

H.Q. Mitchell



# smart

grammar and vocabulary



6

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# Present Simple vs Present Progressive

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



**TODAY THERE IS A BUS STRIKE**

**Tony**

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

**Sally**

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

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

driving a car    walking    riding a bike    taking a taxi

1 Tony is \_\_\_\_\_  
to work.

2 Sally is \_\_\_\_\_  
to work.

## Grammar

### Present Simple

The **Present Simple** is used:

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

#### Time Expressions

every morning / day / week / year etc.  
 on Monday / Tuesday / Friday afternoon etc.  
 in the morning / afternoon / evening  
 in January / February etc.  
 in the summer / winter etc.  
 at 7:00 / night / the weekend etc.  
 always / usually / often / sometimes / never

### Present Progressive

The **Present Progressive** is used:

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

#### Time Expressions

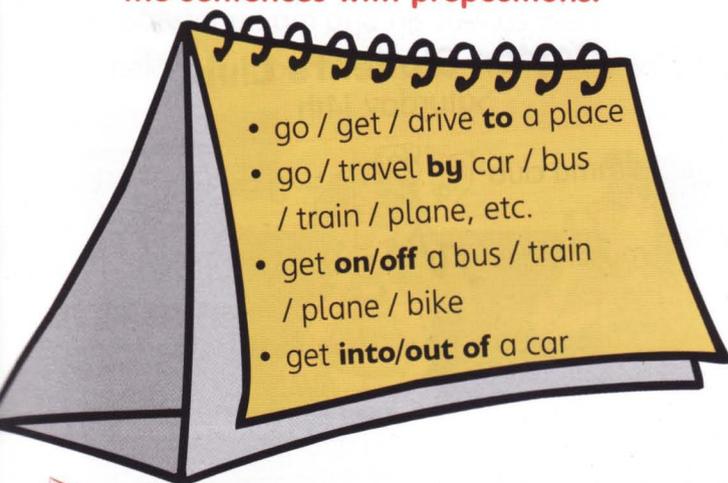
now, at the moment, today, these days, at present

### Stative Verbs

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



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



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

**4 Choose a or b.**

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

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

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

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

**Jimmy** So, why not today?

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

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

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

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





6 Look at the schedules and write sentences.

Dayton Student's Club  
Saturdays

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

Dayton Student's Club  
Saturday 14th

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

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

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

7 Use the prompts to make sentences.

1 Dennis / hate / drive / in the city

\_\_\_\_\_

2 My parents / like / travel / by plane

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Martha / take / Underground / every morning

\_\_\_\_\_

4 We / wait for / bus / now

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Fred / know everything / about computers

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Answer about yourself.

Do you usually walk to school?

Do you always go home by bus?

How often do you take taxis?

Do your parents drive to work?

Do you know anyone who rides a bike?

# 2

## Past Simple vs Past Progressive

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

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



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

2 What do you think the words in bold mean?

### Grammar

#### Past Simple

We use the **Past Simple**:

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

**Time Expressions**

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

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

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

#### Past Progressive

We use the **Past Progressive**:

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

We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. In this case, we usually use **when** or **while**.

e.g. *Jenny was playing near the haunted house when she saw the ghost.*

*While the children were playing computer games, their mother arrived home.*



3 Match the people with the adjectives.



shocked



excited



surprised



bored

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



The film was really **frightening**. I was really **frightened**.

**Note**

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

5 Read and circle.

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

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

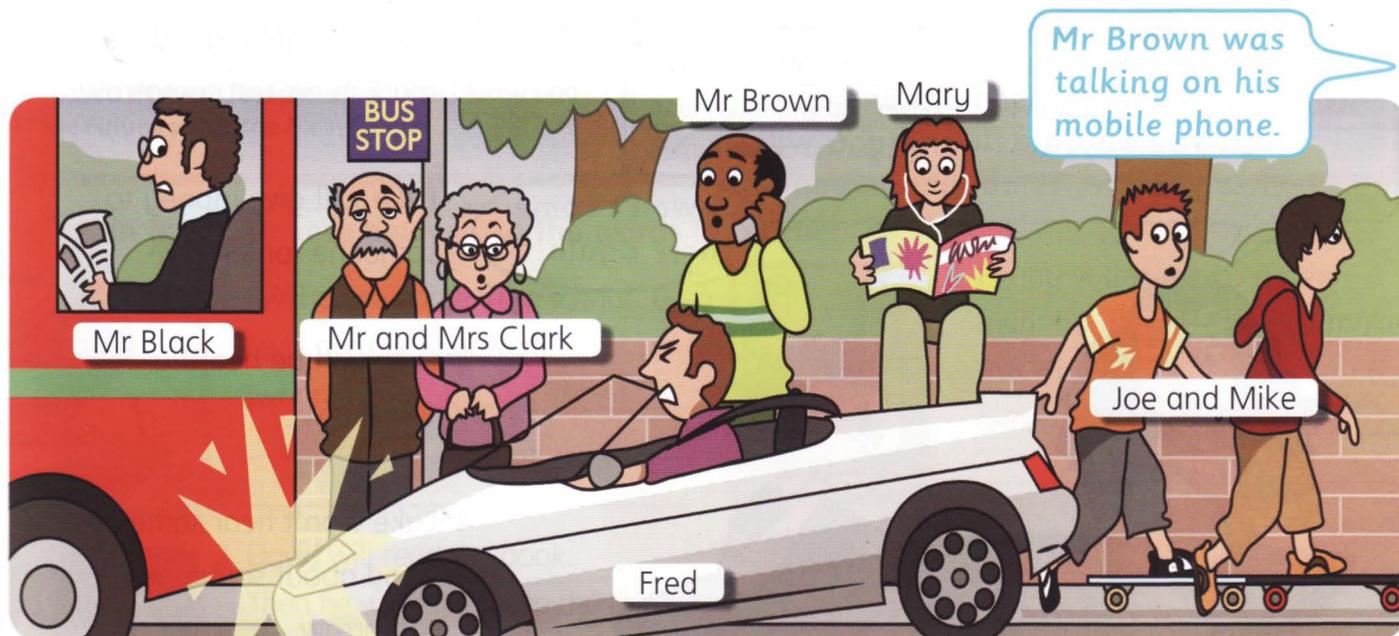
- see
- go
- fall
- break
- try
- drive
- hear
- give

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

- leave
- buy
- ring
- meet
- can
- get
- appear
- find



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

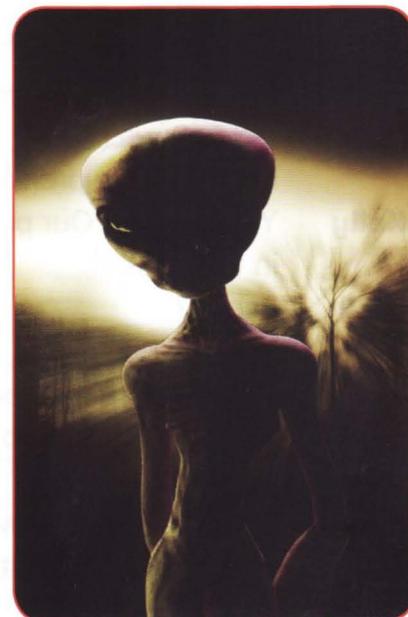


8 Read and complete with when or while.

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

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

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



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

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

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

I won't come  
here again!!!



- 1 Luke will get a good mark in his test tomorrow.
- 2 Luke will give money to someone tomorrow.
- 3 Luke will be healthy tomorrow.
- 4 Luke won't hear something good about someone tomorrow.

## Grammar

### Future 'will'

We use the **Future will** for:

- on-the-spot decisions that we make at the moment of speaking.  
e.g. *I like this dress. I'll buy it.*
- predictions, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.  
e.g. *I think Jane will come to the party with Andy.*
- offers.  
e.g. *Don't worry. I'll take out the rubbish for you.*

- warnings and threats.

e.g. *Don't do that again or I'll tell your parents.*

- promises. e.g. *I won't lie to you again. I promise.*

- requests. e.g. *Will you help me do this exercise, please?*

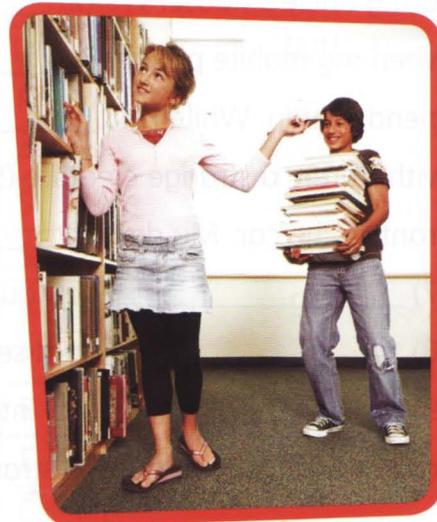
#### Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight - next month / year / week / Monday, etc. - in an hour / year, etc.

this weekend / week / month, etc. - soon

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

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





### Time Clauses

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

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

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



1 I will arrive home from school.  
I will do my homework.  
(when) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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



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



5 Stephen will get a job.  
Then he will get married.  
(before) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3 Jenny and Ron will have lunch.  
Then they will go shopping.  
(before) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



6 I will get into university.  
Then I will take up tennis.  
(after) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

### 5 Expand the notes to write predictions.



**It will be a good month for you.**

- 1 you / pass / Maths test  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 you / give / money / to a friend  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 you / not become / ill  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 you / hear / good news / about someone  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 you / see / famous person  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Future 'going to' / Present Progressive

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



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

## Grammar

### Future 'going to'

We use the **Future 'going to'**:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.  
e.g. *I'm going to visit my grandparents this weekend.*
- for predictions based on evidence.  
e.g. *Look at that car! It's going to crash.*

**Time Expressions**

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

### Present Progressive with future meaning

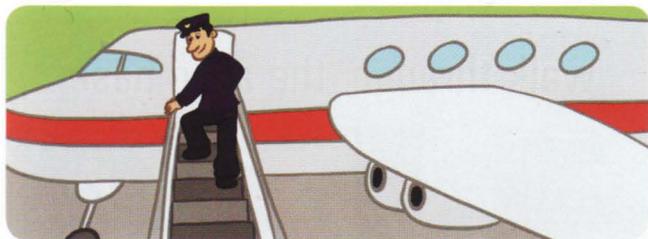
We use the **Present Progressive** for actions that we intend to do in the near future. (We mention when.)  
e.g. *Liz is travelling to Spain tomorrow.*

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

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



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



1 pilot / board / plane

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



2 flight attendant / serve / lunch

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3 passengers / watch / film

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4 they / visit / China

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

1 On Friday Mum \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 On Monday Dad \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 On Friday Mike \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 On Thursday Kathy \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 At the weekend Mum and Dad \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 At the weekend Mike and Kathy \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

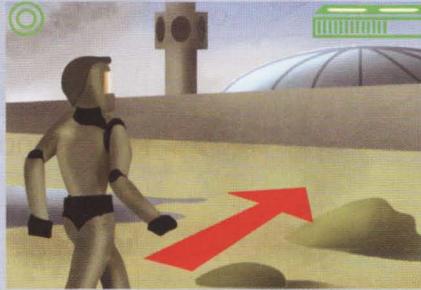
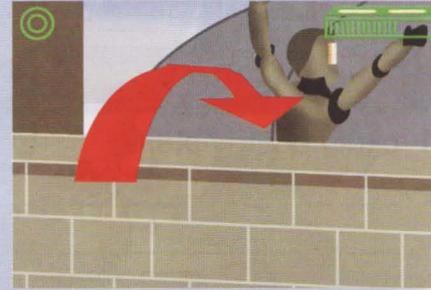
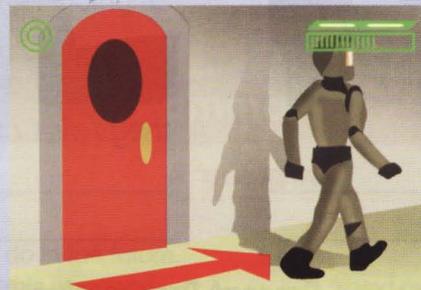
What are you doing on Monday?

After school, I'm going shopping.

1 Look and circle the correct preposition.

## Full-Attack III

walk through the alien base

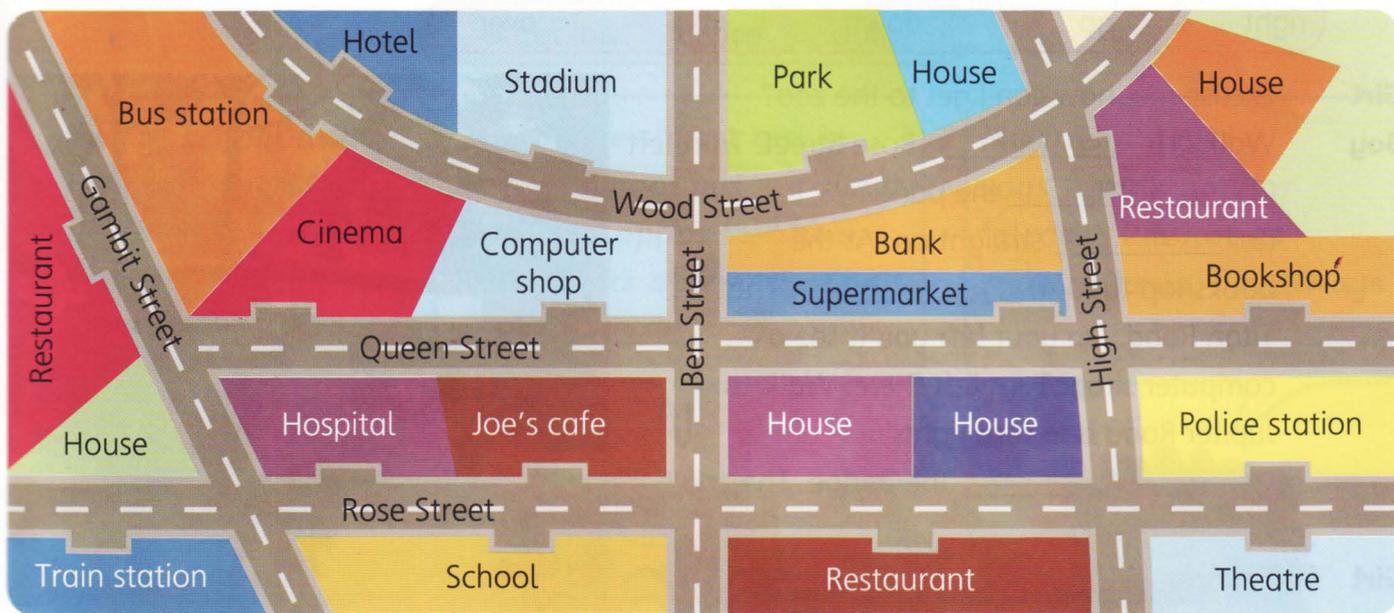
1 Get **into** / **out of** your spaceship.2 Walk from your spaceship **towards** / **over** the alien base.3 Jump **over** / **through** the wall.4 Climb **up** / **down** the tower.5 Walk **over** / **past** the red door.6 Go **through** / **up** the window.

2 Choose a, b or c.

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



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



Boy So how do I get to your house?

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

Boy OK, thanks.

4 Complete the dialogues with the words in the boxes.

A

past      on      left      straight      turn

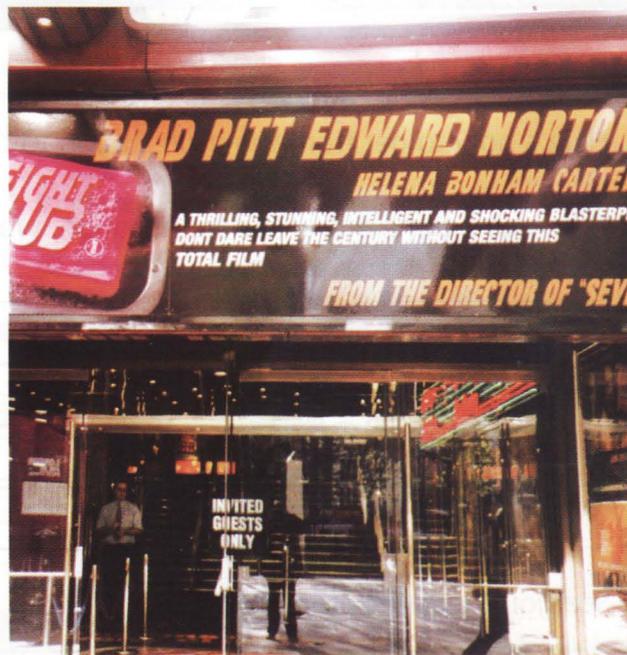
Man Excuse me, how do I get to the cinema?

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

Man OK.

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

Man Thanks a lot.





**B**

right      go      down      at      over

**Girl** Excuse me, how can I get to the zoo?

**Boy** Walk (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Rose Street. Turn left  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the park.  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ straight on. At the  
 bookshop turn (4) \_\_\_\_\_. That's  
 Titan Road. On your left you'll see a  
 computer shop. Turn left there. Walk to  
 Jupiter Road and turn right.  
 Go (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge. The zoo is  
 on your right.

**Girl** Thanks.



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



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

**Message**

Hello Jack,

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

See you there at 7:45, OK?

1 Read and complete with the correct adjective.

outgoing    active    polite

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

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

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



2 Listen and check your answers.



## Grammar

### Comparative form - Superlative form

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

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

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

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

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

### Irregular forms

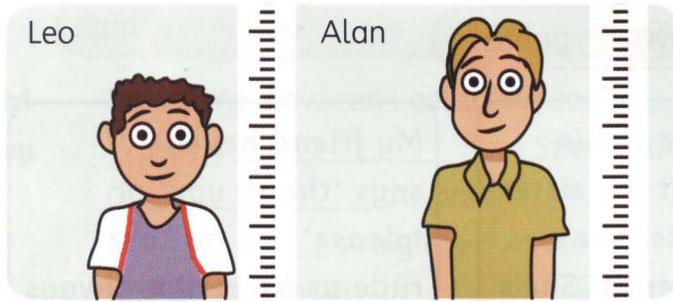
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
many/much	more	the most

### Other forms of comparison

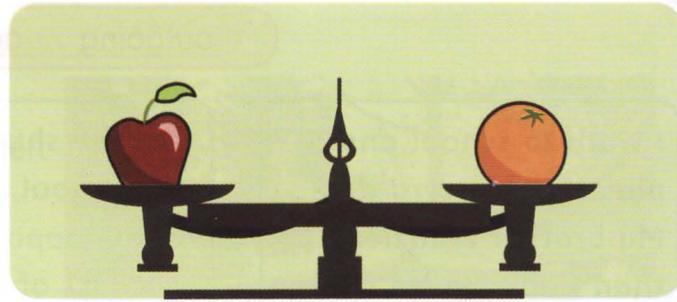
- **(not) as + adjective + as**  
e.g. *Karen is as clever as Sam.  
Andy isn't as tidy as his brother.*



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



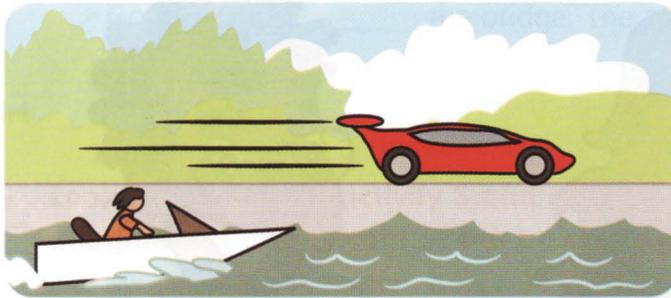
(tall)



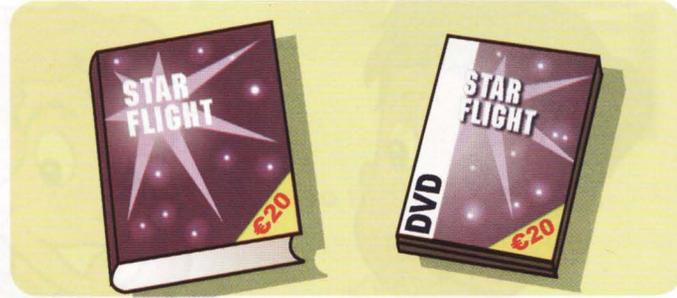
(heavy)

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



(fast)



(cheap)

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**May** No, the blue bike is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) than the red one.

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

**May** You're right.

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

**Fred** I think he's (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (shy) than Kenny.

**Greg** That's true. Kenny is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (outgoing) than his brother.

**Fred** He's also very active.

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

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

**Pam** Why? What's wrong?

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

**Pam** You are the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (unlucky) person in the world.

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

**Mary** Yes.

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

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



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



€ 10,000  
painted in 1875



€ 6,000  
painted in 1998



€ 15,000  
painted in 1875

1 The Shy Girl / expensive / The Angry Sea

\_\_\_\_\_

2 The Old Tree / small / The Angry Sea

\_\_\_\_\_

3 The Old Tree / expensive / three

\_\_\_\_\_

4 The Shy Girl / old / The Old Tree

\_\_\_\_\_

5 The Angry Sea / large / three

\_\_\_\_\_

6 The Angry Sea / new / The Shy Girl

\_\_\_\_\_

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

1 Fred is 2 metres tall. Guy is 2 metres tall.

Fred is \_\_\_\_\_

2 Surfing is more dangerous than sailing.

Sailing \_\_\_\_\_

3 My dog is faster than Tina's dog.

Tina's dog \_\_\_\_\_

4 The pen is 15 cm long. The pencil is 15 cm long, too.

The pen is \_\_\_\_\_

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

active    lazy    outgoing    polite    rude    shy

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



## Spelling Check

1 What's the missing letter?

1 pol\_te  
 act\_ve  
 exc\_ted  
 marr\_ed

2 mon\_y  
 serv\_  
 tow\_r  
 spac\_ship

3 b\_ilding  
 o\_tgoing  
 s\_rprised  
 co\_rse

4 fri\_htening  
 passen\_er  
 fli\_ht  
 \_ate

5 bo\_rd  
 \_lien  
 l\_nd  
 w\_ll

## PHONICS

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

	/ɒ/ job	/ɔː/ bored
shocked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
sport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
board	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
from	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
off	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
dog	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

### In Malibu

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

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

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





4 Read.

# writing corner

## Making your story interesting.

When you're writing a story use:

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

*All of a sudden / Suddenly...*

*Fortunately / Luckily...*

*Unfortunately / Unluckily...*

*To my surprise...*

*I couldn't believe my eyes!*

5 Read and complete.

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

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

(5) \_\_\_\_\_, Kelly was alone in the forest again. She liked the alien.



## 1 Look, read and circle the correct words.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

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

- Tina / enter / the main hall / when / a ghost / appear.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Frank / be shocked / when / see / his test.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- While / Jack / eat / dinner / he / see / a shadow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- While / Tim and Ben / study / the phone / ring.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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



5 Read and choose.

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

6 Choose and write the correct form of comparison.

shy interesting good much expensive polite active

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

7 Task-based activity

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

go on a bus tour      visit the Louvre museum      buy souvenirs      eat crepes

go to a club      visit the Eiffel Tower      go shopping

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

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

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

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

### Example

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

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

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



### Example

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

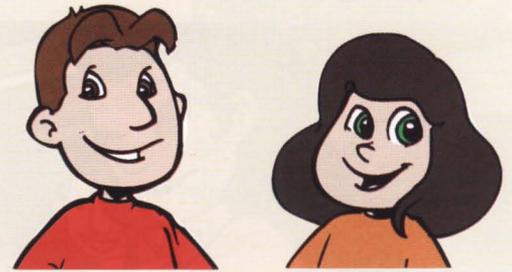
- 1 The man at the bus stop isn't as tall as the woman. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A woman is running towards the bus stop. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The girls are going to school by car. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The plane is taking off. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The boy with the dark hair at the bus stop is excited. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The woman on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



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

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

There are two extra responses.



Example

Dillon I want to go to the cinema tonight.

Helga B

Questions

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

Helga

2 Dillon Really? What's Ghost House like?

Helga

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

Helga

4 Dillon Where is the Megaplex cinema?

Helga

5 Dillon How do I get there? By bus?

Helga

Dillon Great. Thanks a lot.

A It's the biggest cinema in town.

B What film do you want to see?

C The Megaplex cinema.

D It's more frightening than Funny Old World.

E Well, you go over Bline Bridge and turn left.

It's on your right, on Baker Road.

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

G No, you can walk there.

H I love going to the cinema.

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

money shocked ill news Underground mark frightening ghosts shy towards

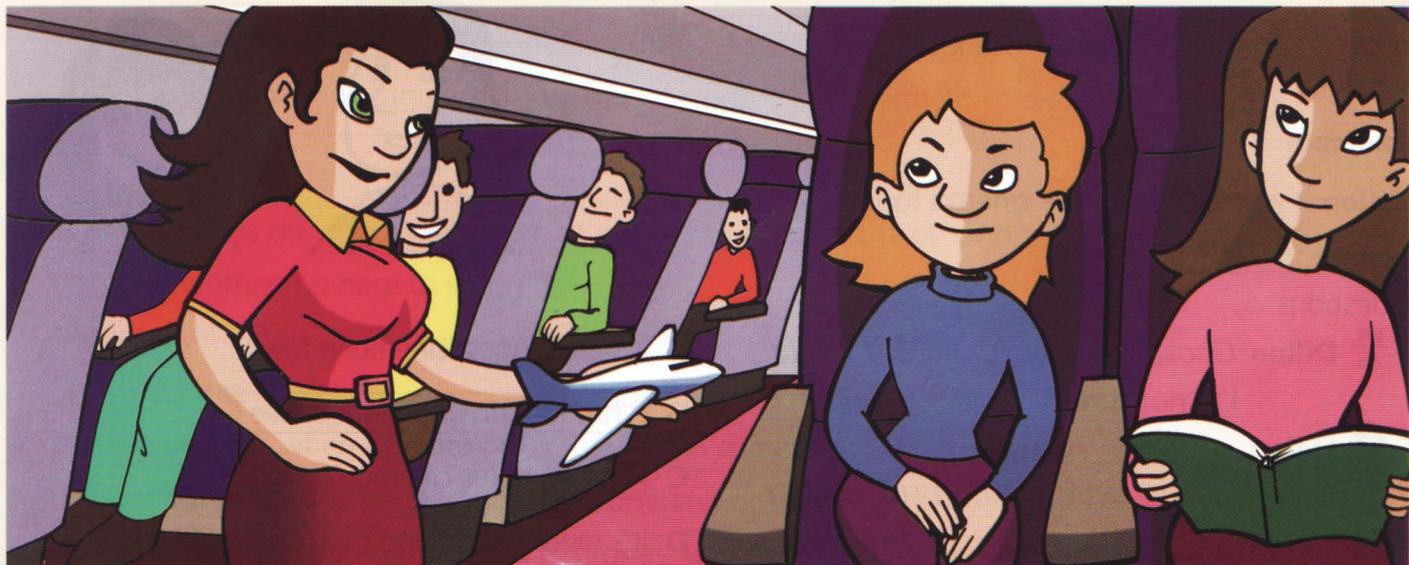
On Sunday night, I watched a really frightening DVD about (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and I went to bed late. So, on Monday morning, I couldn't get up. I finally got up at 8:00 o'clock. I was late and I was running (2) \_\_\_\_\_ my school, when a car almost hit me. I was (3) \_\_\_\_\_. When I arrived at school,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

5 Now choose the best name for the story.

- a A ghost story [ ] b A bad day [ ] c The birthday party [ ]



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



## KELLY'S FIRST TIME ON A PLANE

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

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

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

### Example

Kelly usually goes to her Grandma's by \_\_\_\_\_ car \_\_\_\_\_.

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



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

# CARS



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

<b>Example</b>	haven't	doesn't have	<del>didn't have</del>
1	wasn't	weren't	didn't
2	more	as	than
3	excited	exciting	more exciting
4	cheapest	cheaper	cheap
5	more	as	most
6	become	will become	became
7	in	with	by
8	will	won't	going to
9	are going	won't	will
10	With	Then	When



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

Dear Paul,

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

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

See you soon!

Love,

Kathy

## Present Perfect Simple (ever, never, before)

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

**a** Paris  
FRANCE

**b** Serengeti National Park  
TANZANIA

**c** Cairo  
EGYPT

**d** Tokyo  
JAPAN

**e** London  
ENGLAND



taste sushi

1



travel in a double-decker bus

2



visit pyramids

3



climb the Eiffel Tower

4



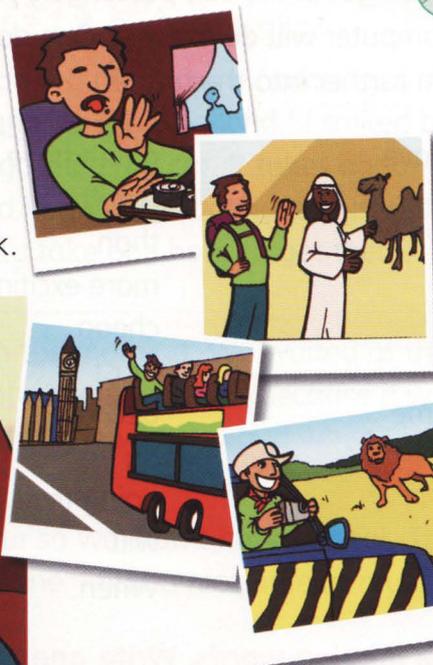
see a wild animal

5

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



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



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

### Grammar

#### Present Perfect Simple

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



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

We form the **Present Perfect Simple** with **have/has** and the past participle of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs is formed in the same way as the Past Simple (by adding **-ed** to the verb). Each irregular verb forms the past participle in a different way.

We use the **Present Perfect Simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.  
e.g. *I've taken a picture of the Eiffel Tower.*
- for experiences.  
e.g. *I've tasted sushi.*

**Time Expressions**

ever, never, before

**NOTE** Notice the position of the time expressions:

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

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

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



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

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

travel      see      ~~taste~~      send      decide      break

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



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

**George** My parents went to Egypt last week.

**Jenny** Really? (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever / be) to Egypt?

**George** Yes, I have. But I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (never / ride) a camel.

**Jenny** I have.

**George** Really? Where?

**Jenny** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever / visit) Selby Zoo?

**George** No, I haven't.

**Jenny** Well, you can ride a camel there. They've also got gorillas there.

**George** Really? I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) a gorilla before.

**Jenny** Hey, let's go there next week.

**George** OK.

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



**Jason has tried water-skiing.**

(surf)

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



**Henry has driven a car.**

(ride / bike)

2 \_\_\_\_\_



**Mr and Mrs Wilson have bought a new flat.**

(house)

3 \_\_\_\_\_



**Jimmy has tasted strawberries.**

(watermelon)

4 \_\_\_\_\_



**Lee has been to Paris.**

(London)

5 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

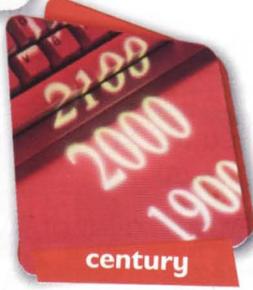
Have you ever flown in a plane?

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

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

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

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ second
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ century



2 Listen, read and answer the questions.

Hi Fay, there you are. How are you?

I'm great. I haven't seen you since last week.

That's right. Sorry I'm late. How long have you been here?

I've been here for five minutes.

Huh! I've been here since 1896.



1 How long has the woman been in the park?

2 How long has the statue been in the park?



## Grammar

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

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

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

We use:

**for:** to refer to the duration of an action.

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

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

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

### 3 Complete with for or since.

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

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

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

**Len** Let's look. There, it's been here (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 1964.

**Tom** I think they've cleaned it.

**Len** Yes, that's why it looks new.

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

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

**Linda** I watch a lot of DVDs.

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

**Linda** Great.

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

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

**Elaine** Thanks.

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

1 Joseph / not travel / to America / five years

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Ian / have / a dog / last week

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

4 I / not see / Jerry / yesterday

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

### 6 Ask your partner questions using the prompts.

know / best friend

have / a pet

be / member of a club, team, etc

*How long have you known your best friend?  
I've known him / her for / since...*

# Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

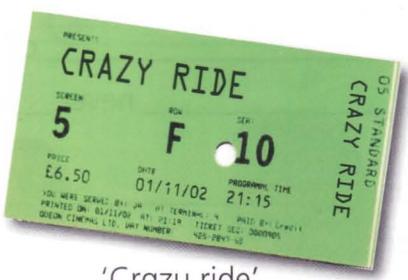
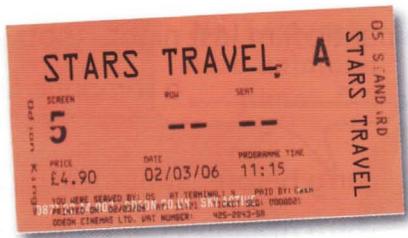
1 Match the DVD covers with the types of films.



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

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

**Paul** Let's watch 'The Mirror'. I haven't seen it and I love horror films.  
**Karen** Oh, I saw it yesterday! 'Stars Travel' is on. I love science-fiction films. Have you seen it?  
**Peter** Yes! I saw it with Paul last Saturday. What about 'Crazy Ride'? I've heard it's a great comedy.  
**Paul** OK, let's see 'Crazy Ride', then.



	'The Mirror'	'Stars travel'	'Crazy ride'
<b>Karen</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Peter</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Paul</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Grammar

### Present Perfect Simple

The **Present Perfect Simple** is used:

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

#### Time Expressions

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

### Past Simple

The **Past Simple** is used:

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

#### Time Expressions

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

### 3 Circle the correct tense.

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

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

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



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



1 Sue / ever / visit / Rome / ?  
Yes → in 2000

Has Sue ever visited Rome? \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, she has. She visited Rome in 2000. \_\_\_\_\_



2 children / ever / play / Scrabble / ?  
Yes → yesterday

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3 Dave and Sally / ever / swim / lake / ?  
Yes → last week

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4 Lisa / ever / ride / horse / ?  
Yes → two months ago

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Shrek 3

The Lord of the Rings

Planet Terror

The Incredibles

Romeo and Juliet

Star Wars Episode III

Mr Bean's Holiday

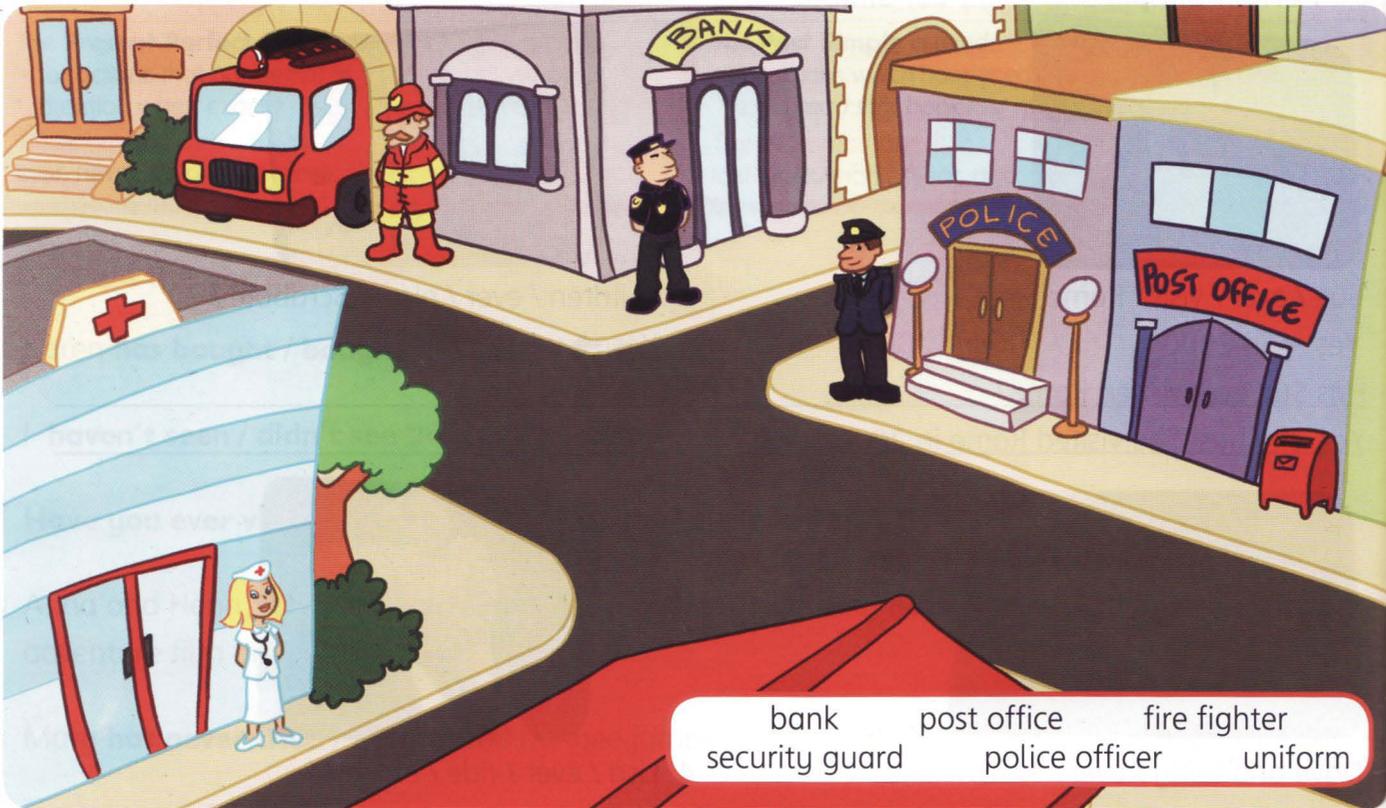
Have you seen Shrek 3?

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

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



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



bank      post office      fire fighter  
security guard      police officer      uniform

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

## Grammar

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

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

- We use **who** for people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Where** indicates place.

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



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



1 Who's Ryan?

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

5 Who's Julie?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 What's this?

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



6 What's this?

\_\_\_\_\_



3 Who's Meg?

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Who's Max?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What's this?

\_\_\_\_\_

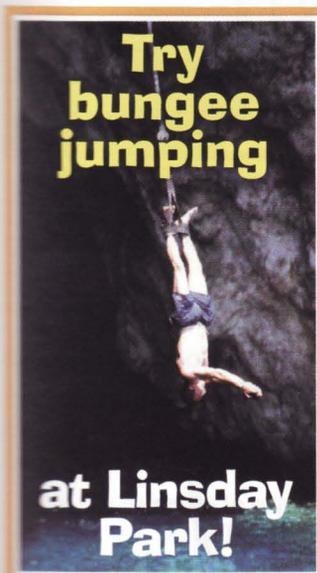


8 What's this?

\_\_\_\_\_



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



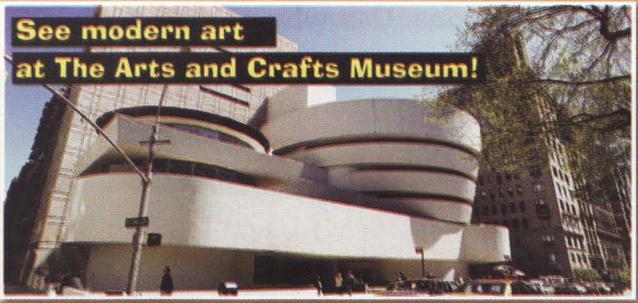
1 Linsday Park is the place where you can try bungee jumping.

\_\_\_\_\_

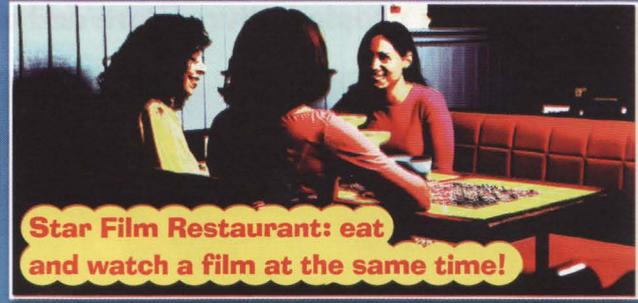


2 Porto Market is the place

\_\_\_\_\_



3 The Arts and Crafts Museum is the place \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



4 The Star Film Restaurant is the place \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Message**

Dear Carl,

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

I'll send you another e-mail soon.

Love,  
 Helen

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

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

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

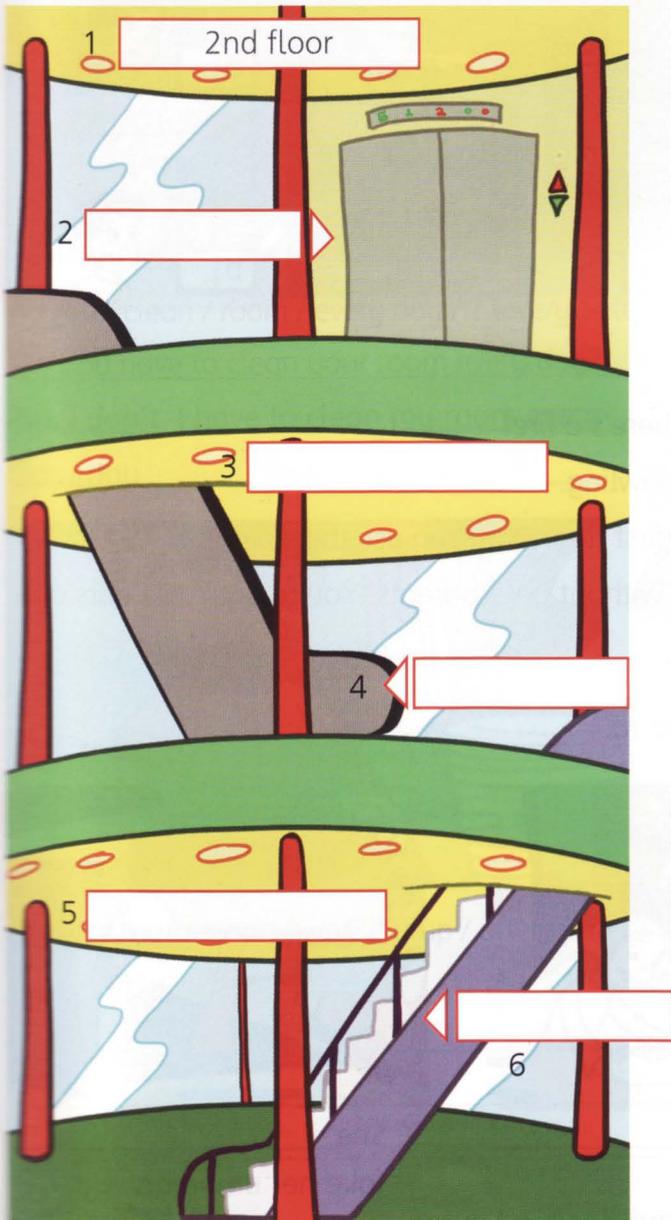
A film / like / a lot  
 A friend / visit / last week  
 A food / love

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

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

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

ground floor    1st floor    2nd floor  
stairs    escalator    lift



**Have to**

We use **have to**:

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

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

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

*Do your parents have to work every weekend?*

We form the questions with *Do/Does*,

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

*Yes, I do.*

*Does Fay have to do her homework on Sunday?*

*No, she doesn't.*

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

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

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

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

**Grammar**

**Must**

We use **must**:

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

e.g. *I must prepare dinner for tonight.*

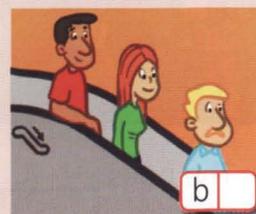
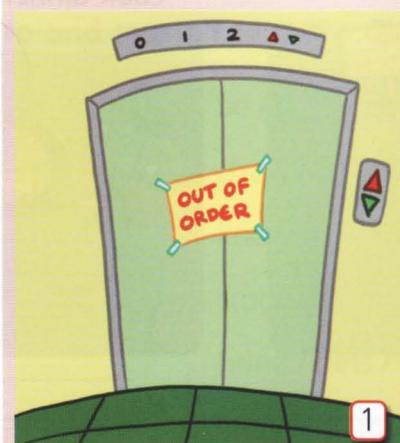
*Must we leave?*

- in the negative to express prohibition.

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

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

1 You have to / must use the escalator.





2 I'm afraid of lifts.

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

a

b

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

a

b

3 Circle the correct words.

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

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



1 She \_\_\_\_\_ park there.



2 They \_\_\_\_\_ cook dinner.



3 She \_\_\_\_\_ take her umbrella with her.



4 The boys \_\_\_\_\_ swim in the river.



5 He \_\_\_\_\_ use the escalator.



6 The man \_\_\_\_\_ pay.



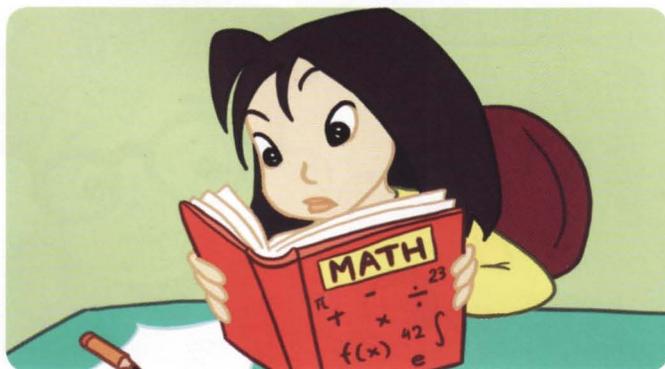
5 Complete the questions with the correct form of **have to** and answer them, by looking at the pictures and using the prompts.



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

Do you have to clean your room every day? \_\_\_\_\_

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



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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

## Classroom Rules

Students \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Teachers \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

be / on time    do / homework

chew / gum / class

know / all the answers

study / all night

bring / pets / to school

wear / uniform

# used to

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

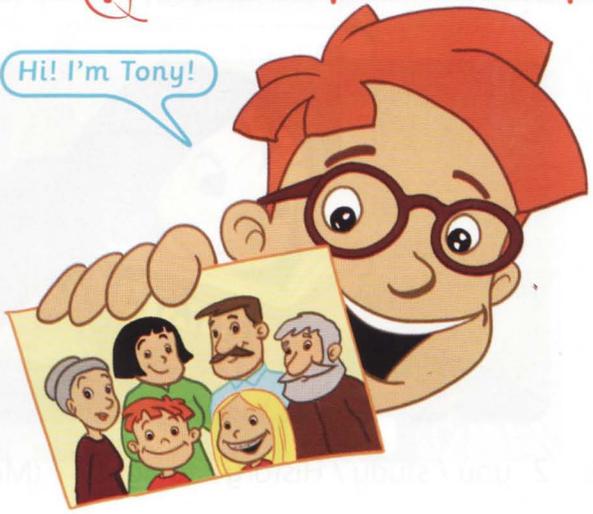


Photo: 10 years ago



Photo: now

- I didn't use to wear \_\_\_\_\_ glasses \_\_\_\_\_, but now I do.
- My sister used to wear \_\_\_\_\_, but now she doesn't.
- My father used to have a moustache, but now he has a \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother didn't use to be \_\_\_\_\_, but she is now.
- My grandmother used to be thin, but now she's \_\_\_\_\_.
- My grandfather didn't use to be \_\_\_\_\_, but now he is.

- bald
- ~~glasses~~
- thin
- beard
- braces
- chubby

2 Look at activity 1 again and answer the questions.

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

## Grammar

### used to

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

### Short answers

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

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



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



Write sentences with **used to**:

1 live / small flat

She used to live in a small flat.

2 work / factory

3 ride / bike / work / every day

4 be / poor

Write sentences with **didn't use to**:

5 be / rich and famous

6 live / mansion

7 have / limousine

8 travel / around / world

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

have short / long hair, etc.

be chubby, thin, short, tall, etc.

wear glasses, braces, etc.

play sports, games, etc.

eat vegetables, fruit, hamburgers, etc.

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

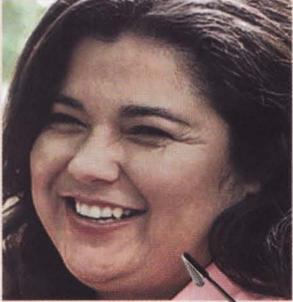
5 Look and find seven mistakes in the picture. Talk with your partner.

People didn't use to live in tents then.



## Spelling Check

1 Look and write the correct letters.



1 s or ss?  
gla\_\_es



2 b or bb?  
chu\_\_y



3 r or rr?  
ho\_\_or

4 l or ll?  
esca\_\_ator



5 t or tt?  
sta\_\_ue



6 m or mm?  
ani\_\_ated

## PHONICS

2 Listen, say and tick the correct column.



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

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



## The museum

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

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

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





## 4 Read.

## writing corner

## Avoiding repetition

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

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

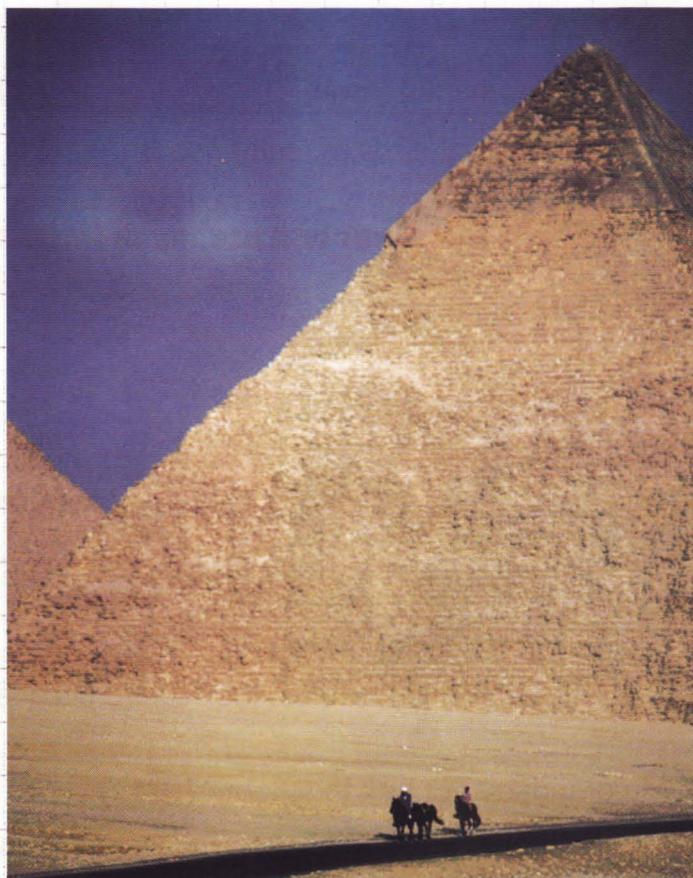
e.g. *The lift is out of order. You can't use (the lift) it.*

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

*(to the market) there tomorrow.*

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

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



### 1 Complete with the words / phrases in the box.

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

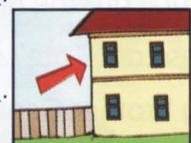
- I don't want to watch 'The ghost'. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ films.
- 'Finding Nemo' is Betty's favourite \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bill is a \_\_\_\_\_. He puts out fires.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ stopped the robbers from breaking into the bank.
- Tom used to wear \_\_\_\_\_ when he was twelve.
- Wendy and Vivian saw a lot of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

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

**Katie** Hey Angie (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in a double-decker bus?  
**Angie** Sure (2) I \_\_\_\_\_. Once, when I was visiting London. What about you?  
**Katie** No, (3) I \_\_\_\_\_, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) sushi.  
**Angie** Oh really? (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Japan?  
**Katie** Oh no, (5) I \_\_\_\_\_. I tasted sushi at my friend Yoshi's house. He's Japanese.  
**Angie** My brother (6) Jason \_\_\_\_\_ (try) it but (7) I \_\_\_\_\_ (never taste) it.  
**Katie** You should! It tastes really good!

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

- Rita / be / on holiday / two days  
 Rita has been on holiday for two days.
- Justin / have / a beard / 2000  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingrid and Drew / not travel / to France / four years  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- We / not see / a science fiction film / last month  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- The Jeffersons / live / on the first floor / a decade  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- My grandpa / not be / to school / 1931  
 \_\_\_\_\_





4 Read and circle.

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

5 Choose the correct relative pronouns to complete the sentences.

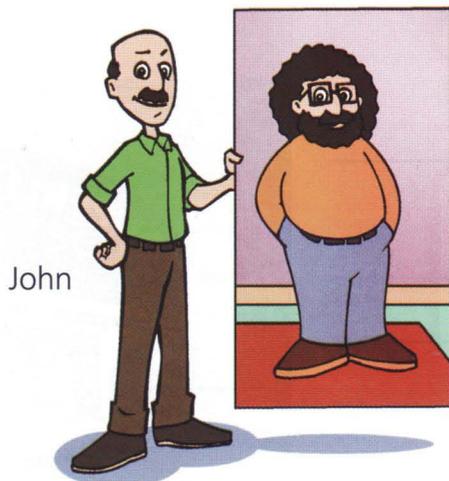
- 1 The place \_\_\_\_\_ I want to visit is the Pyramids in Egypt.  
a who    b where    c which
- 2 That's the firefighter \_\_\_\_\_ saved ten people from the fire.  
a which    b who    c where
- 3 That's the flat \_\_\_\_\_ I lived for two years.  
a which    b that    c where
- 4 That's the police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

6 Write one thing you...

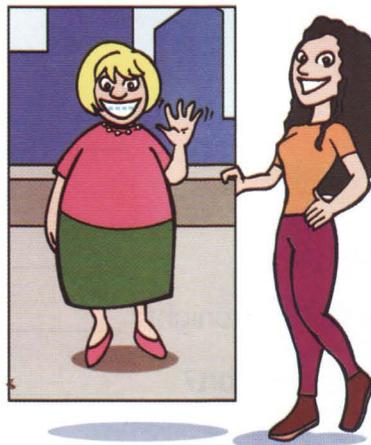
- 1 must do every day: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 have to do at school: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 mustn't do in your flat / house: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 don't have to do at home: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 mustn't do at school: \_\_\_\_\_

7 Task-based activity

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



John



Anna

e.g. Anna used to be chubby but now she's thin.  
John used to wear glasses but now he wears contact lenses.

1 Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 

Jane      Freddie      Kenny      John      Paula      Donna



2 Listen and write. There is one example. 



### Superlux Cinema

How much? € 9.50  
\_\_\_\_\_

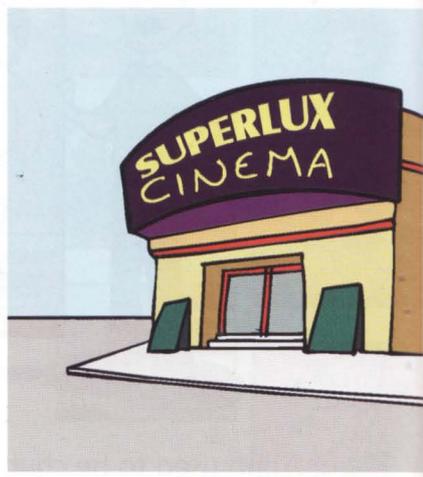
1 Closed which day? \_\_\_\_\_

2 What film is playing tonight? \_\_\_\_\_

3 What time do films start? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Where is it? Next to \_\_\_\_\_

5 How long is the film? \_\_\_\_\_

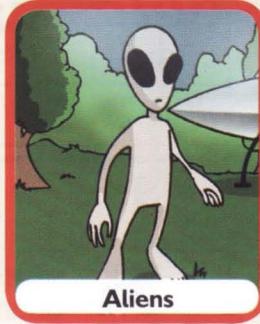




3 What did each person watch last Sunday? Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example.

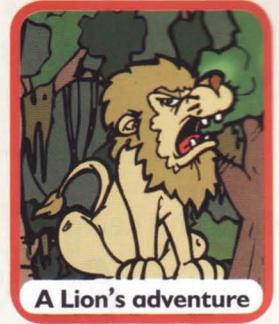


Ben  C



Aliens

A



A Lion's adventure

B



Helen



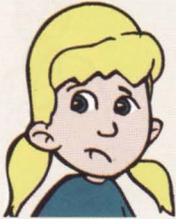
The ghost

C



Football

D



Jill



Brek

E

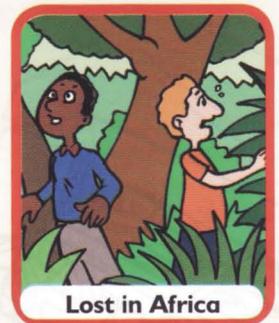


Romeo & Juliet

F



Jim



Lost in Africa

H



mum and aunt



Mr Jean goes on holiday

G



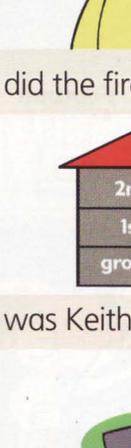
dad and uncle



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

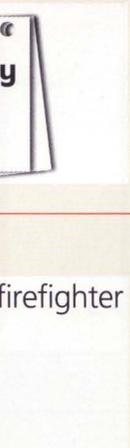
Example How long was Keith in hospital?

A  

B  

C  

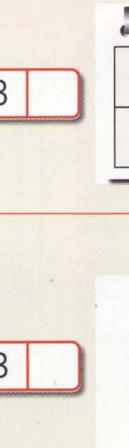
1 Who found Keith?

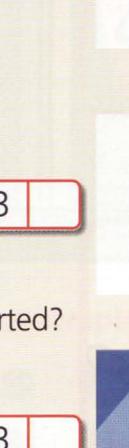
A   firefighter

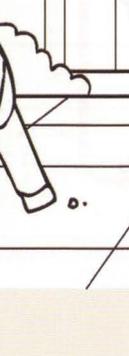
B   security guard

C   police officer

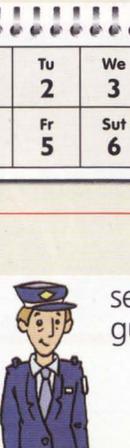
2 What does Bob look like?

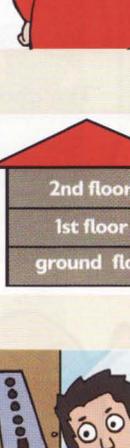
A  

B  

C  

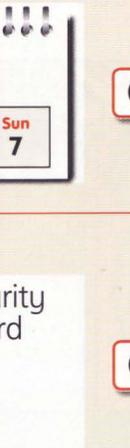
3 Where did the fire start?

A  

B  

C  

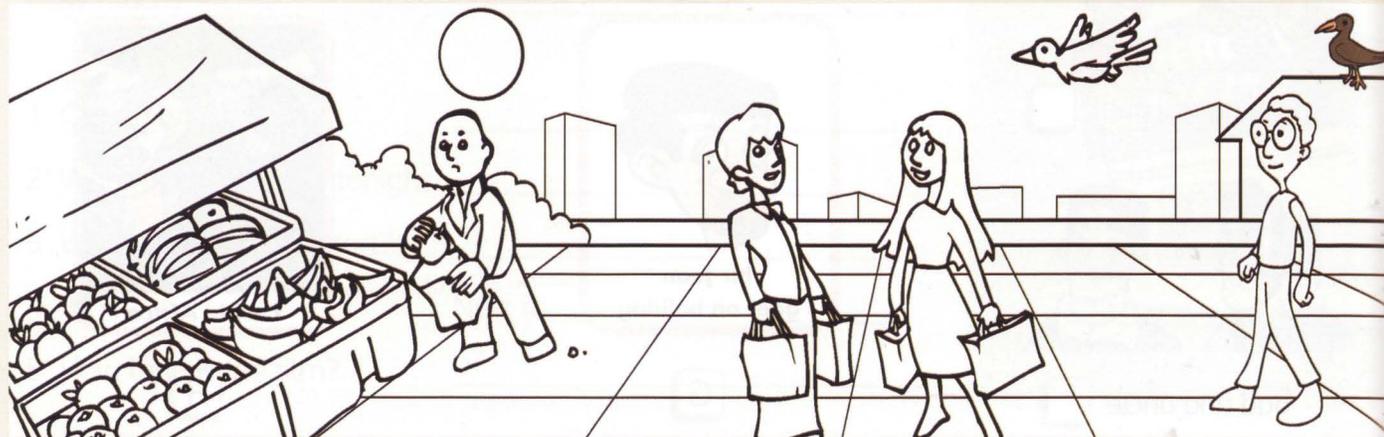
4 Where was Keith when the fire started?

A  

B  

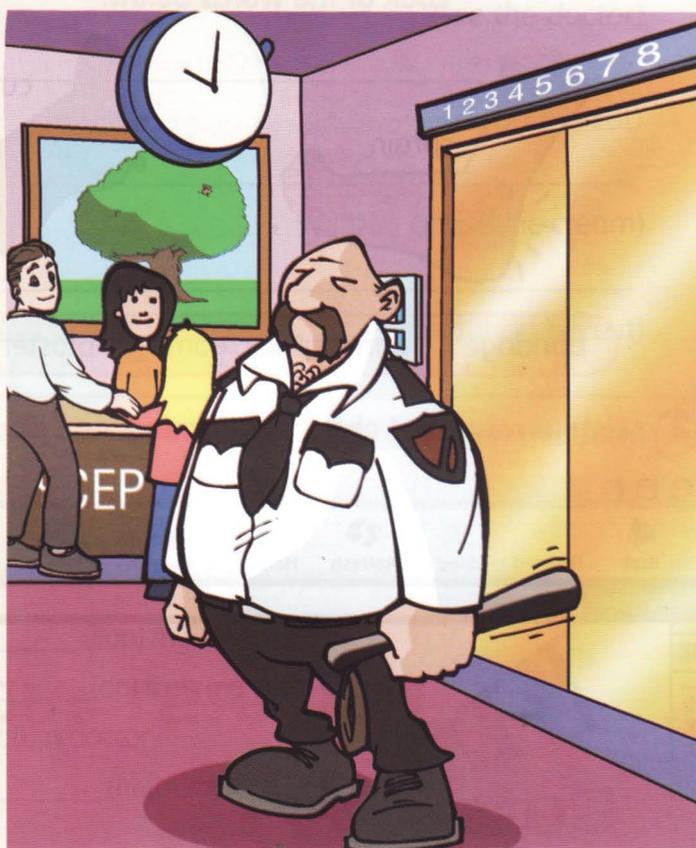
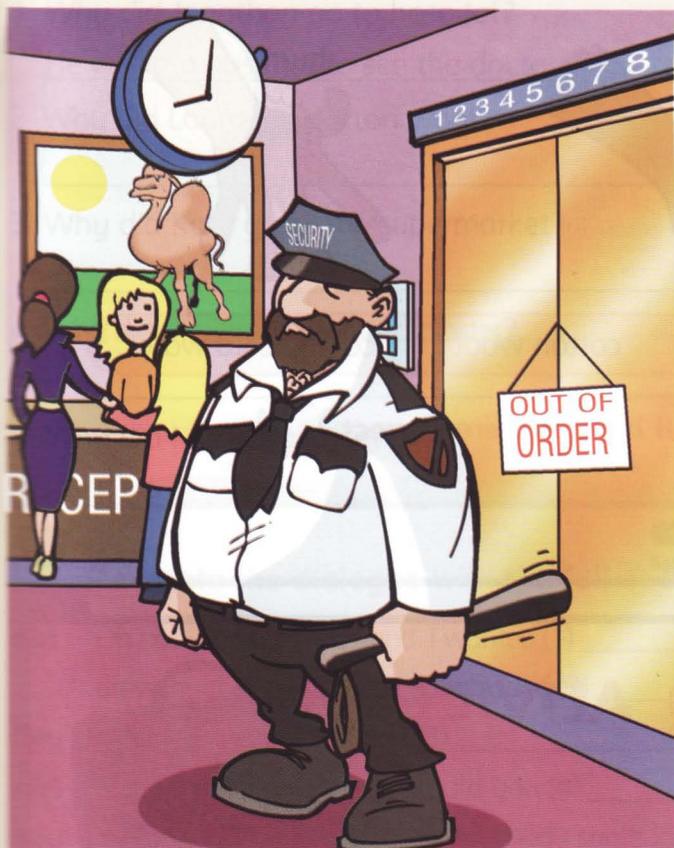
C  

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





6 Look and say the differences.



7 Look and ask and answer.



Linda's uncle

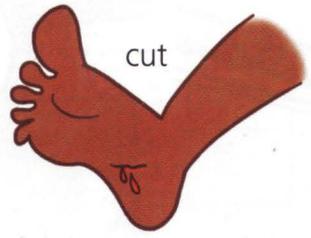
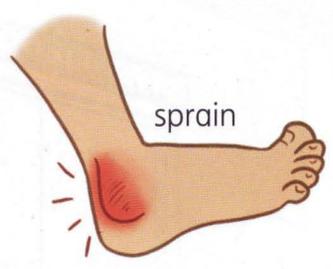
Name	David
How old	34
How many children	2
What / job	Firefighter
What / favourite kind of film	horror



Linda's aunt

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

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



bandage    antiseptic cream    plaster    cotton wool    ice    cold water

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

**FIRST-AID ADVICE**

## Cuts

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

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

## Grammar

### Infinitive

There are two types of infinitive:

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

We use the **full infinitive**:

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

We use the **bare infinitive**:

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



**4 Use the prompts to answer the questions below.**

- 1 Why did Jonathan go to hospital? (see the doctor)  
He went to hospital to see the doctor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why did Laura use cotton wool? (clean the cut)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Why did Kate go to the supermarket? (buy antiseptic cream)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Why did Mr Samuels want a plaster? (put on his cut)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Why did Mark want ice? (put on the burn)  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

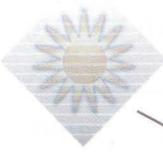
- Girl** Oh no! I've burnt my hand. I wanted (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (iron) my dress, but Mum isn't here, so I decided (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it on my own.
- Boy** Is the burn bad? Should I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a doctor?
- Girl** No, it's not that bad, but could you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me out?
- Boy** Sure. I'll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



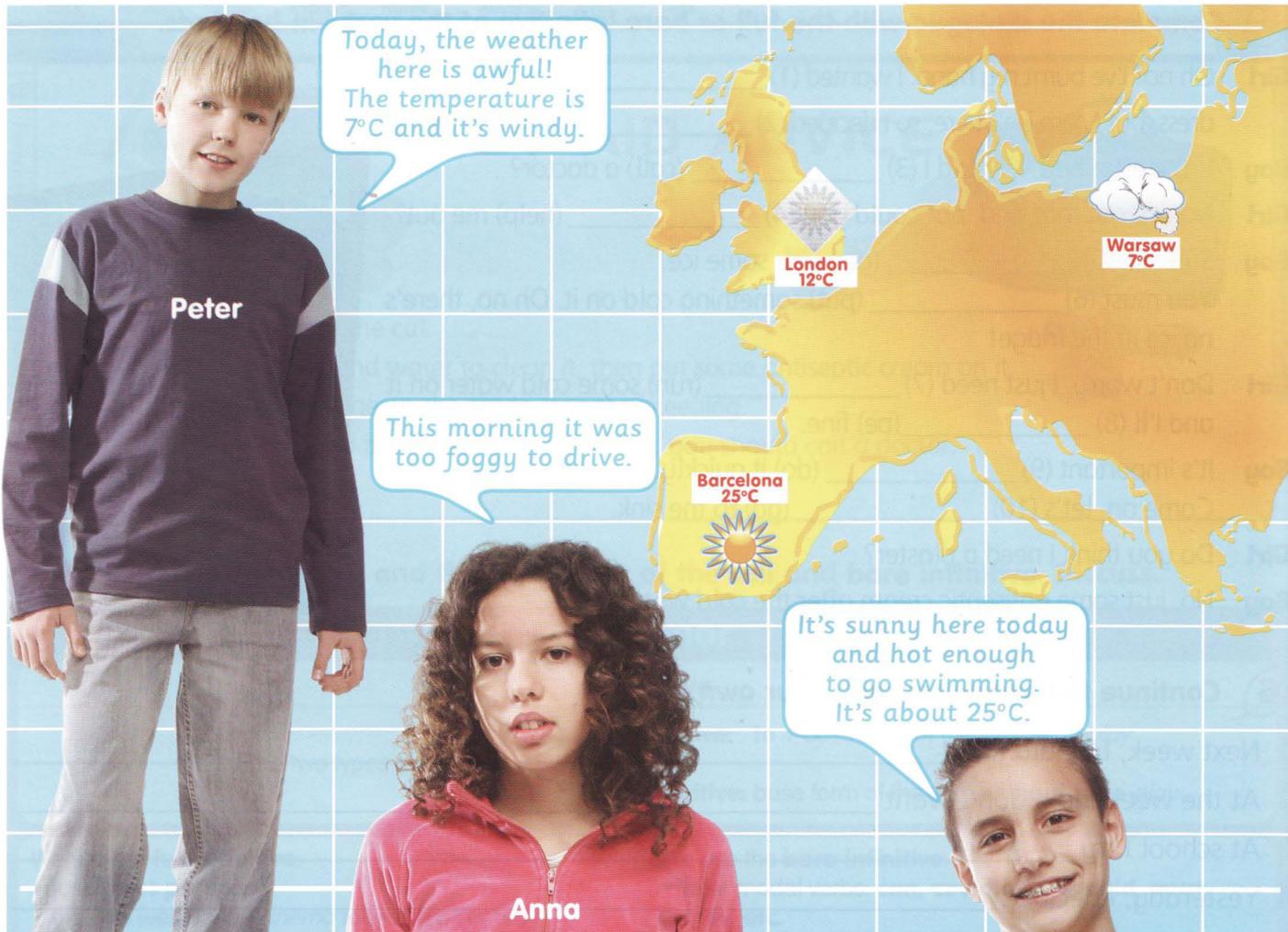
**6 Continue the sentences with your own ideas.**

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

1 Match the phrases with the weather symbols.

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

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



**Peter**

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

**Anna**

This morning it was too foggy to drive.

**Mel**

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

London 12°C

Warsaw 7°C

Barcelona 25°C

- a Peter lives in \_\_\_\_\_
- b Mel lives in \_\_\_\_\_
- c Anna lives in \_\_\_\_\_



## Grammar

## too / enough

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

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

*I don't want to go swimming.*

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

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

*The weather is warm enough today.*

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

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

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

1 It's too hot

2 It isn't warm enough

3 It's too cold

4 It's too foggy

5 It isn't sunny enough

6 It's too windy

a to wear sandals.

b to see anything.

c to use an umbrella.

d to wear a jumper.

e to go sunbathing.

f to go for a walk.

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

**Dylan** So, what are we going to do today?

**Robbie** Let's go sailing.

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

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

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

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

**Dylan** You're right. My garden is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (small), too.

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

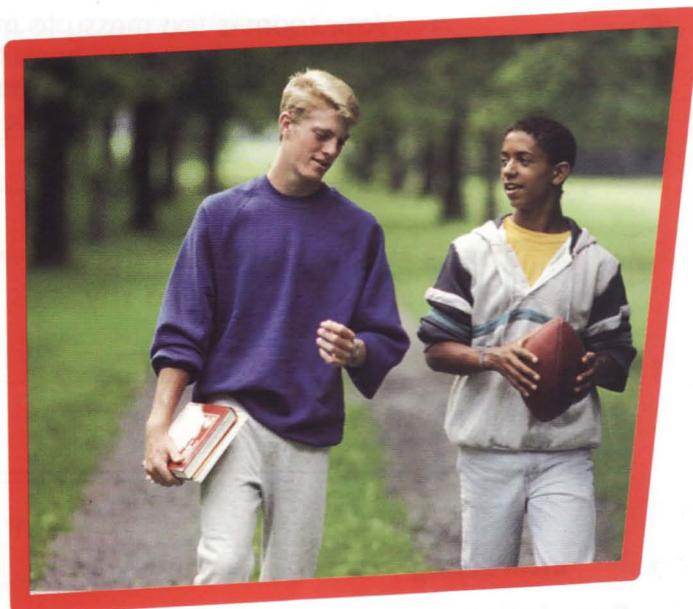
**Dylan** I'll call everyone.

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

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

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

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





**5 Put the words in order to make sentences.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

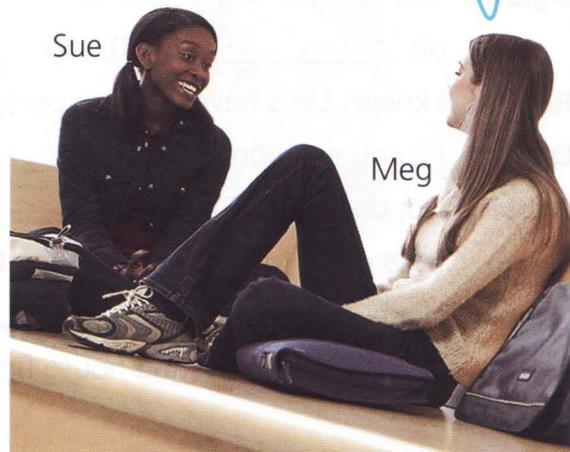
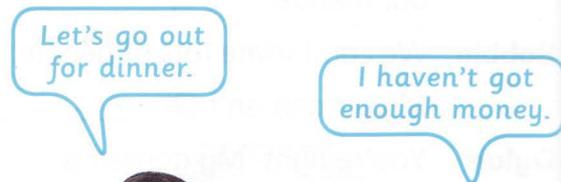
\_\_\_\_\_

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

1 **money cold hot**  
 Sue Let's go out for dinner.  
 Meg \_\_\_\_\_

2 **interesting scary boring long exciting**  
 Sue Let's watch 'Dracula'.  
 Meg \_\_\_\_\_

3 **cold hot sunny cloudy windy**  
 Sue Let's go swimming.  
 Meg \_\_\_\_\_



## 1 Listen, read and match.



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

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

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



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

## Grammar

## -ing form

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

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

## 3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

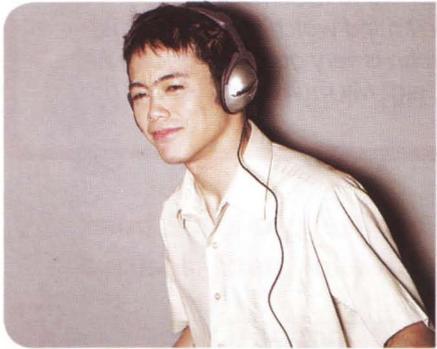
- I can't stand hanging out with Tim.  
I hate hanging out with Tim. (hate)
- I can swim really well.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (good at)
- I walk to school and I haven't got a problem with that.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (don't mind)
- Don't lie to me!  
\_\_\_\_\_ (stop)
- Why don't you ask your parents for advice?  
\_\_\_\_\_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



#### 4 Circle the correct words.

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

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



listen / hip hop



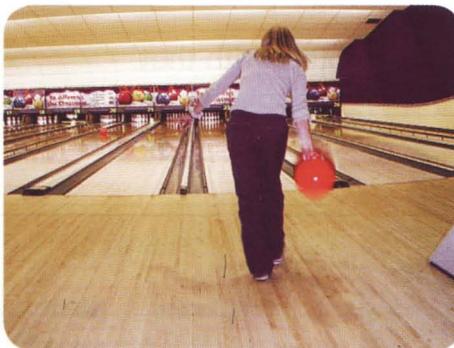
watch / horror films



cook



eat / vegetables



go / bowling



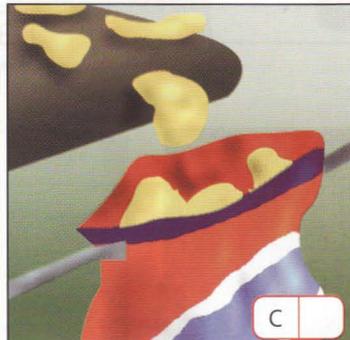
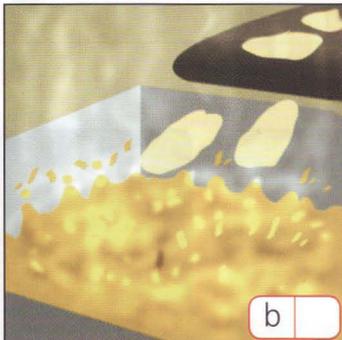
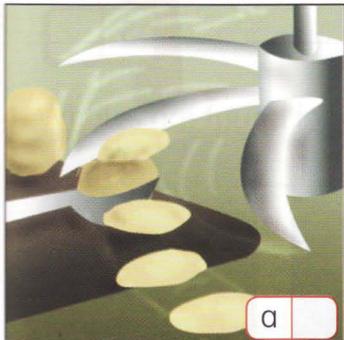
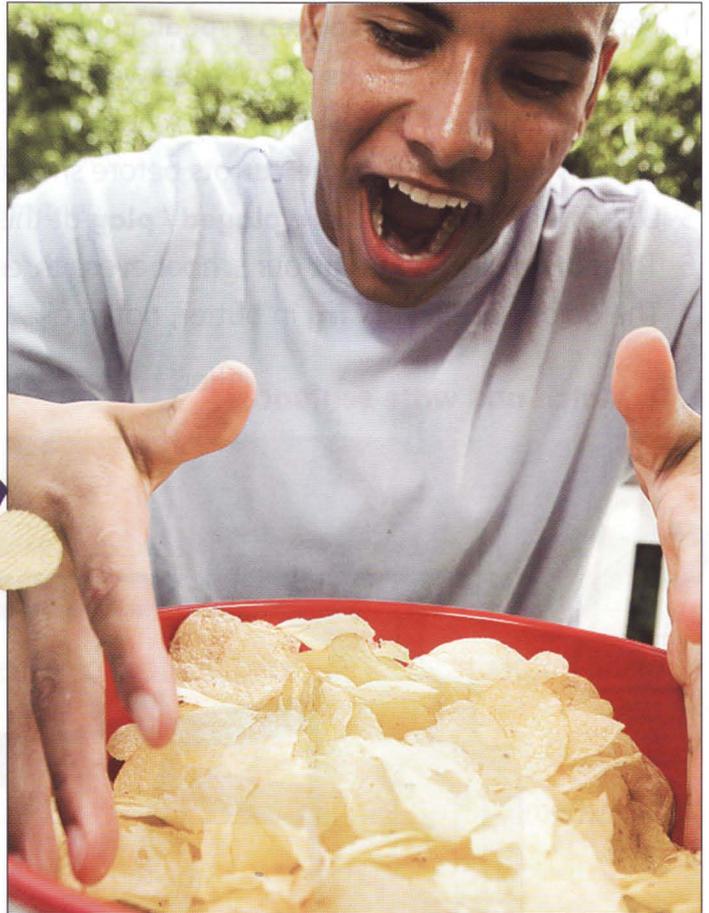
vacuum

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



# Crisps

First, the potatoes are washed and peeled. Second, they are cut into thin slices. Third, they are fried in huge cookers. Fourth, the crisps are packed into bags.



## Grammar

### Passive Voice (Present Simple)

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

#### Formation

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

#### Present Simple Passive

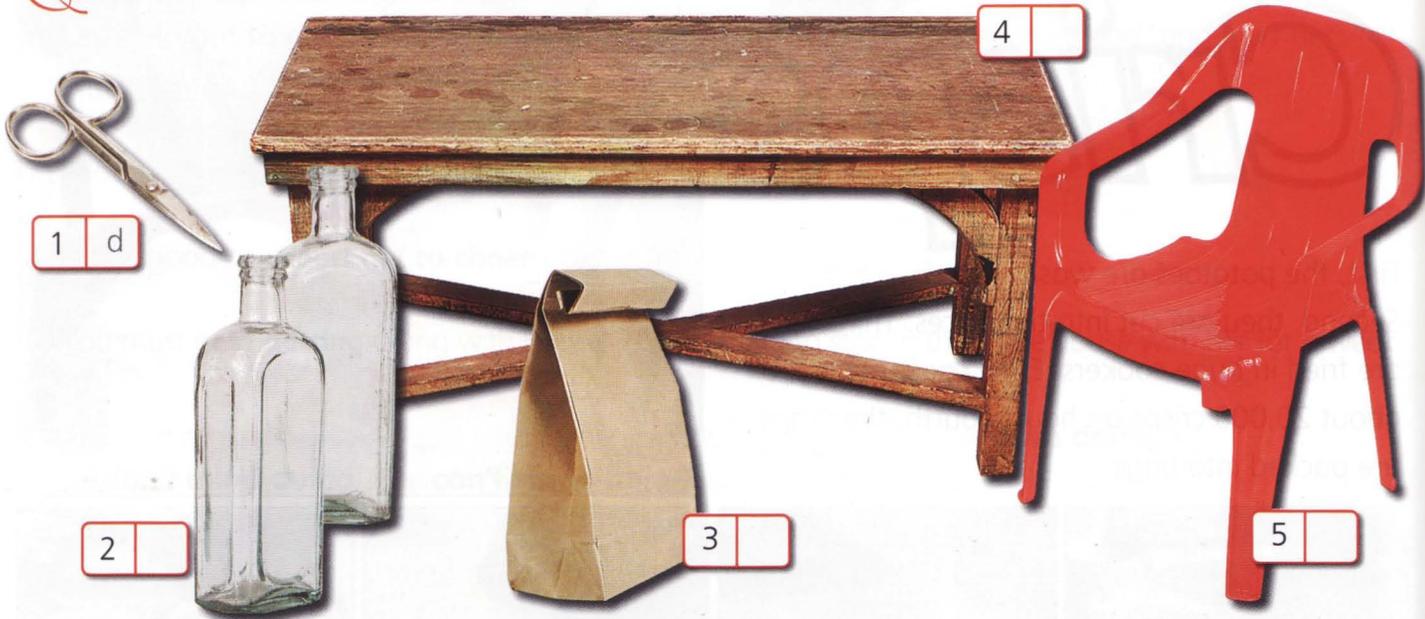
Affirmative		Negative	
I am		I am not	
He/She/It is	called/given.	He/She/It isn't	called/given.
We/You/They are		We/You/They aren't	



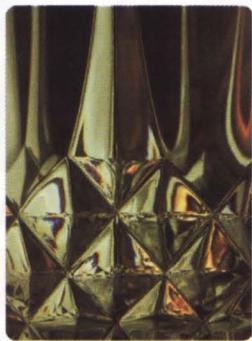
**2 Circle the correct words.**

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

**3 Match and write sentences.**



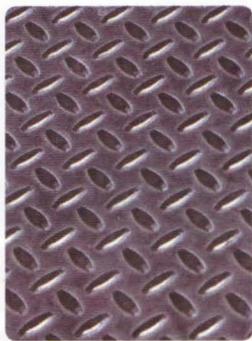
a wood



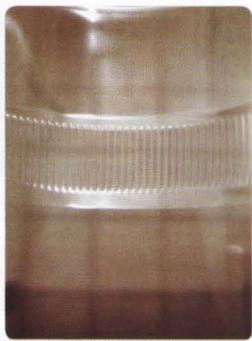
b glass



c paper



d steel



e plastic

- 1 The scissors are made of steel.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_



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

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

#### 5 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

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

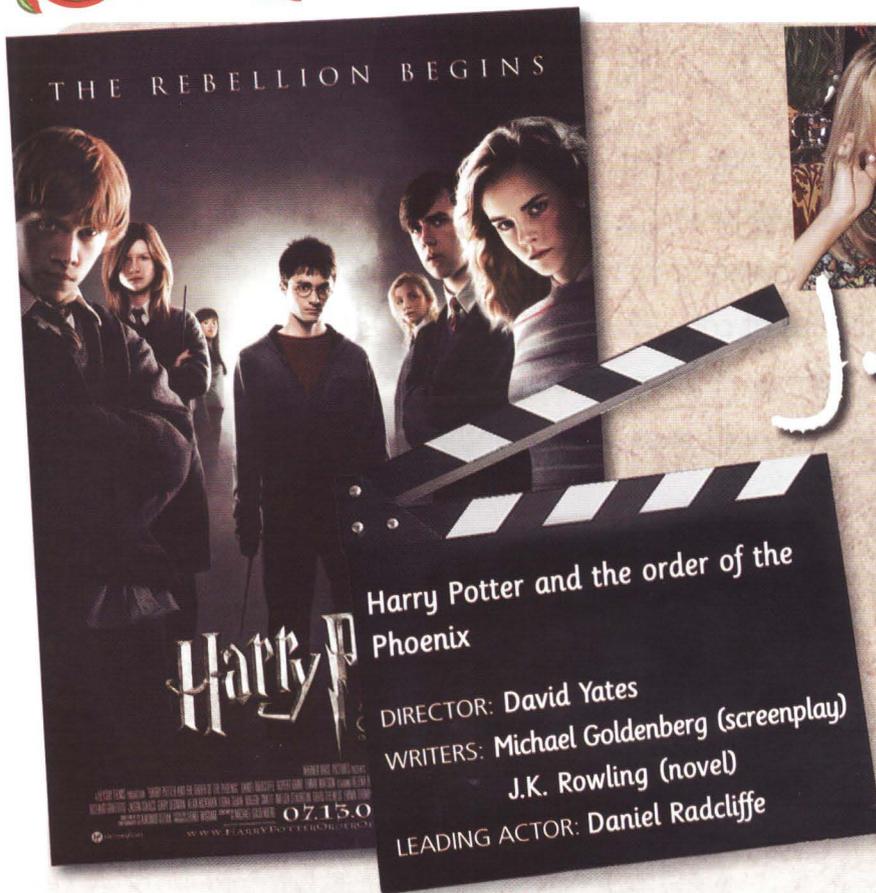
#### 6 Work in pairs. Read the prompts below and try to make true sentences. Discuss, as in the example. Then, check your answers with your teacher.

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

I think Rolls Royce cars  
are made in the USA.

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

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



### MINI BIO: Facts

The author of HARRY POTTER,

# J.K. Rowling

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

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

## Grammar

### Passive Voice (Past Simple)

#### Formation

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

#### Past Simple Passive

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

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

We usually omit the agent:

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

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



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

write    paint    discover    direct    invent    ~~design~~

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

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

## The News

# VISIT THE NEW CINEMA COMPLEX: FILM MAGIC

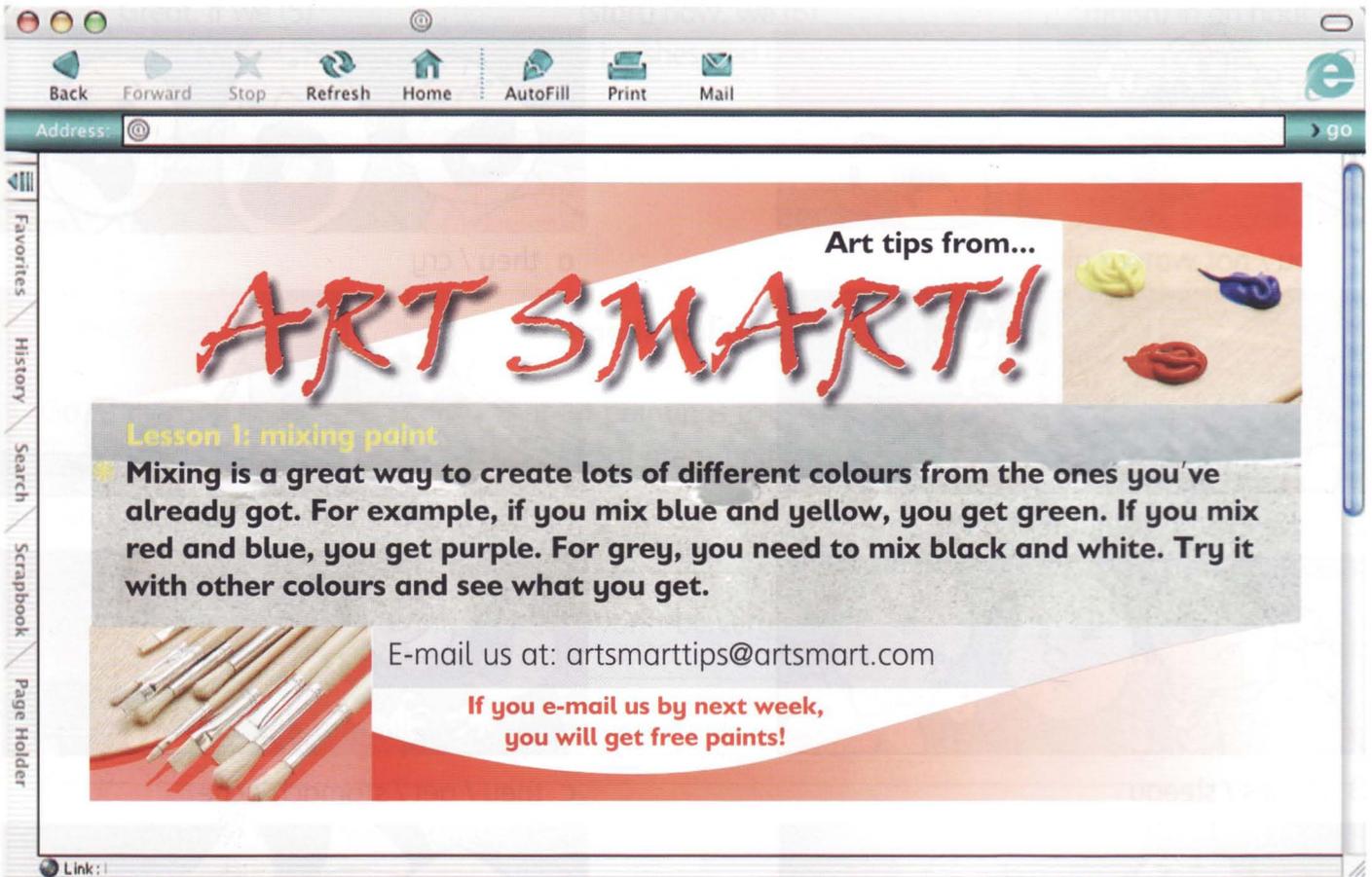
*Film Magic* (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (design) by the famous architect James Norton in 2000, but it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (not build) straight away. The building started in 2006 and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) last month. It's a fantastic modern building with 20 screens.

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



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

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

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home AutoFill Print Mail

Address: @ go

Art tips from...  
**ART SMART!**

**Lesson 1: mixing paint**

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

E-mail us at: [artsmarttips@artsmart.com](mailto:artsmarttips@artsmart.com)

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

Link: |

## Grammar

### Conditional Sentences: Zero, Type 1

#### Zero Conditionals

**Zero Conditionals** express general truths.

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

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

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

#### Conditional Sentences Type 1

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

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	→ Future <b>will</b>

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

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



**2 Match to make Zero Conditionals.**

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

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

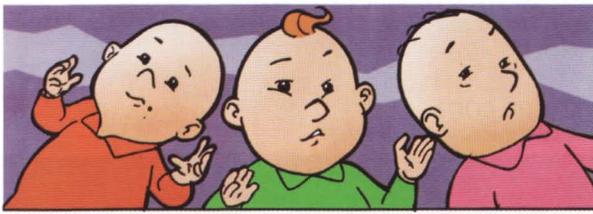
**3 Match the pictures 1-4 with the pictures a-d. Then, use the prompts to write Zero conditionals.**



1 you / not water / plants



2 Dave / use / computer / a lot



3 babies / sleepy



4 children / eat / lots of / sweets



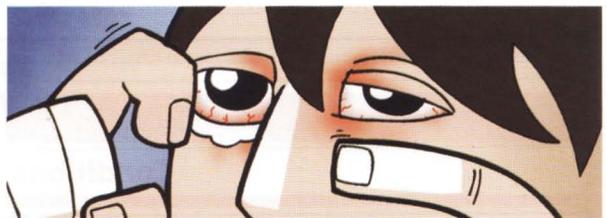
a they / cry



b they / die



c they / get / stomach ache



d eyes / hurt

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_



#### 4 Complete with the Present Simple or the Future Will.

**Dad** Tom! I need some help with the housework.

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

**Dad** What do you need?

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

**Dad** OK. We'll do it together.

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

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

**Tom** OK, OK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 When it's cold, \_\_\_\_\_

2 If I haven't got homework tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_

3 When I go shopping, \_\_\_\_\_

4 If I get bored, \_\_\_\_\_

Spelling Check

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

1 win□y



2 del□ver



3 discove□



4 plast□r



5 □ompose



6 ac□or

7 f□ggy



8 a□gue

This person makes films.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

PHONICS

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



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

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



Great Inventions

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

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





4 Read.

# writing corner

## Writing letters / postcards

- When you're writing to a friend, remember to start with:  
*Dear / Hello / Hi + Your friend's first name*

Then use the following set phrases:

### Beginning:

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

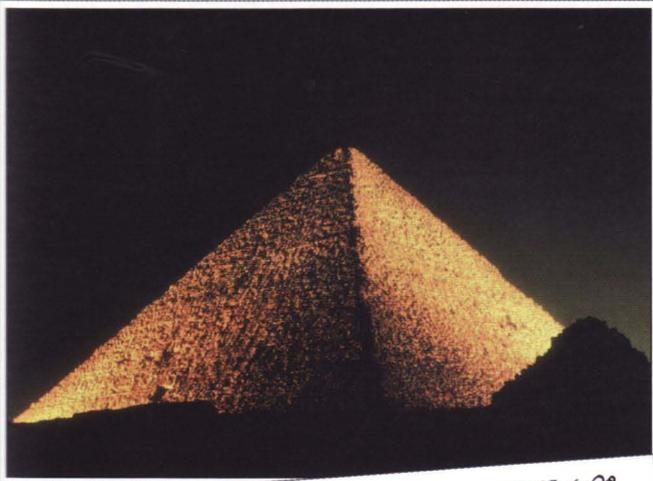
### Ending:

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

- Finish with:

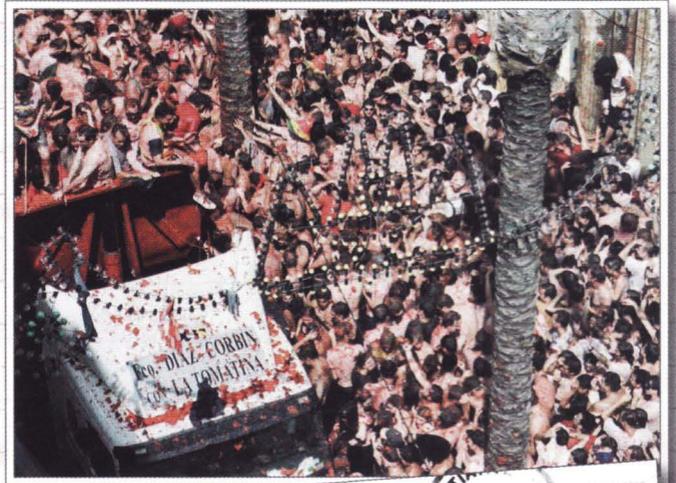
*Love / Yours / Best wishes / Take care + Your first name underneath the expression.*

5 Read and complete.



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

EGYPT 30  
EGYPT 30  
EGYPT 30



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

SPAIN 150  
ESPAÑA 150

**1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

peel	sunny	screenplay	mix
cream	of	cloudy	with

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

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

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

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

- milk / keep / in the fridge  
Milk is kept in the fridge. \_\_\_\_\_
- the Internet / use / a lot of people  
\_\_\_\_\_
- antiseptic cream / put / on cuts  
\_\_\_\_\_
- animated films / watch / children and adults  
\_\_\_\_\_
- chips / fry / in cookers  
\_\_\_\_\_



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



1 Mrs Davidson planted the flowers. \_\_\_\_\_ (plant)  
The flowers were planted by Mrs Davidson. \_\_\_\_\_



2 The firefighter \_\_\_\_\_ (put out)  
The fire \_\_\_\_\_



3 Olivia \_\_\_\_\_ (write)  
The novel \_\_\_\_\_



4 Andrea \_\_\_\_\_ (make)  
The painting \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Task-based activity

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



Rome

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



London

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

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

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

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

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

**Example**

This is water that falls from the sky.

\_\_\_\_\_ rain \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Look and read. Write yes or no.



**Example**

The weather is cloudy. \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

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





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



## Gary's trip to New York

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

### Example

Gary went to New York with \_\_\_\_\_ his parents \_\_\_\_\_.

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



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

## How it works: Making a film

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

### Example

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

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

Dear Ursula,

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

Bye for now,

Jennifer

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



festival

stall

fireworks

costume

parade

bonfire



2 Listen and read.



Tonight is bonfire night...

Could I go to the bonfire at school?

Yes, you can go with your brother, Brett.

Take an umbrella. It may rain tonight.

Yes, dad!

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

Yes, dad! Let's go Brett!



### Grammar

#### Can - Could - May - Might

- We use **Can I...?**, **Could I...?**, **May I...?** to offer help.  
A: *Could I help you?*  
B: *Yes, please. I'd like a digital camera.*
- We use **Can I...?**, **Could I...?**, **May I...?** to ask for permission.  
e.g. *Can I go to John's party?*
- We use **can / may** to give or refuse permission.  
e.g. *Yes, you can/may. No, you can't /may not.*

- We use **Can I/you...?**, **Could I/you...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour.  
e.g. *Can I have some more cake?*  
*Could you help me with my Maths homework?*
- We use **may, might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future.  
e.g. *Sue may/might/could be at home now. Call her.*



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

4 Match.

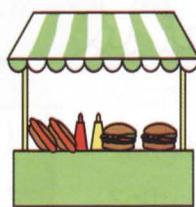
- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I can't stand watching horror films.         | a May I do something to help you? |
| 2 You look very tired.                         | b I might be a bit late.          |
| 3 Let's not leave the festival.         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

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

- You and your classmates want to have a stall selling cakes at the school fair. What do you ask your teacher?  
May we have a stall selling cakes at the school fair?
- You're on the bus, you're cold and you want the person next to you to close the window. What do you say to him?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You want to borrow a friend's costume for the parade. What do you say to him?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You want the DJ at a party to play your favourite song. What do you ask her?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You'd like a friend to take a photo of you by the bonfire. What do you ask him?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You need to find some information for a project and your mother is on the Internet. What do you ask her?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

~~eat~~      drink      watch      buy      take photos



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

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

## Verbs with two objects

1 Look at the picture in activity 2 and find:

a pair of sunglasses

a bracelet

a belt

a ring

a pair of earrings

a cap

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

1 These are the twins.

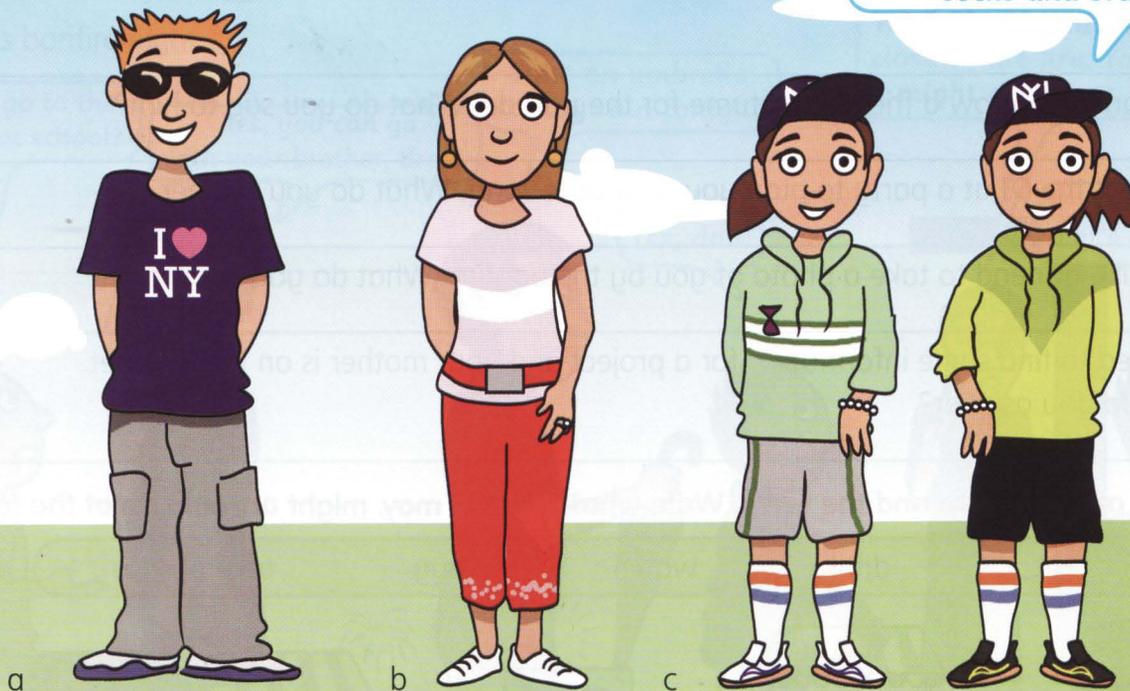
2

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

3

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

Fay brought us baseball caps, socks and bracelets!



a

b

c

### Grammar

#### Verbs with two objects

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

• The most common word order is:

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



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



John



Isabel



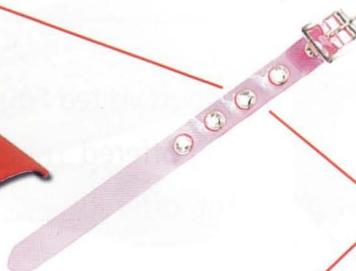
Cliff



Donna



Gary



Liz



Jim



Rick



Fiona



Tina

1 John lent Jim a cap.

2

3

4

5

4 Look and write sentences, as in the example.



1 Victor was thirsty.

Sally brought Victor a glass of water. \_\_\_\_\_ (water)

Sally brought him a glass of water. \_\_\_\_\_

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

She is sending her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (postcard)

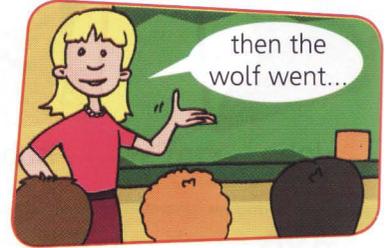
She is sending \_\_\_\_\_





3 Ben is an artist.  
 He is showing Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (painting)  
 He is showing \_\_\_\_\_

4 The students are bored.  
 The teacher is telling the students \_\_\_\_\_ (story)  
 The teacher is telling \_\_\_\_\_



5 Tanya visited Fay yesterday.  
 Fay offered Tanya \_\_\_\_\_ (milkshake)  
 Fay offered \_\_\_\_\_

6 It's Mike's birthday today.  
 Mrs Roberts made Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (cake)  
 Mrs Roberts made \_\_\_\_\_



**5 Put the words in order and write sentences.**

- 1 an / sent / e-mail / Tony / me  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Ann / us / secret / a / told  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 her sister / bought / Lucy / a pair of earrings  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 showed / Brenda / I / coin collection / my  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 the poor man / money / we / gave / some  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

My best friend gave me a CD.

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

## Reported Speech (commands - requests)

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



a keyboard

d mouse pad

b screen

e speakers

c mouse

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

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



a  He told me not to download music.

b  He told me to turn off the speakers.

c  He told me not to play with my mouse.

### Grammar

#### Reported Speech (commands-requests)

We use **Reported Speech** when we report the meaning of what somebody said but not with the exact words. We use **tell** when we report commands and **ask** when we report requests.

##### Commands

##### Affirmative:

'Sit down,' the teacher said.  
The teacher told me **to sit** down.

##### Negative:

'Don't play with the keyboard,' the teacher said.  
The teacher told me **not to play** with the keyboard.

##### Requests

##### Affirmative:

'Please, open the door,' Robert said.  
Robert asked me **to open** the door.

##### Negative:

'Please, don't be late,' Kate said.  
Kate asked me **not to be** late.



3 Look, read and report what the people said.



He told me to \_\_\_\_\_

He told me not to \_\_\_\_\_



She told me \_\_\_\_\_



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



1 They asked me \_\_\_\_\_

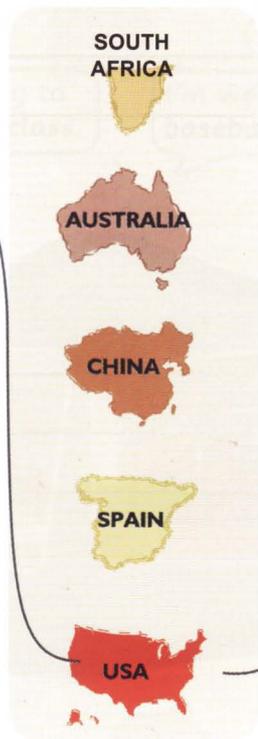
2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

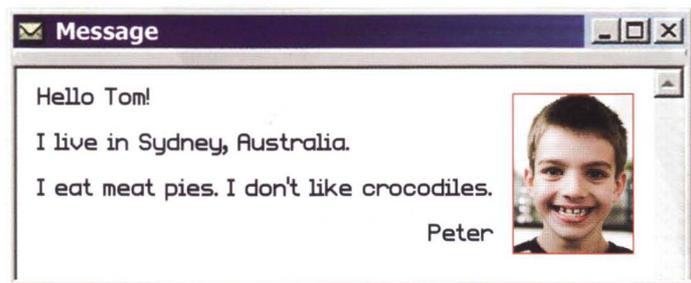
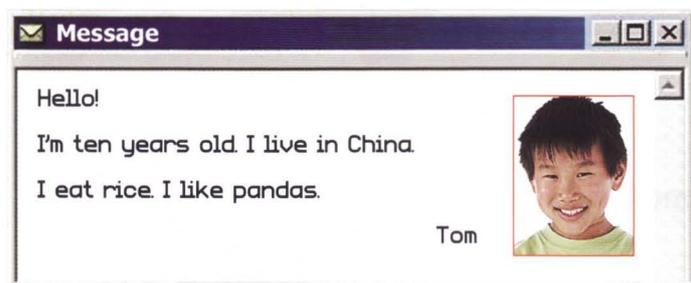
4 \_\_\_\_\_

## Reported Speech (statements 1)

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



2 Listen, read and match.



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

### Grammar

#### Reported Speech (Statements)

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

**Direct Speech**  
**Present Simple**

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

**Reported Speech**

→ **Past Simple**

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

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



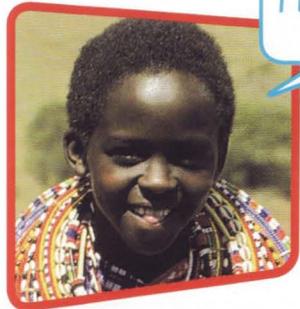
**3** Read and write.



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



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



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

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

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

I come from \_\_\_\_\_

I like \_\_\_\_\_

I eat \_\_\_\_\_

I don't like \_\_\_\_\_

I come from Korea.



**5** Write about your partner.

He / She said \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Reported Speech (statements 2)

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

1

I'm going **surfing**.

2

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

3

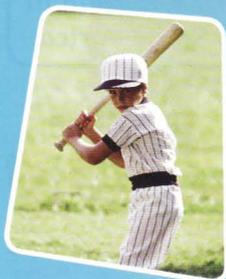
I'm watching a **baseball game**.

4

We are watching a **bull fight**.

5

We're going on **safari**!



SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

SOUTH KOREA

SPAIN

USA

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

1 He said he was going surfing.

2 He

3 She

4 They

5 They

### Grammar

#### Reported Speech (Statements)

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

**Direct Speech**

**Present Progressive**

Sue said, 'I'm going surfing.'

→

**Reported Speech**

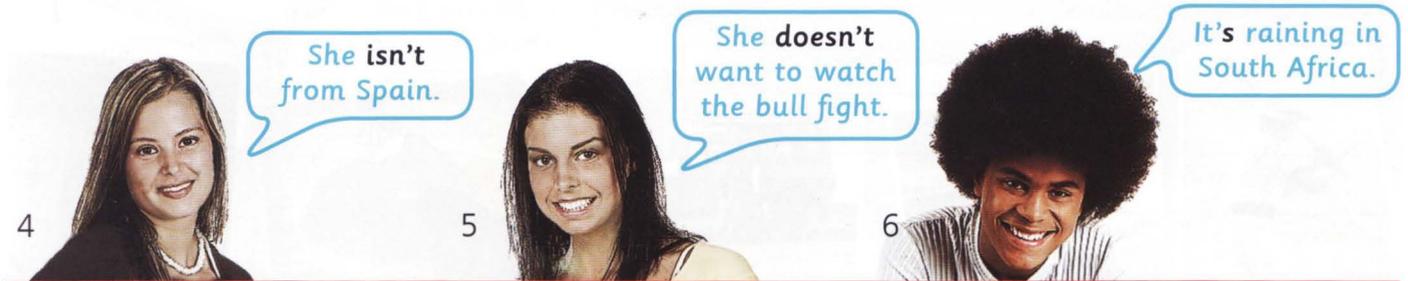
**Past Progressive**

Sue said (that) she was going surfing.

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



**3 Report the sentences.**



- 1 He said \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He said \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Write what the people are saying.**

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

1

2

3

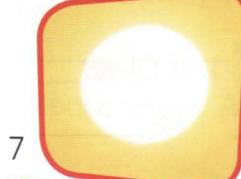
4

5

## Conditional Sentences Type 2

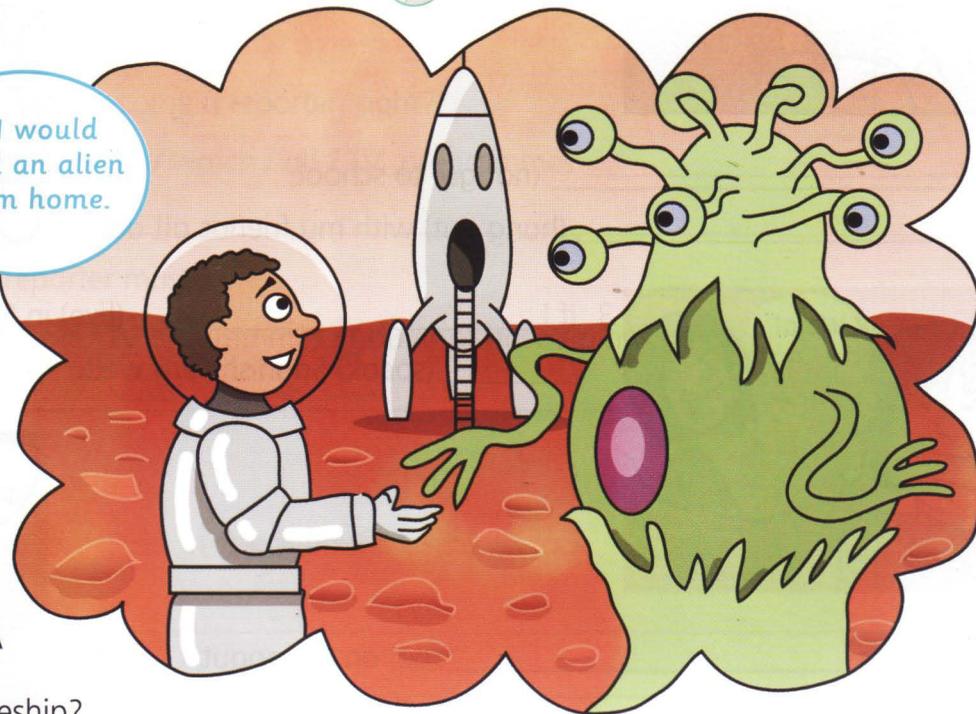
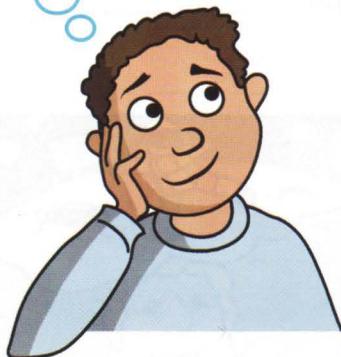
1 Match the words below with the items in the pictures. Write the correct number next to the words. Then listen and check your answers. 

astronaut  1 planet  alien  stars  sun  moon  spaceship  planetarium



2 Listen and read. Then, answer the questions. 

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



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

### Grammar

#### Conditional Sentences Type 2

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

if-clause	main clause
If + Past Simple	would + bare infinitive
If she had money, she would buy a house with a swimming pool.	

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

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



**3 Match.**

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

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

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



1 If Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ (win) 100,000 dollars, he \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a yacht.



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



3 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Spain, I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish very well.



4 If William \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an astronaut, he \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the moon.



5 If the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (have) tickets, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the concert.



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



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

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

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

---

**Wendy** The planetarium? Why?

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

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

---

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

You can go to the planetarium next weekend.

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

**Mum** No way!

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

If / I / have / TV / room / I / watch / all / TV programmes \_\_\_\_\_

---

That's what a reporter must do.

**Mum** If / you / watch / all / TV programmes / you / not have / time / study \_\_\_\_\_

---

\_\_\_\_\_ So, you wouldn't become a reporter!

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

1 If I met my favourite actor, \_\_\_\_\_

2 If I didn't live in this country, \_\_\_\_\_

3 If I were an astronaut, \_\_\_\_\_

4 If I was a famous pop star, \_\_\_\_\_

5 If my best friend lied to me, \_\_\_\_\_

6 If I saw a spider in my bed, \_\_\_\_\_

7 If I won lots of money, \_\_\_\_\_

8 If I had a spaceship, \_\_\_\_\_

## 7 Take turns and say sentences from activity 6.

Spelling Check

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



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

PHONICS

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



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

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



The alien

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

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

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





4 Read.

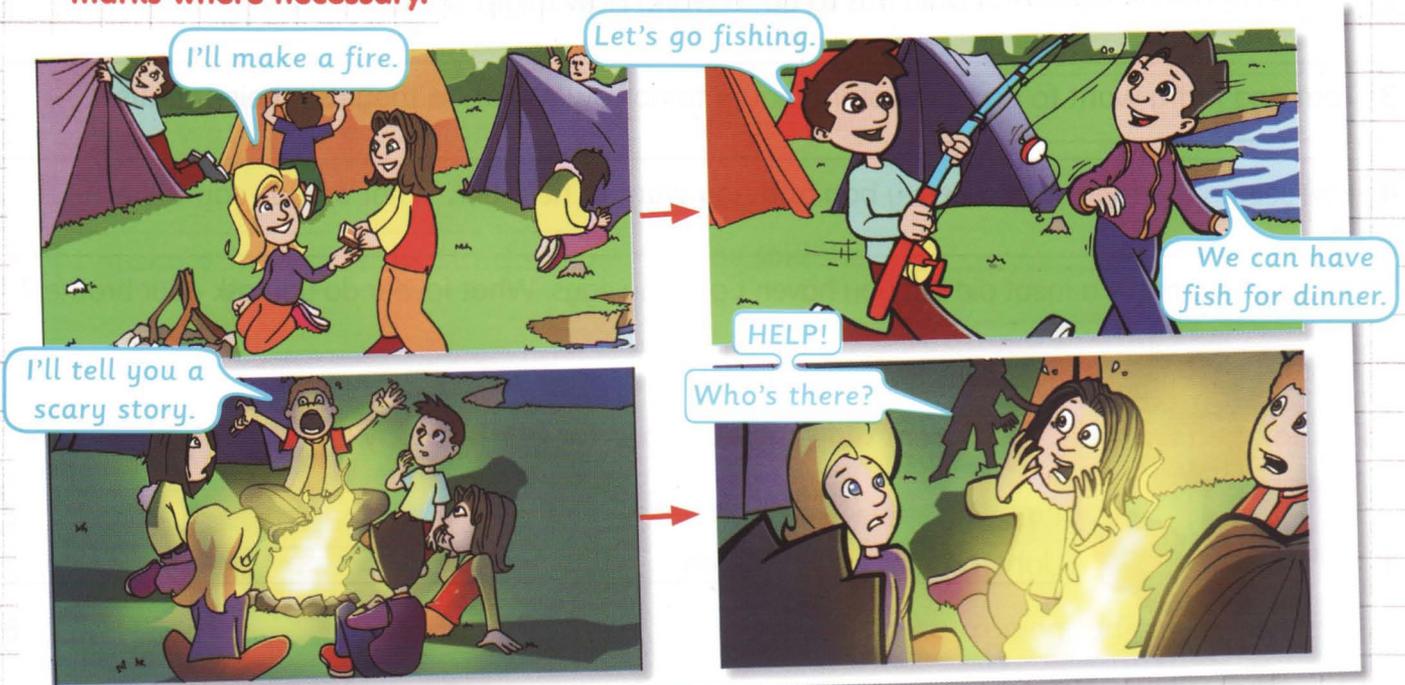
# writing corner

## Quotation marks

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

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

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

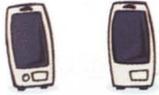


Last weekend my classmates and I went on a camping trip. The weather was great and we had lots of fun. When we arrived, we all had something to do. (1) 'I'll make a fire,' \_\_\_\_\_ said Carol. Sandy gave her the matches and they tried to make a fire together. Mike had his fishing rod with him. (2)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

### 1 Read, look and circle.



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

He may / might / could be an astronaut

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

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

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

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

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



John bought her a red belt.



Mary



Helen



Jim



4 Read and report what the people said.

Turn off the speakers.

1 She told me to turn off the speakers.

Don't touch the screen.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Don't eat on the keyboard.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Download a song.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

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

1 I go to a karate class on Mondays.

He said he \_\_\_\_\_

2 We're watching a bullfight.

He said they \_\_\_\_\_

3 I make a meat pie on Sundays.

She said she \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

They said they liked burgers.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

She said she was going on safari.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

They said they were going surfing.

6 Task-based activity

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

buy / house

travel / countries

give / money / family / friends

buy clothes / CDs / computer games etc.

give / money / poor people



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

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

1 Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 

Mary Paul Fay Tom Suzy William Tim



2 Listen and write. There is one example. 



# Planetarium

Expensive? Free for \_\_\_\_\_ students

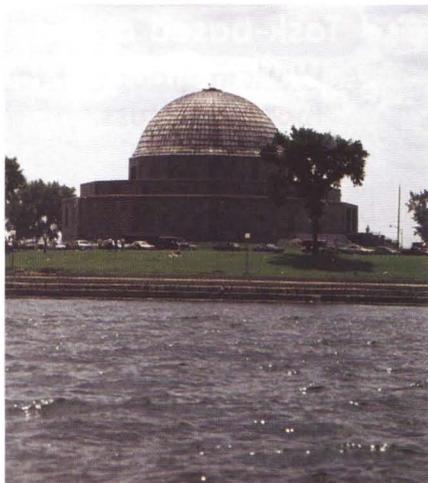
1 Where is it? next to Tim's \_\_\_\_\_ school

2 Saw? the stars, \_\_\_\_\_ and the moon

3 Open which days? From \_\_\_\_\_ to Sunday.

4 Times: Opens \_\_\_\_\_ Closes 9 p.m.

5 Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_





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



Kate



Helen



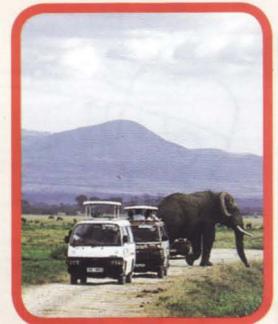
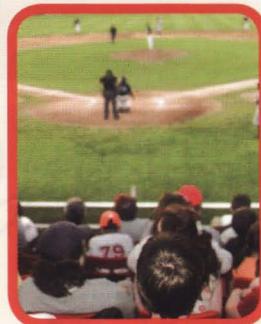
George



Catherine



Paul and John



Fay



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

Example Where did Sam go?



1 What did he do there?



2 What did he buy?



3 What did his mother buy?



4 What animal was there?

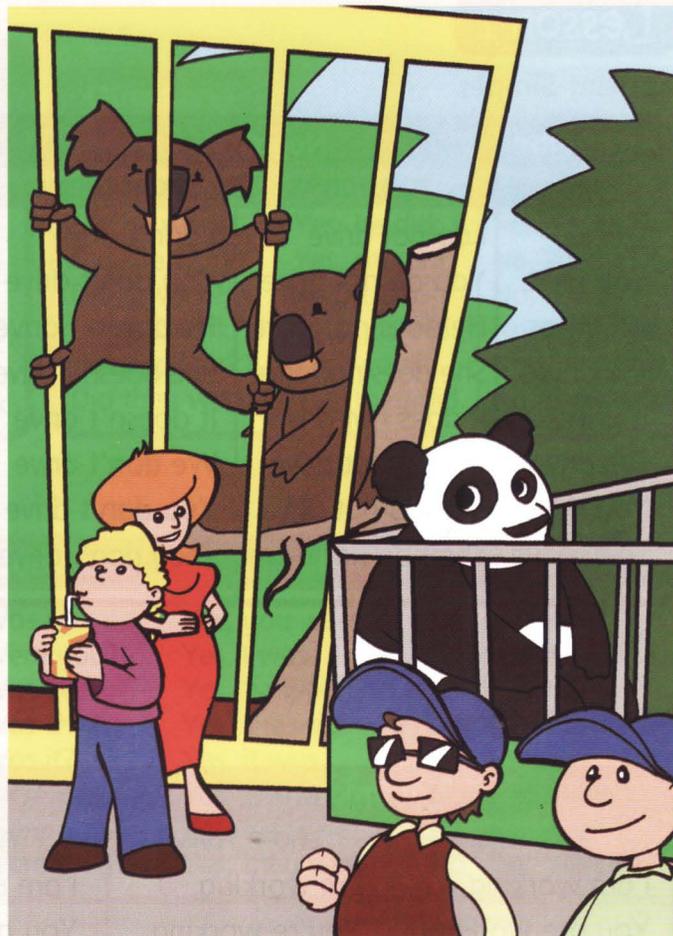
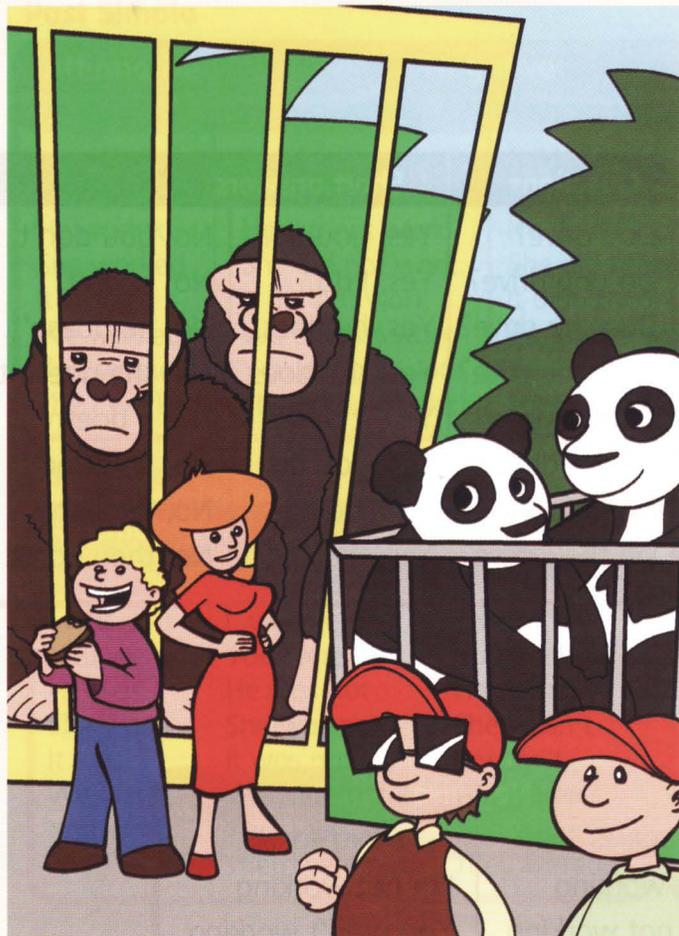


5 Listen and colour and draw and write. There is one example. 





6 Look and say the differences.



7 Look and tell the story.





# Grammar Reference

## Lesson 1

### Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I drive	I do not drive	I don't drive
You drive	You do not drive	You don't drive
He drives	He does not drive	He doesn't drive
She drives	She does not drive	She doesn't drive
It drives	It does not drive	It doesn't drive
We drive	We do not drive	We don't drive
You drive	You do not drive	You don't drive
They drive	They do not drive	They don't drive

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

### Present Progressive

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

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



## Lesson 2

### Past Simple

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

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

### Past Simple of 'be'

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

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

### Past Progressive

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

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

# Grammar Reference

## Lesson 3

### Future 'will'

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I will play	I'll play	I will not play	I won't play
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play
He will play	He'll play	He will not play	He won't play
She will play	She'll play	She will not play	She won't play
It will play	It'll play	It will not play	It won't play
We will play	We'll play	We will not play	We won't play
You will play	You'll play	You will not play	You won't play
They will play	They'll play	They will not play	They won't play

Questions	Short answers	
Will I play?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will you play?	Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Will he play?	Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Will she play?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Will it play?	Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Will we play?	Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Will you play?	Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Will they play?	Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

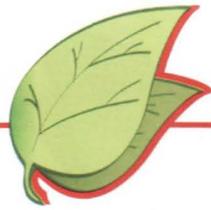
## Lesson 4

### Future 'going to'

Affirmative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am going to work	I'm going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work
He is going to work	He's going to work
She is going to work	She's going to work
It is going to work	It's going to work
We are going to work	We're going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work
They are going to work	They're going to work

Negative
FULL FORMS
I am not going to work
You are not going to work
He is not going to work
She is not going to work
It is not going to work
We are not going to work
You are not going to work
They are not going to work

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



Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hang	hung	hung
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



## Word list

### Lesson 1

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

### Lesson 2

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

### Lesson 3

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

### Lesson 4

take off  
land  
serve  
board  
flight attendant  
passenger

### Lesson 5

from...to  
towards  
through  
over  
up / down  
past  
into / out of  
go straight on  
turn left / right  
on your..  
at...

How do I get to... ?

wall  
alien  
spaceship

### Lesson 6

shy  
polite  
rude

lazy  
active  
outgoing

### Lesson 9

almost  
hit  
journey  
worry  
look forward to  
popular

### Lesson 10

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

### Lesson 11

second  
minute  
hour  
day  
week  
month  
year  
decade  
century

### Lesson 12

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

### Lesson 13

security guard  
police officer  
post office  
put out  
fight  
firefighter  
uniform

### Lesson 14

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

### Lesson 15

bald  
moustache  
beard  
glasses  
braces  
chubby  
thin



fair hair  
dark hair

### Lesson 19

sprain  
cut  
burn  
bandage  
antiseptic cream  
plaster  
cotton wool  
ice

### Lesson 20

cloudy  
foggy  
windy  
sunny  
raining  
snowing

### Lesson 21

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

### Lesson 22

peel, fry  
pack

wood  
glass  
steel  
plastic

### Lesson 23

director  
writer  
actor  
was born  
direct  
invent  
design  
discover  
screenplay  
novel

### Lesson 24

mix  
paint  
brush

### Lesson 27

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

turn into  
audition  
fashion designer  
compose  
premiere

### Lesson 28

bonfire  
stall  
fireworks  
festival  
parade  
costume

### Lesson 29

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

### Lesson 30

keyboard  
speakers  
screen

mouse  
mouse pad  
download

### Lesson 31

eagle  
gorilla  
koala  
panda  
bull  
meat pie  
hamburger  
rice

### Lesson 32

go surfing  
bull fight  
go on safari  
baseball game

### Lesson 33

astronaut  
spaceship  
planet  
alien  
stars  
sun  
moon  
explore  
planetarium

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H.Q. Mitchell

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