
I am talking You are talking He is talking She is talking It is talking We are talking You are talking They are talking	I'm talking You're talking He's talking She's talking It's talking We're talking You're talking They're talking	I am not talking You are not talking He is not talking She is not talking It is not talking We are not talking You are not talking They are not talking	I'm not talking You aren't talking He isn't talking She isn't talking It isn't talking We aren't talking You aren't talking They aren't talking			

We use the present continuous for temporary actions or for actions happening at the time of speaking.

Time e	xpressions used with the	present continuous:
now	at the moment	at present

Spelling

When verbs end in one stressed vowel between two consonants, we double the consonant and add -ing.

swim - swimming sit - sitting

walk - walking

BUT wait - waiting

Look at the spelling of these verbs: -- lie - lying, etc. write - writing, etc.

Questions and short answers

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

Present Continuous



Add -ing to the verbs and put them in the correct column. Listen and repeat.

drink	make	sit	begin	fly	cut	bake	take	drop
lie	hit	shave	play	die	sleep	meet	type	water

+ ing	-ic → y + ing	-≎ → ing	double consonant + ing
drinking.	lying.	making,	hitting,
	*************	************	***************************************
**************	****************	*************	

2 Complete the sentences.

Long Form

1 He ... io ... feeding the dog. 2 They reading. 3 It flying. 4 We not cleaning the floor. 5 | not crying.

Short Form

He.5..... feeding the dog. They reading. It flying. We cleaning the floor. I crying.

Write the questions and answers.



1 (laugh?) Is she laughing?... No, she isn't. She's crying, ...



4 (ski?)



2 (eat?) . Is the dog eating?... Yes, it is, It's eating.



5 (dance?)



3 (cook?)



6 (fly?)

4 Look at the picture and correct the sentences.



1	The man on the rock is eating a sandwich. The man on the rock isn't eating a sandwich. He's fishing.
2	The two boys on the beach are reading.

3	The woman under the umbrella is playing with the sand.
4	The baby is reading a newspaper.

5	The man under the umbrella is drinking some juice.
	The flat dises the difference of the party party.
6	The two girls are fishing.

5 Look at the picture and the list of verbs. Then complete the text using the present continuous.

cook play look snow stay drink sit listen sleep sing

Dear Diary,
It's Sunday, my favourite day of the week. I 1) am sitting in the living room and I 2) at my big happy family.

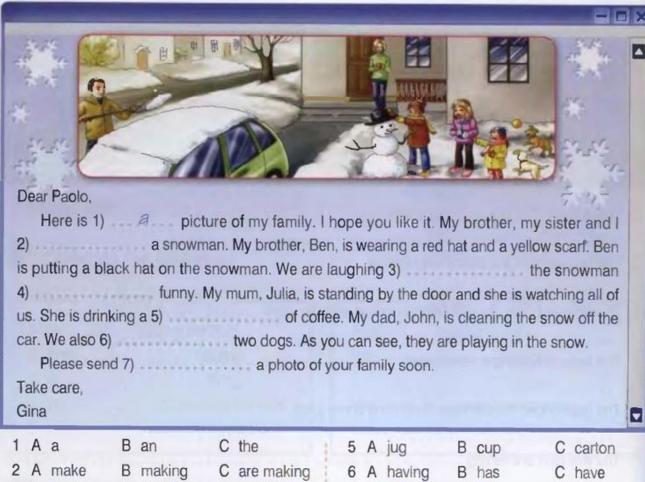
Mum 3) tea. My dad 4) dinner.

The boys 5) with the karaoke machine.

Grandmother 6) to the boys singing but grandfather 7). The girls 8) a board game. It is very cold. It 9) outside, so we at home tonight. It's OK, though, because we have lots of fun together. I love my big noisy family so much!

Present Continuous

Read the email. Then choose the right words and write them on the lines.



3 A and B because C but 7 A me C mine B my 4 A looks B look C is looking

GET IN LINE

In groups, put the cards your teacher gives you in the right order to form sentences.





Listen and repeat.

My sister usually watches TV in the evening and I play computer games.





Present Simple vs Present Continuous

We use the present simple for permanent states and repeated or habitual actions.

Time expressions used with the present simple:

every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, etc.

We use the present continuous for temporary states or actions, or for actions happening at the moment of speaking.

Time expressions used with the present continuous:

now, at present, at the moment, today, tonight

Some verbs are usually only used in the simple tenses.

believe, belong, decide, forget, hate, hear, know, live, like, love, need, remember, smell, see, think, understand, want, etc.

The verb have is only used in the simple tenses when it means possess. Otherwise, it is used in the continuous tenses as well.

have two cars at present. BUT She is having a bath now.

7 Circle the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Mum cleans / is cleaning the kitchen at the moment.
- 2 We always do / are doing our homework.
- 3 My friends play / are playing football now.
- 4 Julie usually walks / is walking to school.
- 5 I wear / am wearing my new T-shirt today.
- 6 I don't know / 'm not knowing his name.
- 7 Ethan loves / is loving rock music.

- 8 I sometimes meet / are meeting my friends after school.
- 9 Sara works / is working hard these days.
- 10 Ivan doesn't want / isn't wanting to do his homework.
- 11 This bag is mine. It is belonging / belongs to me.

Write sentences as in the example:



She is a pilot. She usually flies a plane. Today, she is riding a horse.







Choose the correct item.

- 1 Look at him! He a horse.
- A rides B riding C is riding
- 2 He usually tennis in the afternoon.

- A plays B play C is playing
- 3 What in the kitchen, Mum?
 - A do you B are you doing C you do
- 4 She dinner now.

 - A isn't having B doesn't have
 - C don't have

- 5 He comic books every day.
- A read B is reading C reads
- 6 Be quiet! The baby
- A sleep B sleeps C is sleeping
- 7 he like exercising?
- A Do B Does C Is
- 8 Look! The dog with the ball.

 - A plays B is playing C are playing



10 Put the verbs in brackets into the Explain why.	e present simple or the present continuous
1 He often goes (go) to the cinema habitual action .	(lie) on the sofa now.
2 They (not/watch) 5 Claire (not/like) pizza
TV at the moment.	6
3 John is outside. He	(you/sleep) early on weekdays?
(wash) the car	
11 Underline the correct time expres	ssion.
1 I go to school every morning / at the	5 I am having an English lesson now / every
moment.	day.
2 My parents never / now go to work on	6 My parents are working on Saturdays / at
Sundays.	the moment.
3 I go skiing today / every winter.	7 I watch TV tonight / in the evenings.
4 at present / always do my homework. I'm	
a very good student.	friends on Sundays.

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

friends on Sundays.

Dear Katy,	
Here I 1) am (b	e) in Mykonos, Greece. The weather
) fantastic. We 3)
(have) a wonderful time.	
At the moment, I 4)	(lie) by the swimming
	nes. I 5)
	(drink) lemonade.
	sunbathe) and 8)
	we usually 9)
	we 10)
(dance) at one of the fantasti	c discos on the island.
[11]	love) it here and I
12) (r	ot/want) to leave!
Love,	
Sally	

Miss S. Jones, 38 Dean Park, Peebles Border Region EH45 8DD Scotland U.K.



13 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.



lt 1) (be)	very cold today and it
2)	(snow). It always
3) (sno	ow) here in December.
Peter 4)	(swim) in the sea
now. He 5)	(like) fish and
he 6)	. (love) cold weather.
Peter's friend 7)	(watch)
him. Peter always 8)	
his friend a fish. His friend 9)	
(wait) for his fish. Peter 10)	
(not/cook) his fish, he 11)	
(eat) it in the sea. This 12)	
(not/be) strange because Peter is	s a penguin!



Speaking Activity

Close your eyes. Imagine that you are on your dream holiday. Your partner is trying to find out what you and your family are doing right now.

Student A: I'm on an exotic island.

Student A: I'm sunbathing right now.

Student B: What are you doing?

Student B: What's your mother doing? etc.



Writing Activity

Write an email to your friend about your dream holiday. Say where you are and what you and your family are doing right now. Use Ex. 12 as a model.

I'm on holiday right now. Where are you at the moment? Email me soon.





1 Read the text and answer the questions.



Layla's and Olivia's bikes are in front of the garage, beside the house. They are now walking towards the house. They are holding something behind their backs. Oh! They're two bouquets of flowers. Their mother is standing at the front door smiling. It's Mother's Day.

- 1 Where are Layla's and Olivia's bikes? In front of the garage......
- 2 Where's the garage?
- 3 Where are they walking?
- 4 Where are they holding the bouquets of flowers?
- 5 Where's their mother standing?

2 Look and read. Write yes or no. Then describe the picture.



- 1 A police officer is walking across the street.
- . yeş ...

2 He is walking around the bank.

- .no...
- 3 Two women are coming out of the bank.
-

- 4 A man is going into the café.
- 5 A boy is standing in front of the toy shop.
- 6 A toy aeroplane is flying over the boy's head.
- 7 Two girls are running across the street.
- 8 A bus is going around the corner.
- 3 Fill in the gaps with at, beside, in, behind, on, opposite, from ... to, above or in front of.



Now, cover the text and describe the picture.



4 Fill in the gaps with opposite, on, inside, along or under.

- 1 A: It's cold outside!
 - B: I know. Let's go .. inside... the house.
- 2 A: Hey Jane! What are you doing?
 - B: I'm sitting my bed and I'm listening to music.
- 3 A: Why is Rocky hiding your bed?
 - B: Because he is scared of loud noises.

- 4 A: Can you tell me how to get to the supermarket?
 - B: Just walk Main Street and take the first turning on the right.
- 5 A: Where is the park?
 - B: It's my house.

5 Circle the correct item. Then describe your bedroom to your partner.



Hi Nikos,

I am writing to tell you about my bedroom 1) in/ above my new house. It's just perfect! Everything is the way I want it. There is a small rug 2) on / over the floor. My desk is 3) at / between the bookcase and the wardrobe and there is a computer 4) on / over my desk. I've got lots of books 5) in / on my bookcase because I love reading. Well, that's all for now. Come over soon and see our new house.

Your friend,

Ahmed

Guess Where

Look at the picture. In teams, hide your favourite CD somewhere in the room. The other team asks questions to find out where it is.



Team A: Is it under the table?

Team B: No, it isn't.

Team A: Is it ...? etc.



Study these prepositional phrases:

by car (BUT: in my car)
by helicopter (BUT: in a helicopter)
by train (BUT: on a train)
by boat
by plane (BUT: on a plane)
by sea

by taxi (BUT: in a taxi) on foot by bus (BUT: on / in a bus) in danger

go to work (**BUT**: go on hollday) in Athens (**BUT**: at Athens airport) on a chair (**BUT**: in an armchair)

at the bus stop

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.



7 Look at the picture and complete the email with beside, in, on, behind, next to or above.



Hi Kim!

VIIILE SOOF

Elisha





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Prepositions of Time

in	at	on
in the morning in the afternoon in the evening in August (months) in summer (seasons) in 1992 (years) in the twentieth century	at 8 o'clock at the moment at present at noon at night at midnight at the weekend	on Fridays on Wednesdays on Thursday (days), etc on January 27th (dates) on Monday morning on a cold day on a summer night

8 Fill in the gaps with at, on or in.

1	We	usually	go	on	holiday		.in.		July	1.
---	----	---------	----	----	---------	--	------	--	------	----

- 2 It's cold winter.
- 3 I always have a nap the afternoon.
- 4 My birthday is October 2nd.
- 5 She usually sleeps late night.
- 6 Youssef's party is 4 o'clock Friday.
- 7 It's hot summer.
- 8 He never wakes up late the morning.
- 9 I have computer class noon.
- 10 We usually don't go out Mondays.
- 11 It's windy autumn.
- 12 Her birthday is August 2nd.

9 Write at, on or in.

Peter likes spending time with his family 1) ... at ... the weekend.

- 2) Saturday mornings, Peter and his sister go far a walk with their dog. 3) the afternoons, the family usually go to the cinema. Then 4) about 8 o'clock they go to a restaurant for dinner.
- 5) Sundays, they get up late. They sometimes go for a drive in the countryside or visit their grandparents. 6) the evenings, they all watch TV and then they go to bed.

Weekends are really special for Peter and his family.

9

Prepositions of Place - Movement - Time

10 Fill in the gaps with at, on or in.

My Favourite Seas#n

By Daniel Jones



My favourite season is summer because the weather is warm and there's so much you can do.

Weekends are always fun 8) summer, too. 9) Saturdays, I always go to the beach with my family and 10) Sundays, I visit my grandparents and spend the day with them.

Summers are just perfect!



Speaking Activity

In pairs, ask and answer questions to find out about each other's favourite season. Make sure to use the prepositions at, in or on.

- What / be / your / favourite season?
- What time / go / to bed / night?
- What time / get up / morning?
- What / do / morning / afternoon / evening?
- What / do / Saturday / Sunday?

Student A: What is your favourite season?

Student B: My favourite season is winter.

Student A: What time do you usually go to

bed at night?

Student B: I usually go to bed ..., etc.



Writing Activity

Now, write an article about your favourite season. Use Ex. 10 as a model. Make sure to use the prepositions of time.

My favourite season is		
***************************************	My favourite season is	

My Favourite Season by

Progress Check 3 (Units 7-9)

1 Look at the table. First, write about what Ann does on Saturdays. Then write about yourself.

No. of A	tio	dy om	shop	o ping	70.00	lunch	get ea	ALL PARK		elp um	drink tea					
	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann You		Ann You		Ann	You				
often					V											
never							~									
usually									V							
always	V															
rarely											V					
sometimes			V													

Ann	. 4	ali	WZ	ay.	9.	tje	di	99	t	10	r.	re	20	UT.	7.0	Qt	7.	S	a1	L	re	da	y	5.	. 6	SH	16			 ٠	 ٠.		 	 		• •	 	

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1													• •									• •						• •			 			 		• •	 	

2 Look at the picture. Then write the questions and answers.



1	Mum / water / the plants
	Is Mum watering the plants?
	No, she isn't. She's washing the
	.car.
2	the girls / sit / under the tree

3	Dad / wash / the car
4	the boys / drink lemonade

Progress Check 3

-	
3	Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1	A: Hey Stacey! Where . Are you going (you/go)?	3 A: What
	B: I (go) to	It's an Italian dish.
	the supermarket. Mum can't go today	A: Well, it (smell) delicious.
	because she (work)	I can't wait to taste it!
	until late. A: That's a good idea. The fridge	4 A: I
2	A: What (you/do) right now?	I can't. I (need) to
	B: I (study) for the History test.	study for my exams.
	A: (you/want) to take	A: No problem. I
	a break? We can have some tea and then you can continue.	(understand).
	B: OK! That (sound) good.	

Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with on, opposite, beside, under, above, in or at.



1 Dimitris is sitting ... on ... a chair ... at ... his desk.

- 2 There is a poster the wall.
- 3 There are some bookshelves the small table.
- 4 The table is the door.
- 5 There is a rug the table.
- 6 Dimitris is holding a piece of paper his hand.
- 7 Dimitris's schoolbag is on the floor his desk.

Fill in the gaps with on, at or in.

1) ... ln... November, my family and I often travel to London for two days to celebrate Bonfire Night. 2) the 5th of November, we usually fly to London Gatwick airport early 3) the morning. 4) the afternoon, we have a traditional meal of baked potatoes and toffee apples and 5) the evening, we gather around the bonfire and watch the fireworks display. 6) midnight, we go to bed. The next day, 7) around 12 o'clock, we visit my aunt and uncle and have a big lunch with them. I love spending Bonfire Night with my family!

Progress Check 3

6 What do these people do on Thursday evenings? Write the questions and answers.

	go to the library	read comics	wash the dishes	play computer games
Ethan and Jamie	usually	sometimes	never	often
Lily	never	often	sometimes	usually

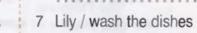
1	Ethan and Jamie / go to the library Do Ethan and Jamie go to the library on Thursday evenings? Yes, they do.
	They usually go to the library on . Thursday evenings,
2	Lily / go to the library

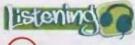
4	Ethan	and	Jamie /	wash	the	dishes
---	-------	-----	---------	------	-----	--------

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5 Lily / read comic	S
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6	Ethan and Jamie / play computer games	2





3

What does Peter do every week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture.



Past Simple



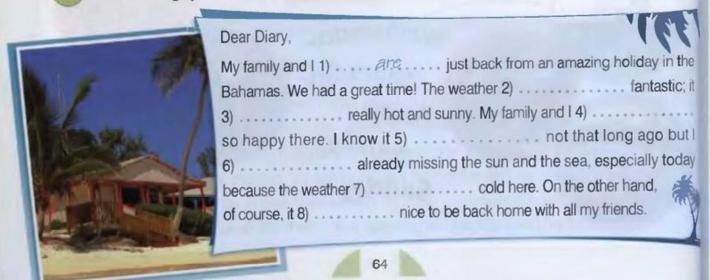
Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Past simple of the verb 'to be'

Affirmative	Ne	gative	Interrogative
ALL PROPERTY.	Long form	Short form	
was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he?
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it?
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they?

1 Fill in the gaps with am, is, are, was or were.





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Regular verbs: We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding -ed.

Affirmative	Neg	gative
	Long form	Short form
l stay ed	I did not stay	didn't stay
You stayed	You did not stay	You didn't stay
He stayed	He did not stay	He didn't stay
She stayed	She did not stay	She didn't stay
It stayed	It did not stay	It didn't stay
We stayed	We did not stay	We didn't stay
You stayed	You did not stay	You didn't stay
They stayed	They did not stay	They didn't stay

Spelling

-e → + -d	one stressed vowel + consonant → double consonant + -ed	consonant + y → × + -ied	vowel + y → +-ed
like – like d	prefer - preferred	carry - carried	pla y – play ed
hate - hated		study – studied	enjo y – enjoy ed

Questions and short answers

Questions	Short answers
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they go to the party?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't.

2 Write the past simple of the following verbs.

1 open opened	5 regret	9 cry	13 stay
O lave	6 quarrel	10 fry	14 travel
2 plan	7 drop	11 arrive	15 Close
4 empty	8 die	12 play	16 tidy

Past Simple

Pronunciation



Add -ed to the verbs and put them in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

count	arrive	close	regret	push	wait	laugh
kiss	hurry	watch	rob	start	travel	post
open	look	cook	add	end	tidy	change

/ td /	/t/	/ d /
after /t/, /d/	/k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /f/, /p/	after other sounds
counted.	kissed,	opened.

Irregular verbs have a special past form.

Present	I go	I drink	I am
Past	I went	I drank	I was

See List of Irregular Verbs at the back of the book.

Look at the list of irregular verbs at the back of the book and complete the table.

	Infinitive Past Infinitive		Past	Infinitive	Past	
1	go	went	11 take		21	did
2	have	********	12	stole	22 leave	
3	*******	came	13 drink		23 shine	
4	be	********	14	put	24	became
5	wake		15 make		25 hear	
6	meet	********	16 can		26 write	*********
7	********	sang	17	found	27 say	
8	speak	********	18 run	*******	28	got
9	*********	broke	19	told	29 see	
10		cut	20 begin	********	30 hold	*******

We	use	the	Past	Sim	ple:
	usc	LIIC	1 MOL	-	A10.

- for actions which finished at a stated time in the past.
 She went to school by bus yesterday. (When? Yesterday)
- for actions that happened one after the other.
 First he had breakfast and then he left for work.

Time expressions used with the past simple:

yesterday, then, last night / week / month / year, a week / month / year ago, two days ago, in 2003, when, etc.

5 Ask and answer questions about what these people did/didn't do yesterday.

Then ask your partner questions to fill in the table about him/her.

	go for a walk	play golf	write a letter	wash the car
Peter Mr & Mrs Page Your partner	V	7	V	~
 2 Peter / play golf? 3 Peter / write a lett 4 Mr and Mrs Page 5 Mr and Mrs Page 	er?/ play golf?/ wash the car?/		yesterday? Yes. Sunday. Then wri	
wake up late (x) do her homewor speak to her frie		tak	ve lunch with her gra e her dog, Fluffy, ou p her mother make	it for a walk (V)
1 .Last.Sunda .wake.up.lati 2	y, Maria didn'.t e,	4 5 6		

1 Use the time expressions below to write true sentences about yourself.

thr	ee months ago	yesterday	last we	ekend	in 2008	last	Tues	day	
1	J.went.to.a.p	op.concert.t	hree	3	 	 			
	months ago.			4	 	 			
2				5	 	 			

Present Simple vs Past Simple



Quiz Time

In pairs, complete the sentences and answer the quiz. Compare your answers with the rest of the class.

1	☐ He	(star) in the Harry Potter films.
2	☐ He	(discover) penicillin.
3	Leonardo Da Vinci	(paint) this famous painting.
4	☐ They	(design) the Parthenon.
		(write) Romeo & Juliet.
6	☐ She	(be) the daughter of King Henry VIII.
7	☐ This country	(win) the World Cup in 2006.
8	☐ She	(invent) the Barbie doll.

- a Queen Elizabeth I
- b Ruth Handler
- c Italy
- d Shakespeare
- e The Mona Lisa
- f Iktinos and Kallikrates
- g Alexander Fleming
- h Daniel Radcliffe

Present Simple vs Past Simple

We use the present simple for permanent states and repeated or habitual actions.

Tom **is** a student. He **goes** to school every day. He usually **goes** to school by bus.

Time expressions used with the present simple:

every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, etc. We use the past simple for actions which finished at a stated time in the past.

He bought a new car last week.

Time expressions used with the past simple:

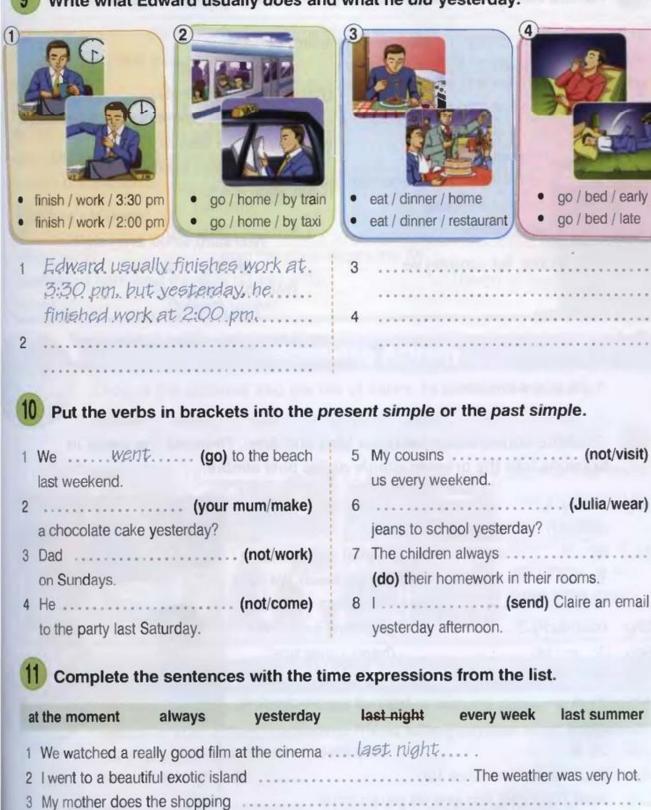
yesterday, then, when, last night / week / month / year, a week / month / year ago, two days ago, in 2003, etc.

8 Circle the correct item.

- 1 Dad doesn't buy / didn't buy a new car last week.
- 2 Mum always cooks / cooked chicken on Mondays.
- 3 Do you like / liked chips?
- 4 Mary leaves / left for Italy last month.
- 5 Do you brush / brushed your teeth every night?
- 6 The boys don't play / didn't play football last Sunday.
- 7 Did Emily come / came to the party?
- 8 I don't watch / didn't watch TV last night.

Present Simple vs Past Simple

9 Write what Edward usually does and what he did yesterday.



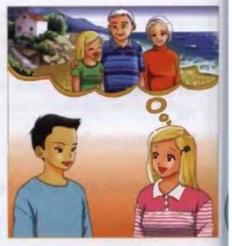
Present Simple vs Past Simple

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the past simple.

1	A:Did you enjoy (you / enjoy) the film last night?
	B: No, I didn't It was (be) a horror film.
2	A: (you/go) to work yesterday?
	B: No, I
3	A: (you/see) Charles yesterday?
	B: Yes. We (have) lunch together.
4	A: (Colin/work) at a bank?
	B: No, he (work) at a post office.
5	A: What time (you start) school every day?
	B: Eight o'clock. But yesterday we (start) at eight thirty.
6	A: What (you/do) at weekends?
	B: We usually (go) to the beach.
7	A: (you/do) anything exciting last Saturday?
	B: No, not really. I (watch) TV and (read) a book.
	It was a boring weekend.

13 Read the conversation between Ling and Amy. Then put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the past simple.

Ling:	Hi Amy. 1) Were you (you/be) at home last weekend?
Amy:	No, I 2) (not/be). My family and I
	3) (go) to the beach. We often
	4) (go) to the beach at weekends.
Ling:	You're lucky. 5) (you/have) a nice time?
Amy:	Oh, yes! I 6) (have) a great time!
Ling:	Where 7) (you/stay)?
Amy:	We 8) (stay) at my grandparents'
	house.
Ling:	Oh. 9) (they/live) near the bead
A	Van though Their house (0)



Amy: Yes, they do. Their house 10) (be) right by the beach.

Ling: Wow! That's cool. And what did you do there?

Amy: We 11) (walk) along the beach and 12) ...

(swim) in the sea. Ling: That sounds like a lot of fun.

10

Present Simple vs Past Simple

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the past simple.

Tommy Brown 1) likes (like) making up stories. No one 2) (believe) what he 3) (say) because he always 4) (tell) lies. He 5) (live) in a small
villago and 6) (world) and a form first putaids the village O or in the control of
village and 6) (work) on a farm just outside the village. One night last week, Tommy
7) (finish) work late. It 8) (be) dark and cold. Suddenly, he
9) (hear) a strange noise, so he 10) (look) up. lt 11)
(be) a UFO with bright flashing lights. The UFO 12) (come down)
towards him and he 13) (see) two green men looking at him from inside.
He 14) (scream), 15) (drop) his bag and
16) (run away). When he 17) (arrive) in the
village, he 18) (run) into some villagers and 19)
(start) telling them about the aliens but they all 20) (laugh) at him.
No one 21) (believe) Tommy.



Speaking Activity

Look at the pictures and the list of verbs. In pairs, tell the story.

decide drive take arrive pack run be get into find start tell begin can go







Student A: Last Sunday the Smiths **decided** to go on a picnic.







Student B: They all got into the car and drove to the country.



Writing Activity

You are the young girl from the Speaking Activity above. Write an email to your English speaking friend telling him/her what happened to you yesterday.

Dear	
Guess what happened to me yesterd	day! My family and I decided to go on a picnic.
Everything was great in the beginning.	

Present Perfect

(32)

Listen and repeat. Then act out.



have/has + past participle

Regular Verbs

Affirmative		Negative		
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have walked	I've walked	I have not walked	I haven't walked	
You have walked	You've walked	You have not walked	You haven't walked	
He has walked	He's walked	He has not walked	He hasn't walked	
She has walked	She's walked	She has not walked	She hasn't walked	
It has walked	It's walked	It has not walked	It hasn't walked	
We have walked	We've walked	We have not walked	We haven't walked	
You have walked	You've walked	You have not walked	You haven't walked	
They have walked	They've walked	They have not walked	They haven't walked	

Spelling

one stressed vowel between two consonants → double final consonant + -ed	consonant + y → × + -ied	e → + -d
stop – sto pped	study – studied	type – typed
prefer – prefe rred	carry – carried	move – moved

Irregular Verbs

Affire	native	Negative		
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
have eaten	I've eaten	have not eaten	I haven't eaten	
You have eaten	You've eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten	
He has eaten	He's eaten	He has not eaten	He hasn't eaten	
She has eaten	She's eaten	She has not eaten	She hasn't eaten	
It has eaten	It's eaten	It has not eaten	It hasn't eaten	
We have eaten	We've eaten	We have not eaten	We haven't eaten	
You have eaten	You've eaten	You have not eaten	You haven't eaten	
They have eaten	They've eaten	They have not eaten	They haven't eaten	

Look at the back of the book for the past participles of irregular verbs.

We use the present perfect:

 for recent actions or states, or for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.

The Smiths have bought a new house. (When did they buy it? We don't know.)

- for actions or states which began in the past and continue up to the present.
 She has been a student at this school for two years. (She came to this school two years ago and she is still here.)
- 1 Write the past participles of the following verbs.

1	eateaten	4 iron	7 arrive	10	break
2	sleep	5 clean	8 put	11	make
3	open	6 take	9 leave	12	run

2 Complete the sentences as in the example:

-		Long Form —
	Sheha	as cleaned the house.
1	2 We	not worked hard.
1	3 1	visited them several times.
4	4 She	not finished yet.
1	5 They	talked to him.

	Short Form
She	.5 cleaned the house.
We	worked hard.
1	visited them several times.
She	finished yet.
The	y talked to him.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect.

1	Jenny nas. gone (go) to bed.
2	The boys (not/eat) their
	breakfast.
3	1 (buy) a new bag.
4	Eric (not/brush) his
	hair yet.
5	Lisa (send) an emai
	to her cousin

6	I (not/see) this film.
7	The dog (be) in the
	garden all day.
8	Chloe (visit) her
	grandparents twice this week.
9	Mum and Dad (do)
	the shopping.
10	Nikos (not/have) a shower.

11

Present Perfect

Questions and short answers

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

4 Write questions and answers as in the example:

	visit Brazil	try sushi	climb a mountain	see a crocodile	ride a camel
Janice	The state of the s	V		V	~
Tony & Beth	~		~	V	
Ben		~	~		~

1	Has Janice ever visited Brazil? No, she hasn't. Has Janice ever tried sushi? Yes, she has.
2	

3	***************************************

Time expressions used with the present perfect:

already is used in statements and questions.

I have already cooked dinner.

Have you already eaten?

yet is used in questions and negations at the end of the sentence.

Have you spoken to him **yet**? I haven't spoken to him **yet**.

just is used in statements before the main verb.

I have just finished my homework.

how long is used in questions.

How long have you known Jim?

ever is used in statements and questions.

Have you ever visited Paris?

It's the most beautiful city I have ever visited.

recently is used mainly in statements before the main verb.

He has recently bought a new car.

so far is used mainly in statements at the end of the sentence.

I've typed ten letters so far.

never is used in statements but it has a negative meaning.

I have never seen a lion.

since is used to express a starting point in the past.

She's been ill since Monday.

for is used to express a period of time.

She's been ill for two days.

Present Perfect

Write what Mrs Wood has already done or hasn't done yet.



1	take out the rubbish	×	4 drink	k some	1
2	mop the floor	X	5 water	er the plants	X
3	wash the dishes	X	6 dot	he shopping	V

	She hasn't taken out the rubbish yet. She hasn't mopped the floor yet.
3	
4	
5	
6	

Now say what you have already done or not done yet.

Write for or since.

1	since	2002	5	 two weeks	9		three hours

Use five phrases and make true sentences about yourself.

Fill in the gaps with how long, ever, never, just, already, for and yet.

- 1 A: Have you ... ever ... been to London? B: No. I have ... never ... been there. 2 A: Have you seen the Parthenon? B: Yes, I have seen it. It's amazing! 3 A: Has Damien gone skiing? B: No, he hasn't. He doesn't like it. 4 A: Is Akim at home, please? B: No, I'm afraid he's gone out.
- 5 A: I'm afraid I have visited the Melbourne Museum and I've been in Melbourne for a whole year.
 - B: Really? I have. It's fantastic!
- 6 A: have you and Ben been friends?
 - B: We've been friends twelve years.
- 7 A: I have cooked dinner.
 - B: That's good because I haven't eaten and I'm really hungry.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

We use the present perfect:

 for recent actions or states, or for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.



I have bought a new bicycle.

(When did he buy it? We don't know.)

unstated time

 for actions or states which began in the past and continue up to the present.



I have been a teacher for two years. (He is still a teacher.)

Time expressions used with the present perfect:

just, ever, never, already, yet, always, how long, so far, for, since, recently, etc.

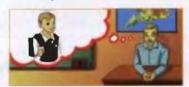
We use the past simple:

 for actions or states which finished at a stated time in the past.



I bought this bicycle five years ago. (When did he buy it? Five years ago.) stated time

 for actions or states which finished in the past.



I was a student fourteen years ago. (He isn't a student now. He is a teacher.)

Time expressions used with the past simple:

yesterday, last night / week / month / year, ago, then, when, in 2004, etc.

8 Circle the correct item.

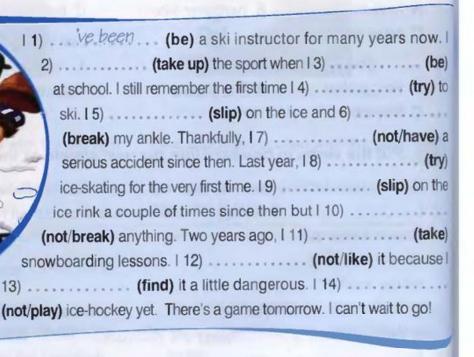
- 1 I haven't tidied my room just / yet.
- 2 We went to the cinema already / yesterday.
- 3 Helen has already / yet had her breakfast.
- 4 The children have never / ever been to Italy.
- 5 I didn't play football yet / last weekend.
- 6 I sent you an email two days already / ago but you haven't replied.
- 7 Billy took a test already / three days ago.
- 8 Tonia has sent twenty invitations yesterday/ so far.
- 9 She hasn't watched any new films yesterday/ recently.
- 10 Has Ben gone to school then / yet?
- 9 Fill in the gaps with yet, ago, ever, last night, for or since.
- 1 My father went to Spain two days ... ago...
- 3 She hasn't finished her work
- 4 Have you seen an elephant?
- 5 We went to bed at 10 o'clock
 - 6 He has lived in Madrid ten years.

11	Choose the correct item.	
1	I a new dress yesterday.	6 She married in 2008.
	A buy B bought	A has got B got
	C have bought	C have got
2	She anything since 9 o'clock this	7 Jane painting.
	morning.	A always like B always has liked
	A hasn't eaten B ate	C has always liked
	C didn't eat	8 I TV last night.
3	He to school last week. He was ill.	A didn't watch B haven't watched
	A hasn't gone B went	C hasn't watched
	C didn't go	9 They their homework yet.
4	I such a delicious cake.	A have finished B haven't finished
	A have never eaten B have ever eaten	C finished
	C never ate	10 Last year, the Smiths to Australia.
5	you me last night?	
	A Have, called B Do, call	C have never gone
	C Did, call	
(1	Put the verbs in brackets into the p	east simple or the present perfect.
		was at school but I (be) very
	good at it back then.	(,,
3	The second secon	Egypt. They (go) there on
	holiday in 2007.	
4	A: you	(choose) a dress for the party yet?
	B: Yes, I (buy) one yester	rday.
5	A: you	(see) any new films lately?
	B: Yes, I (watch) the new	James Bond film last week.
6	I think our teacher (forget	about the test! He (not/say)
	anything about it in the last lesson!	
		le (fall) off a horse last week.
8	A: (you/sell) your house	
1000		e) it last month and (buy) it.
9		oom. I (paint) it last week and
	(put up) the new curtain	
10	They (lose) their cat. It	(run) away last week.

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

a)	Ann:	1) Did you go (you/go) on holiday last year?
	Costas	Yes, I 2) (go) to Spain. 3) (you/ever/be) there?
	Ann:	Yes, I 4) (go) there two years ago.
b)	Maria:	15) (sell) my old radio.
	Helen:	Really? When 6) (you/sell) it?
	Maria:	17) (sell) it yesterday.
c)	lan:	18) (go) to the new sports centre yesterday.
-3/4	Josh:	Really? I 9) (not/be) there yet. What's it like?
	lan:	It's fantastic! I 10) (never/see) anything like it before.

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.





Brain Gym

In 5 minutes, write 3 things you have already done today and 3 things you did yesterday.





(133) Read the telephone conversation between Marcus and his dad. Then put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect. Listen and check.

Marcus:	Hey,	Dad!

Dad: Hello, Marcus! Are you enjoying your holiday in Egypt?

Marcus: Oh, yes! I'm having a wonderful time.

1) ... Have you been .. (you/be) to the Valley of the Kings yet? Dad:

the Great Pyramids. They were beautiful!

Dad: What else 3) (you/do) so far?

Marcus: Hmm..let's see. I 4) (walk) around the local Egyptian markets

three days ago and I 5) (go) on a Nile River cruise last night.

Dad: Great! How's the food there?

Marcus: 16) (already/try) the traditional Egyptian food and it was very

Dad: What are your plans for the rest of the week?

Marcus: 17) (not/see) the Sphinx and 18) (not/visit)

the Egyptian Museum yet, so I would really like to do those things by the end of the week.

Dad: Sounds good. Well, I have to go now, Marcus. Call me again soon.

Marcus: OK, Dad! Bye!

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

Dear Mum and Dad.

England is great! I have 1)just come back from a short trip to Cambridge. It's a beautiful city.

Last week, I visited all the tourist attractions in London. I saw Big Ben and Buckingham Palace and took lots of photos. I haven't been to the London Eye 2)

but I'm planning to go soon. Two days 3), I had tea at the Savoy Hotel! I have already tried the locak cuisine and I must say that it is delicious.

How 4) everyone at home? Have you done anything interesting lately? 5) you like the postcards I sent you last week? I hope so.

Well, that's all for now. I miss you a lot.

All my love,

Leanne





Speaking Activity

James is on holiday in Mexico City, Mexico. Look at his notes and in pairs, act out a telephone conversation between James and his mum using the present perfect and past simple. Use Ex. 14 as a model.

- see the Great Temple (yet) X
- visit the National Palace (already) √
- walk around the Zocalo Square (five days ago)
- buy souvenirs at the local market (yet) X
- watch a bullfight at the Plaza de Toros (yesterday afternoon)
- try traditional Mexican food (already) √
- relax by the beach (yet) X

James: Hey, Mum!

Mum: Hello, James! Are you enjoying your holiday in Mexico City?

James: Oh, yes! I'm having a wonderful time.

Mum: Have you seen the Great Temple yet? etc.



Writing Activity

Imagine you are James. Use the Speaking Activity above to write an email to your friend describing your holiday in Mexico City. Use Ex. 15 as a model.

Dear	,
My summer holiday in M	lexico City has been absolutely perfect so far!

Email soon. James	***************************************

Past Continuous





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



was/were + verb -ing

Affirmative	Negative			
	Long form	Short form		
I was walking	I was not walking	I wasn't walking		
You were walking He was walking She was walking It was walking We were walking You were walking	You were not walking	You weren't walking		
	He was not walking	He wasn't walking		
	She was not walking	She wasn't walking		
	It was not walking	It wasn't walking		
	We were not walking	We weren't walking		
	You were not walking	You weren't walking		
They were walking	They were not walking	They weren't walking		

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

We use the past continuous for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past, or for two or more actions happening at the same time in the past.

He was studying for his Maths test at 9 o'clock last night.

Mum was reading a book while Dad was watching TV. (two actions happening at the same time)

We also use the past continuous for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. The action that interrupted it is in the past simple.

Kate was sunbathing when it started to rain.

Time expressions used with the past continuous:

while, when, as, all day / night / morning, all day yesterday, etc.

12

Past Continuous

1 Look at the picture and write what was happening when the lights went out.
What was each person doing? Use the verbs to describe the pictures.



		leep on the so vatch televisio		lk on the phone at a snack at the		table	listen to music read a book	
1 2 3 4 5 6	Ha Mu Gra	andmother sha	Grandfathe	r.was reading	.a.book	when t	the lights went out	
2	100	Oliver was a	t camp last V	/ednesday. Lo	ook at h	nis sch	edule. What was he	•
		7:45 am*?	8:30 am?	12:45 pm*?	4:00	pm?	7:00 pm?	
2 3 4	B: A: B: A: B: B:	last Wedne He was ha	Oliver doing a	ot	?	1 7:3 bre 2 8:0 in t 3 12:0 lund 4 3:30	0 pm - 5:30 pm; sleep	k 0
5	A: B:				?	5 6:30 foot	0 pm - 8:00 pm: play	0
N	ote:	am = before	noon, pm = afte	r noon				
•	In	pairs, say v	vhat you were	e doing yeste	rday at	these	times.	

Past Continuous



- Write sentences using the prompts below and the past continuous. Then identify the use of the past continuous.
 - simultaneous actions
 action in progress interrupted by another
 action in progress at a stated time in the past

1		(John/listen music/his parents/watch TV) John was listening to music while his parents were watching TV. (simultaneous actions)			
2		(Rosalie/co	ook/cut/finger)		
3			Nadia/play basketball/5 o'clock/yesterday)		
4	Form questions using the p the questions about yourse		nuous as in the example. Then answer		
1	you / play football / at 3 o'clock yest A: Were you playing football o'clock yesterday? B: No, I wasn't. I was doing.	erday?	3 you / talk / on phone / at 8 o'clock yesterday evening? A: B:		
2	you / have lunch / at 2 o'clock yester afternoon? A:	erday	4 you / watch / DVD / last Saturday morning? A: B:		

What's my lie?

In pairs, think of one thing you were doing yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock and one lie about what you were doing yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Tell your partner. Your partner has to guess which one is the lie.

Student A: Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, I was writing a book. Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, I was doing my homewok.

Student B: You weren't writing a book!

Student A: That's right! It's your turn now.

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

We use the past continuous:

 for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past.

The girls were playing volleyball at five o'clock in the afternoon.
(When did they start? We don't know.)

 for two or more actions happening at the same time in the past.

The children were studying while their mother was cooking.

 for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.
 The action that interrupted it is in the past simple.

Mary was cooking when he burnt her hand.

We use the past simple:

 for an action that took place at a specific time in the past.

Simon went to camp last month. (When did he go to camp? Last month.)

 actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.

First she **made** the pizza, then she **put** it in the oven.

Time expressions used with the past continuous:

while, when, as, all day / night / morning, all day yesterday, etc.

Time expressions used with the past simple:

ago, yesterday, last month / week / year, in 2005, then, etc.

5 Underline the correct item.

- 1 I watched / was watching a DVD when my cat jumped / was jumping on me.
- 2 She was buying / bought a new dress last month.
- 3 Greg was sleeping / slept while Joanne listened / was listening to her MP3 player.
- 4 Mum cooked / was cooking dinner when someone knocked / was knocking on the door.
- 5 Sue was watering / watered the flowers when it started / start to rain.
- 6 They were walking / walked to school last Monday because there was no bus.
- 7 I ate / was eating a sandwich while my parents drank / were drinking coffee.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

1	Jack . Was playing . (play) a video game when his brother, Tom, entered (enter
	the room.
2	1 (study) for my English test when my mother (come) home from work
3	I (read) a book when my sister (leave) for the cinema.
4	Emma (wash) the dishes when the telephone (ring).
5	I (write) an email when the lights (go) out.

Past Continuous vs Past Simple



7		Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.
1	A:	What 1) were the children doing (the children/do) when you 2) returned (return) home last night?
	B:	Kate 3)
2		How 1)
	720	(land) on her leg.
		5) (she/go) to hospital? Yes, she did.
3		When 1)
4		l 1) (call) you last night but you 2) (not/answer). Where were you? 13) (jog) in the park.
5	A:	1)
	A:	Well, he 2) (ride) his bike to school when a cat 3) (jump) out in front of him. He 4) (try) to stop but he
		5) (fall) against a wall. Luckily, he
		6) (not/be) hurt.
(3)	Read the letter and write the missing words. Write one word on each line.
		Dear Georgia, I'm writing to you from my hotel room 1)

12

Past Continuous vs Past Simple



Speaking Activity

What did Angelica and Susan do yesterday? Look at the pictures. Take roles and tell the story. Use the past continuous or the past simple.

- · be / beautiful / Sunday / morning
- Angelica and Susan / decide / to take / dog / for walk / in park
- Angelica / sit / bench / read book / while / Susan / take / the dog / walk
- · half an hour / Susan / come back / alone
- they / look / for dog / everywhere / but / not find / him
- when / get / dark / they / decide / return home
- when / they / arrive / home / dog / lie in front of the door
- · look at each other / laugh

Student A: It was a beautiful Sunday morning.

Student B: Angelica and Susan decided to take their dog for a walk in the park.













Writing Activity

Imagine you are either Angelica or Susan. Write in your diary about what happened to you yesterday.

And in case of the last of the	Section Control of the Control of th
Door	Diary,
Dear	DIAIV
POW	- iui j

You can't imagine	e what happened to us yesterday!	Susan and I decided to take our dog for
a walk in the park. I		

Progress Check 4 (Units 10-12)

Read the conversation between Ellie and Ben. Then put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

Ellie:	What 1) . did you do	(you/do) yesterday,
	Ben?	

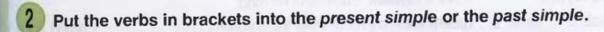
	Benr
Ben:	12) (have) a very busy day
	yesterday. I 3) (get) up at
	seven o'clock. I 4) (have)
	breakfast and then I 5) (go)
	to my grandparents' house.
Filio	6) (vou/walk) to your

Ellie:	6)	(you/walk) to your
	grandparents' house?	

Ben:	No, I didn't. I 7) (ride) my
	bike there. I 8) (help) my
	grandfather in the garden.

Ellie:	Oh, and what 9)	(you/do) in the afternoon?
--------	-----------------	----------------------------

. (take) me to the zoo. It was great! My grandparents 10) ... Ben:





My cat "SNOW"

by Ann Smitlers

This 1) ia (be) my cat, Snow. He 2)
(be) a small white cat with a bushy tail. Every day, I
3) (take) him for a walk in the park. He
4) (walk) everywhere and 5)
(play) with his ball on the grass. When we 6)
(return) home, he 7) (eat) his food and then
he 8) (lie) on the carpet. At night, he
ug near my bed. A year ago, I 10) (take) him for
(loca) him I couldn't find him anywhere [12]

9) (sleep) on a rug near my bed. A year ago, I 10)		. (take)	him for
a walk and I 11) (lose) him. I couldn't find him anywh	ere. I 12)		
(go) home and 13) (tell) my parents. They 14)		(sear	ch) for
him in the park and then they 15) (go) to the police s	station. A f	ew days	later, a
policeman 16) (come) to our house. Snow 17)		(be) with	h him. I
18) (be) so happy to see him again!	230	5.0	-

Progress Check 4

6	Put t	he verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.		
	lonnu	tulia 1) have you ever driven 4 - 1 - 1 - 2		
a	Jenny:			
	Julie:	No, but (2) (drive) a tractor.		
	Jenny:	Where 3)		
	Julie:	(drive) it once last summer on my uncle's farm.		
b	Ivan:	Bobby, 5) (you/ever/visit) Germany?		
	Bobby:	No, but I 6)		
	Ivan:	When 7) (you/visit) Portugal?		
	Bobby:	18) (visit) Portugal three years ago.		
A		And the state of t		
4	Putt	he verbs in brackets into the past continuous.		
1	I.Was	cooking . (cook) when I heard a knock on the door.		
2	The Wils	ons (travel) to their summer house when the thunderstorm hit.		
3	While Al	nmed (work), the telephone rang.		
4	She (paint) the living room while the children (play) in the			
5	garden.	(watch) T/ all day yesterday		
	Simon (watch) TV all day yesterday. What			
1	ne	(not/study) when his mother came into the room.		
5	Put t	he verbs in brackets into the correct tense.		
1	Sue and	I Went (go) shopping yesterday.		
2	1	(have) lunch while my mum (wash) the disher	es.	
3		(you/finish) your homework yet?		
4	They	(never/travel) abroad.		
5	Jeff	(watch) a documentary on TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evenin	q.	
6	Diane	(buy) a new computer two months ago.	9	
7	(tidy) my room when the lights suddenly			
		(go) off.		
8	Gary	(already/cook) dinner.		
9		(she/walk) to school yesterday?		
10	Mike	(just/come) home from work.		

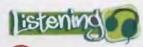
6 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I always breakfast in the morning.
 - A have had B had
- (C) have
- 2 Mary dinner last night?
 - A Has, cooked B Did, cook
 - C Does, cook
- 3 He his car when it started to rain.
 - A cleaned B cleans
 - C was cleaning
- 4 The Smiths to go to Spain for their summer holiday this year.
 - A don't want B wants
 - C haven't wanted
- 5 Peter has been good at Maths.

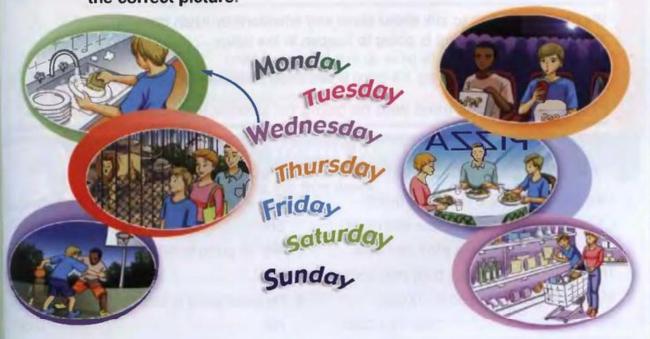
 - A ever B never C since

- 6 you Jamie, yet?
 - A Have, seen B Did, see
 - C Do, see
- 7 While Paul, Mary was reading a magazine.
 - A swam
- B swims
- C was swimming
- 8 They football on Saturdays.

 - A don't play B haven't played
 - C weren't playing
- 9 you ever a Ferrari?
- A Did, drive B Have, driven
 - C Weren't, driving
- 10 Josh was playing tennis Mary was reading a book.
 - A already B while C for



What did Peter do last week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture.





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Affirmative

I am going to / I'm going to
You are going to / You're going to
He is going to / He's going to
She is going to / She's going to
It is going to / It's going to
We are going to / We're going to
You are going to / You're going to
They are going to / They're going to

Negative

I am not going to / I'm not going to
You are not going to / You aren't going to
He is not going to / He isn't going to
She is not going to / She isn't going to
It is not going to / It isn't going to
We are not going to / We aren't going to
You are not going to / You aren't going to
They are not going to / They aren't going to

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

We use be going to to talk about plans and intentions or when there is evidence that something is going to happen in the future.

He's going to be a pilot when he grows up. (It is his plan/intention.)

Look at the dark clouds in the sky. It is going to rain. (There is evidence that it will happen.)

Time expressions used with be going to: tomorrow, tonight, next week / month, etc.

Fill in the gaps with the short forms of be going to.

1 I am going to travel to Paris next month.

1 I'm going to travel to Paris next month.

2 They are going to have a party next week.

They have a party next week.

3 We are not going to clean the house.

We clean the house.

4 She is not going to become an actress.

5 We are going to eat out tonight.

We eat out tonight.

6 He is not going to cook.

He cook

the example:	Thursday
Monday clean my room	have a guitar lesson
Tuesday play volleyball Wednesday help mum	Friday watch TV Saturday meet my friends Sunday visit grandmother
clean her room / Wednesday Is Amy, going to clean her room, on Wednesday? No, she isn't, She's going to clean her room on Monday.	4 have a guitar lesson / Friday - 5 watch TV / Tuesday
2 play volleyball / Saturday	6 meet her friends / Sunday
3 Look at Ex. 2 again. Ask and ans	7 visit her grandmother / Thursday wer questions with your partner.
A: Are you going to clean your ro B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	
Now, tell the class about your part Rosa is going to clean her room.	
Write about your plans for t	ting Activity this week.
I'm going to on Monda	ay





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



We use the future tense for actions which will happen in the future.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form		
I will play	l'II play	I will not play	I won't play	Shall/Will I play?	
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?	
He will play	He'll play	He will not play	He won't play	Will he play?	
She will play	She'll play	She will not play	She won't play	Will she play?	
It will play	It'll play	It will not play	It won't play	Will it play?	
We will play	We'll play	We will not play	We won't play	Shall/Will we play?	
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play	Will you play?	
They will play	They 'II play	They will not play	They won't play	Will they play?	

A STREET STREET, STREET	nort answers	Instant	
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they will.	1	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they won't.	

Will is used to express predictions, warnings, offers, promises, threats, requests, onthe-spot decisions, opinions, hopes and fears (especially with words such as: think, expect, suppose, hope, believe, know and probably).

In 2100, people will travel in flying cars. (prediction)
Be quiet or the teacher will be angry. (warning)
I'll wash the dishes tonight. (offer)
I'll write to you every day. (promise)

Stop talking or I'll send you out. (threat)
Will you help me, please? (request)
It's cold. I'll close the window. (on-the-spot decision)
I hope he'll win the race. (hope)

Shall can be used with I or We in questions, suggestions and offers.

Shall we go to the cinema tonight? (suggestion) Shall I get you a cup of tea? (offer)

Time expressions used with the future tense:

tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week / month / year, etc. in a week/month, etc.

The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')

Complete the sentences as in the example:

Long Form	Short Form —
1 Itwill rain tomorrow.	It'l rain tomorrow.
2 I'm sure she not be late.	I'm sure she be late.
3 He pass the test.	He pass the test.
4 We not have a party.	We have a party.
5 I call you tonight.	I call you tonight.

Fill in the gaps with will, won't	or shall.
A: I'm so hungry, Mum. B: I make you some sandwich	6 A:
2 A: Jimmy, be careful! The cooker is still	very B: Yes, please.
hot. You burn your ha	and. 7 A: Charlie come to practice today. He broke his leg.
3 A: I call you every day w	hile B: Oh, that's terrible!
I am on holiday. B: That's very nice of you.	8 A: I go out tonight. I don't feel well.
4 A: I'm very thirsty!	B: Then you should go to bed early.
B: I bring you a glass of wa	ater. 9 A: you help me? I think
5 A: I want to tell you a secret.	I'm lost.
B: OK, I promise I tell anyo	one. B: Of course!

6 Fill in the gaps with will, won't or shall.

Jim:	1) Shall we go to Snacks Restaurant for lunch?
Lucia:	No, you 2) like the food there. I think you 3) like the new café in York Street.
Jim:	OK. We 4) take the bus there. 5) I phone John and ask him if he wants
	to come?
Lucia:	I'm sure he 6) want to come but we 7) have time to wait for him here.
Jim:	8) I tell him to meet us there?
Lucia:	That's a good idea. Tell him we 9) meet him outside the café.
Jim:	10) I tell him to be there in half an hour? 11) that give us enough time?
Lucia:	Yes, I think so.

13

The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')

7 Label the speech situations with the uses of the future tense as in the example:

offer warning (x 2) promise request on-the-spot decision

warning



I'll close the window.
It's very windy.



4



Will you help me?



Work in groups of four. Take the role of a fortune teller and tell your group about their future. You can use the ideas below.

One student will ...

- 1 be a dentist
- 2 have 3 children
- 3 win a lot of money
- 4 marry a millionaire

Two students will ...

- 1 be singers
- 2 live in the USA
- 3 win a competition
- 4 fly to the moon

Fortune teller: I think that Jim and Lucy will be singers.





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Will vs Be going to

Will is used

- to express on-the-spot decisions.
 It's cold. I'll close the window.
- to express hopes, threats, predictions, etc.

I think it will rain tomorrow.

 to express a prediction or a future event that is or is not certain to happen.

He will probably win the race. (prediction) She will be twelve next month. (future event)

Be going to is used

 to express things already decided in the near future.

He is going to fly to Rome tomorrow.

- to express intentions and plans.
 He likes acting. He is going to be an actor.
- when there is evidence that something will definitely happen.

Watch out! You're going to fall.

9	Fill in the gaps with the correct form of will or be going to. Then act out the
	exchanges.

- 1 A: What do you want to do when you finish school?
 - B: I'm going to ... be a dancer.
- 2 A: I think that house over there is on fire!
 - B: Oh no! I phone the fire brigade.
- 3 A: My tea is not sweet enough.
 - B: I get you some sugar.
- 4 A: Have you finished your homework yet?
 - B: No, but I stay up late and finish it.

- 5 A: you have another piece of cake?
 - B: No, thank you. I've already had two pieces.
- 6 A: Do you want to go to the park this afternoon?
 - B: I can't. I visit my grandparents.
- 7 A: This box is very heavy!
 - B: I carry it for you.
- 8 A: you open the window, please?
 - B: No, it's too cold in here.

13

The Future ('Be going to' / 'Will' / 'Shall')

- 10 Match the sentences to the pictures. Then label the situations as in the example:
- I've get a teethache. I'm going to see my dentist.
- She's going to have a bath.
- · Get up or you will be late for school.
- It's very hot. I'll open the window.
- · I think it will rain all night.
- I like aeroplanes. I'm going to be a pilot.

something already decided warning

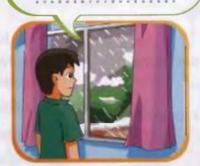
intention on-the-spot decision

evidence prediction

I've got a toothache. I'm going to see my. dentist.



something already.
 decided



............



.....



4



5



6

BRAIN GYM

What will your life be like in twenty years? How old will you be? Where will you live? In 3 minutes write in your notebook as many predictions as you can. Then tell the class.





11 Complete the sentences by using the verbs in brackets and shall/will or the correct form of be going to.



Craig: Hey Mark! What 1) are you going to do
(you/do) during half-term?
Mark: You 2) (not believe) it
but I 3) (visit) Switzerland!
Craig: Really? That's so exciting! Switzerland is great. I'm
sure you 4) (love) it!
Mark; I think so, too. My family and I 5)
(stay) at a hotel near the Swiss Alps.
Craig: Wow!
Mark: Yeah, it's great. I 6) (play)
in the snow every day. My brother and I
7) also (try) to
learn how to ski.
Craig: You're so lucky. I wish I could go with you.
Mark: Maybe you can. 8) (I/ask) my parents?
Craig: Definitely!
Mark: OK, then. I 9) (talk) to them tonight.
Craig: Great!
Mark: I think we should go to class now or we
10) (be) late.
Craig: You're right. Let's go.

Maile a dialogue

Writing Activity

Write a dialogue between you and your friend in which you make plans for your summer holidays. Use Ex. 11 as a model.

.....



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



The modal verbs are: can, could, must, will, would, shall, may, should, etc. They have the same form in all persons. They come before the subject in questions and take 'not' after them in negations. They take the infinitive without 'to' after them.

Can she sing? No, she can't sing but she can dance.

Can - Could

Can is used to express ability in the present (= I am able to) or to ask for permission (= Is it OK if ...?).

She can type. (ability in the present)
Can I use your pen? (asking for permission)

Could is used to express ability in the past (= I was able to), polite requests or to ask for permission politely (= Would it be alright if ...?).

He could run fast when he was 17. (ability in the past)
Could I have some tea? (polite request)
Could I leave early, please? (asking for permission politely)

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Can/ Can't I use your pencil, please?
- 2 You can / can't borrow my book. I need it.
- 3 Maria can't / can sing well. She's got a beautiful voice.
- 4 Could / Couldn't I have a glass of water?
- 5 Dan couldn't / could write at the age of one.
- 6 She could / can speak Spanish when she was fifteen.
- 7 John and Phil could / can play the piano. They're guite good at it, too.
- 8 Could / Couldn't | go to the cinema with Aya?

ability in the present ability in the past	asking for permission polite request (x 2)	asking for permission politely
asking for	. 2	3
ould I use your phone?	They can swim so well.	Could you close the door, plea
	. 5	6
I could walk before the accident.	Can I sit here	Could you help me, please

1	Katherine is three years old. She Pattern write yet.
2	I use your computer, please?
3	Diane go to the cinema with her friends yesterday. She had too much
	homework.
	He read from a very young age.
5	Alexa drive now that she is eighteen.
6	I'm afraid you use the printer right now. It's broken.
7	Emma speak Italian when she was twelve?
8	My mum cook very well. Everything she makes is delicious!
9	I leave early today, Miss Julie?
10	The weather was terrible yesterday, so we go to the beach.

Must - Mustn't

We use must to express necessity (=it is necessary to) or obligation (=I'm obliged to).

We use must not/mustn't to show that something is forbidden or that someone is not allowed to do something.

It's raining. I **must** take my umbrella. (necessity) I **must** tidy my room. (obligation)

You mustn't eat in class.

4 Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with must or mustn't.



BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES PROHIBITED



1 You ... must... recycle glass here.



4 You

slow.

2 You ride your bike here.



5 You stop.

3 You park here.



6 You throw your rubbish here.

Have to - Don't have to

We use have to to express necessity (=it is necessary to). We can not choose to do something else. It is obligatory.

drive

We use don't / doesn't have to to express lack of necessity (=it is not necessary to).

Nurses have to wear a uniform at work.

You don't have to do the ironing. I did it yesterday.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of have to or don't/doesn't have to.

1	You don't have to dust the furniture today. I did it yesterday.
2	Mark wear a uniform at work. He's a doctor.
3	We've got plenty of time before the film starts. We hurry.
4	Ann get up early on Saturdays because she doesn't work.
-	

5 Ken broke his leg. He go to the doctor's.

6 On school nights, I go to bed early.

7 We are going to a restaurant tonight, so Mum cook.

8 My room is a mess. I tidy it.

9 Joey water the plants because it rained yesterday.

10 Samantha type letters at work. She's a secretary.

Look at the table. Then write sentences about what a teacher has to or doesn't have to.

Total S	Teacher			
PE-	study very hard	V	1	A teacher has to study very hard.
	wear formal clothes at work	X	2	
	care about students	V	3	
	work at weekends	X	4	***************************************
	fill in reports	V	5	
	prepare material for students	V	6	

Fill in the gaps with must, mustn't or don't have to.



They . mustn't . go out | 2 He today.

They ... must .. stay in bed.



4 We buy any eggs. We've got lots.



do his homework.



5 You let the dog sleep in your bed.



3 You tell anyone. It's a secret.



6 You ... do the washing-up.

8 Fill in the gaps with mustn't or don't have to.

A teacher is speaking to her students before a test:

"You are going to have a test today. Your test papers are on your desks. You 1)

"Mustn't begin until I say so. You 2) hurry; there is plenty of time. You 3) speak during the test. You 4) copy your friends' work and you 5) open any of your books. You 6) write in pen; you can write in pencil. You 7) stay when you've finished; you can leave but you 8) be noisy. When you leave, you 9) wait for your friends outside the classroom. Wait outside the building. Finally, I wish you all good luck. You can begin now!"

Must is used only in the present tense. It borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb have to. Have to changes into has to in the third person singular in the present affirmative and into had to in all persons in the past affirmative. Have to takes do/does/did to form its questions or negations and it is followed by a bare infinitive.

He had to leave early. Did she have to leave early, too?

She doesn't have to finish it now. She has to finish it by Monday.
I'll water the plants tonight, so you won't have to do it tomorrow.

- 9 Fill in the gaps with has to, don't/doesn't have to, had to or won't have to.
- 1 It's Sunday tomorrow, so I ... won't have to ... get up early.
- 2 You've got lots of time. You hurry.
- 3 I broke my tooth, so I go to the dentist's yesterday.
- 4 Let's clean up now so we clean up tomorrow.
- 5 Lucy feels better now, so she take the medicine.
- 6 He shout or else she can't hear him.
- 10 Using modal verbs, complete the sentences about yourself.
- 1 At the weekend, I don't have to go to bed early.
- 2 At school,
- 3 When I was five,
- 4 On weeknights,

- What must/mustn't people do and what don't they have to do to be safe on the road? Complete the rules.
 - · wear a racing helmet
 - · always wear a seatbelt
 - use your mobile phone while driving
- · turn off the music in the car
- · follow the speed limit
- · go through a red light

1	You don't have to wear a racing helmet	Cian
2		SPEED
3		LIMIT
4		20
5		(
6		



Speaking Activity

In pairs, talk about what you must/mustn't/don't have to do to be safe at home.

- play / matches
- · lock windows / doors / at night
- · leave / all lights on
- · open /door / to strangers
- call / parents or another adult / when / need help

Student A: We mustn't play with

matches.

Student B: Yes, and we must lock all

windows and doors at

night, etc.



Writing Activity

Write a 'Home-Safety' leaflet to give to all your schoolmates.



When you are at home alone:

- 1 You mustn't play with matches.
- 2 You must lock all the doors and windows at night.
- 3
- 4
- 5

Shall - Will - Would

Shall is used with 'I' or 'We' in questions, suggestions or offers. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

Will is used to express predictions, warnings, offers, promises, threats, requests, suggestions, on-the-spot decisions, opinions, hopes and fears.

Try harder or you'll fail your exams.

Would is used to express polite or formal requests.

Would you carry my suitcase?

Would like is used to express polite or formal offers and suggestions.

Would you like some more tea?

12 Match the sentences to the pictures. Then label the speech situations.

I hope she will come on time.
Would you type these letters, please?
Shall I close the window?

Would you like to drink some milk? You will get sick if you eat so much. Will you post this letter, please?

	hope	polite request		warning	suggestion	offe	er	request
1	hope.		2			3		







4 6 .







13 Choose the correct item.

1 I play the guitar when I was five.

3 you carry this bag for me, please?

A have to B don't have to C must

B Shall

4 You wash the dishes. I'll do it.

A can B can't

A Would (C) couldn't

C Shall

2 You shout in the library.

A must B mustn't

A Would

6 We remember to buy some milk. A could B mustn't

5 I go to the supermarket for you?

B Will

C must

7 you help me, please?

A Will

B Shall

C Must

C have to

C Must

8 You stay up late. You have school

tomorrow. A could

B couldn't

C can't

14 Circle the correct item.

- 1 (Shall)/ Would I help you cook dinner?
- 2 We don't have to / have to buy bread. We've already got some.
- 3 You mustn't / won't talk in the classroom.
- 4 Paul can / could ride a bike when he was SIX.
- 5 I can't go out tonight. I have to / could do my homework.
- 6 Will / Shall you help me fix my bike, please?
- 7 You can / shall go to the party but don't come home late.
- 8 Would / Could you like a cup of tea?

15 Read the conversation and choose the best answer. Write a letter (A-F) for each answer. There are two extra answers you do not need to use.

1 Simone: Were you at Ben's party last night?

B Carlisle:

Oh dear. Was it difficult? 2 Simone:

Carlisle:

3 Simone: You don't have to go to the library. We can look on the internet.

Carlisle:

4 Simone: Well, would you like to come to my house and use my computer?

Carlisle:

- A I had a great time yesterday.
- B No. I couldn't go to the party. I had to stay at home and do my homework.
- C Yes please! Thanks, Simone!
- D No, we can't use my computer. It doesn't work.
- E Yes, I had to leave early.
- F Yes, it was. I still haven't finished it. I must finish it today or my teacher will be angry. I'm going to the libary now. I hope I can find some useful books there.

- Should (=it is a good idea)/Shouldn't (= it isn't a good idea) are used to offer advice.
- A: My tooth hurts.
- B: You should see a dentist. You shouldn't eat sweets.
- 16 Give advice to the people in the pictures. Then match the pictures to the sentences.
 - 1 have / toothache / see / dentist
 - A: I have a toothache.
 - B: You should see a dentist.
 - 2 have / temperature / visit / doctor

A: -----

B:

3 have / stomach ache / not / eat too many sweets

A:

B:

4 have / headache / take / aspirin

A:

B:



17 Circle the correct item.

- 1 You shouldn't can eat so much fast food.
- 2 Jane shouldn't / should go out tonight. She has a test tomorrow.
- 3 I should / shouldn't exercise more. It's good for me.
- 4 Doctors say we should / could eat a lot of fruit
- 5 James can't / shouldn't drive so fast. He may have an accident.
- 6 He has a cold. He shouldn't / should stay at home.

COMPETITION

Listen to the problem your teacher has. In teams, give him/her as much advice as you can. Each correct sentence gets a point.

Teacher: I have a sore throat.

Team A, Student A: You should see a doctor.

Teacher: You get 1 point.

Team B, Student A: You shouldn't eat ice cream.

Teacher: Excellent! You get 1 point, etc.

clanultibno.

Could/May are used to show that something. There are clouds in the sky. It could/may rain. (it's			Transpir tree named [1]
Could/May are also used to ask for permis Could I use your dictionary? May I use yo			
18 Fill in the gaps with must or may. The	en ac	ct out the	e exchanges.
A: You must be careful when you cross the street. B: I know, Mum.	E	3: You can	but you be home early.
A: What are you doing this evening? B: I'm not sure. I go to the cinema.	E	3: 1	come but I don't know yet. have a barbecue next week.
3 A: Are you busy? B: Yes. I finish this project tonight.			's great! Call me when you know
19 Underline the correct word.			
 Good morning. How <u>can</u> / must I help you? Frank may / must be late this evening. I'm sorry. You can't / couldn't park here. 	5 N	May / Mus	ust I sit here, please? t I borrow your pen, please? n't go to the hospital. I feel ill.
20 Replace the words in bold with the co	orrec	t modal,	, as in the example.
1 Kate is able to use the computer. 2 You are forbidden to eat or drink in class. 3 You are obliged to tidy your room at the weeker. 4 Was a read idea to eat a late for each bloom.	nd.	⇒ You ⇒ You	can use the computer.
4 It's a good idea to eat a lot of vegetables. 5 There's a possibility it will snow tonight.		⇔ You ⇒ It	***********************
Writing A			

Write four things you may do next weekend

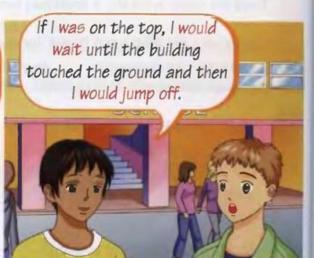
1	1	l	n	n	a	у		g	0	1	C)	ti	1	е	C	i	n	е	n	ni	a	٧	۷	t	h	r	n	y	f	ri	е	n	C	s	,											
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4																																															





Listen and repeat. Then act out.





Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the if-clause (hypothesis) and the main clause (result). When the if-clause comes before the main clause the two sentences are separated by a comma. We don't use a comma when the if-clause follows the main clause.

If it doesn't rain, we will go to the park.

We will go to the park if it doesn't rain.

	If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use							
Conditionals	if + present simple	present simple	something which is always true							
Type 0	If you heat ice, it melts.									
Conditionals Type 1	if + present simple	future, imperative	something that is true or likely to happen in the present or future							
	If he doesn't wear his If you have a headache		AL CONTROL DODING PUR AND							
Conditionals Type 2	if + past simple	would + bare infinitive	imaginary situation in the present or the future; also used to give advice							
	If she had a computer, she would send him an email. (But she doesn't have one so she won't send the email – imaginary situation in the present.) If I were you, I would eat lots of vegetables. (advice)									

We can use either were or was with the first and third person singular in the if-clause of type 2 conditionals.

If he were/was older, he would travel around Europe.



1 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to make type 0 conditional sentences.



leave ice / sun • melt

If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.

• mix / cocoa and milk • get / chocolate





boil / water • become / steam

exercise
 get / fit





mix / black and white • get / grey

2 Complete the sentences using the type 1 conditional and the verbs below.

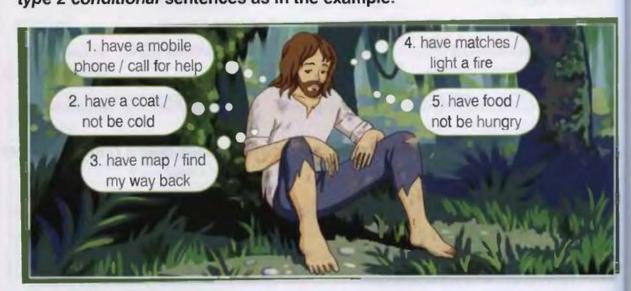
	give	have	finish		be	not go	win
1	If Peter come		will.haye	4		go for a walk.	his work early,
2	If Tom does	n't go to Bella's p	party, she	5		trip to Egypt.	first prize, I will
3	-	ime tomorrow, me a call	?	6	100	tomorrow.	bed now, you will
(Read the		and use the p	romį	pts to n	nake type 1 cor	nditionals as in
1			(you/get sunbu		รมกุษม	nt	
2	Let's go to N	New York. (we/vi	sit the Statue of	Liber	ty)		
3	I want to sta	y up late. (you/n	ot/be able/get u	p ear	ly for sc	hool)	
4	He doesn't	want to wear a ja	cket. (he/catch a	cold)		
5	She must le	ave soon. (she/r	ot/miss the beg	innin	g of the	film)	

4 Use the prompts to ask and answer questions as in the example. Use type 2 conditionals.

1	meet a famous actress? / ask to take a photo of her A: What would you do if you met a famous actress? B: If I met a famous actress, I would ask to take a photo of her.
2	win £10,000? / buy lots of presents for my family
	A:
	B:
3	want to be fit and healthy? / stop eating junk food
	A:
	B:
4	a dog chase you? / run
	A:
	B:

Jacob is lost in the forest and he is thinking. Look at his thoughts and write type 2 conditional sentences as in the example:

Now, answer the questions about yourself.



1	If I had a mobile phone, I would call for help.
2	
3	
4	***************************************
5	

6	Put the verbs in brackets into the co	orrec	t tense as in the example:
	If I had (have) more free time, I would take up a hobby. If Ben could, he	7	If Peter and Jane exercised more often, they (be) fitter. If I saw a ghost, I (scream). If Jackie (win) lots of money, she would buy a new
4	many books. If I were you, I	9	you, I wouldn't eat so many sweets.
5	If he (not/be) afraid, he would go bungee jumping.	10	If I had a good voice, I (become) a singer.
7	Make full sentences. Then say which	h ty	pe of conditional each sentence is.
	water freeze / turn into ice .lf.water freezes, it turns into ice. the weather be good / have a picnic tomorrow		Туре.О
3	he miss the bus / be late for school		
4 5	she have a toothache / go to dentist you not stop jumping around / hit your head		
6	I be you / take an aspirin they eat sweets all day / get fat		
8	you mix yellow and blue / you get green		
9	John be here / help us		
10	you add sugar to coffee / become sweet		

(8	Match the parts of the sentences. Then identify the type of conditional.
1	If you drop something, a he would have better marks.
2	She will become a doctor b if they saw an accident.
3	If Peter studied harder, c if she studies hard.
4	They would call the police d you won't miss the bus.
5	If you leave early, e it falls.
1	.Type.Q. 2 3 4 5
9	Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Then act out the exchanges.
1	A: I want to buy a new computer.
	B: Well, if I Were (be) you, I Would buy (buy) a good one.
2	A: We're going to be late. The film starts soon.
	B: Don't worry. If we (get) a taxi, we (be) there on time.
3	A: I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?
	B: Well, if you (look) in the fridge, I'm sure you
	(find) something.
4	A: What did the teacher tell you in the Science lesson yesterday?
	B: He said that if you (boil) water, it (become)
	steam.
5	A: If I (find) someone's wallet in the street, I
	(give) it to the police.
	B: That's very nice of you.
10	Complete the sentences about yourself.
6	Complete the sentences about yoursell.
1	If I were old enough, I would buy a car.
2	If my friend comes to my house today,
3	If I was rich,
4	If someone invited me to London,
5	If my friends forgot my birthday,
6	If I wanted to lose weight,
7	If I studied harder,
8	If I go to the beach,



Chain Story

Tomorrow is Jenny's first day at school. She is very worried. What will happen if Jenny is late? Work in pairs to continue the story.

Student A: If Jenny wakes up late, she will miss the bus.

Student B: If she misses the bus, she will be late for her first day of school, etc.



Speaking Activity

James is at school and he is daydreaming about what he would do if he was rich and famous. Look at the pictures below. Then in pairs, make sentences to create the story.



Student A: If James was rich and famous, he would buy a huge house.

Student B: If he bought a huge house, ...



Writing Activity

Using the ideas from the Speaking Activity above, write what you would do if you were rich and famous.

If I was rich and famous, I w	rould	

Progress Check 5 (Units 13-15)

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form	of will or be going to.
Alec: What are you doing?	
Layla: I'm writing my New Year's resolutions.	
Alec: Really? Well, I've already made mine. I 1)	am going to learn to drive.
Layla: That's great! I 2) give	
Alec: No, but I 3) start sat buy one in the summer.	ving now and I expect I 4)
Layla: 15) start learning S	Spanish and, if I can, I 6)
go to Spain next year.	
Alec: 7) any of your friend	
Layla: No, I 8) probably go	o alone.
2 Fill in the gaps with the correct tens	se of the verbs in brackets.
1 If you mix (mix) blue and yellow, you	6 If Mr Pemberton has time, he
get (get) green.	(call) you.
2 If John doesn't study hard, he	7 If you (be) cold, close the
(fail) his exams.	window.
3 If Andy (have) lots of money,	8 If Karen knew you were ill, she
he would travel all over the world.	(visit) you.
4 If I (be) you, I would see a doctor.	9 If they (not/stop) talking,
5 If you need help, please (let)	the teacher will be angry.
me know.	10 If you heat ice, it (melt).
3 Circle the correct item.	
1 Lisa started / has started learning Chinese	8 This weekend I will visit / am going to visit
when she was / was being ten.	a friend in Cambridge. I've already booked a
2 I am going to learn / will learn French in	ticket.
September.	9 haven't seen / didn't see Harriet for two days.
3 Amir is eating / eats a big breakfast every	10 Michael has been / went to Sweden twice.
morning.	11 You'll never guess what happened / has
4 Lucy usually goes / went cycling at the	happened to Tanya last night.
weekend.	12 At the moment, John is typing / types his
5 Keisha was in the bedroom when the phone	essay on the computer.
has rang / rang.	13 Peter was walking / has walked down the
6 I promise I'll call / am going to call you.	street when he was meeting / met Tim.
7 At eight o'clock yesterday morning, Paul and	14 I'm so hungry; I'll make / am making a
Charlotte had / were having breakfast.	sandwich.

Progress Check 5

4 Complete the conversation with must	st, mustn't, have to or don't have to.
Mother: Jane, you 1)must tidy your room Sara: But Mum, I want to watch TV. Mother: You can watch TV later. Sara: Do I 2) wash ti Mother: No, and you 3) was dust the furniture. Don't forget! Sara: Do you want me to water the plants? Mother: No, it rained yesterday, so you 5) Sara: OK, Mum. Will you bring me some chocola Mather: I will but you 6)	he dishes, too? sh the windows but you 4)
Mother: I will but you 6)	eat it all at once or you il be sick.
5 Circle the correct item.	
 A firefighter has to / could wear a uniform. Can / Should I take photos in the museum? You don't have to / shouldn't go to the bakery. We have lots of bread. I'm not sure what I am going to do this afternoon. I may / must go for a walk. Fill in the gaps by putting the verbs 	 5 You must / may wear a seat belt when driving. 6 Shall / Must I get you a glass of water? 7 You mustn't / don't have to be rude to your teachers. 8 You can / should study harder if you want to pass your exams. in brackets into the correct tense.
a long time but I have been away on holiday. My on a safari last month! We 4) make it in the end. Our safari holiday 5) 6) (see) some ama: One day, I 7) (take) photo (hear) a lion really close to me. Luckily, it didn'	(be) in South Africa. We zing wild animals but it was quite dangerous. os of elephants when I 8) It see me but I was really scared. France. I am sure we 10)

Dominique

Progress Check 5







Listen and tick (/) the correct box.

What will John do on holiday?



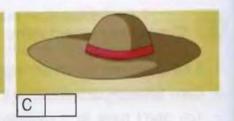




1 What has Amy already packed?







2 What is Kate going to buy?







3 What will Poppy give Jack?







4 What is Sally going to eat?











Listen and repeat. Then act out.



When did my husband call you? What did he say? Mr Brown telephoned this morning. He told us to move everything from 9 Jacob Street to 5 Bond Street.

But this is not 9 Jacob Streetl It is 6 Jacob Street and Mr Brown isn't my husband. He is our neighbourl



1 Questions are usually formed by changing the word order; this means that the auxiliary or modal verb comes before the subject. (Auxiliary/modal verbs are: can, have, be, will, shall, must, etc.)

Is she happy?

Can she type?

Have you ever been to Paris?

Will you help me?

Shall we go out tonight?

2 In the present simple, questions are formed by using do/does and in the past simple, by using did.

Do you like sweets?

Does he often visit them?

Did he pass the test?

3 Wh- questions start with a question word: who, where, what, when, why, how, which, etc.

Who did you go out with?

Where did you meet her?

What is your name?

4 Questions about quantity / time / size / distance / height, etc. are formed with How + adjective.

How much / long / big / far / high is it?

1431 You are interviewing a famous actor. Complete the interview by writing the questions. Listen and check.

Reporter: Hello, Matt! It's great to finally meet you. I'd like to ask you a few things.

What do you like doing in your free time?

Matt Pitt: I like reading books.

Reporter: 1) (What) ... What kind of books?

Matt Pitt: Science fiction.

Reporter: Do you exercise?

Matt Pitt: Yes, I go to the gym.

Reporter: 2) (How often)

Matt Pitt: I usually go to the gym four times a week.

Reporter: What about dancing?

Matt Pitt: Oh, I can dance really well.

Reporter: 3) (sing), too?

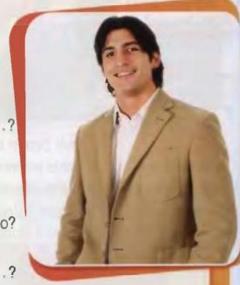
Matt Pitt: Not really, but I play a musical instrument.

Reporter: 4) (What)

Matt Pitt: I play the violin.

Reporter: That's interesting. Thank you, Matt.

Matt Pitt: No problem.



people	Who / Whose / Which (one of)
jobs / things / animals / actions	What / Which (one of)
place	Where
time	When / How long / What time / How often
quantity	How much / How many
manner	How
distance / length / height	How far / How wide / How long / How high
reason	Why

Fill in the gaps with how, who, whose, when, how far, why, how many or where.

- 1 ". How many... CDs are there?" "100."
- 2 "..... are you happy?" "Because it's my birthday."
- 3 "..... did Ken go to the USA?" "In 2005."
- 4 "..... do you go to school?" "By bus."
- 5 "..... is it to the post office?" "Only 50 metres."
 - 6 "..... is that?" "That's Sarah."
 - 7 "...... do you live?" "In Park Road."
 - "...... is this?" "It's John's."

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct que	estion word. Then match the questions
to the answers.	
1 . How old . is Ben?	A On July 27th.
2 do you live?	B 1 He's fifteen years old.
3 are you so happy?	C By bus.
4 milk shall I buy?	D Four times a week.
5 is Katie's birthday?	E In Madrid, Spain.
6 do you go to the gym?	F Because I did well on my Maths test!
7 is the library from their house?	G Two cartons.
8 does he get to school?	H About 100 metres.
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	
4 Fill in the gaps with the correct que	stion word to complete the exchanges.
1 A: Whose schoolbag is that?	6 A: apples are in the fridge?
B: Oh, I think it's Tom's schoolbag.	B: Only two.
2 A: have you lived in London?	7 A: coat did Beth buy yesterday?
B: For two years.	B: She bought the long black coat.
3 A: do you go shopping?	8 A: time do you go to bed?
B: Three times a month.	B: At 10 o'clock.
4 A: are you from?	9 A: is your birthday?
B: I'm from Toronto, Canada.	B: On April 12th.
	10 A: did you buy at the supermarket?
5 A: is the beach? B: About 300 metres.	B: Some eggs and a carton of milk.
B. About 300 metres.	
5 How well do you know your partner	r? Ask him/her the following questions
and write his/her answers.	
1 Where are you from?	4 is your hobby?
I'm from Rome, Italy.	
2 old are you?	5 is your
***************************************	favourite sport?
3 do you live?	***************************************
	6 are you like?
Now, tell the class about your partne	er.

Subject / Object Questions If who, which or what are the subject of the question, we do not put the verb in question form. If who, which or what are the object of the question, we put the verb in question form. object object subject subject knows knows Bob. Jane. Jane Harry Who knows Jane? (NOT: Who does know ...) Who does Jane know?

6 Write questions for the following sentences.

1	Who came home late last night?	John came home late last night.
2	Where?	Fish live in the water.
3	Who Mary?	Jessie telephoned Mary.
4	When?	Jessie telephoned Mary a week ago.
5	Which of you?	All of us want to help.
6	What?	They sent her some flowers.
7	Who Sue?	Paul invited Sue.
8	Which dress?	She bought the red dress.

Write questions to which the phrases in bold are the answers.

Dear Tom,
You asked me about my best friend. His name is John Page. He's from Portsmouth,
England. He is a student. He's 15 years old. He's got one sister. His sister's name is
Sarah. He likes rock music and heavy metal. His favourite group is Iron Maiden.
Write back soon and tell me about your best friend.

Mike

1	Who is Mike's best friend?	5	
2		6	
3		7	
4		8	



When we ask someone to decide or choose between two options we form questions with 'or'.

Do you want a ham sandwich **or** a cheese sandwich? I want a cheese sandwich, please.

Do you like football **or** basketball? I like football.

8	Write questions with or.	
1	you / like / swimming / sailing? Do you like swimming or sailing? the boys / want / pizza / burgers?	6 Katie / live in / a big house / a small house' 7 you / usually / listen to music / watch TV?
3	Helen / read / comics / books?	8 the girls / play / the piano / the guitar?
	the children / like / apples / oranges? your teacher / walk / cycle / to school?	9 Mark / usually / play / tennis / basketball?10 they / wake up / early / late / on Saturdays?
(9	Answer the questions about you.	
1	Do you like volleyball or tennis?	5 Do you drink coffee or tea?
2	Do you like summer or winter?	6 Do you like staying in or going out?
3	Do you watch cartoons or films?	7 Do you read books or newspapers?
4	Do you like English or Maths?	8 Do you like sandwiches or cheeseburgers?

Chain Questions

Form a circle. You ask a question. The student to your right must answer it and ask a different question. Whoever makes a mistake is out of the game.

Student A: What's your name?

Student B: Tom. How old are you?

Student C: 10. When's ...? etc.

16

Yes/No Questions - Wh- Questions

10 Complete the interview with Spike Sparkle.

Reporter:	1) What is your real name ?
Spike Sparkle:	My real name is Eric Stanley Smith.
Reporter:	2)?
Spike Sparkle:	I am twenty-five years old.
Reporter:	3)
Spike Sparkle:	I made my first record in 2007.
Reporter:	4)?
Spike Sparkle:	I live in the centre of London.
Reporter:	5)?
Spike Sparkle:	Paris is my favourite city.
Reporter:	6)
Spike Sparkle:	I go there three times a year.
Reporter:	7)?
Spike Sparkle:	My next live performance will be in New York.
Reporter:	8)?
Spike Sparkle:	No, I have never been to New York before.
Reporter:	Well, good luck then.





Speaking Activity

Imagine you are reporters and you are going to interview Mary Jones, a famous actress. In pairs, come up with ten questions to ask her.

Where are you from? How old are you? ...



Writing Activity

In pairs, act out an interview between the reporter and Mary Jones. Write your interview. Use Ex. 10 as a model.

Reporter: Where are you from?

Reporter: How old are you?

Ms Jones: I'm from New York.

Ms Jones: 27, etc.

The Passive



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



We form the passive with the verb 'to be' and the past participle of the main verb.

The letter was written by Tim.

Study the following examples to see how the passive is formed in the present simple and past simple:

	Active	Passive
Present Simple	Jack waters the plants.	The plants are watered by Jack.
Past Simple	Tina sent the email.	The email was sent by Tina.

Interrogative	Negative
Are the plants watered every week? Was the email sent by Tina?	The plants aren't watered every week. The email wasn't sent by Tina.

When changing a sentence from the active to the passive:

- a the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- b the active verb changes into a passive form. (to be + past participle)
- c the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent and is either introduced with the preposition by or omitted.

	subject verb		object
Active	George	fed	the dog.
Passive	The dog	was fed	by George.

We use the passive:

1 when the agent (the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.

My wallet was stolen yesterday. (unknown agent)

The house is cleaned twice a week. (unimportant agent)

The thief was arrested. (by the police - obvious agent)

2 when the agent is one of the following words: people, one, someone/somebody, they, he, etc.

They published the report last week.

The report was published last week.

17

The Passive

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Coffee (is) / are made from coffee beans.
- 2 Cola is / are drunk by millions of people around the world.
- 3 Great Expectations was / is written by Charles Dickens.
- 4 This ring was / were given to me as a gift.
- 5 Foreign languages is / are taught in every school.
- 6 Our car was / is washed every week.

2 Fill in the gaps with is, are, was or were.

- 1 Macbeth ... Was .. written by Shakespeare.
- 2 Fiat cars made in Italy.
- 3 Tamara and José invited to a party last week.
- 4 Our flat cleaned every week.
- 5 The telephone _____ invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
- 6 The World Cup held every four years.

- 7 The Parthenon visited by thousands of tourists every year.
- 8 A short story competition organised every year.
- 9 The castle destroyed by a fire in the fifteenth century.
- 10 Dinner served at 7 o'clock every evening.



Guess What

In teams, choose an object. Describe it to the other team and see if they can guess which one it is.

- paper / write in metal / open doors plastic / measure things
- rubber / erase things
 wood / write with
 leather / carry papers



Team A, Student A: It is made of paper and it is used for writing in.

Team B. Student A: Is it a notebook?

Team A, Student A: Yes, it is.

Vincent van Gogh
Lewis Carroll
Steven Spielberg
Joseph Baermann Strauss
Marie and Pierre Curie
o Spielberg
ve form.
6 Does she cook dinner every night?
6 Does sile cook diffile every flight.
7 Did Nielauweeh the diches?
7 Did Nicky wash the dishes?
a. Des dide't steel Johnson's bog
8 Ben didn't steal Johnny's bag.
O. The formal the missing pointing
9 They found the missing painting.
to E the dealer available won dow
10 Fiona takes the dog for a walk every day.
e passive.
OPENIO MICHIERALI LITT
OPENS CE MUSEUM 3 TSUNAMI HIT COASTAL VILLAGE
5 FACTORY POLLUTES RIVI

The Passive

6 Rewrite the text using the passive. Use the agent(s) where necessary.



Gustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower. Workers built it between 1887 and 1889. They used iron to build it. The City Mayor opened it to the public on May 6th, 1889. Many tourists visit the tower every year. They buy souvenirs, take photos of Paris and admire the view from the top. The Eiffel Tower was designed by Gustave Eiffel.

Speaking Activity

In pairs, use the information and the notes below to ask and answer questions as in the example:

 where / locate
 what / make of
 when / complete · why / build who / visit by



Name: The Great Wall of China

Location: northern China

Made of: granite

Reason built: to protect China from the Mongols

Completed: early sixteenth century Visited: thousands of tourists every year

Student A: Where is the Great Wall of China located?

Student B: It is located in northern China.



Writing Activity

Use the information about the Great Wall of China from the Speaking Activity to write a short text about it in the passive voice. Use Ex. 6 as a model.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Could you be quick, please? I have to catch a bus.



The Infinitive

 We use to infinitive to express purpose.

Why did you go to the baker's? To buy bread.

 We use to infinitive after want and would love/like.

I would like to visit Madrid.

 We use to infinitive after verbs like know, remember, ask, etc. when they're followed by question words: who, what, where and how.

I know how to make an omelette.

 We use infinitive without to after modal verbs (can, must, will, etc.)
 He can dance but he can't sing.

-ing form

- We use the -ing form as a noun.
 like swimming.
- We use the -ing form after the verbs: enjoy, love, hate, like, dislike, look forward to, stop.

He enjoys reading.

 We use the -ing form after go for physical activities.

He goes fishing every Sunday.

 We use the -ing form after prepositions.

She's tired of working long hours.

1 Circle the correct item.

- 1 I love play / playing football.
- 2 The children want go / to go to the park.
- 3 You can't have / to have any sweets now.
- 4 I don't remember how to get / getting there.
- 5 My brother enjoys watch / watching TV.
- 6 Please stop to make / making that noise.

- 7 You must do / doing your homework.
- 8 We went to the supermarket to buy / buying some food.
- 9 Patrick goes to walk / walking every day after work.
- 10 I'd like to order / ordering a pizza, please.

2	Choose	the	correct	item
(4)	Choose	tne	correct	item

1	Lisa hates .	horror film	ms.		
	A watch	B to watch	© watching		
2	I can't	. the guitar.			
	A play	B to play	C playing		
3	We don't want breakfast.				
	A eat	B to eat	C eating		
4	Gary would like to the cinema				
	tonight.				
	A go	B to go	C going		

5	Do you enjoy	/ in the	park?
	A walk	B to walk	C walking
6	Thank you for	r me with	my homework.
	A helping	B to help	C help
7	Mum went to money.	the bank	some
		B to get	C getting
8	We always go	o in the	summer.
	A swim	B to swim	C swimming

3 Fill in the gaps with the (to) infinitive form or the -ing form of the verbs.

1	You mustfinish (finish) your dinner.	5	Nick can (sing) very well.
2	I would like (visit)	6	Mum will (take)
	London.	1	us to the zoo soon.
3	Please stop (talk) in class.	7	Dad enjoys (work)
4	My friends love (go)		in the garden.
	to the beach.	8	I don't like (play) tennis.

4 Read the telephone conversation between two friends. Put the verbs in brackets into the to infinitive form or the -ing form.

	(do) this weekend?
Marcella:	Well, I'd like 2) (visit) the
	exhibition at the National Gallery and go
	3) (shop) in Oxford Street. What about you?
Kelly:	Well, I don't enjoy 4) (shop) as much as you
	do but I want 5) (see) the exhibition, too. I
	might also 6) (go) to the gym.
Marcella:	Oh, no. I've just remembered I must 7) (do) the
	housework. My cousins are coming over on Sunday afternoon.
Kelly:	You must be looking forward to 8) (see) them.
Marcella:	Oh, yes! I really like 9) (spend) time with them. We always have

Hey, Marcella! What do you want 1)to.do....

lots of fun together.



5 Read the email. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

								_			
١	Hey Yousse	f,									
ı	In your la	st email you	asked me what I'd li	ke 1)		.ts	2.dq	. in 1	5 years' tir	ne. V	Vell, I don't
ı	think I've 2)		told you this	but I	hav	e a	ways wa	anted t	to become	ad	octor. Ever
ı	since I can r	emember, I	have enjoyed 3)				peo	ple. V	Vhen peop	ole in	my family
			flu, I usually								
			th								
			ch are about doctor								0.00
			e when you grow u						ориалог г		
	Your friend,	you like to b	e when you grow u	p. ***	no i	Jac	K JOOH.				
	Alexis										
Ļ	AICAIS					-					
1	A to do	B do	C doing	1	4	A	the	В	a	C	some
2	A never	B ever	C just	1	5	Α	give	В	to give	C	giving
3	A help	B to help	C helping		6	Α	but	В	and	C	or
				100							
6	Comple	ete the sen	tences about yo	urse	lf.	Us	e the (to	o) inf	initive o	r the	e -ing form.
	Diam'r	meetina	my friends.	1	,	1.0	on the lite				
	I love			1			vould like				
2	I hate										
3	l enjoy			1	6						

Bingo!

Choose six of the activities and circle them. Listen to your teacher. If you hear a box number you have circled, raise your hand and make a sentence using like, love, hate, don't like or enjoy. If you make a correct sentence, put a cross (X) in that box. When you have crosses (X) in all the boxes you have circled, raise your hand and say 'Bingo!'

	1	2	3	4
А	watch DVDs	go to the cinema	walk the dog	do chores
В	meet friends	tidy room	play football	dust the furniture
С	go shopping	play video games	do homework	surf the Net

Teacher: 2A

Student: I have 2A! I like going to the cinema.

Teacher: Correct! 3B ..., etc.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Muml This is the South Polel
Do you think it will be warm enough
to go swimming TOMORROW?

Too - Enough

Too + adjective / adverb = more than is wanted

It is always negative.

He's **too young** to travel alone. (He can't travel alone.) He drove **too slowly** to win the race. (He didn't win the race.)

Adjective / adverb + enough = as much as is wanted

It is usually positive.

She's **old enough** to drive a car. (She can drive a car.)

He left **early enough** to catch the train. (He was able to catch the train.)

Enough + noun

He's got enough money to buy a car.

7 Circle the correct item.

- 1 It's too/ enough cold to go to the beach.
- 2 The food is too / enough hot to eat.
- 3 Mum has got enough / too sugar and flour to make the cake.
- 4 That CD is cheap too / enough to buy.
- 5 I'm too / enough ill to go to school today.
- 6 Ben is too / enough tired to go to the party.

8 Complete the sentences using too or enough.





4 "Can he climb the tree?"
"No, he can't. (old)
He is



2 "Can he lift the table?" "Yes, he can. (strong) He is



5 "Can she drink the tea?" "No, she can't. (hot) It's



3 "Can Sally go to the party?"
No, she can't. (ill)
She is



6 "Can she wear the dress?"
"Yes, she can. (big)
It is

- 9 Match the sentences.
- 1 a Helen can't drive a car.
- 2 You mustn't go to work today.
- 3 She can buy this dress.
- 4 I don't want to swim in the sea.
- 5 Ben can reach the top shelf.

- a She isn't old enough.
- b He's tall enough.
- c It's too cold today.
- d It's cheap enough.
- e You're too ill.



Speaking Activity

In pairs, make up a story with the title 'My Scariest Experience.'
Student A starts the story by saying the first sentence. Student B must then add another sentence to continue the story. Use the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs below.

- wear walk go run stay scream
- cry laugh meet feel surprise
- Student A: One day, my friend and I were bored. We decided to wear our
 - trainers and go walking in the park near my house.
- Student B: First, we called our friend, Tom, and invited him to go to the park

with us, etc.



Writing Activity

You have decided to take part in a Creative Writing Contest at your school. Write the story you made up in the Speaking Activity. Be creative!

My	Scari	est	Expe	rience	by	

Progress Check 6 (Units 16-18)

1 Circle the correct item.

- 1 "Where / When do you usually go on holiday?" "To the beach."
- 2 "How much / How many is this comic?" "It's €1."
- 3 "What / Who is this?" "It's a hat."
- 4 "How old / How many is Ellie?" "She's twelve."
- 5 "What / What time do you have lunch?" "At one o'clock."
- 6 "What / How does your dad go to work?"
 "By car."

- 7 "What / Who is that?" "That's my aunt."
- 8 "How far / How long is it to the bank?" "About 100 metres."
- 9 "Whose / Who house is that?" "It's Ann's house."
- 10 "How much / How many sisters have you got?" "Two."
- 11 "What / Why are you sad?" "Because I'm ill."
- "When / Where is your mum's birthday?"
 "Next week."

2 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

- 1 The Smiths have bought a new house.

 Who has bought a new house?
- 2 Mary has sold her old car.
- 3 Harriet is writing an email.

- 4 Joseph likes this book.
- 5 Joseph likes this book.
- 6 Maya lost her ring.

3 Complete the sentences using too or enough.



1 "Can he buy the car?"

"No, he can't. The car is

too.expensive."

(expensive)



2 "Can she reach the cake?" "No, she can't. She is

(short)



3 "Does the skirt fit?"
"Yes, it does. It is

(big)

Progress Check 6

4	Put the verbs into the to infinitive to	rm c	or the -ing form.
W	They enjoy a Benjamin's no crocodiles. So near them. Bo (watch) the	nothe She cenjar e lior	
5	Fill in the gaps with is, are, was or w	vere	
2 3 4	Romeo and Juliet	7 8 9	completed in 1930. The World Cup held every four years. Penicillin discovered by A. Fleming.
1 2	David fixed the computer. The computer was fixed by David. Does Latisha clean the house everyday?	6	They sent Paul a letter from Italy. Tom takes the children to school.
3	Sally decorated the living room. They send text messages every day.	8	Alex cooked dinner last night. A van hit John's car.
5	Bees make honey.	10	Did Rosalie bake the cake?

Progress Check 6





Listen and tick (/) the correct box.

Whose birthday was it on Saturday?



A



How old is Claire now?



2 How do you get to Jack's house?



В





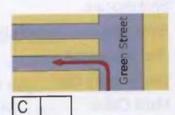
С

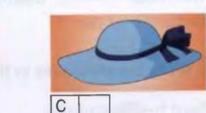


3 What did Chloe give Mary?



В







4 Who gave Beth a present?



₹

В

C



5 Who dances well?





Relative Pronouns

(1481)

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Josh, show me the country which is above the USA.

Canada, sir.



The relative pronouns (who, which, whose, that) tell us more about nouns (a specific person or thing) and introduce relative clauses.

The boy who is wearing the red T-shirt is my brother. (Which boy?) The bag which is on the desk is Mary's. (Which bag?)

people	objects / animals	possession
who / that	which / that	whose

• We use who / that to refer to people.

The girl - she is talking on the phone - is Mary.

The girl who is talking on the phone is Mary.

We use which / that to refer to things or animals.

The car - it is parked outside - is Jack's

The car which is parked outside is Jack's.

The dog - it is under the table - is Lucy's.

The dog which is under the table is Lucy's.

 We use whose with people, animals and things to show that something belongs to somebody.

That's the man - his daughter is a nurse.

That's the man whose daughter is a nurse.

 who / which / that cannot be omitted when they are the subject of the relative clause, that is when there isn't a noun or a subject pronoun between them and the verb.

I saw a film. It was really exciting.

I saw a film which / that was really exciting.

 who / which / that can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause, that is when there is a noun or a subject pronoun between them and the verb.

That's the man. Ann met him last week.

That's the man (who/that) Ann met last week.

19 Relative Pronouns	
1 Match the phrases to make cent	and the second of the second o
- Materiale phrases to make sent	
1 g Is this the car	a who won the lottery?
2 The bracelet	b which you wrote was very interesting.
3 I met a girl	c who is playing football is my best friend.
The article	d which serves Japanese food.
5 s he the man	e that my mum gave me is beautiful.
That is the restaurant	f who speaks five languages.
7 The boy	g which your parents bought you?
2 Match the two columns using the	Correct relative propoun
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	B B
1 A printer is a machine	a has sung many hit songs.
2 Shakira is a singer	who b you sit on.
3 An armchair is a piece of furniture w	hich / that _ c mother is a famous actress.
4 This is Amanda	whose d teaches children.
5 A teacher is a person	e prints out documents.
Note: Who's = short form of who is Whose = used with people, a	nimals and things to show possession.
	and analysis of show possession.
Sometime and defrect item.	
She is the girl who's / whose the best stude	
That's the man who's / whose wife is a doc	
Is that the boy who's / whose family lives no	ext to you?
Did you meet the man who's / whose our ne	ew Maths teacher?
That's the girl who's / whose dog chased m	
Choose the correct item.	
This is the dress I bought last week.	4 The girl
A who B which C whose	4 The girl parents are doctors lives

next door to us.

A which

A whose

A who B whose C that

5 Katrina is the hurricane . . . hit New Orleans.

C who

B whose

6 Maria is the one is always late for class.

B which

C that

C which

2 The kangaroo is an animal lives in

B whose

3 Meryl Streep is the actress played in

B who

Australia.

Mamma Mia.

A whose

A who

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

Dear Annie,
I'm so glad you're coming to Berlin next week! 1) . We . 're going to have the time of
2) lives!
Hey, listen! I know you're crazy about musicals, so I 3) tickets for the
Wizard of Oz. Isn't that great? It's a musical 4) everyone loves. It tells the
story of a girl named Dorothy 5) life changes when a storm takes her to a
magical land which is called Oz. There she meets three characters 6) take
her to the Wizard of Oz. The Wizard of Oz is a strange creature who promises to make all their
wishes come true if they bring 7) the broomstick of the Wicked Witch. Dorothy's
wish is to return home to Kansas. I'm sure you'll love 8)! I can't wait to see you!
Love,
Carrie

GAME

COMPETITION

In teams, look at your set of words. Make as many sentences as you can about each word in your set using *relative pronouns*. Each correct sentence gets one point. The team with the most points at the end wins the game.

Team A

cat artist
coat fork pizza
farmer singer car

Team B

bear teacher
burger scarf spoon
doctor mechanic plane

Team A: • A cat is an animal which / that sleeps a lot during the day.

· A cat is an animal which / that can jump very high.

Teacher: Correct! You get 2 points.

-			
6	Complete the sentences about	yourself using	who or which that.

1	I really like reading books which are about science
2	My best friend is someone
3	I enjoy doing sports
4	I like people
5	I love buying clothes

7	Fill in the gaps with the correct relative pronoun. Write S for subject or C
No.	for object. Then write if the relative pronouns can be omitted or not.

1	That's the blouse Which / that. I bought last week.	O. (omitted)
2	My best friend is a person loves reading.	
3	The dog bit me lives next door.	***************************************
4	Is this the dress you borrowed from your sister?	
5	Do you know the name of the person discovered America?	
6	The documentary I saw last night was about nature.	



Speaking Activity

Look at the student's project. Use the prompts below and, in pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example. Use who, whose or which/that.

Charlie Chaplin / actor / play / the part of / Tramp character firefighter / be someone / job / very / dangerous the Great Sphinx / be / statue / Egyptians / build / thousands / of years ago

Neil Armstrong / be / astronaut / become / first man / in / space

Scrabble / be / board game / Alfred Butts / invented

Student A: Who was Charlie Chaplin?

Student B: He was the actor who played the part of the Tramp character, etc.



Writing Activity

Using the ideas in the Speaking Activity as a model, do a project about famous actors, occupations, animals and objects. Use which / that, who and whose.



 A giraffe is an animal whose neck is very le 	long,	etc
--	-------	-----

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Adjectives describe nouns. They say what something is like. Adjectives come before nouns or after the verb 'to be.' They have the same form in the singular and plural.

This is a nice dress.

This train is slow.

These trains are slow.

(What's the dress like? Nice.)

(What's the train like? Slow.)

(NOT slows)

Adverbs describe verbs. They say how, where, when, how often someone does something.

He left the room quickly. (How did he leave the room? Quickly.)

She telephoned Jim yesterday. (When did she telephone Jim? Yesterday.)

Formation of Adverbs

We usually form an adverb by adding -ly to an adjective. bad → badly

	Adjective	Adverb
Adjectives ending in -le drop -e and take -y.	simple terrible	simply terribly
Adjectives ending in consonant + y drop -y and take -ily.	happ y ang ry	happily angrily

These adverbs are irregular:

Adjective	good	fast	hard	He's a good dancer. He dances well.
Adverb	well	fast	hard	He's a hard worker. He works hard.

BUT The children were so excited they could hardly speak. (hardly = almost not)

20

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

1	(50)	Write the correct adverb for each adjective. Listen and repeat.

1 nice nicely	5 slow	9 fresh
	6 easy	
3 quiet	7 quick	11 first
4 good	8 comfortable	12 lucky

2 Label each picture with the correct adjective from the list.

beautiful / ugly interesting / boring

old / young thin / fat

heavy / light old / new



1 . heavy. 2 . light.



3



4



5





7 8



9



...... 1



....... 12



3 Write what the underlined word is: adjective or adverb.

1	Fast runners win races.	adjective
2	Mathematics is difficult.	***************************************
3	You've done well on your test.	***************************************
	The clowns are very funny.	*******************
5	He runs fast.	******************
6	She plays the piano beautifully.	
7	Dad is very busy in his office.	
8	The doctor arrived immediately	

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons



4	Underline the correct iten	
1	He left the room quiet / quietly.	

- 2 Jane works hard / hardly.
- 3 He's a very nice / nicely man.
- 4 The sun is shining bright / brightly.
- 5 She behaves very good / well.
- 6 He always dresses smart / smartly.
- 7 He shouted angry / angrily at me.
- 8 You drive very slow / slowly.

Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives and adverbs.

1	boring - great - hardly
	A: Did you enjoy your trip? B: Oh, yes! I had a
-	hugu begutiful many lately

- - A: Hey Kate! Where have you been? I have called you ... times in the past two weeks. You never answered your phone.
 - B: I'm sorry. I've been very with school and work. I'm free now though. Let's have lunch together. We can have a picnic in the park.
 - A: Well ... OK! After all, it's a day!

Underline the correct item. Then match the beginnings to the endings.

- Jackie was 1) slow / slowly walking home after a long day at work when 2) sudden / suddenly a poster caught her attention. It was a very 3) beautiful / beautifully girl. She looked at the poster 4) careful / carefully one more time. That was Amy!
- Mark loves driving his 1) expensive / expensively new sports car. 2) Unfortunate / Unfortunately, he also loves driving fast. On that cold winter night, the weather was really 3) bad / badly but Mark didn't care. And then he saw the big van in front of him.
- Jennifer was smiling 1) proud / proudly as she arrived at the church. She looked perfect in her 2) simple / simply white dress as she walked 3) slow / slowly towards John.

- a Later that night, Mark was in hospital but he felt 1) lucky / luckily he was alive. He decided never to drive so 2) careless / carelessly again.
- b When the service finished, the 1) pretty / prettily couple ran 2) quick / quickly into the car waiting for them outside. A new life was in front of them!
- c Jackie looked at Amy and smiled 1) happy / happily. She then said to her 2) soft / softly: "Congratulations, Amy!"



Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Comparison of Adjectives

Adjective of:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable	long	long er than	the longest of / in
two syllables ending in -y, -w, -er	happy	happier than	the happiest of / in
two or more syllables	modern beautiful	more modern than more beautiful than	the most modern of / in the most beautiful of / in

1 We use the comparative to compare two people or things and the superlative to compare three or more people or things.

Jenny is younger than Mary. Jenny is the youngest of all her friends.

We use than with the comparative and the ... of / in with the superlative. We use in with the superlative, usually when we refer to places.

London is bigger than Leeds. It is the biggest city in England.

3 Some adjectives form their comparatives either by adding -er / -est or with more / most.

Some of these are: clever, stupid, narrow, gentle.

clever - cleverer - the cleverest OR clever - more clever - the most clever

- double the consonant

Spelling

Adjectives ending in:

and a surface of		one stressed vowel between two
-e → -r/-st	- y → -ier / -iest	consonants - double the consona

large - larger - largest | heavy - heavier - heaviest | big - bigger - biggest

Irregular Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	further/farther	furthest / farthest

further / farther = longer (in distance)

I can't run any further / farther.

further = more

There is no further news at the moment.

Fill in the gaps with the correct comparative and superlative forms. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

1	tall	taller	tallest	5	modern	***********	
2	careful			6	nice		
3	cheap			7	fast		
4	fat		*********	8	thin	*********	**********

Read and underline.



Mary is thinner than / from from Ann.



3 Emeka is better / the best athlete of all.



2 This bike is cheaper / cheapest than this car.



4 A lion is more / most dangerous than an elephant.

20

cars.

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

Complete the sentences and answer the quiz. Check your answers to find your score.

	your sc	ore.				1
_			Ge	raphy	y Quiz	
	A The Nile Which dese the Kalahar A The Sah	B Thert is	river in the world? ne Amazon (large) than	4 Which oc the Atlant A The Ar 5 Which is in the wo	ean is	e Pacific Ocean
(1	0 Write se	entences abou	ıt places you kı	now as in th	e example	
1 2 3 4 5 6	(beautiful) (expensive) (cheap) (cold) (hot) (ancient)	The most	beautiful place	! I know is !	/enice.	
			n negative senter	nces. He isn't a	as / so rich as John.	
	1) Compare	e the pictures. dangerous	fast	slow	expensive	cheap
1	Cars are	. safer	2 Planes are		3 Trains are	
	are . more	es. Motorbikes dangerous. lotorbikes are	Ships are not	**********	Buses are	
			Ships are not		Buses are not	*********

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons



12 Look and read. Write yes or no.

There are six of them in Mary's family.
 Her two brothers are older than her.
 Tony is shorter than Peter.
 Tina is as tall as Mary.
 Mary's hair is longer than Tina's.
 Tina is heavier than Mary.



13 Choose the correct item.

- They were dancing all night.
 A happy B happier © happily

 Helen is a student.
 A good B well C best

 Joanna is the of the three sisters.
 A young B younger C youngest
 - 4 Sue has got as CDs as Ann.

 A many B more C most

- 5 I can't walk any I'm exhausted.

 A far B furthest C further
- 6 Kim is older Martin.
 - A so B as C than
- 7 My flat is not as modern yours.
 - A so B as C than
- 8 Lisa is girl in the neighbourhood.
 - A friendly B friendlier
 - C the friendliest

Let's Compare!

In teams, make comparisons about different things as in the example.

Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

- exciting boring beautiful big small clean dirty modern
- historic busy quiet cheap expensive old new good bad
- young interesting many tall short
- Team A: Madonna
- Team B: Madonna is the best singer in
- Team A: No, she isn't. Beyoncé is a better singer than Madonna.

the world!

- Team B: New York
- Team A: New York is a historic city.
- Team B: That's true but London is
 - more historic than New York.

20

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

14 Look at the picture below. Using the prompts, write sentences comparing the three girls.



1	Jenny / old / Emma	
	Jenny is as old as Emma	

2 Mary / short hair /

6	Emma/	short	Jenny

Comparison of Adverbs

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adverbs with the same forms as adjectives	hard	hard er than	the hardest of / in
two syllable adverbs	early	earlier than	the earliest of / in
adverbs formed from adjective + -ly (slow - slowly)	slowly	more slowly than	the most slowly of / in

Irregular Adverbs

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
many / a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further / farther	furthest / farthes

further / farther = longer (in distance)

I can't run any further / farther.

further = more

There is no further news at the moment.

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

15) Fill in the gaps with the correct comparative and superlative forms. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

		most cheaply			
2	fast	 	6	loudly	
3	quickly	 	7	hard	 **********
4	early	 ***********	8	politely	

16 Complete the sentences as in the example:

1	It rained more heavily today than
	yesterday. (heavily)
2	Anne talks than Lisa.
	(loudly)
3	Broccoli is my favourite
	food. (little)

- money 4 She earns than her friend. (much) 5 The girls are all good singers but Emma
- sings (beautifully) 6 We left the party than you. (late)
- Look at the advert below. Then fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.



Camera World

Special! Special!

Check out this week's special offers and don't miss the chance to buy your new camera now!

- The TurboX can store 1) ... more ... (many) photos than the Smile 100, it has got a 2) (big) screen than the Smile 100 and it is as 3) (light) as the Smile 100.
- The Smile 100 can store the 4) (few) photos of all but it is one of our best-sellers because it is the (cheap) of all.
- The Flash 350 is the 6) (expensive) of the three models but it can store the 7) (many) photos. While it is 8) (heavy) than the other two models, it has got the 9) (big) screen of all, so it is great quality.

Check out our special offers and find the digital camera that is perfect for you!

20

Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons



Speaking Activity

Look at the three MP3 players below, and in pairs, compare them. Use the comparative/superlative form of the adjectives below.

- many
- heavy
- few
- · light
- expensive big
- cheap small

Music 200

Stores: 4,000 songs

Screen size: 3 cm x 6 cm

Weight: 25 g



Student A: The XS 100 is the

cheapest MP3

player of all.

Student B: That's true, but it

can't store many

songs. The JAMS 300

can store more songs

than the XS 100. etc.



XS 100

Stores: 500 songs

Screen size: 4 cm x 1 cm

Weight: 22 a

JAMS 300

Stores: 1,000 songs

Screen size: 5 cm x 1,5 cm

Weight: 51 g





Writing Activity

Write an advert for the three MP3 players from the Speaking Activity. Use Ex. 19 as a model.

. (Name of Shop)

Special offers this week!

Don't miss this week's special offers. We've got three new models at very special prices: the XS 100, the Music 200 and the JAMS 300.

•	T	h	е		X	S	,	1	0	0	i	S	1	th	16	9	C	h	ıe	98	a	p	е	S	t	٨	Λ	P	3	}	p	la	a	y	е	r	0	f	8	ill				*							2					*			4											
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Check out our special offers and find the MP3 player that is perfect for you!

Progress Check 7 (Units19-20)

1	Fill in the gaps with who	o, which or who	0	se.
	She is the girlwhose br	other is a Hollywor	nc	1 actor
0	Marianne is the girl			
2	The new house			
3	A spoon is something	w w	/e	use to eat with.
5	Robbie Williams is a singer			has sung in many concerts.
6	A doctor is a person			
7	This is the sofa			
8	I like people			
	Radiohead is the band			
10	Kevin is the boy	lives ne	ex	t door.
	Thorn to the boy treatment			
(2	Join the sentences using	na who, which	0	or whose.
-	y com mo comonos			
1	The dress	a	1	who works in a hospital.
2	Amanda is the girl	b		who are twins.
3	This is the necklace	C		whose family owns a bakery.
4	I like books	d		which Petra bought is beautiful.
5	A nurse is a person			which I want to buy.
6	I met two girls	f		which have interesting pictures.
1	The dress which Petra boug	ht is beautiful		
2				
3	*********************			
4				
5				
6				
6	Change the sentences	as in the exam	nŗ	ole:
1				
1	She's a fantastic cook.	She cooks		fantastically
2	He's a careful driver.	He drives		
3	He's a wonderful painter.	He paints		
4	She is a slow driver.	She drives		
	5 She is a quick typist.	She types		

Progress Check 7

4

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

5

Compare picture A to picture B as in the example:

Picture A



Picture B



1	lį	1	1	b	i	P	t	L	II,	Č	,	P.	١,		t	h	e		0	10	ol.	1	į	5		t	a.	ļ	ę	į	2 18	ţ		ķ	É	7	S		9	Q	t		10	21	7	g	e	ŗ	,	h.	a	įį	-	Į:	ţ	5	. 4	d	n	e.	6	9	į	5	200	5	h	Q	r	t	e	ŗ	
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6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Tony 1) Worked (work) in a bank two years ago.

Now he 2) (not/work) there
because he 3) (win) a lot of
money one year ago. He 4)

(travel) to many countries since then but he
5) (not/be) to America yet. He
6) (already/decide) to fly to
America where he thinks he 7)

(stay) for three weeks.



7 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

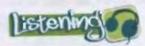


Jane 1) has worked (work) in a shop since

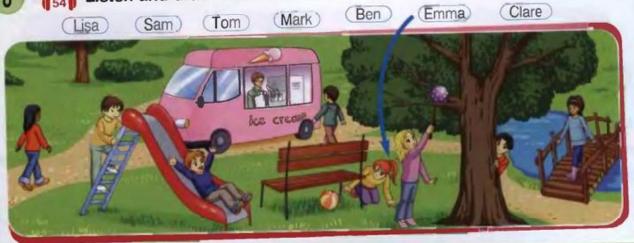
1989. She 2) (not/like) her job
because she 3) (not/earn) enough
money. Yesterday, she 4)

(have) an interview for another job in a bank. The
interview 5) (go) well and she
6) (wait) for their answer at the
moment. She hopes she 7)

(get) the job.



8 Listen and draw lines.



Revision 1 (Units 1-3)

1		
1	Write the	plurals.

one	e bus	- two	buses	5	some meat	- two	
1 one	e fly	- two	***********	6	one brush	- two	
2 sor	me chocolate	- two	**********	7	some cheese	- two	
3 one	e mouse	- two		8	one foot	- two	
4 one	e fox	- two		9	one day	- two	
							(Points: —

2 Write a, an or some.

50me tea	3 milk	6 hour
1 banana	4 orange	7 butter
2 umbrella	5 bread	
		Points: — 7x2 14

3 Fill in the gaps. Then complete the questions and answers.



Look at her !

Is she a policeman?

No, she isn't.

She's a doctor.





2	Look at
	teachers?

	dancers

Points: —)

4 Fill in the gaps with have got, has got, is, are, am or can.

Martin and I ar.	e friends. We 1)	computers.	Martin's computer 2)
new. He 3)	play games on h	is computer but I 4)	happy because my
computer 5)	a webcam.		

Points: — 5x2 10

5 Answer the questions.



A: Has she got a CD player?

B: ...No, she hasn't...



3 A: Has he got a plane? B:



1 A: Has it got a fish?
B:



4 A: Have they got balls?



2 A: Have they got blue T-shirts?

B:



5 A: Has it got a short tail?

Points: —)

6 What can the people / animals do? Write the questions and answers.



(dance)

A: Can he dance ?

B: Yes, he can....



3 (jump)

A:

B:



1 (ride a horse)

A:

B:



4 (play the piano)

A:

B:



2 (walk)

A:

3:



5 (talk)

A:?

B:

(Points: ——) 5x2 10

7 Fill in the gaps with This, That, These or Those.

....This.... is a frog.



1 are cats.





2 is a man.





3 are books.



4 is a butterfly.



Points: —— 4x2 8

8 Fill in the gaps with he, its, their or his.

I have got a brother, Tom. ... He... is fifteen years old and 1) hobbies are swimming and skiing. Tom also likes animals and 2) has got two pets; a dog and a cat. 3) names are Rumbo and Gretta. He has a bicycle, too. 4) colour is red! He likes his bicycle so much!

Points: — 8

9 Circle the correct item.

Look at the womens' / women's hats.

- 1 My brother's / brothers house is big.
- 2 This is Robert and Ann's / Roberts and Anns' book.
- 3 Look at the houses windows / windows of the house.
- 4 These are the children's / childrens' toys.

- 5 Look at the chair legs / legs of the chair.
- 6 My teacher's / teachers' name is Mr Brown.
- 7 The house roof / roof of the house is red.
- 8 Her cousin's / cousins' names are Betty and Kristi.
- 9 The men's / mens' ties are new.

Total: ——

Revision 2 (Units 1-6)

1 Write the plurals.		
woman women	4 potato	. 8 child
1 brush	5 glass	
2 scarf	The second secon	10 boy
3 baby	7 piano	
o baby	, plane	/Points: —
		(11x1 11)
2 Fill in the gaps with I	he, they, it, their, her, his o	or him.
Mary is in the garden with	her sister 1)n	ame is Judy. 2) are both
		s a present. 4) is a dog.
		nuch. She plays with Sam every day.
Sam can do so many things bed		
Sam can do so many timigs bec	Jause 17	/ Points: —— \
		\ 7×1 7 /
3 Write questions and	answers using the correct	t form of the verbs be, have
got and can.	unionoro domg are correc	
200 204	The latest the latest terms of the latest term	111-10
George / Italian		nd Mary / German
Is George Italian?.	Marian Commission Comm	
No, he isn't		
1 Pam / red hair	6 Mike /	sing
	?	?
Yes,	Yes, .	
2 Peter and John / teachers	7 Sue / 8	a dog
	?	?
No,	No, .	
3 Liz / ride a bike	8 Phil/a	alaptop
	?	?
No,	Yes, .	
4 Ben / brown eyes		and Jack / drive
		?
Yes,	Yes.	
100, 1111111111111111111111111111111111		
		Points: ————————————————————————————————————
		1000

Write a, an or some.

	a piano	4	furniture	8	children
1	money	5	···· horse	9	umbrella
2	pepper	6	octopus	10	money
3	egg	7	pear		
					(Points: ——)

5 Fill in the gaps with a, an, the or -.

Mario is from Italy. He is 1) student. His house is in 2) Rome. Mario's
mum is 3) teacher and his dad is 4) artist. He has got 5) sister. His sister
has got 6) iguana. Mario has got 7) cat. 8) iguana and 9) cat are friends!
/ Points: —— \

6 Choose the correct item.

	That's	book.		
	A mine	(B) my	C	me
1	Paul is	brother.		
	A Jenny	B Jenny's	C	Jennys'
2	· · · · trees	are very tall.		
	A The	BA	С	This
3	The	are in the garder	1.	
	A child's	B children	C	children's
4	There is	milk in the fr	idge.	
	A a	B some	C	the
5	Those sweet	s are		
	A my	B me	C	mine
6	He lives in .	Paris.		
	A -	B the	C	а
7	Look at	!		
	A they	B their	C	them

8	This is	teacher.	
	A we	B our	C ours
9	These are	grapes.	
	A Bill's	B Bill	C Bills'
10	There's	sugar in the	e bowl.
	A a	B an	C some
11	Eiffel	Tower is in Pa	ris.
	Α -	B The	C An
12	My uncle is	teacher	
	A the	Ва	C some
13	Mary is	sister.	
	A them	B theirs	C their
14	We eat	breakfast ev	ery day.
	A the	В -	Ca
15	Can we have	grapes	s?
	A some	Ва	C an

9x2

7 Fill in the gaps with This, That, These or Those.

... These are cats.



1 are lizards.





2 is a bird.



3 is a rabbit.





Points: —

8 Circle the correct item.

Billy wants to buy much /a lot of things for his party tonight. He must buy 1) some / any bread and 2) some / no cheese. There isn't 3) no / any juice in the fridge but there are much / many cans of cola. There are 5) some / any packets of biscuits in the cupboard but there aren't 6) much / any cakes. There are 7) no / many things Billy has to do and there isn't 8) any / no time left. Can you help him?

Points: — 8x1 8

9 Fill in the gaps with something, anything, somewhere, nothing or someone.



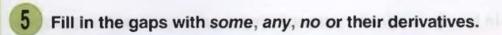
> Points. —— 5x2 10

Total:

100

Revision 3 (Units 1-9)

_					
1	Write the sentences in the p	lural.			
1 2 3 4 5	He's a funny man. They are fund This is a glass of water. That's a can of cola. Look at this baby. It's an orange fish. She's a pretty woman.				
2	Complete the sentences wit	h the words	hers	their	me
1 2 3	The boys are withtheir grand today. Hello, Lucy. Where is mu The birds are in the tree. Can you se?	father 3 um? 4 e 5 6	Jenny has got a I'm Emma and Dad is in the ca Look at	this isar. Look at! I can rid	t coat is house. le a bike. (Points: 12) ge? Paris?
4	Fill in the gaps with much, n	nany, some	or any.		
1 2	A: Howmuch milk is there? B: Notmuch juice, plea B: I'm sorry. There isn't	ise? 4 left.	A: I need B: How A: How every day? B: Not	? water do	
	B: I've got a sister but I haven't got brothers.				(Points: ——)



there aren't 1) trains and the café is closed, so she can't get 2) to drink. There is 3) to do and 4) to talk to. There are just 5) birds walking around, looking for 6) to eat.



Points: — 12

10

6 Look at the table below. What do these people do on Saturdays? Write the questions and answers.

the state of the s				
	go to the park	W	atch films	play tennis
Tony	never		always	sometimes
Jenny and Lucy	sometimes		never	always
Jenny and Lucy / go to the park Do Jenny and Lucy go to the park on Saturdays? Yes, they do They sometimes go to the park on Saturdays. 1 Tony / play tennis		Jenny and Lucy / play tennis Jenny and Lucy / watch films		
2 Tony / go to the p	ark	5	Tony / watch film	ns manualitation
				/ Points:

7 Put the verbs in brackets in	nto the present simple or the present continuous.
She plays tennis every S	Sunday. (play)
1 Every morning, he	a cup of tea. (drink)
2 We to s	chool now. (go)
3 Dad to	Mum at the moment. (talk)
4 He usually	- football every Saturday afternoon. (watch)
5 I always	my homework. (do)
6 Look! The baby	Points:
8 Put the verbs in brackets in	nto the present simple or the present continuous.
a Mary: What are you drawi	ng (you/draw)?
Jack It 1) (be) a pic	ture of my dad.
b Lucy: Where 2)	(you/live)?
Frank: We 3)	(live) in a flat but we 4)
(not/like) it, so we 5)	(look) for a new house at the moment.
	(Points: — 5x2 10
9 Look at the picture and fill i	n the gaps with on, in, under, beside or in front of.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
	This is Riverside Park. I can see some swans
	the bridge 1) the river and
	there are some people 2) the bridge.
	There's a van 3) the bridge and there is a
Andrew or his first the second of the second	boy 4) it. He has got an ice cream in his
	hand.
10	Points: ————————————————————————————————————
10 Fill in the gaps with on, in o	or at.
At weekends, my family and I do	many things together. 1) Saturdays, we usually go
shopping. It's really fun. 2) the	evenings, we have dinner at a nice restaurant or we watch a
	, we usually get up 4) around 10 o'clock and spend
the day with our friends and relatives. I I	ove weekends. / Points: — /
	422 0

(Total: ____

Revision 4 (Units 1-12)

1	Write the plura	ls.
	A THE PART OF THE PROPERTY OF	700000

manmen	3 tooth	6 child
1 watch	4 tomato	7 radio
2 knife	5 bus	8 baby
		Points; —

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

he	er my	him	your	us	his	them	hers	their	mine
1	'm Sam and t	his is m	y and dad.		6 The	e dogs are	in the par	k. Can you	see
	Ben is in the g					?			
	We can jump!				7 Em	ma has got	a cat. Tha	at cat is	
	That's David a			e.		s book is			
	The children a					k at			
	Hello, James.								oints: —

3 Fill in the gaps with a, an, the or - .

	Paul is from London.	3 Can I have apple? 4 John is eight years	6	Japanese eat sushi.
1	We've got new car.	old.	7	Madrid is the
2	Is Acropolis in Athens?	5 Smiths live in New York.		capital of Spain. My mum is artist.
				Points: —

4 Circle the correct item.

There are a lot of / much apples in the basket.

- 1 Are / Have you got a pen?
- 2 This is Amy's book. It's her / hers.
- 3 There isn't much / many cheese in my sandwich.
- 4 Those / That is my bag.

- 5 Can I have some / any oranges, please?
- 6 I haven't / can't come to the party.
 - 7 Miriam is / has twelve years old.
 - 8 There is someone / anyone in the house.
 - 9 Someone / Some is in the garage.

Points: — 9

5 Fill in the gaps with in, on, in front of, next to, above, beside, into or by.



Ann isin	bed 1) hospital.
2)	the bed there's a small table and
3)	the table there's a vase of
flowers. 4)	the vase there's a glass
of water. There'	s a TV 5) the bed.
6)	the bed there's a lovely picture. A
nurse is 7)	the bed. A doctor is coming
8)	the room. She has got some
papers 9)	her hands.

Points: 9

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous or the past simple.

7 Complete the text by putting the verbs from the list into the past simple.

be watch not/enjoy leave decide take not/have fall

Last night, we . didn't have. anything special to do, so we 1) to watch TV. The first programme 2) terrible — we 3) it at all. The next programme we 4) was much better. It was about a girl who 5) from a plane into the jungle. Some people found her and 6) her to their village. After several weeks, some English people found her. When she 7) the villagers were very sorry to see her go.



8	Fill in the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the
	present perfect.

Policeman:	Mr Laton, when did you discover (you/discover) the painting was missing?
	When I 1) (arrive) here at 8 o'clock in the morning. It
	2) (be) there when I 3) (leave)
	last night at 9 o'clock. I think someone 4) (steal) it during
	the night.
Policeman:	How long 5) (you/work) in this gallery, Mr Laton?
	16) (start) last month.
	Where 7) (you/be) last night?
Mr Laton:	18) (go) to the Rex cinema with my wife.
Policeman:	That is very strange Mr Laton. That cinema 9) (be) closed
	last night. In fact, it 10) (not/open) for more than a week.
Mr Laton:	Oh yes, I 11) (make) a mistake. It 12)
	(be) last week. Last night, I umm umm
Policeman:	13) (you/forget)? Well, I think you have to come to the
	police station with me, Mr Laton!

(Points: ——)

9 Fill in the gaps by putting the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

Last Sunday, wewent (go) to the beach. T	he weather 1) (be) very nice.
The sun 2) (shine) all day. Karer	
book, while I 4) (swim). We 5) (leave) the beach at
8:30 pm. The sun 6) (set) below	the horizon when we 7)
(leave). It 8) (be) so beautiful	MARK TO SERVICE STATE OF THE S
	(Points: ————————————————————————————————————

(Total: 100

Revision 5 (Units 1-15)

1				
	Write	a, an	or	some.

	50me	money	4	···· orange	8	cherries
1		children	5	can of cola	9	bread
2		bag of flour	6	carton of milk		The state of the s
3		soap	7	····· hour		Points: ————————————————————————————————————

2 Choose the correct item.

	The children hungry.			4	1 rid	e a hor	se.		
	A am	B is	© are	1	A can	В	am	C	have
1	Jenny	. my sister.		5	This is Katie		. is a stu	ident.	
	A isn't	B aren't	C am not		A He	В	She	C	It
2	Ben and I are	e in the park	are happy.	6	We can dar	ice. Loc	ok at	!	
	A They	B We	C You		A us	В	them	C	you
3	Emma	got a cat.		7	I go	out ton	night?		
	A haven't	B isn't	C has		A Have	В	Can	С	Am
								/Pc	pints: —

3 Circle the correct item.

These books are your (yours)

- 1 There is a / the cat in the garden.
- 2 These / This are Jack's toys.
- 3 Sarah is in a / the living room.
- 4 This is our / ours new car.

- 5 There isn't much / many cola in the bottle.
- 6 Those / That is a snake.
- 7 There are a lot of / much cakes on the table.
- 8 My friend's / friends' name is Akim.

Points	\
8x1	8

4 Fill in the gaps with some, any, no or their derivatives.

Points: — 6

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

We (be) in the playground. We
1) (have) a break at the moment. I
2) (sit) on a bench. I usually
3) (eat) a sandwich but today I
4) (drink) some juice. Our teacher
5) (walk) around the playground. She
always 6) (play) with us. We all love her a lot.



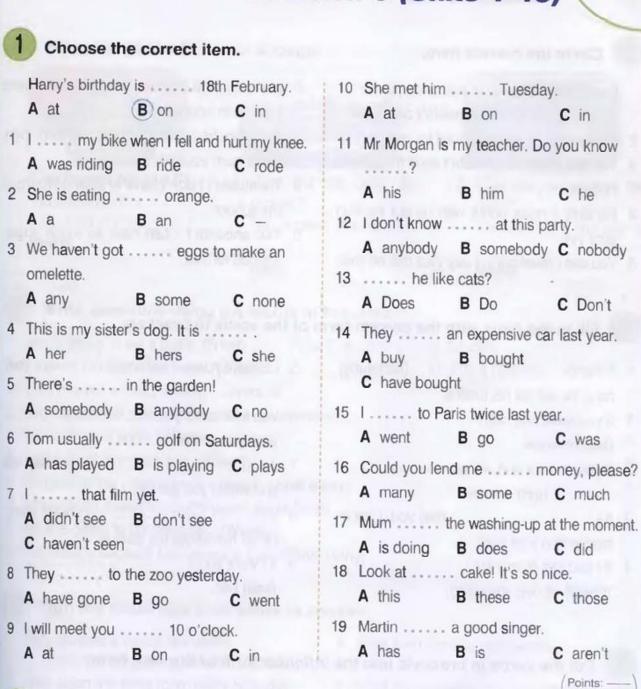
6 Fill in the gaps with in, at or on.

Points: — 7

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

8	Complete th	e conversation us	ing shall	will or the	correct form	of be go	oing to.	
B:		going to do it th						
	1) I lend you my gardening tools?							
B:	Thank you. I 2) .		come	round to coll	ect them later.			
A:	bring them to you	u now, if you like.	brother th	is afternoon,	so I 4)	(Po	oints: ——)	
9	Complete th	e sentences with o	one of th	e modal ve	rbs from the	list.		
mı	ust mustn't	don't have to	can	should	couldn't	may	can't	
	She	i't dance at the p	arty becau	use she had a	broken leg.			
1		eping. You						
	Birds			the same				
		run to	o school.					
		book a table in			s already book	ed one for	r us.	
		eling well, you						
		come to the pa						
		drive a car. He				/Po	ints: —	
			,			\ 7x	2 14 /	
10) Fill in the se	ma with the saves	. fa af	the verbe	n hungkata			
(II	Fill in the ga	ps with the correc	t torm of	the verbs i	n brackets.			
	If she Arriv	69 (arrive) early	, we	will get	(get) to the the	eatre on tir	me.	
1	If you	(heat) ice, it		(me	t).			
2	If Tim	(have) a com	puter, he		No. 100 (100)	internet.		
3	If you	(not/put) on				et) a sunbi	urn.	
4	If I	(go) to Spain, I			ch) a flamenco	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
5	If you	(freeze) wate	er, it	- 45	(become) ice.			
6	If he	(be) younger,			exercise) more	Э.		
7	lf1	(be) you, I			octor immediat	tely.	ints:)	
						To	tal:	

Revision 6 (Units 1-18)



2	Fill in the gaps with shall, will o	r the correct form of be going t	to
-	Fill ill the gaps with shall, will o	r the correct form of be going	١

A:	Shall I cook something for dinner?
	Let's go out instead.
A:	That's a good idea. I 1) phone Chris and ask him to come, too.
B:	Don't bother. He's got other plans. He 2) have dinner with his grandparents.
A:	Oh! OK, then. I 3) call the restaurant and book a table.
B:	4)
A	That would be great. Thanks!

3 Circle the correct item.	
Could)/ Need I borrow your pen, please? 1 I'm afraid you can't / shouldn't park here. 2 Peter must / can study hard for the exams. 3 You don't have to / mustn't wash the dishes. I'll do it. 4 He may / must come with us but he isn't sure yet. 5 You can / must always pay your bills on time.	 6 I must / could finish the job today, otherwise I will be in trouble. 7 You should / mustn't touch that hot pan. You'll burn yourself. 8 We mustn't / don't have to wear uniforms at my school. 9 You shouldn't / can have so much sugar. It's bad for you.
4 Fill in the gaps with the correct form	9x1 9 /
If Patrickdoesn't study (not/study) hard, he will fail his exams. 1 If you need any help, (let) me know. 2 If you mix red and yellow, you	5 Call us if you
5 Put the verbs in brackets into the in	finitive form or the -ing form.
Sarah is very pretty. She wants	(buy) (watch) fashion programmes (listen) to music and she wants this year. However, her mother says that she must of if she wants 7) (pet) good marks and then she will chool herself.
	Points: ——

6 Fill in the gaps with too or enough.



"Can he wear the shirt?"
"No, he can't. It is

too small
(small)



"Can the cat catch the mouse?"
"No, it can't. The cat isn't (fast)



2 "Can she jump across the river?"
"No, she can't. The river is "

(wide)

Write questions using the words in brackets.

	Jim is going to eat a pizza. (What) What is Jim going to eat?
1	I saw an old friend last week. (Who)?
	Tom has got a radio. (What)?
3	Jane cleans her room once a week. (How often)?
	He works in a bank. (Where)?
	I left school ten years ago. (When)?
	Jill goes to the cinema once a month. (How often)
	I have been a teacher for ten years. (How long)?
8	Mike is going to cut the grass. (What)?
9	I am happy because I am going to Disneyland. (Why)?
•	Points: ————————————————————————————————————

8 Turn the sentences from active to passive.

They burgled a house last week.

A house was burgled last week.

They clean the living room every Saturday.

We invited her to the party.

We use fruit to make jam.

The photographer took many pictures of her.

They feed the animals every morning.

They filled the bag with sweets.
Tokio Groovie released a new album last week.
They serve breakfast at 8 o'clock.
J.K. Rowling wrote *Harry Potter*.
The Queen opened a school.

Points: ______

(Total: ___

Revision 7 (Units 1-20)

1 Choose the correct item.

	He always	at 7 o'clock		10	is Ted?	In his bedroo	m.
	A is getting u	up B has got	up	1	A Where	B What	C Who
	C gets up			11	Mum while	dad was diggir	ng in the garder
1	Ann to	Paris in 1991.			A cooks	B is cookin	g
	A has moved	B moved	C moves		C was cookin	g	
2	We haven't he	eard from him	months.	12	you ler	nd me £10, ple	ase?
	A since	B yet	C for		A Shall	B Could	C Must
3	He goes to we	ork taxi.		13	Look at him! H	le acros	ss the street.
	A on	B by	C in	Y.	A is running	B runs	C ran
4	we go	out tonight?		14	This is	umbrella.	
	A Shall	B Will	C Have		A Mary	B Mary's	C Marys'
5	You cross	s the street with	out looking first.	15	There aren't	flowers in	n the vase.
	A mustn't	B don't hav	e to		A some	B no	C any
	C couldn't			16	" left firs		
6	He's wearing	uniform.		1	A What	B Who	C Which
	A -	B an	C a	17	I haven't got	bread.	
7	There are two	of bread	on the table.	1	A many	B much	C lot of
	A packets	B bars	C loaves	18	He to v	vork since Mon	day.
8	He his	car a month ago	О.	1	A won't come	B di	idn't come
	A bought	B buys		don	C hasn't come	9	
	C has bough	t		19	I promise I	you a new	sweater.
9	If I you,	I'd eat less swe	eets.		A am going to	buy B bo	ought
			C were				
							Points: — 19x1 19

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Sally lives (live) in a flat on the third floor.	At the moment, she 1) (decorate)
	(clean) the flat, while her sister,
	(cook) dinner. Sally hopes that a lot of people
4) (come). She 5) .	(already/buy) lots
of food. Last year, forty people 6)	(come) to her birthday party and they all
7) (have) a great time.	Let's hope the party 8) (be)
a big success as it 9)(be) last year.
	Points: —

3 Fill in the gaps with since, for, ago, yet or already.

We went to Paris three weeks ago	6 I've been in Germany a long time.
1 I haven't seen him	7 We have finished lunch.
2 I have met them.	8 We haven't found a new house
3 She's been at work 8:00 am.	9 You haven't telephoned him
4 He left work three hours	last week.
5 They have lived there 2 years.	(Points: — 9x1 9

4 Circle the correct item.

Petra is too / enough young to enter the competition.

- 1 It was enough / too cold to go to the beach.
- 2 Are you well enough / too to go to school?
- 3 I am not brave enough/ too to go on stage.
- 4 Lisa and Nick want to go / going on holiday.
- 5 Do you know how to ski / skiing?

- 6 Karen hates to go / going to the dentist.
- 7 We're looking forward to travel / travelling to China.
- 8 I'm sure everyone is tired of listen / listening to the same song over and over again.

5 Write the questions as in the example:

A: Where ald you go last hight?
B: I went to a fast food restaurant.
A: 1) with you?
B: John and Helen.
A: 2)?
B: Cheeseburgers and chips.
A: 3)?
B: We left at 9:30.
A: 4) so early?
B: Because John had a headache.
A: Oh really? 5) now?
B: Much better. 6) last night?
A: Nothing. I stayed at home and watched TV.



Points: —— 6X2 12

(Turn the sentences from active to p	assi	ve.			
	They cut the grass every week. The grass is cut every week.	4	Who sent the letter?			
1	They teach English at every school.	5	5 They make pizza in Italy.			
2	James Joyce wrote my favourite book.	6	6 Do they produce cars in Germany?			
3	Santiago Calatrava designed the building.	7	7 The police arrested the thieves.			
6	Fill in the game with the same of family		(Points:			
6	Fill in the gaps with the correct form	1 Of	the adjectives in brackets.			
1	I am the . oldest. (old) child in my family. Jack is as (tall) his brother, Dan.	6	This is the (beautiful) dress I have ever seen.			
2	Diane is the (clever) student in her class.	7	My room is as (big) my sister's room.			
3	My mum is (young) than my dad.	8	Joan's car is (new) than Bill's car.			
	Simon is the (handsome) boy in	9				
	our school.		the one I read last week.			
5	He is (short) than his sister.		(Points: ————————————————————————————————————			
8	Circle the correct item.					
1	Maria always drives careful / carefully. Joseph is such a good / well boy.	4	She spoke quiet / quietly , so I couldn't hear her.			
2	The children were playing happy / happily .	5	He ran quick / quickly to catch the bus.			
3	The homework was really easy / easily.	6	She is a beautiful / beautifully girl.			
9	Fill in the gaps with who, whose or i		(Points:)			
-	y and the gape man mile, milese of t	VIIIC	n.			
	Is she the girl whose parents are		Henry is the boy won the race.			
	university professors?	5	I like restaurants			
1	The disease in the year work to the					
0	party was beautiful.	7	He is the man saved the girl.			
3	A scarf is something we wear		Points:			
	in the winter.		(Total:)			

Word List

ability accident accordion action actress add admire agent amazing ancient anger ankle appliance apron arrest arrive aspirin astronaut athletic autumn auxiliary

B bakery ballet barbecue bath bean beautiful belong bench bike birdwatch bite boring borrow bouquet bowl bridge broomstick

building

burn

bushy

busy

butterfly

bungee jumping

carpet carry catch character cheap chief cinema clever collection comfortable comic competition compound context cook (n) corner shop countable cousin crash creature crowded cruise cupboard cushion

cyclist

dangerous daughter daydream (v) decide decorate deer delicious deliver dentist design (v) destroy digital camera direct discover dishes distance documentary dressmaker driving test dust

electrical email empty engineer enough essay evidence exhausted exhibition exiting exotic expensive express

famous fantastic favourite fear feed fire brigade firefighter fireworks display flames flashing (adj) flight flour forbidden forest fork form (v) fox freeze fridge fruit bowl fry furniture further

gentle ghost ground guide (n) G

habitual hairbrush half-term handkerchief hang out happen hard harp hate hay headache healthy heaven heavy height helicopters helmet hobby hold holiday home made hope (n) hungry hurricane hurry (v) hurt

ice rink imaginary immediately

husband

in progress information instrument intention interesting interrupt interview introduce invent invite iron (n)

job jogging

kangaroo kick kite K

laptop lasagna laugh leaf library lie (v) life light (adj) lion-tamer loaf lobby lobster locate dodilol look forward loud louse lucky

machine mall married matches meal medal melt mention mess midnight milk (v) mirage miss (v) mobile phone modal verb mountain

Word List

move (v) MP3 player musical (n)

narrow naughty necessity necklace need negation neighbour neighbourhood nice noisy

obvlous
offer
omit
on-the-spot decision
option
organise
ox

painting park (v) pavement peace peacock pepper performance permanent permission photographer physical picnic plan (v) plenty polite pollute popular possess possible post office prediction prefer

print (v) promise proof protect publish purpose push

quantity quarrel quiet Q

race (n) radium recent record (n) recycle regret relax remember reporter request rob (v) rocket roof round rubbish rude rug runner

safari sardines sausages save scared scarf schoolbag science screen season seatbelt secretary security guard seriously sewing machine shave shelf shopping shy sight silver situation slice slip snack snow (v) sofa specific spot stable (n) start state (v) statements station steal stethoscope stomachache storm strange strawberry streamer strong study subject suddenly suitcase sunbathe sunburnt suntan sushi sweets

take up tambourine teenager temperature temporary thirsty threat thunderstorm ticket (n) tidy tie tonight toothache totally towards traffic treat tsunami twin

uncountable uniform unpack unstated upstairs

vegetarian village visit voice

waiter Walkman wallet wardrobe warning watch water (v) weather webcam website wedding dress weekdays while wicked wife windy wire wish (n) wizard wonderful

young

Irregular Verbs



Infinitive	Past Past Participle		Infinitive	Past	Past Particip
be	was	been	lie	lay	lain
bear	bore	born(e)	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	read	read	read
build	built	built	ride	rode	ridden
burn	burnt				
burst			burnt ring rang burst rise rose		rung risen
	burst				
buy	bought	bought	run	ran	run
can	could	(been able to)	say	said	said
catch	caught	caught	see	saw	seen
choose	chose	chosen	seek	sought	sought
come	came	come	sell	sold	- sold
cost	cost	cost	send	sent	sent
cut	cut	cut	set	set	set
deal	dealt	dealt	sew	sewed	sewn
dig	dug	dug	shake	shook	shaken
do	did	done	shine	shone	shone
draw	drew	drawn	shoot	shot	shot
dream	dreamt	dreamt	show	showed	shown
drink	drank	drunk	shut	shut	shut
drive	drove	driven			
eat			sing	sang	sung
	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	smell	smelt	smelt
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelt	spelt
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilt	spilt
forbid	forbade	forbidden	split	split	split
forget	forgot	forgotten	spoil	spoilt	spoilt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spread	spread	spread
freeze	froze	frozen	spring	sprang	sprung
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	stick	stuck	stuck
grow	grew		sting		
		grown		stung	stung
hang	hung	hung	strike	struck	struck
have	had	had	swear	swore	sworn
near heard		heard	sweep	swept	swept
hide	hid	hidden	swim	swam	swum
hit	hit	hit	take	took	taken
hold	held	held	teach	taught	taught
hurt	hurt	hurt	tear	tore	torn
keep	kept	kept	tell	told	told
know	knew	known	think	thought	thought
lay	laid	laid	throw	threw	thrown
lead	led	led	understand	understood	understood
learn	learnt	learnt	wake	woke	woken
leave	left	left			
HENCE WES	ICIL	leit	wear	wore	worn
lend	lent	lent	win	won	won



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