

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



Word list

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	We use the Present Simple <ul style="list-style-type: none">• for habits and actions that happen regularly. e.g. <i>Kelly goes to school at 9:00 o'clock every day.</i>• for permanent situations. e.g. <i>My uncle lives in Italy.</i>	on Monday, Tuesday, etc. in January, February, etc. / winter, spring, etc. in the morning, afternoon, evening, etc. at the weekend / 8:00, etc. / night every day / Monday / week / month / year, etc.

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.

- 1 Fay **get** / **gets** up at half past seven in the morning.
- 2 I **wash** / **washes** my dog every month.
- 3 My sister and I **have** / **has** dinner at 8:00 in the evening.
- 4 George **go** / **goes** to a karate class on Mondays and Fridays.
- 5 The children **swim** / **swims** and **eat** / **eats** ice cream in the summer.
- 6 Sophie **cook** / **cooks** chicken with rice at the weekends.
- 7 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.

- 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.



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					✓

- Jessie always sunbathes
in the summer.
- Jessie _____
in the summer.
- Jessie _____
in the summer.
- Jessie _____
in the summer.
- 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?

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



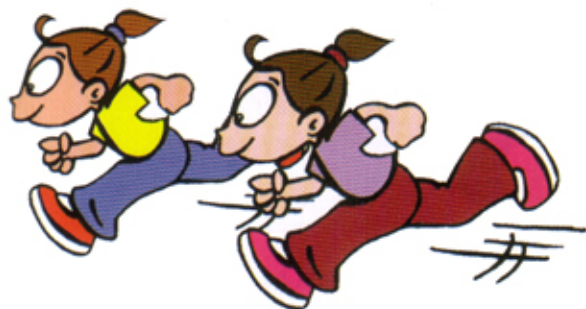
boy / drink / water

Is the boy drinking water?

No, he isn't.

He's eating pizza.

2



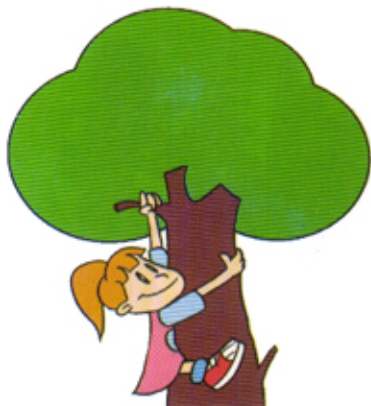
girls / swim

3



bird / eat

4



girl / study



6 Play in pairs.



e.g. She's reading a book.



Present Simple vs Present Progressive

1

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



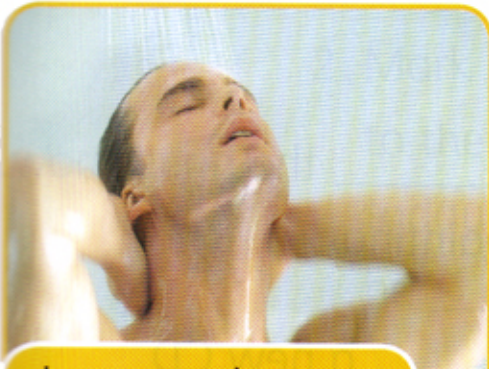
1

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.



Present Simple vs Present Progressive

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.

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 ☐



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.



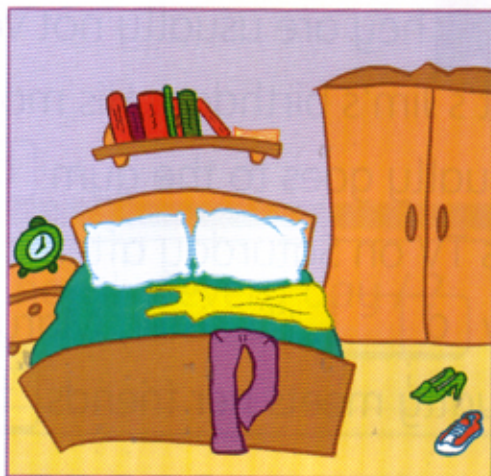
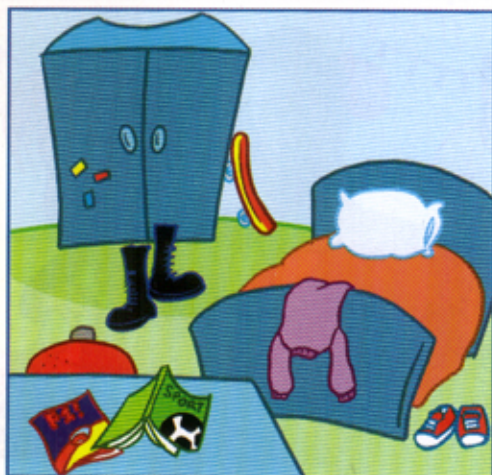
This is the Bond family. They are usually not very busy on Saturday afternoon but today it's Jim's birthday. His mother, Anna, is making a cake ☐ a ☐. She usually goes to the gym ☐ b ☐. His father, John, usually watches TV on Saturday afternoon ☐ c ☐. He is vacuuming, now ☐ d ☐. His sister, Mary, is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



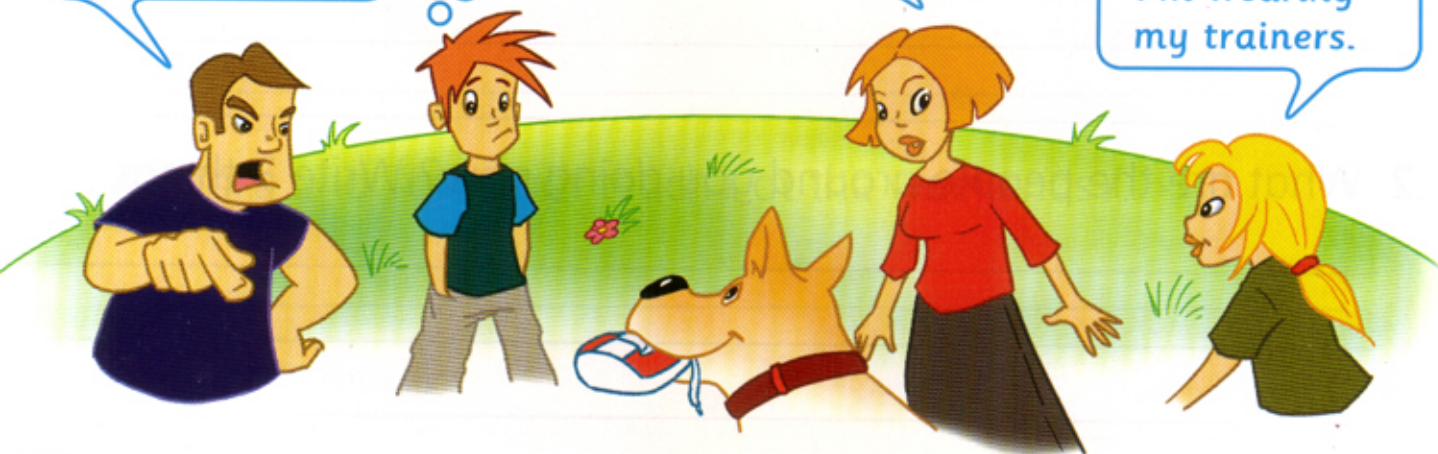
- 2** Listen and read. Whose trainer has the dog got? Look at the rooms in activity 1.

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**?



Whose jumper is this?

It's the boy's.



Whose skateboard is this?



Whose gloves are these?



Whose magazines are these?



Whose clothes are these?



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

- 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.

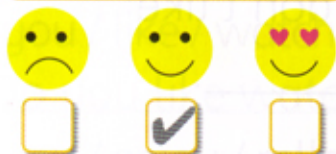
W What do you love doing at the weekends?

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?

Do you like watching DVDs? Yes, I do.

3 your father / like / take out / rubbish?

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

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





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

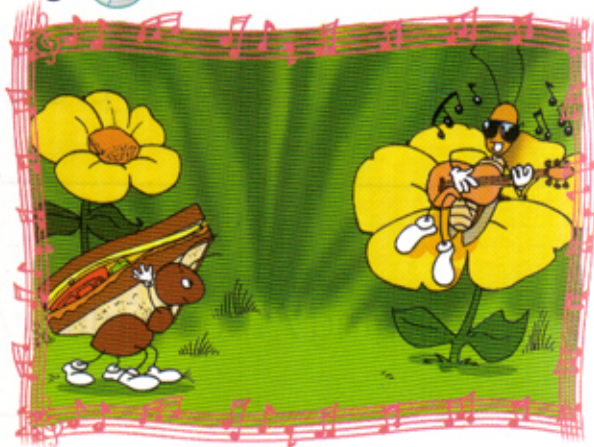
3 Listen, say and tick (✓) the correct column. 

	/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 _____



Revision 1

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) _____.



Look, complete and answer the questions.



Fay



Boys



Children



Sue



Paul



1 Whose coat is this ?

2 clothes ?

3 magazines ?

4 gloves ?

5 skateboard ?

It's Sue's.

They're the .

They're .

They're .

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

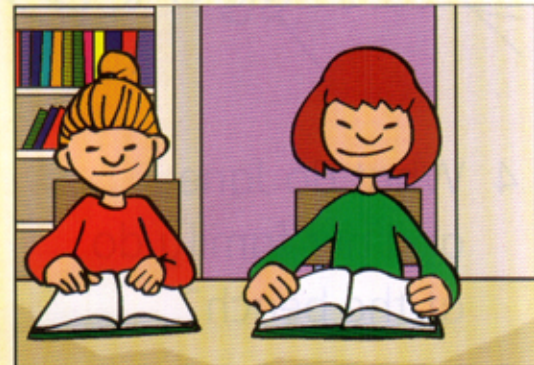
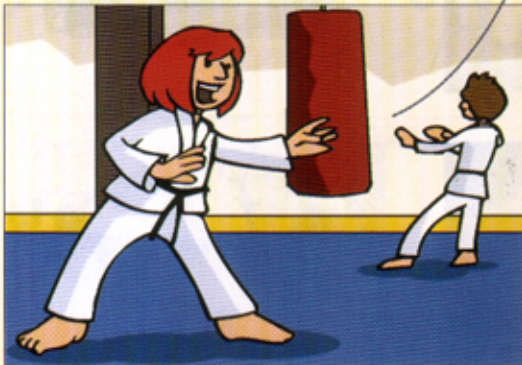
Tuesday

Wednesday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday





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



Example

What do Daisy's parents do on her birthday?



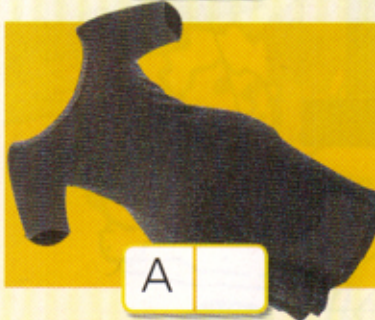
A



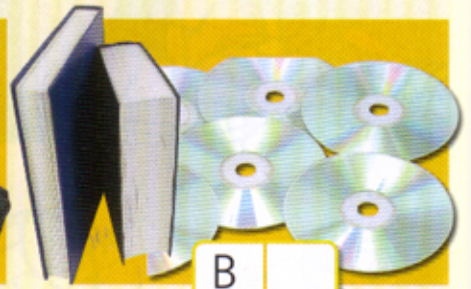
B



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?




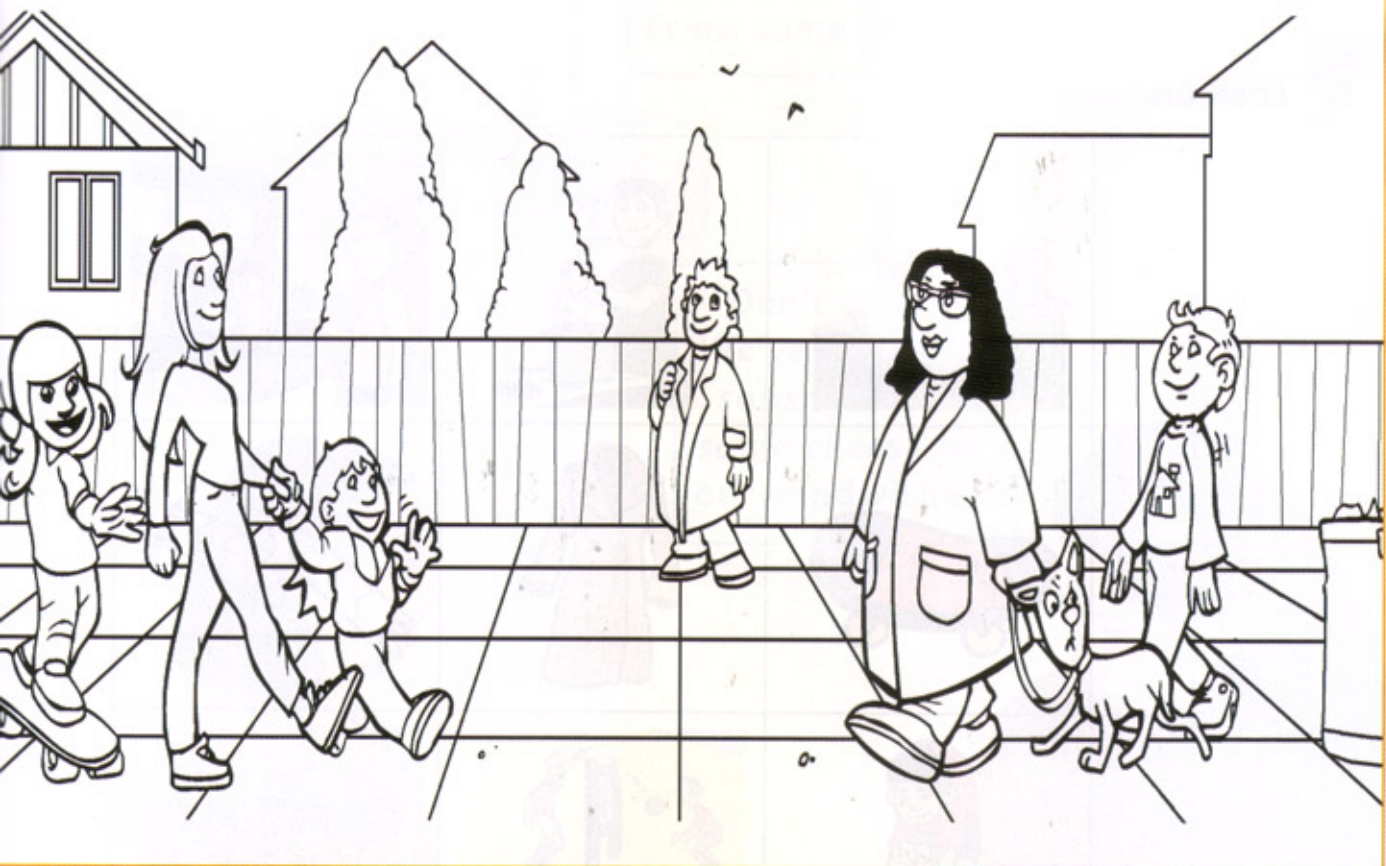
A



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!



Countable - Uncountable nouns

- **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*.

SOME - CITY

THE LOWE CITY

- 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.



cucumbers

uncountable

**3 Match the words.**

- 1 a cup of 2 a carton of 3 a packet of 4 a bottle of 5 a slice of



sugar

tea

water

bread

milk

4 Choose a or b.

- 1 There are _____ cucumbers in the fridge.

a any**b** some

- 2 There is _____ milk in the bottle.

a a**b** some

- 3 I haven't got _____ bread.

a some**b** any

- 4 Is there _____ salami on the table?

a an**b** any

- 5 Would you like _____ tea?

a an**b** some

- 6 There is _____ sandwich in my bag.

a a**b** some

**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
People	someone	anyone	no one	everyone
Things	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.



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



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.



Read and draw the city.

There are a few trees.

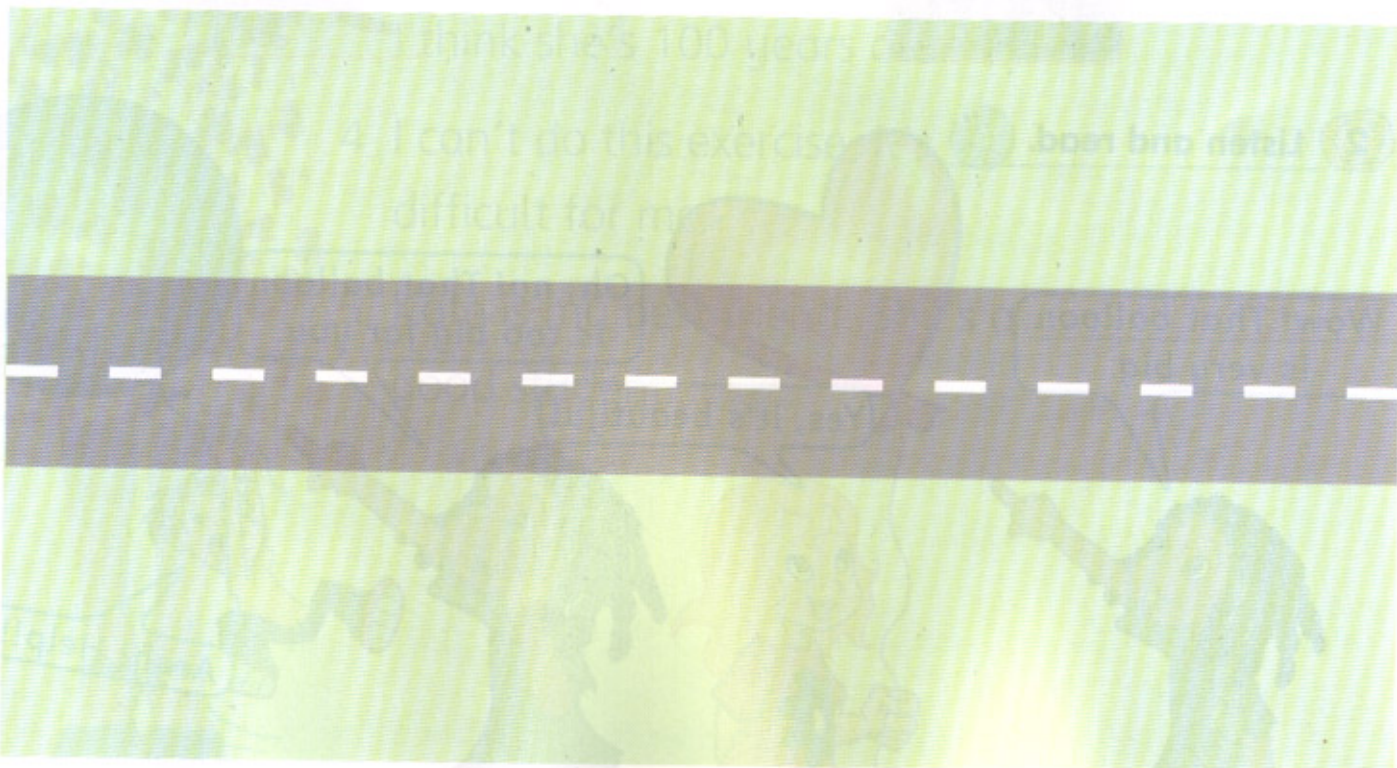
There are a lot of shops.

There are a few cars.

There are a lot of people.

There is a little snow.

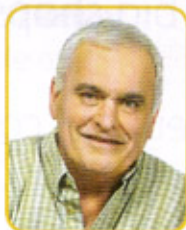
There is no rubbish.



very + adjective / too + adjective

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

1 cheap



difficult



2 easy



small



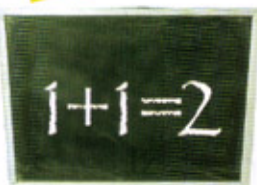
3 sweet



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 ☐

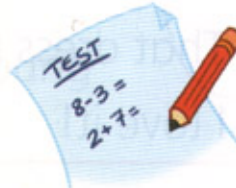


B ☐

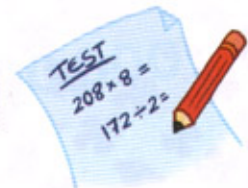


- 3 This maths test is
too difficult. I can't do it.

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 st (first) | Terry Brown |
| 2 nd (second) | Michelle Kay |
| 3 rd (third) | Fay Jenkins |
| 4 th (fourth) | Ben McKenzie |
| 5 th (fifth) | Helen Donavon |
| 6 th (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. 



January

1st2nd

second

3rd4th

fourth

5th6th

sixth

7th

seventh

8th

eighth

9th

ninth

10th

tenth

11th

eleventh

12th13th

thirteenth

14th

fourteenth

15th

fifteenth

16th

sixteenth

17th

seventeenth

18th

eighteenth

19th

nineteenth

20th

twentieth

21st

twenty-first

22nd23rd

twenty-third

24th

twenty-fourth

25th

twenty-fifth

26th

twenty-sixth

27th

twenty-seventh

28th

twenty-eighth

29th

twenty-ninth

30th31st

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

My birthday

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

Friend's birthday

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



It's the fourth
of October, today.

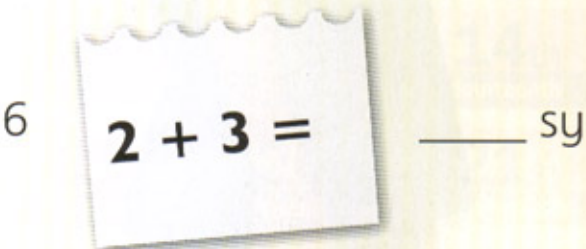
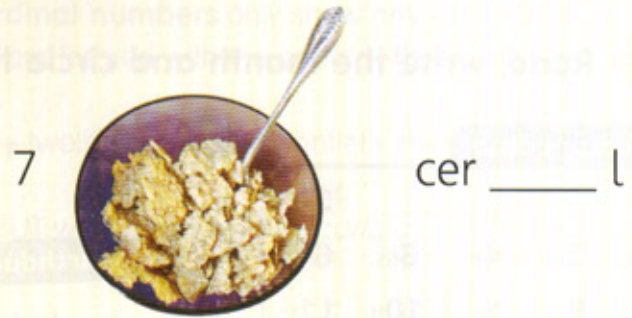
When is your
birthday?

My birthday is...



Spelling Check

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





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 milk**sh**ake.
He's also having **so**me chocolate cake.

Someone is at Pizza Palace.
Oh, I can **see**! It's my friend, Alice.
She's eating pizza with **sa**lami and cheese,
Sausages, **mush**rooms, tomatoes and peas.

Oh, **so**meone 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 to

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.

2  I can't run
_____ fast.

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

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.



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. _____



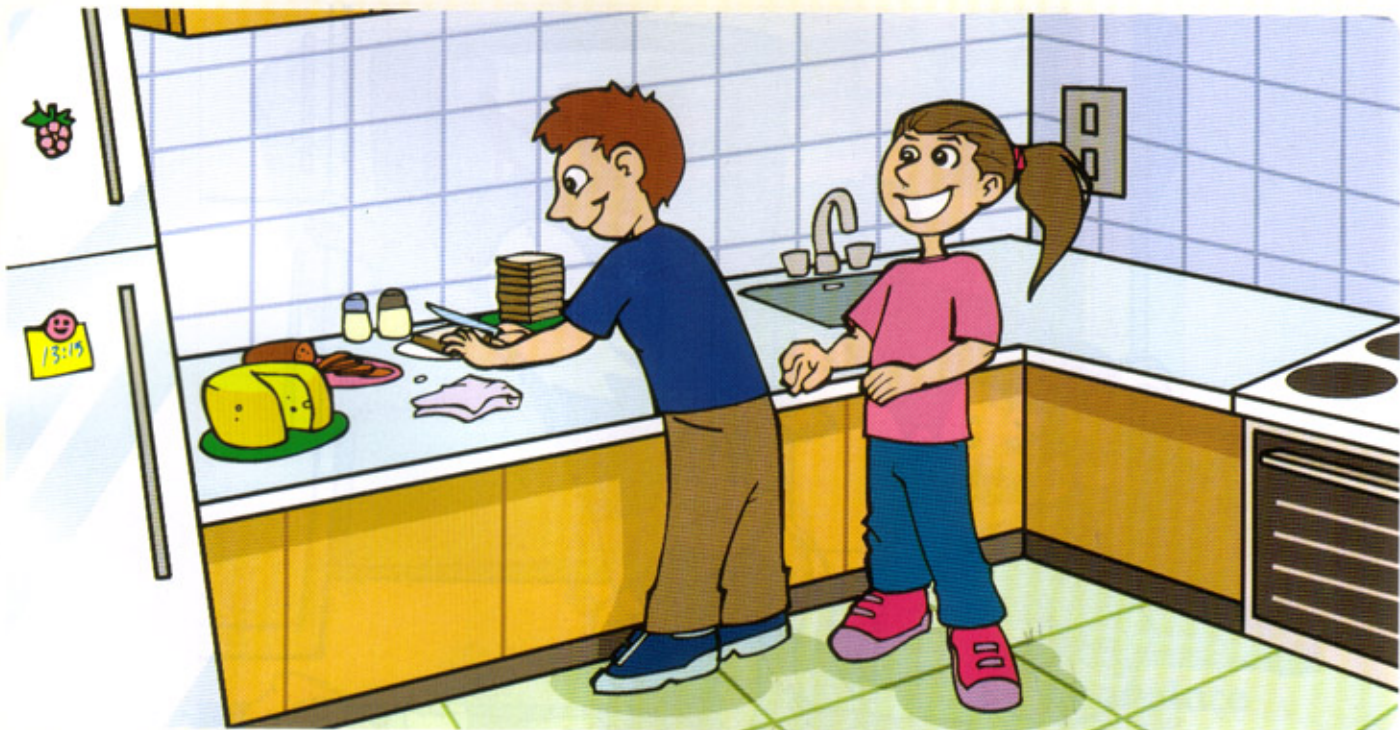
2

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. _____



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

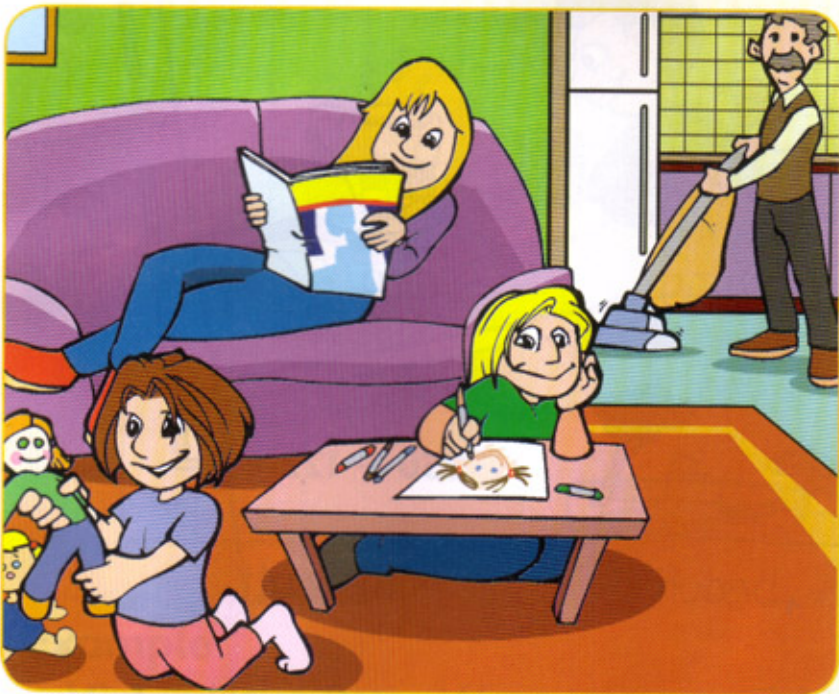
My name is Jane. At the weekend, we usually go to the beach. We have a picnic there. I always eat sandwiches. My mother has (1) _____ and a cup of (2) _____ to drink. My dad sometimes goes (3) _____. He loves eating fish. I swim for almost an hour in the sea. It's (4) _____ but I like swimming. Sometimes,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



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

