

H.Q. Mitchell



# smart

grammar and vocabulary



4a

# smart 4a

is a new **Primary grammar and vocabulary series of six books.**

## Key Features:

- Vocabulary practice
- Grammar boxes
- Colourful and amusing illustrations
- Oral activities / songs
- Revision units
- Spelling and writing techniques
- Lively material for learning phonics
- Skills development and preparation for Cambridge Young Learners English Tests

## Components:

- Student's Book
- Interleaved Teacher's Book
- Class CD



### Lesson 10

a cup / carton / packet / bottle /  
slice of  
salt  
pepper  
salami  
cucumber  
sausage  
tea

### Lesson 11

Compounds of some / any / no /  
every

### Lesson 12

exercise  
crepes  
cereal  
mushrooms  
peppers  
glass  
juice  
bread  
hour  
healthy

### Lesson 13

city  
town  
traffic

shop  
money

### Lesson 14

cheap - expensive  
easy - difficult  
sweet - bitter

### Lesson 15

Ordinals

### Lesson 16

moon

### Lesson 17

cool



## Lesson 1

get up  
go to a karate class  
cook  
wash  
do my homework  
watch DVDs  
have lunch  
play football  
take the dog for a walk  
go to bed

## Lesson 2

go camping  
collect seashells  
play beach volleyball  
sunbathe  
dive  
go canoeing  
make sandcastles  
go for a walk  
go fishing

## Lesson 3

buy presents  
work  
visit friends  
clean my room  
travel  
draw a picture

## Lesson 4

meet friends  
take photos  
cut  
teach  
vacuum  
have a shower  
sell  
buy  
decorate

## Lesson 5

clock  
gloves  
magazine  
coat  
scarf  
skateboard  
jumper  
trousers  
clothes  
trainers  
CDs

## Lesson 6

go bowling  
go rollerblading  
take out the rubbish  
do the washing-up

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# Present Simple

1

What do you do on Saturday? Listen and read about Daniel. Then, match the sentences with the photos. There are four extra photos.



1

2



3



4



5



6



7

8

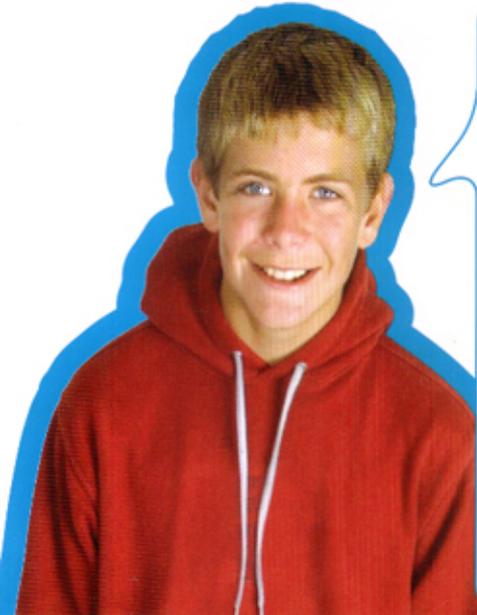


9

10



11



On Saturday, I get up at 9:30 in the morning **a**     3 . At 10:00 I go to a karate class **b**   . My sister does her homework **c**   . We have lunch at 2:00 **d**   . In the afternoon, I play football with my friends **e**   and my sister takes our dog for a walk **f**   . I go to bed at 11:30 at night **g**   .



## Grammar

## Present Simple

Affirmative	Use	Prepositions of time / Time expressions
I go      We go You go    You go He goes   They go She goes It goes	<p>We use the <b>Present Simple</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for habits and actions that happen regularly. e.g. <i>Kelly goes to school at 9:00 o'clock every day.</i></li> <li>for permanent situations. e.g. <i>My uncle lives in Italy.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>on</b> Monday, Tuesday, etc. <b>in</b> January, February, etc. / winter, spring, etc. <b>in</b> the morning, afternoon, evening, etc. <b>at</b> the weekend / 8:00, etc. / night <b>every</b> day / Monday / week / month / year, etc.</p>

**Remember!**

- Verbs which end in **-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** take **-es** in the third person singular. e.g. *I wash.* - *He washes.*
- Verbs which end in **-e** take **-s**. e.g. *I dance* - *He dances.*
- Verbs which end in a **consonant + -y** change the **-y** to **i** and take **-es**. e.g. *I fly.* - *It flies.*
- Verbs which end in a **vowel + -y** simply take **-s**. e.g. *I play.* - *She plays.*

**2** Read and circle.

- Fay **get** / **gets** up at half past seven in the morning.
- I **wash** / **washes** my dog every month.
- My sister and I **have** / **has** dinner at 8:00 in the evening.
- George **go** / **goes** to a karate class on Mondays and Fridays.
- The children **swim** / **swims** and **eat** / **eats** ice cream in the summer.
- Sophie **cook** / **cooks** chicken with rice at the weekends.
- Kelly and Tim **wash** / **washes** the car every Friday afternoon.



**3 Read and complete. Use the Present Simple.**

- 1 Jim \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework in the afternoon.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed at 10:30 at night.
- 3 Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) her plane at the weekend.
- 4 My father \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis on Fridays.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my dog for a walk in the morning.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our cousins every week.
- 7 Jonathan \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Spain.
- 8 Matt and Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV every afternoon.

**4 Read and make sentences.**



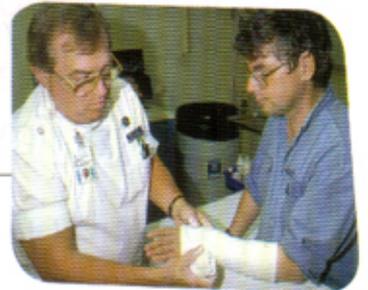
- 1 Tim / play football / the afternoon  
Tim plays football in the afternoon.

- 2 my mother / cook spaghetti / every Monday  
 \_\_\_\_\_



- 3 I / go to bed / 10:00 / night  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Tom / work / at the hospital / the weekend  
 \_\_\_\_\_



- 5 the children / watch DVDs / evening  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**5 What do you do at the weekend? Discuss with your partner.**

# 2

## Present Simple & adverbs of frequency

**1** What do you usually do in the summer? Discuss, listen, read and match the words / phrases with each picture. There are two extra words / phrases.

go camping

sunbathe

make sandcastles

collect seashells

go fishing

play beach volleyball

go canoeing

swim

dive

go for a walk

Do you make sandcastles in the summer?

Yes, I do.





## Grammar

## Present Simple

## Negative

Full Forms	Short Forms
I do not go. You do not go. He / She / It does not go. We do not go. You do not go. They do not go.	I don't go. You don't go. He / She / It doesn't go. We don't go. You don't go. They don't go.
Questions	Short Answers
Do I go? Do you go? Does he / she / it go? Do we go? Do you go? Do they go?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, I do. / No, I don't. Yes, he / she / it does. / No, he / she / it doesn't. Yes, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

**Remember!**

- In the question and negative form of the third person singular, the main verb **does not** take an **-s, -es, -ies**. e.g. *Does she swim in the summer? He doesn't go shopping on Saturday.*

### 2 Read and make questions.

- They go to the cinema on Sundays.  
Do they go to the cinema on Sundays?
- Tracy gets up at 9:00 in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Tom dives in the summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jim and Mary go camping in July.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write the negative.

- We sunbathe in the summer.  
We don't sunbathe in the summer.
- I go canoeing in September.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Lucy walks to school every morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- John goes fishing at night.  
\_\_\_\_\_



4

Read and complete. Use **do / does / don't / doesn't**.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ you play beach volleyball in the summer?

Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ Fay make sandcastles on the beach?

No, she \_\_\_\_\_.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ they go camping every year?

No, they \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ like camping.  
They stay at a hotel.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin go for a walk every day?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She loves it.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ the dog swim in the sea?

No, it \_\_\_\_\_. It hates the water.

**Grammar****Adverbs of Frequency**

- **Adverbs of Frequency** give information about how often something happens. We use them mainly with the Present Simple.

e.g. **How often** do you go on holiday? I **usually** go every summer.

- They usually go before the main verb, but after the verb **be**.

e.g. He **often goes** fishing in the summer.

He **is always** at home on Sundays.

always	
usually	
often	
sometimes	
never	



**5** Look at the table below. Write sentences about what Jessie does in the summer.

	sunbathe	go fishing	go camping	collect seashells	play beach volleyball
always	✓				
usually			✓		
often		✓			
sometimes				✓	
never					✓

- 1 Jessie always sunbathes  
in the summer.
- 2 Jessie \_\_\_\_\_  
in the summer.
- 3 Jessie \_\_\_\_\_  
in the summer.
- 4 Jessie \_\_\_\_\_  
in the summer.
- 5 Jessie \_\_\_\_\_  
in the summer.



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

**Paula** (1) Tom, what do you do on Sunday? (usually)

**Tom** (2) Well, I get up early on Sunday. (never)

(3) I get up at 11 o'clock. (usually)

Then, I take my two dogs for a walk. They're happy

(4) but I'm tired after the walk. (always)

(5) Then, we go to my grandparents' house for lunch. (often)

**Paula** (6) What does your grandmother make? (usually)

**Tom** Chicken and potatoes. (7) She makes a banana cake.  
(sometimes) It's my favourite!

**7** Answer about yourself.

1 Do you always swim in the summer?

---

2 Do you often make sandcastles in the summer?

---

3 Does your best friend go canoeing in the summer?

---

4 Do your friends sometimes play beach volleyball in the summer?

---

# 3

## Present Progressive

**1** Listen and look at the photos. What are they doing? Circle the correct verb / phrase. 



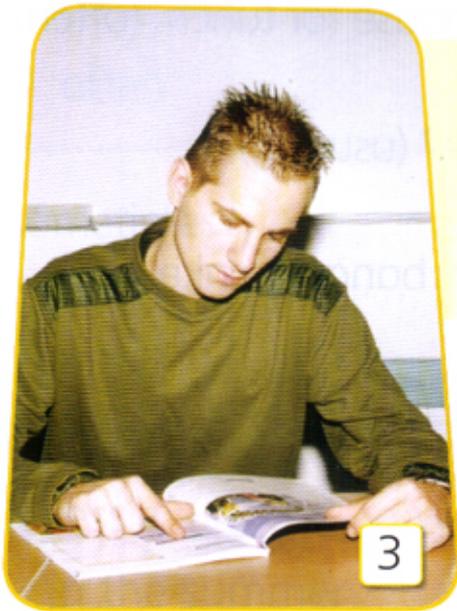
drink  
fly  
buy presents  
draw a picture

1



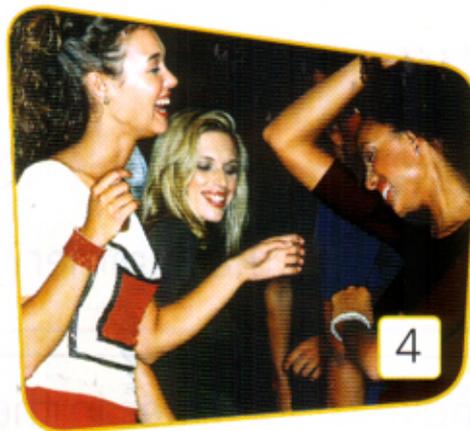
work  
travel  
study  
visit friends

2



run  
sing  
ride a bike  
read a book

3



dance  
sleep  
climb a tree  
clean their room

4

**2** Read, look at activity 1 and circle the correct answer.

**Photo 1** Are they buying presents? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

**Photo 2** Are they travelling? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

**Photo 3** Is he singing? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

**Photo 4** Are they cleaning their room? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.



Grammar		Present Progressive	
<b>Affirmative</b>			
<b>Full Forms</b>		<b>Short Forms</b>	
I am eating. You are eating. He / She / It is eating. We are eating. You are eating. They are eating.		I'm eating. You're eating. He's / She's / It's eating. We're eating. You're eating. They're eating.	
<b>Negative</b>			
<b>Full Forms</b>		<b>Short Forms</b>	
I am not eating. You are not eating. He / She / It is not eating. We are not eating. You are not eating. They are not eating.		I'm not eating. You aren't eating. He / She / It isn't eating. We aren't eating. You aren't eating. They aren't eating.	
<b>Questions</b>		<b>Short Answers</b>	
Am I eating? Are you eating? Is he / she / it eating? Are we eating? Are you eating? Are they eating?		Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he / she / it is. / No, he / she / it isn't. Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.	
<b>Time Expressions</b>			
now, at the moment			
We use the <b>Present Progressive</b> for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking.			

## Spelling

- Verbs that end in **-e**, drop the **e** and take **-ing**.  
e.g. *dance* - *dancing*
- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel** + **one consonant**, double the final consonant before the **-ing**.  
e.g. *run* - *running*
- Verbs which end in **one vowel** + **l**, double the **-l** before the **-ing**.  
e.g. *travel* - *travelling*



**3** Look and complete. Use the **Present Progressive**.

1  Sue \_\_\_\_\_ . (buy / present)

2 The children \_\_\_\_\_ . (run)



3  Tom \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. (work)

4 Jill \_\_\_\_\_ . (dance)



5  The birds \_\_\_\_\_ . (fly)

**4** Read and complete. Use the **Present Progressive** of the verbs in the box.

travel    clean    work    sleep    not clean    study

**Fay** Are your parents at home, Bill?

**Bill** No, they aren't. My father (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital now. He's a doctor. My mother (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy at the moment. But my sister and my brother are at home.

**Fay** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ the house?

**Bill** No. She (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the house. She (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for a test.

**Fay** And what about your brother?

**Bill** He (6) \_\_\_\_\_. He always gets up late on Saturday.



**5** Look, read and write.

1



boy / drink / water

Is the boy drinking water? \_\_\_\_\_

No, he isn't. \_\_\_\_\_

He's eating pizza. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2



girls / swim

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3



bird / eat

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4



girl / study

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

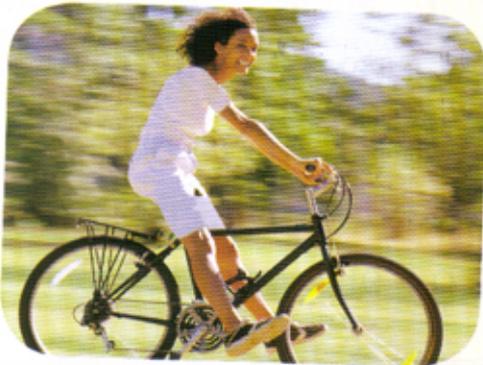
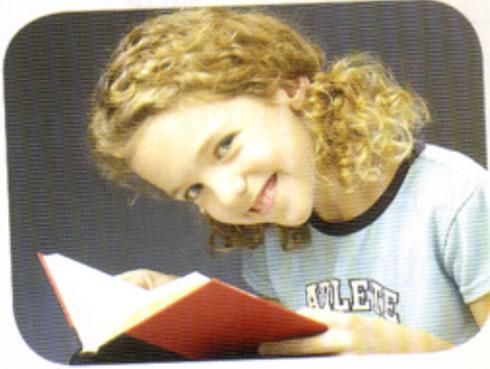
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



6

Play in pairs.

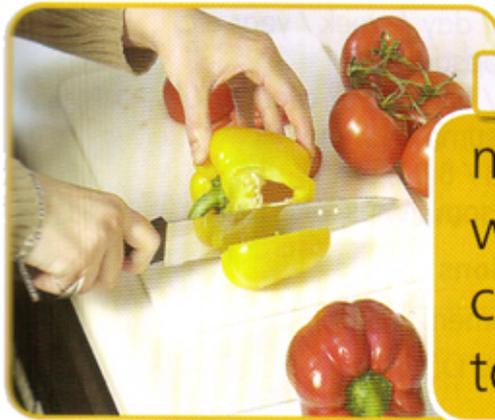


e.g. She's reading a book.

# 4

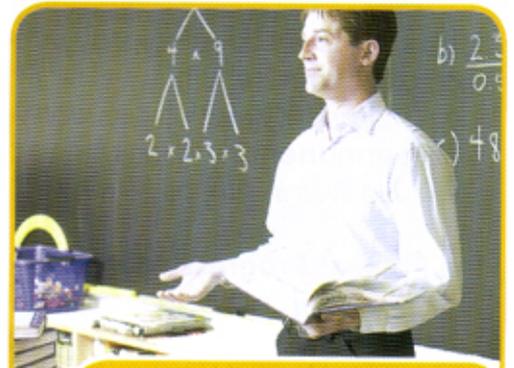
## Present Simple vs Present Progressive

1 Listen and look. Then, circle the correct word / phrase. 



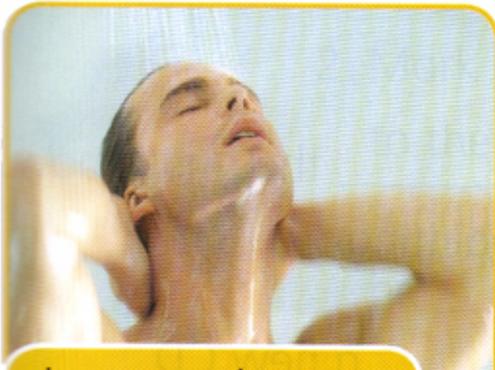
1

meet friends  
wear  
cut  
take photos



2

watch TV  
vacuum  
brush my teeth  
teach



3

have a shower  
paint  
go to the gym  
sell



4

make a cake  
buy  
decorate  
sleep

2 Listen and match. 

Tom rides his exercise bike at home every day.

At the moment, he's at the park.  
He's riding his bike.





## Grammar

## Present Simple vs Present Progressive

The **Present Simple** is used:

- for actions we do **every day** or actions which are **repeated** regularly.  
e.g. *I brush my teeth every night.*
- for **permanent** situations.  
e.g. *He lives in Athens.*

**Time Expressions**

every morning / day / week / year etc.  
on Monday / Tuesday etc.  
in the morning / afternoon / evening / January, February, etc / summer, winter etc.  
at the weekend / 8:00, etc.  
always, never, sometimes, often, etc.

The **Present Progressive** is used:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.  
e.g. *I'm eating dinner now.*

**Time Expressions**

now, at the moment

**3** Choose **a** or **b**.

1 My mother \_\_\_\_\_ the house now.

**a** paints

**b** is painting

2 Jonathan \_\_\_\_\_ a new CD every Saturday.

**a** buys

**b** is buying

3 \_\_\_\_\_ your room now?

**a** Are you decorating

**b** Do you decorate

4 They \_\_\_\_\_ their friends every weekend.

**a** aren't meeting

**b** don't meet

5 Ben and Maria \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates at the moment.

**a** aren't selling

**b** don't sell



4 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive. Then, tick (✓) what is happening now.

a 

1 Stephen \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed at 10 o'clock every night. Now it's 10 o'clock but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) because it's his birthday today.

b a 

2 Mark usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym on Fridays. It's Friday today and at the moment he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

b a 

3 It's Sunday and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) a picture at the moment. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her friends at the park on Sundays.

b a 

4 Beth \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) jeans now, but she \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) jeans. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) skirts.

b



5

Use the prompts to form sentences.



1 Kevin / teach / English / every day / ?

---

2 you / brush / teeth / now / ?

---

3 I / not go / to the gym / at the moment /.

---

4 Mary and Tom / not teach / at the weekends /.

---



- 6** What is the Bond family doing now? Place a tick (✓) in the appropriate boxes. What does the Bond family usually do? Place a circle (○) in the appropriate boxes.



This is the Bond family. They are usually not very busy on Saturday afternoon but today it's Jim's birthday. His mother, Anna, is making a cake  a . She usually goes to the gym  b . His father, John, usually watches TV on Saturday afternoon  c . He is vacuuming, now  d . His sister, Mary, is decorating the house  e . She usually meets her friends  f .

- 7** Read and write.

1 What do you usually do at the weekends? Write 3 things.

---

---

---

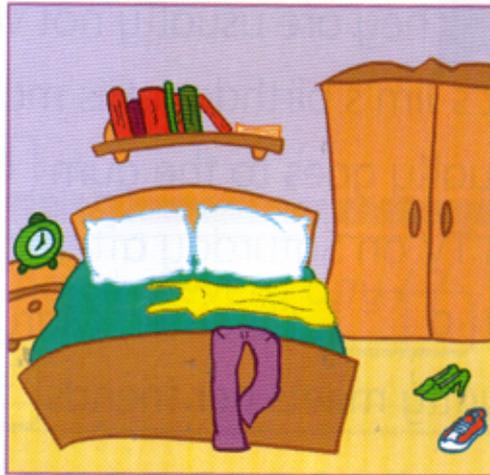
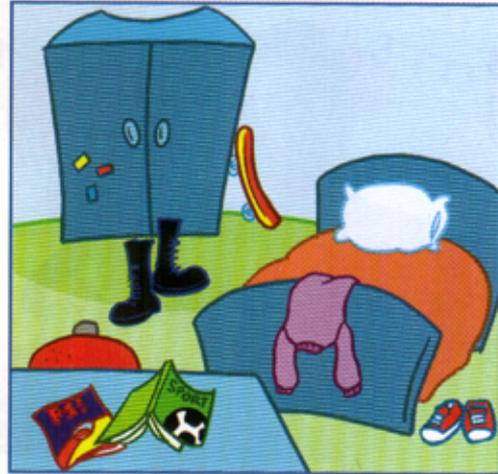
2 What are the people around you doing now? Write 3 things.

---

---

---

1 Look at the three rooms. Name all the items you see. Then, listen and point to the items.



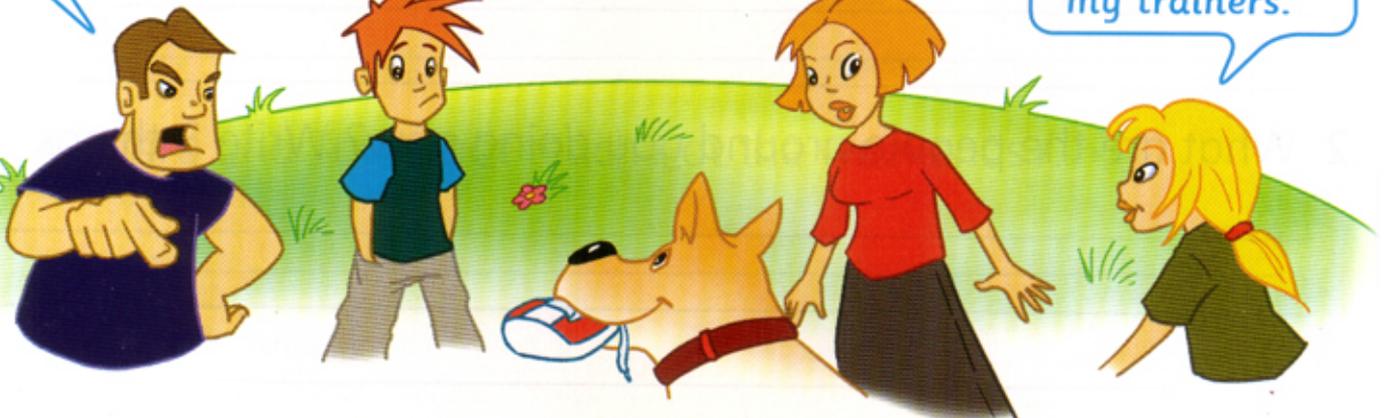
2 Listen and read. Whose trainer has the dog got? Look at the rooms in activity 1.

Felix, bad boy!!  
Whose trainer  
is that?

Ooops!! Well,  
it's not mine!

I think it's  
Kelly's.

No, it's not.  
I'm wearing  
my trainers.





### Grammar

#### Possessive Case

We use the Possessive Case 's to show that something belongs to a person or an animal.

We form the Possessive Case:

- by adding 's to singular nouns. e.g. *This is the girl's cat.*
- by adding ' to regular plural nouns. e.g. *The boys' hats are blue.*
- by adding 's to irregular plural nouns. e.g. *Those are the children's toys.*

#### Whose...?

- We use **whose** to ask who something belongs to.  
e.g. Whose book is this?  
It's Penny's (book).

**3** Look at activity 1. Who do the items belong to?  
The **boy, girl, children or parents?**



1 Whose jumper is this?

It's the boy's.



2 Whose skateboard is this?



3 Whose gloves are these?



4 Whose magazines are these?



5 Whose clothes are these?



## 4

## Grammar

## Possessive Adjectives

- We use **Possessive Adjectives** to show who something belongs to.
- **Possessive Adjectives** always go before nouns and don't take an article.  
e.g. *Sam has got a car. **His** car is red.*

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my	we	our
you	your	you	your
he	his	they	their
she	her		
it	its		

Read and complete with the correct possessive adjectives.

- 1 This is **Mary**. \_\_\_\_\_ favourite colour is green.
- 2 Are those **Pete's** gloves? No, \_\_\_\_\_ gloves are bigger.
- 3 **We've** got a pet dog. \_\_\_\_\_ dog's name is Lou Lou.
- 4 **Judy and Tim** have got a car. \_\_\_\_\_ car is new.
- 5 That's **the dog's** house. Wow! \_\_\_\_\_ house is small!
- 6 **Tom** Mary is that \_\_\_\_\_ skateboard?  
**Mary** No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ skateboard is yellow.



5

## Grammar

## Possessive Pronouns

- We use **Possessive Pronouns** to show who something belongs to.
- **Possessive Pronouns** are never followed by a noun, while possessive adjectives are always followed by a noun.

e.g. This is **my** book. **BUT** This book is **mine**.

↓  
**Possessive Adjective**

↓  
**Possessive Pronoun**

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine	our	ours
your	yours	your	yours
his	his	their	theirs
her	hers		
its	—		

**Read and complete with the correct possessive pronouns.**

- 1 This blue skirt isn't yours! My skirt is blue. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 **May** Which jumper is Peter's?  
**Joe** The red jumper is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 **May** Which gloves are \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Joe** The red gloves are mine.
- 4 **May** Which skateboard is the children's?  
**Joe** That one is \_\_\_\_\_ over there.
- 5 These aren't Fay's trousers. Those blue trousers are \_\_\_\_\_.



**6** Read and circle.



1 Spiderman III is **my / mine** favourite film. I love Toby Maguire.

2 Suzy and Mary have got new jumpers. **Their / Theirs** jumpers are blue.

3 Jane likes reading magazines. These magazines are **her / hers**.

4 These boots aren't **your / yours**. Your boots are bigger.

5 They've got a blue clock and we've got a red clock. Theirs is very small but **our / ours** is very big.

6 Sue is a police officer. This is **her / hers** hat.

**7** Look and read about Jake and Tara. Then, complete the blanks using possessive adjectives and pronouns.

This is (1) my friend, Tara.

(2) my favourite singer is Shakira. Tara and I have got two skateboards. The pink skateboard

is (3) mine and the blue one

is (4) hers. Pink is her favourite colour.

(5) my friend Jake loves playing video games.

(6) his favourite one is Spiderman.



**8** Choose **a** or **b**.

- 1 These are \_\_\_\_\_ boots.  
**a** Mary's    **b** Marys'
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ coats are blue and white.  
**a** womens'    **b** women's
- 3 My sisters have got a new car.  
My \_\_\_\_\_ car is yellow.  
**a** sister's    **b** sisters'
- 4 Tom and Suzy have got a very tall father. \_\_\_\_\_  
father is a basketball player.  
**a** Their    **b** Theirs
- 5 Linda's got a pink scarf. The red scarf isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a** her    **b** hers
- 6 That is John's kite. \_\_\_\_\_ kite is big.  
**a** His    **b** He's
- 7 My sister and I love \_\_\_\_\_ cousins.  
**a** us    **b** our
- 8 Is this jigsaw puzzle \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**a** your    **b** yours
- 9 We've got a cat. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Rocky.  
**a** Its    **b** It's
- 10 This clock isn't \_\_\_\_\_. My clock is black and white.  
**a** my    **b** mine

# 6

## Object Pronouns - verbs + -ing

1 Have you ever taken part in a survey? Discuss. Listen and read.



**Woman** Do you like going bowling?

**Girl** Oh, yes! I like **it**. I also enjoy rollerblading.

**W** What do you love doing at the weekends?

**G** I love listening to my favourite CDs. I listen to **them** all the time. I also love taking our dog, Rex, for a walk. I usually take **him** to the park.

**W** What chores do you hate doing?

**G** I hate taking out the rubbish and doing the washing-up!

2 Read activity 1 and tick (✓) the correct box.





**3** Read activity 1 and write what the words in bold refer to.

- 1 **it** going bowling                      2 **them** \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 **him** \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

## Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- We use **Object Pronouns** as objects of verbs. They always go after verbs or prepositions.
- **Object Pronouns** replace nouns in order to avoid repeating them.  
 e.g. *Sam is cooking dinner. Help **him** cut the tomatoes.*  
*We're playing volleyball. Come and play with **us**.*

like  
love  
enjoy  
hate } + -ing e.g. *I **like** playing board games.*  
*Sue **hates** cleaning her room.*

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

- 1 **Ted** Can I wear your **hat**?  
**Sue** No, you can't wear \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Our teacher, **Mr Black**, is talking. Listen to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 **You and Mary** are my best friends.  
 I love \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 **Fay** Do you like **apples**?  
**John** No, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 **My sister** is very nice and I love \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 **Bob and I** are in this photo. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_?



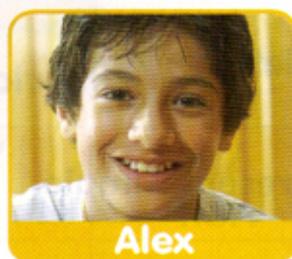
**5** Follow the lines and complete the sentences.



Jane



Mary



Alex



Sue & Jill

love

like

enjoy

hate



1 Jane enjoys bowling.

2 Mary \_\_\_\_\_

3 Alex \_\_\_\_\_

4 Sue and Jill \_\_\_\_\_

**6** Write questions. Then, ask and answer with your partner.

1 you / like / watch / DVDs?

Do you like watching DVD?

2 you / enjoy / rollerbading?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 your father / like / take out / rubbish?

\_\_\_\_\_

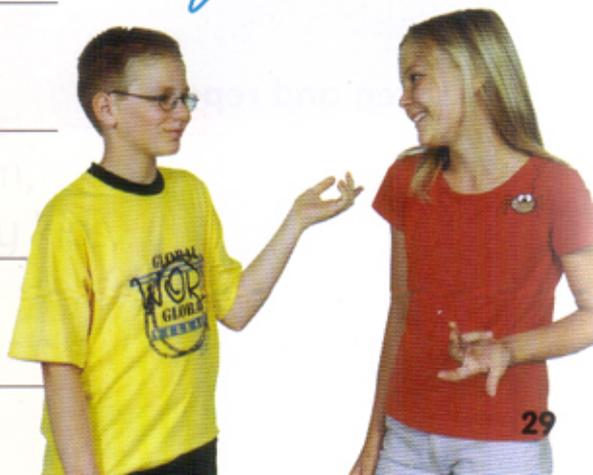
4 your mother / hate / do / washing-up?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 your best friend / love / listen / to / CDs?

\_\_\_\_\_

Do you like watching DVDs? Yes, I do.





# Smart Time 1

## Spelling Check

**1** Read and complete.

### Present Simple

### Present Progressive

1 ride      he rides      he's riding

2 fly      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

3 dance      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

4 wash      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

5 take      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

6 swim      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

7 travel      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

8 live      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Listen and repeat. 



## PHONICS

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

	/aɪ/ like	/ɪ/ fish
kite		
visit		
picture		
ride		
ice cream		
sing		
dive		
cinema		
rubbish		
climb		

4 Listen and circle the i /aɪ/ sound. Then, sing. 

What do you do in the summer?  
Well, I ride my bike and fly my kite,  
I climb a tree and dive in the sea,  
And I sing, sing, sing,  
And I sleep, sleep, sleep.

What do you do in the summer?  
Well, I collect food and vacuum my room,  
I like cooking some leaves and teaching my kids,  
And I work, work, work,  
But I sing, sing, sing.





Read.

# writing corner

## Writing Order

• In English, we always put the subject of a sentence **before** the verb.

**subject + verb**

*I vacuum on Saturdays.*

*Jill doesn't work every day.*



Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

1 goes / to bed / John / at 11:30

---

2 in the summer / my friends / play volleyball

---

3 is / she / buying a present / now

---

4 studying / the children / aren't / at the moment

---

5 doesn't like / my cat / swimming

---



- 7 Read and complete the paragraph about what you do on Saturdays. Use the **Present Simple**.

## My Saturday

In the morning, I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In the afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In the evening, I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1

Match.

- |            |             |           |            |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 have     | my teeth    | 7 wear    | my friends |
| 2 go       | a shower    | 8 vacuum  | clothes    |
| 3 buy      | the rubbish | 9 go for  | to Italy   |
| 4 take out | presents    | 10 make   | a walk     |
| 5 brush    | photos      | 11 meet   | my room    |
| 6 take     | bowling     | 12 travel | a cake     |

2 Expand the notes into sentences. Add the adverbs in brackets.

1 Jim / go / to his karate class / on Saturday (always)

Jim always goes to his karate class on Saturday.

2 you / get up / at 7:30 / in the morning? (usually)

3 my mother / cook / lunch / on Sunday (never)

4 Luke / play / football / in the afternoon (sometimes)

5 Jane / take / dog / for a walk / at night? (often)



3 Look and complete. Use the **Present Simple** or the **Present Progressive**.

do / homework    make sandcastles    dive    read magazines  
sunbathe    collect seashells    wash / car    do / washing-up

**USUALLY**



**NOW**



On Sunday afternoon, Grandma Maggie usually (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
but now she (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Mr Black usually (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
but now he (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The children (5) \_\_\_\_\_ now  
but they usually (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Mrs Black (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
now but she usually (8) \_\_\_\_\_.



4 Look, complete and answer the questions.



Fay



Boys



Children



Sue



Paul



1 Whose coat is this ?



It's Sue's

2 \_\_\_\_\_ clothes \_\_\_\_\_ ?



They're the \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ magazines \_\_\_\_\_ ?



They're \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_ gloves \_\_\_\_\_ ?



They're \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_ skateboard \_\_\_\_\_ ?



It's the \_\_\_\_\_



**5 Read and circle.**

- 1 Brian is talking.  
Listen to \_\_\_\_\_!  
**a** his                      **b** him
- 2 We do \_\_\_\_\_ homework together.  
**a** our                      **b** us
- 3 The blue bike is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a** her                      **b** hers
- 4 Those shoes are beautiful.  
I like \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a** them                      **b** theirs
- 5 Dave, where are \_\_\_\_\_ gloves?  
**a** me                      **b** my
- 6 This dress is for you.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a** your                      **b** yours
- 7 I like your hat.  
Can I wear \_\_\_\_\_?  
**a** its                      **b** it
- 8 This is our car. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a** ours                      **b** us

**6 Task-based activity**

**A. Work in groups of four. The captain of each group interviews each person and places a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.**

Do you like taking out the rubbish?

I hate taking out the rubbish.

	take out the rubbish	go camping	listen to CDs	do the washing-up	buy presents
hate					
like					
love					

**B. The captain counts the tick(s) from activity 6A and reports his/her findings.**

Four students hate taking out the rubbish.

1 Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 



Vicky      Jim      Jane      Jack



2 What does Mary do during the week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture. There is one example. 

Monday

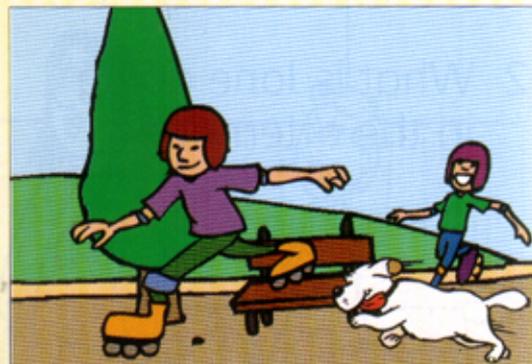
Tuesday

Wednesday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday





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

**Example**

What do Daisy's parents do on her birthday?

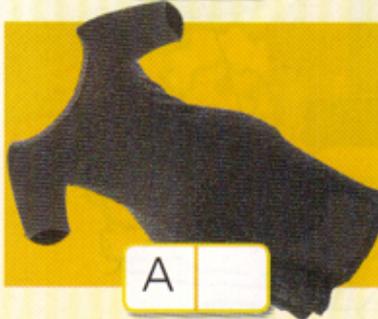


A

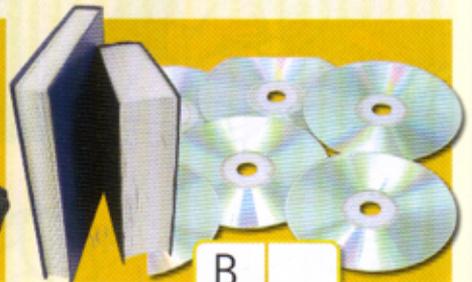


B

1 What is Jane buying Daisy?



A



B

2 What is Jane doing in the afternoon?



A



B

3 What is Jane's hobby?



A



B

4 What do Jane and her family do at the beach?



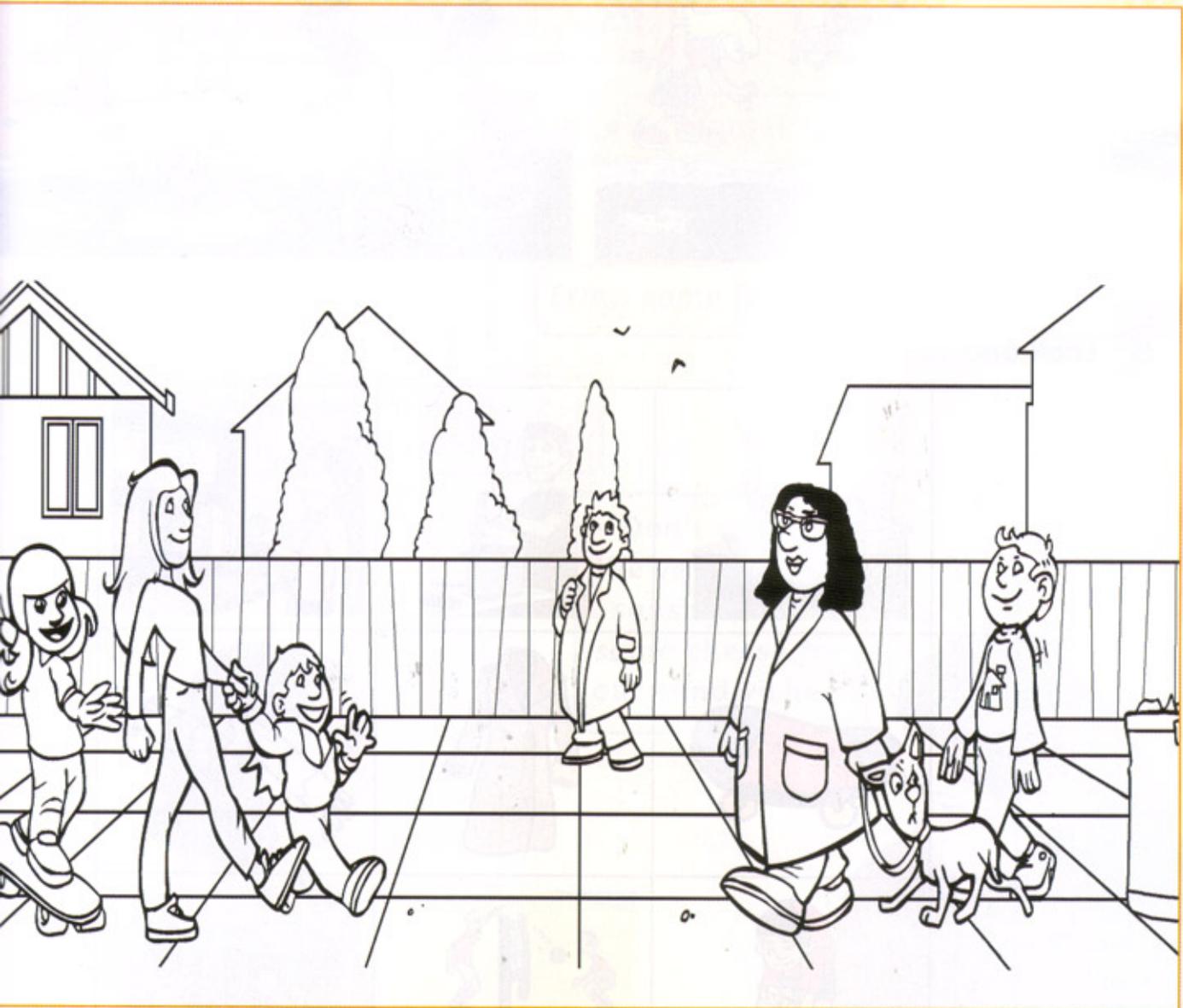
A



B



4 Listen, colour and write. There is one example. 





5 Look and say the differences.



6 Look and say.

1			
2			
3			
4			

1 Read and listen to the dialogue. Then, tick (✓) the correct basket. 

Let's take a bottle of water and a carton of orange juice for our picnic.

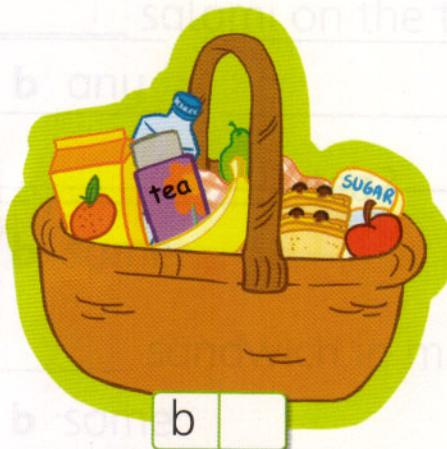
Oh, don't forget to take some tea.

What else?

Erm.. some fruit and some sandwiches.

Oh! We haven't got any salami for the sandwiches.

Don't worry. We've got some sausages and some cheese for our sandwiches!





**Grammar**

**Countable - Uncountable nouns**

- **Countable** nouns have singular and plural forms and can be counted.
- We can use **a/an** or **numbers** before them. e.g. *a tomato, twelve tomatoes*

- **Uncountable** nouns have **only** got a singular form and they cannot be counted.
- We **cannot** use **a/an** or **numbers** before them. e.g. *meat, milk*

Not *a bread*      *3 breads*  
*a water*      *2 waters*

**some - any**

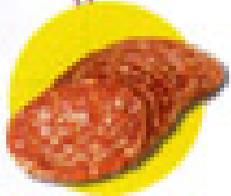
We use **some**

- with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns. e.g. *some sausages, some salt*
- in affirmative sentences. e.g. *There are some apples on the table.*
- in questions when we offer something politely. e.g. *Would you like some water?*

We use **any**

- with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns. e.g. *any cheese, any sandwiches*
- in questions. e.g. *Is there any juice in the bottle?*
- in negative sentences. e.g. *There aren't any sandwiches in the basket.*

**2** Which of the items are countable and which uncountable? Look and write.

				
	<b>countable</b>		<b>uncountable</b>	
	cucumbers			
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	



**5** Complete with **a / an / some** or **any**.

- 1 There are \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of water on the table.
- 2 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the cup?
- 3 I've got \_\_\_\_\_ slice of bread and \_\_\_\_\_ carton of milk.
- 4 My mother wants \_\_\_\_\_ packet of sugar for the cake.
- 5 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ grapes in the fridge.
- 6 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice?
- 7 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ cucumbers in the bag?
- 8 I've got \_\_\_\_\_ orange and \_\_\_\_\_ apple.
- 9 There is \_\_\_\_\_ butter and \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
- 10 She's got \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich for lunch.

6

Look and write.



✓ water

✗ milk

1 There are two bottles of water but there isn't any milk.

✓ tea

✗ orange juice

2 \_\_\_\_\_

✓ banana

✗ apple

3 \_\_\_\_\_

✓ sandwiches

✗ potatoes

4 \_\_\_\_\_

✓ salt

✗ pepper

5 \_\_\_\_\_

1 Read and listen. What do the words in bold mean? Write them next to the correct phrase.



Is there **anyone** in the house? Yes, there is.

**Everyone** is sleeping inside the house.

**No one** is awake but...

**someone** is outside the house.

Oh no! A thief!

- one person \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 all the people \_\_\_\_\_ (2)  
 no people \_\_\_\_\_ (3)  
 one person \_\_\_\_\_ (4)  
 or more



**2** Look and circle.

1



5



- 1 **No one** / **Someone** is in the garden.
- 2 Is there **everyone** / **anyone** in the car?
- 3 **Everyone** / **Someone** is happy.
- 4 **Someone** / **Everyone** is at school.
- 5 Is there **anyone** / **everyone** in the kitchen?

2



4



3



**Grammar**

**NO / EVERY**

**No** is used in affirmative sentences, but it has a negative meaning (=not any).  
e.g. *There's no water in the glass.* = *There isn't any water in the glass.*

**Every** is used with singular countable nouns.  
e.g. *Every student has got a bag.*



### 3 Read and complete the table.

#### Indefinite Pronouns with -one / -thing

- The compounds of **some**, **any**, **no** and **every** are used in the same way as **some**, **any**, **no** and **every**, but they are not followed by a noun.
- The verb in the sentence is always in the third person singular.
- We use the compounds of **some**, **no** and **every** in affirmative sentences.
- We use the compounds of **any** in questions and negative sentences.

Compounds of:	SOME	ANY	NO	EVERY
<b>People</b>	someone	anyone	no one	everyone
<b>Things</b>	something			

### 4 Look and write about the people in your class. Start with:

Everyone is...

Every student...

Someone is...

No one is...

No student...





**5** Look at the pictures and complete.



Is there (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the box?

Yes, there is. There's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ inside!

Open it!

Oh no! (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is on the floor.

Now there's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the box.



**6** Play with your partner. Say and point.



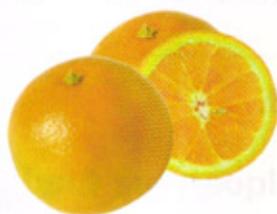
e.g. There's something in the bag.

- 1 Listen, read and do the quiz. Then, count your score and find out if you are healthy! 

## Are you healthy?

1 How many oranges do you eat every day?

- a 0
- b 1-3
- c 4-6



2 How much milk do you drink every day?

- a I don't drink milk.
- b 1-2 glasses
- c 3-4 glasses



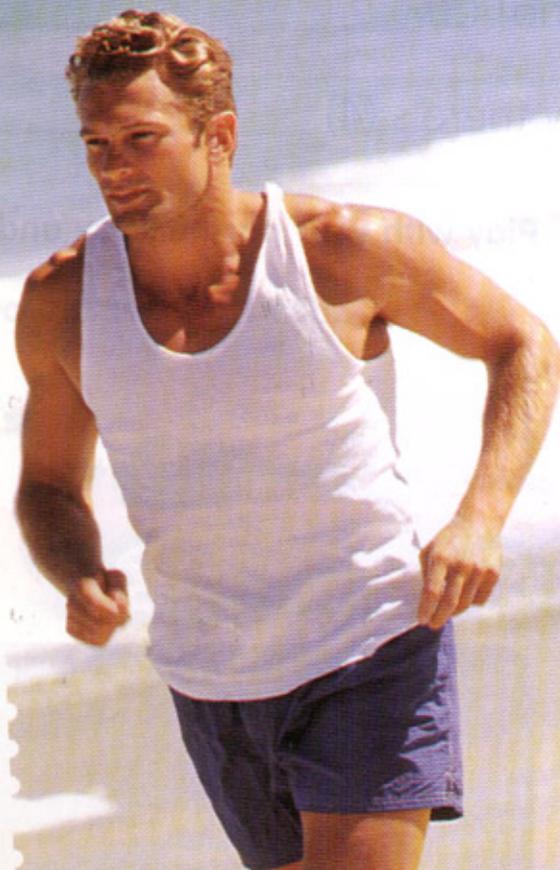
3 How much water do you drink every day?

- a 1-3 glasses
- b 4-6 glasses
- c 7-9 glasses



4 How much do you exercise every day?

- a 1 hour
- b 2 hours
- c 3 hours



### SCORE

1	a 1	b 2	c 3
2	a 1	b 2	c 3
3	a 1	b 2	c 3
4	a 1	b 2	c 3

- 4 - 6 You are not healthy.
- 7 - 9 You are healthy.
- 10 - 12 You are very healthy!



**Grammar**

**How much...?**

We use **How much** + uncountable nouns:  
e.g. *How much chocolate do you eat?*

**How many...?**

We use **How many** + countable nouns:  
e.g. *How many apples do you eat?*

**2** Which of the items are countable and which uncountable?  
Write **C** for countable and **U** for uncountable.



1  cereal



2  crepes



3  peppers



4  mushrooms



5  juice



6  bread



**3** Look, read and complete.



**Jim** I'm hungry. Let's make some crepes.

**Mary** OK! I'm hungry, too.

**Mary** (1) How much milk do we need ?



**Jim** One glass.

**Jim** (2) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs \_\_\_\_\_ ?



**Mary** Two eggs.

**Jim** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ flour \_\_\_\_\_ ?



**Mary** One packet.

**Mary** (4) \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms \_\_\_\_\_ ?



**Jim** Ten.

**Jim** (5) \_\_\_\_\_ cheese \_\_\_\_\_ ?



**Mary** Four slices.

**Mary** (6) \_\_\_\_\_ peppers \_\_\_\_\_ ?



**Jim** Three.

**Mary** OK! Let's start.

**4** Make your own quiz. Then, ask and answer the questions with your partner.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

How many glasses of water do you drink every day?

Five glasses.

1

Look, listen and read the sentences. Then, match.



## CITY

A



- 1 There is a lot of traffic.
- 2 There is a little snow on the cars and the bus.
- 3 There are lots of people.
- 4 There are a few trees.
- 5 There are a few cars.
- 6 There is a lot of snow.

## TOWN

B





## Grammar

a lot of & lots of	a few	a little
We use <b>a lot of</b> and <b>lots of</b> with plural countable and uncountable nouns. e.g. <i>The shop has got a lot of/lots of books.</i>	We use <b>a few</b> with plural countable nouns. e.g. <i>There are a few cars.</i>	We use <b>a little</b> with uncountable nouns. e.g. <i>There is a little milk left. Drink it.</i>
<b>a lot of, lots of, a few, a little</b> are usually used in affirmative sentences.		

**2** Complete with **a little** or **a few**.

1 There is \_\_\_\_\_ a little \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice in the glass. You can drink it.



2 There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the cinema.

3 There are \_\_\_\_\_ big book shops in the town. You can buy books there.



4 There is \_\_\_\_\_ money on the table. Take €10.

5 There are \_\_\_\_\_ houses with swimming pools in my street.



6 Don't worry. The film starts at 8:00. There is \_\_\_\_\_ time left.

**3** Circle the correct quantifiers.

- 1 There are **a lot of** / **lots of** / **a few** / **a little** big shops in this town.
- 2 I've got **a lot of** / **lots of** / **a little** / **a few** money, so I can buy this CD.
- 3 There are **a lot of** / **lots of** / **a few** / **a little** apple trees in my garden.
- 4 There is **a lot of** / **lots of** / **a little** / **a few** traffic here!
- 5 I haven't got **a lot of** / **lots of** / **a few** time.
- 6 There are **a lot of** / **lots of** / **a little** / **a few** people in the park.

**4** Read and draw the city.

There are a few trees.

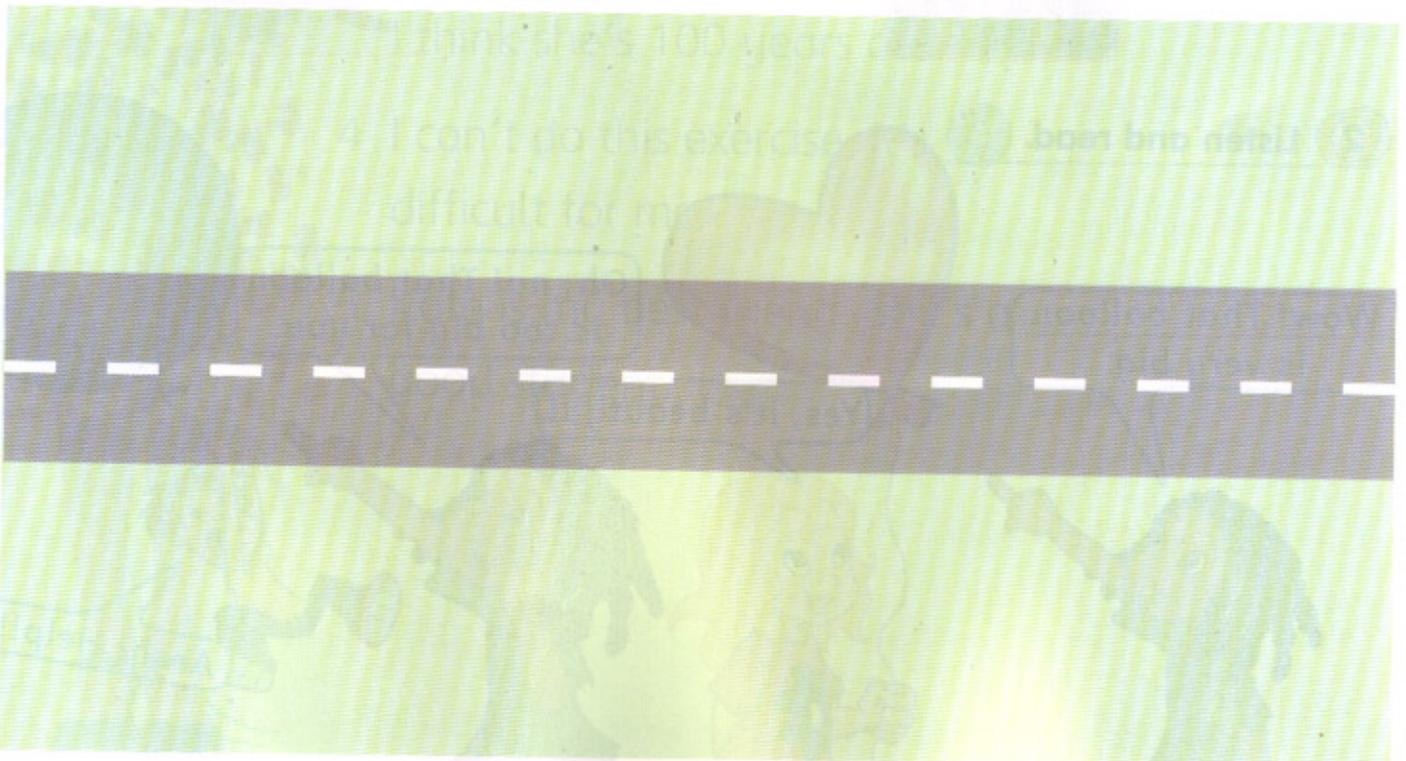
There are a lot of shops.

There are a few cars.

There are a lot of people.

There is a little snow.

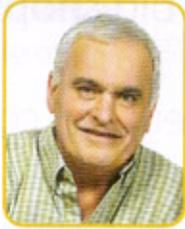
There is no rubbish.



very + adjective / too + adjective

1 Match the pictures and the opposites. Then, listen and check your answers.

1 cheap



difficult



2 easy



small



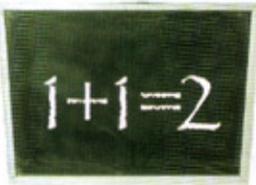
3 sweet



expensive



4 big



young



5 old



bitter



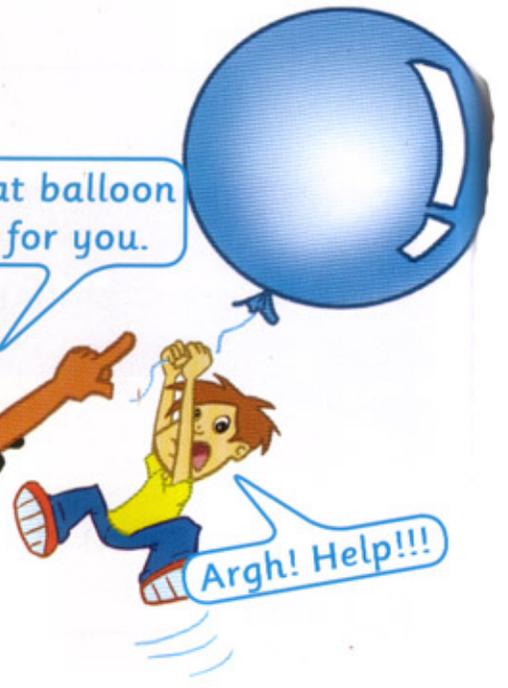
2 Listen and read.

Wow! That balloon is very big.

Oh, no! That balloon is too big for you.

Yes, it's beautiful.

Argh! Help!!!





## Grammar

## Very

- It is used to add emphasis.
- It is used before adjectives and adverbs.  
e.g. *Meg is a very beautiful girl.*

## Too

- It means 'more' than necessary.  
It has a negative meaning.
- It is used before adjectives and adverbs.  
e.g. *The trainers are too expensive.  
I can't buy them.*

**3** Complete with **too** or **very**.

1 These shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ small for me.  
I need size 10.

2 That dress is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.  
I love it!

3 My grandmother is \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
I think she's 100 years old.

4 I can't do this exercise. It's \_\_\_\_\_  
difficult for me.

5 Kate is my best friend. She's a \_\_\_\_\_  
good student.



**4** Read the sentences and tick (✓) the correct picture.

- 1 This dress is too long.  
I can't wear it.

A



B



- 2 This chocolate cake is  
very sweet. It's delicious!

A

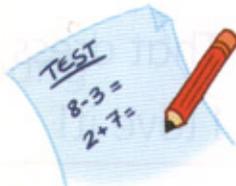


B



- 3 This maths test is  
too difficult. I can't do it.

A



B



- 4 I've got €100. This wallet  
is very expensive but  
I can buy it.

A



B



- 5 This coffee is too bitter.  
I can't drink it.

A



B



**5** Use the adjectives in activity 1 and write sentences using **too** or **very**.



Listen and read.



PRIMARY SCHOOL

12 January 2008

# Berry Side Newspaper



Come to this year's

## Athletics Day!

Where? At Berry Side Park

When? At 9 o'clock

13 January 2008

- |                          |               |   |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> (first)  | Terry Brown   |  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> (second) | Michelle Kay  |  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> (third)  | Fay Jenkins   |   |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> (fourth) | Ben McKenzie  |   |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> (fifth)  | Helen Donavon |   |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> (sixth)  | Craig Bond    |   |



**Grammar**

- We use **ordinal numbers** (1st, 2nd, 3rd...) to show the position / order of something in a list of items (e.g. in a race) or with dates (2nd May). **Cardinal numbers** only show amount (1, 2, 3...).
- All ordinal numbers, except for first, second, third are formed with the ending **-th**. Notice the spelling in the following:  
 five → fifth, eight → eighth, nine → ninth, twelve → twelfth, twenty → twentieth, thirty → thirtieth.

NOTE: We write *24 September* or *24th September* BUT we say *the twenty-fourth of September*.

**2** Look and complete. Then, listen and check your answers. 



<b>January</b>		<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> second	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b> fourth
<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup></b> sixth	<b>7<sup>th</sup></b> seventh	<b>8<sup>th</sup></b> eighth	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b> ninth	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b> tenth
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b> eleventh	<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>13<sup>th</sup></b> thirteenth	<b>14<sup>th</sup></b> fourteenth	<b>15<sup>th</sup></b> fifteenth	<b>16<sup>th</sup></b> sixteenth
<b>17<sup>th</sup></b> seventeenth	<b>18<sup>th</sup></b> eighteenth	<b>19<sup>th</sup></b> nineteenth	<b>20<sup>th</sup></b> twentieth	<b>21<sup>st</sup></b> twenty-first	<b>22<sup>nd</sup></b> twenty-second
<b>23<sup>rd</sup></b> twenty-third	<b>24<sup>th</sup></b> twenty-fourth	<b>25<sup>th</sup></b> twenty-fifth	<b>26<sup>th</sup></b> twenty-sixth	<b>27<sup>th</sup></b> twenty-seventh	<b>28<sup>th</sup></b> twenty-eighth
<b>29<sup>th</sup></b> twenty-ninth	<b>30<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>31<sup>st</sup></b> thirty-first			



3 Look at the runners in activity 1 and say.

Number 21 is first.

4 Read, write the month and circle the dates. Then, say with your partner.

Today's date				
_____	_____	_____	_____	1 <sup>st</sup>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>
12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>
17 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>
22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>
27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>

My birthday				
_____	_____	_____	_____	1 <sup>st</sup>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>
12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>
17 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>
22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>
27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>

Friend's birthday				
_____	_____	_____	_____	1 <sup>st</sup>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>
12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>
17 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>
22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>
27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>



It's the fourth of October, today.

When is your birthday?

My birthday is...



### Spelling Check

1 Look and complete. Write **ee** or **ea**.

1  ch \_\_\_\_ p

7  cer \_\_\_\_ l

2  s \_\_\_\_ shells

8  cl \_\_\_\_ n

3  coff \_\_\_\_

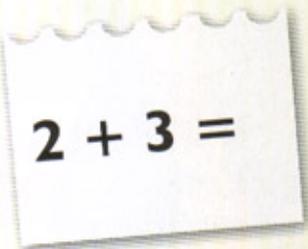
9  t \_\_\_\_ th

4  sw \_\_\_\_ t

10  ch \_\_\_\_ se

5  br \_\_\_\_ d

11  w \_\_\_\_ r

6  \_\_\_\_ sy

12  r \_\_\_\_ d



## PHONICS

2 Listen, and repeat. 

3 Listen, say and match. 



shop



salami



school



sandwich



rubbish

/s/

/ʃ/



sugar



mushroom



salt



seashell



sausage

4 Listen and circle the s /s/ sounds red and the /ʃ/ sounds blue. Then, sing. 

Someone is at Pizza Palace.

Oh, I can see! It's my friend, Wallace.

He's eating pizza and drinking milkshake.

He's also having some chocolate cake.

Someone is at Pizza Palace.

Oh, I can see! It's my friend, Alice.

She's eating pizza with salami and cheese,

Sausages, mushrooms, tomatoes and peas.

Oh, someone is coming! It's my friend, Gene,

Bringing my pizza with chocolate ice cream!





Read.

## writing corner

- We use **a** before singular countable nouns with a consonant sound.  
e.g. a bag
- We use **an** before singular countable nouns with a vowel sound.  
e.g. an umbrella **but** a university
- We use **the** before singular or plural nouns to talk about something / someone specific or unique.  
e.g. The oranges in the bag are big.  
The sky is blue.



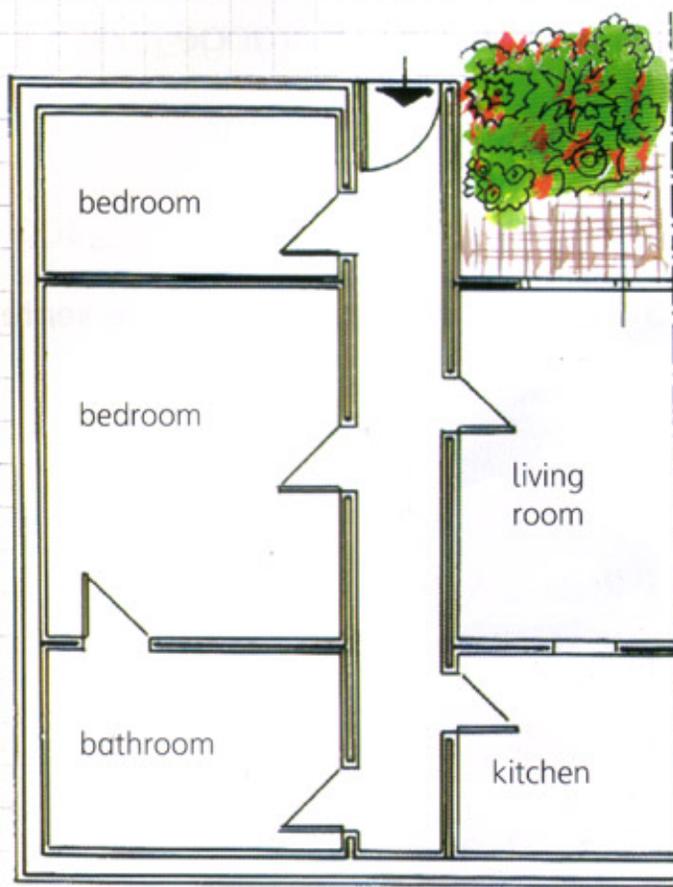
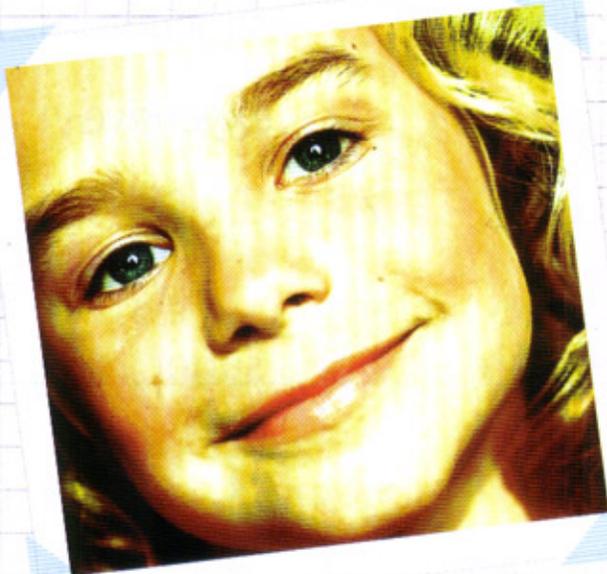
Read and circle.

- 1 Have you got **a** / **an** umbrella? It's raining.
- 2 Look at **a** / **the** moon! It's red.
- 3 **The** / **A** blue shirt is cheap. Buy it!
- 4 Mary has got **a** / **the** new wallet. It's blue.
- 5 That's **a** / **an** old pizza restaurant. **The** / **A** new pizza restaurant is there!



2 Match the objects

Match

**7** Read and write **a**, **an** or **the**.

This is Sue and that's her house. Her house is on (1) \_\_\_\_\_ island. There is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ living room, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ bathroom, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ big bedroom and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ small bedroom. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen is next to the living room. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ big bedroom is between (9) \_\_\_\_\_ small bedroom and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ bathroom.

## 1 Match.

- 1 a cup of bread  
2 a carton of tea  
3 a packet of orange juice  
4 a bottle of sugar  
5 a slice of water

## 2 Match the opposites.

- 1 cheap bitter  
2 easy young  
3 sweet small  
4 big difficult  
5 old expensive

3 Look at the photos and write sentences using **some** / **any**.

There is some tea but there isn't any sugar.

tea / sugar



salami / cheese



sausages / mushrooms



cucumbers / potatoes

**4 Read and circle.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ likes our teacher. She's very nice.  
**a** Anyone     **b** Everyone
- 2 There's \_\_\_\_\_ behind the door. I can see him.  
**a** anyone     **b** someone
- 3 I'm not going to the party. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ to wear.  
**a** nothing     **b** no one
- 4 There's \_\_\_\_\_ on my bed. What is it?  
**a** something   **b** anything
- 5 Is \_\_\_\_\_ home?  
**a** anyone     **b** someone
- 6 We never buy milk. \_\_\_\_\_ in my family likes it.  
**a** Anyone     **b** No one

**5 Answer the questions.**

1 What is the twelfth month of the year?

---

2 What is the fifth day of the week?

---

3 When is your birthday?

---

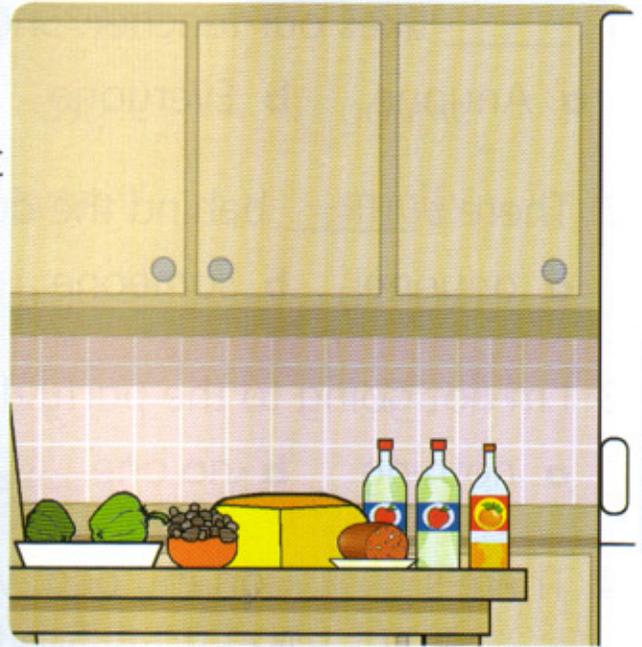


**6** Complete with **a few** / **a little** / **a lot of** / **lots of**.

**Joe** Let's make something to eat!  
I'm hungry.

**Nancy** Yeah, me too! Let's see what we've got. Well, there are  
(1) \_\_\_\_\_ peppers and  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms.

**Joe** And there is (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
cheese, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
salami.  
We can make a pizza.



**Nancy** Cool. Have we got anything to drink?

**Joe** Erm... there is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice. You can have it. I don't like orange juice.

**Nancy** There are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of apple juice, too. You can drink apple juice!

**Joe** Great!

**7** Complete with **too** or **very**.

1  This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult but I can do it.

3  I can't wear these shoes. They're \_\_\_\_\_ big.

2  I can't run \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

4  I'm not going outside. It's \_\_\_\_\_ cold.



**8** Task-based activity

**A. Work in groups of four. You are organising a party for twenty people. Discuss what you need. Choose five of the items below.**



e.g. We need apples.

Twenty.

How many apples do we need?

**B. Choose a captain and report your list to the class.**

e.g. We need twenty apples.

1 Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.



glass



shop



cereal



money



chocolate



mushrooms

### Example

You drink from this. \_\_\_\_\_ glass \_\_\_\_\_

1 This is usually brown and sweet. \_\_\_\_\_

2 They're white and brown.

Sometimes they are on pizza. \_\_\_\_\_

3 You go there and buy things. \_\_\_\_\_

4 You need this to buy things. \_\_\_\_\_

5 You usually eat it with milk for breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_



2 Look and read. Write **yes** or **no**.



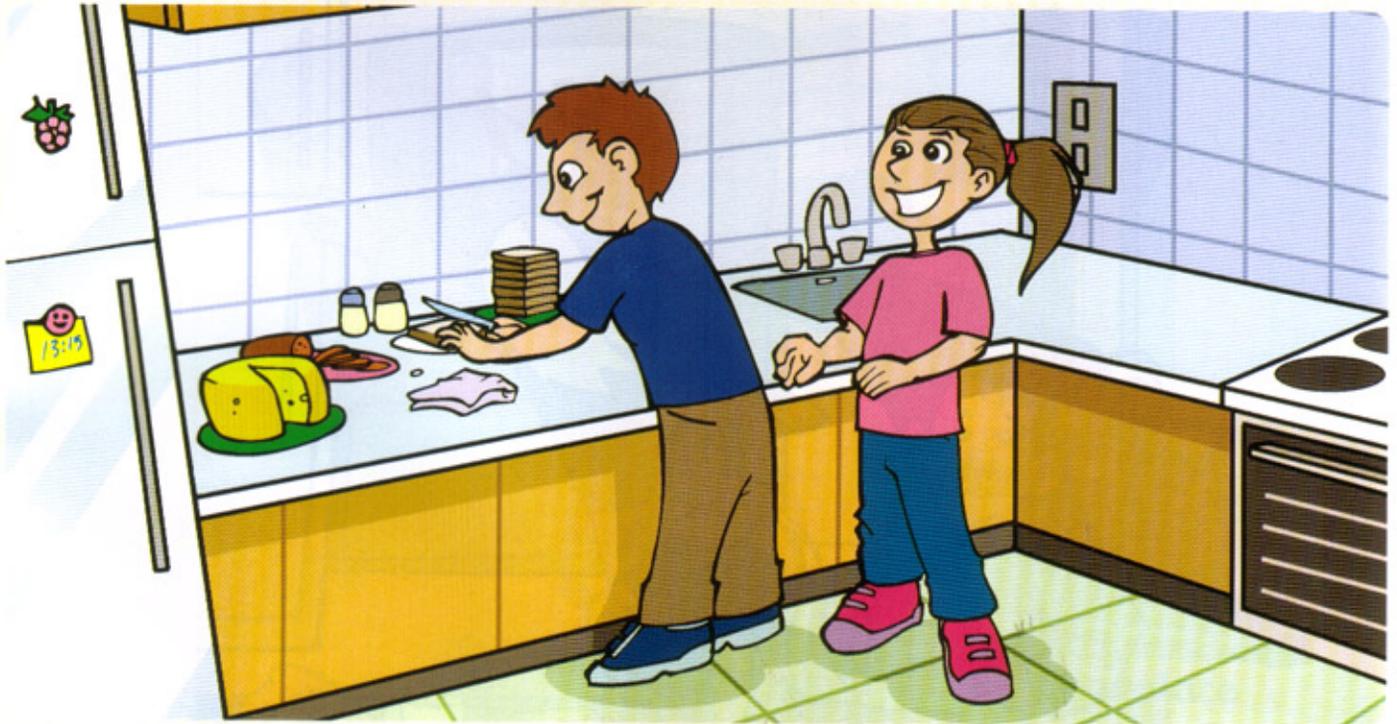
**Example**

Two children are exercising. yes

- 1 The parents are eating healthy food. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 There are lots of sausages on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There is a lot of rubbish in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The boy with the red clothes is eating salt. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 There are three slices of bread on the table. \_\_\_\_\_



**3** Read the text and choose the best answer.



**Example**

**Vicky** Hello Peter. What are you doing?

**Peter A** You're making a sandwich.

**B** I'm making a sandwich.

**C** I make a sandwich.

1 **Vicky** Do you want some help?

**Peter A** Yes, please.

**B** I want it.

**C** I can help.

2 **Vicky** How much salami do you want?

**Peter A** Three slices.

**B** Three packets.

**C** Three cups.

3 **Vicky** Do you like pepper in your sandwiches?

**Peter A** No, I don't.

**B** No, he doesn't.

**C** No, you don't.

4 **Peter** Now, let's make your sandwiches, Vicky.

**Vicky A** Oh, no!

**B** There is some cheese.

**C** Thanks but I'm not hungry.

5 **Peter** I like making sandwiches. It's easy.

**Vicky A** Yes, please.

**B** Yes, it is.

**C** Yes. Thank you.



- 4 Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-6. There is one example.



friends



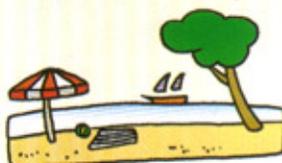
fishing



tea



fruit



beach

$$250 + 122 \div 2 =$$

difficult

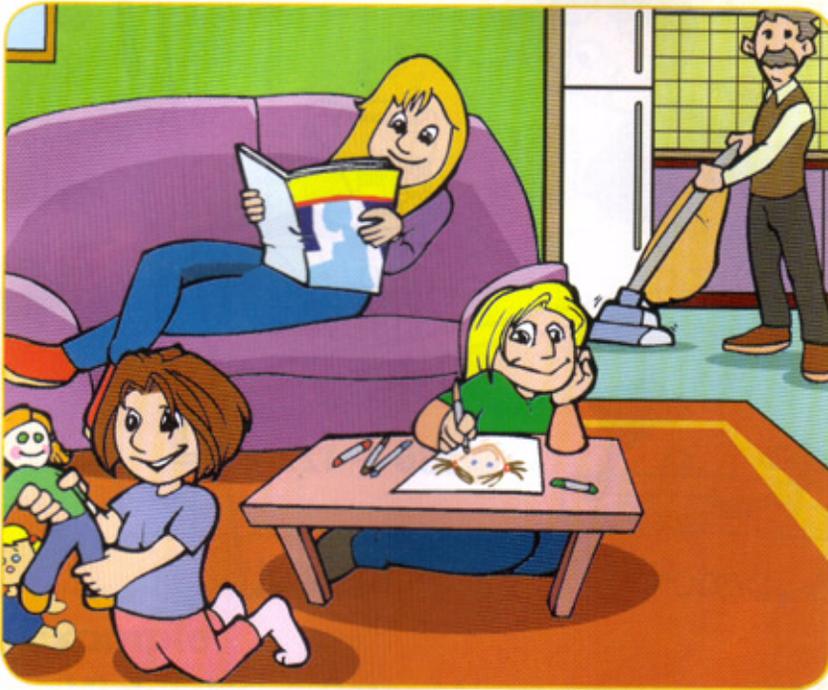
My name is Jane. At the weekend, we usually go to the beach. We have a picnic there. I always eat sandwiches. My mother has (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and a cup of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to drink. My dad sometimes goes (3) \_\_\_\_\_. He loves eating fish. I swim for almost an hour in the sea. It's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ but I like swimming. Sometimes, my (5) \_\_\_\_\_ come and we have great fun.

- (6) Now choose the best name for the story. Tick (✓) the box.

- a My friends
- b My weekend
- c My favourite food



5 Look at the picture and read the story. Answer the questions. Do not write more than **three** words.



### Example

What is Anna doing?  
playing with  
her toys

This is Anna and her family. Anna is playing with her toys. Her sister, May, is drawing a picture of her friend. Her friend's name is Terry. Their mother is sitting on the sofa. She's reading a magazine. Their father is in the kitchen. He's vacuuming.

- 1 What is the name of May's friend? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Where is Anna's father? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who is vacuuming? \_\_\_\_\_



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

# FOOD & RESTAURANTS

**Example** Everyone loves eating food!

Some people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ out at fast food restaurants  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ have food like hamburgers, pizzas,  
sausages or chips. But doctors say we must eat healthy food.  
There are healthy restaurants, too.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants have tasty food but  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ places are not cheap. (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
expensive restaurants usually have very good food. A lot  
of people cook (6) \_\_\_\_\_ food at home.

Where do you eat?

## Example

No one	<u>Everyone</u>	Everything
1 eat	eats	eating
2 and	or	a
3 This	That	These
4 some	no	every
5 A	An	The
6 our	their	your

