

Set Sail! 4

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Vocabulary & Grammar Practice



Express Publishing

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Vocabulary

A. Fill in the correct number.

1 eleven + eight = **nineteen**

2 nine + six =

3 ten + = seventeen

4 twelve - seven =

5 five + = ten

6 twenty - two =

B. Fill in the missing letters. Then, read and match.



1 w h i t e

2 b _ o _ n

3 _ _ nk

4 _ la _ k

5 g _ _ e _

6 _ e _ _ o _

7 r _ _

8 _ lu _



C. Look, read and put a tick (✓) or a cross (X).

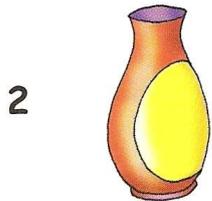


It's a bed.

5



It's a duck.

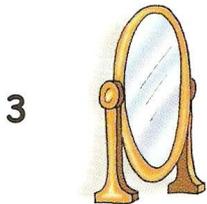


It's a chair.

6



It's a ruler.

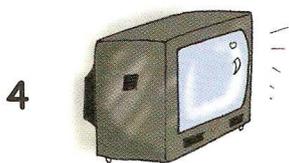


It's a mirror.

7



It's a T-shirt.



It's a computer.

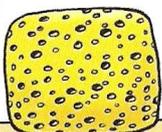
8



It's a kangaroo.

Useful Phrases (Greetings - Introductions)

- We say "Hello" or "Hi" when we greet someone.
- When we want to introduce ourselves, we say "Hello, I'm..." or "Hello/Hi. My name's..."
- When we want to learn someone's name, we ask "What's your name?"
- We say "Nice to meet you" to someone who introduces themselves to us.
- When we want to know someone's phone number, we ask "What's your phone number?"



STARTER UNIT

D. Read and match.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 Hello! | | a Nice to meet you! |
| 2 What's your phone number? | | b My name's Maya. |
| 3 I'm Lulu and this is Larry. | → | c Hi! |
| 4 What's your name? | | d 5283647 |

- 1 c 2 3 4

Grammar

The verb 'to be' - Present Tense (am - is - are)

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't	Are you?
he is	he's	he is not	he isn't	Is he?
she is	she's	she is not	she isn't	Is she?
it is	it's	it is not	it isn't	Is it?
we are	we're	we are not	we aren't	Are we?
you are	you're	you are not	you aren't	Are you?
they are	they're	they are not	they aren't	Are they?

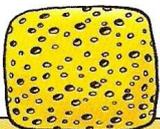
We usually use short forms when we speak.
e.g. **I'm** Sue.

Short Answers

Are you a doctor? < Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Are they friends? < Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Is he/she/it from England? < Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.



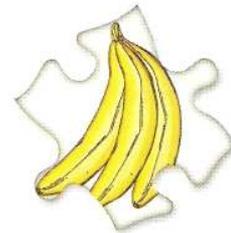
E. Read and correct.

- 1 She **are** ten years old. is
- 2 Where **is** Tom and Chris?
- 3 My school bag **aren't** blue.
- 4 What **are** your name?
- 5 I **is** Peter.
- 6 **Are** he your brother?

F. Look, ask and answer. Then, write.



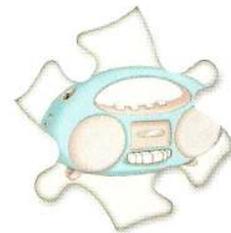
- 1 A: **Is it** an umbrella?
- B: **Yes, it is.**



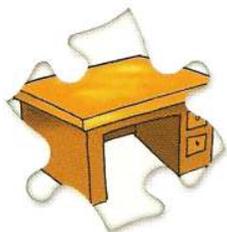
- 4 A: oranges?
- B:



- 2 A: **Are they** shoes?
- B: **No, they aren't.**



- 5 A: a radio?
- B:



- 3 A: a desk?
- B:



- 6 A: a shirt?
- B:

UNIT 1

One Big Happy Family!

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the missing letters.



1 c l o c k



2 g _ _ ta _



3 k _ _



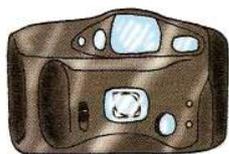
4 _ l _ _ e _



5 r _ _ _ e _ _ la _ _ s



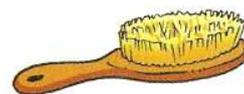
6 h _ _ _ et



7 _ _ me _ _



8 w _ _ _ h



9 _ a _ rb _ _ _ h

B. Write the numbers.

1 30 **thirty**

4 100

2 60

5 25

3 76

6 88



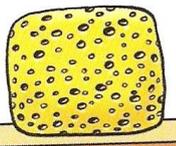
Grammar

The verb 'have got'

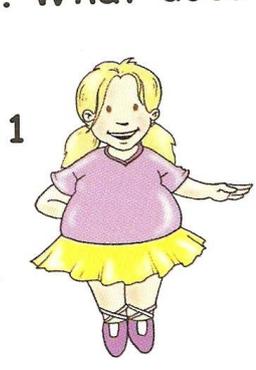
Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I have got you have got he has got she has got it has got we have got you have got they have got	I've got you've got he's got she's got it's got we've got you've got they've got	I have not got you have not got he has not got she has not got it has not got we have not got you have not got they have not got	I haven't got you haven't got he hasn't got she hasn't got it hasn't got we haven't got you haven't got they haven't got	Have I got? Have you got? Has he got? Has she got? Has it got? Have we got? Have you got? Have they got?

Short Answers

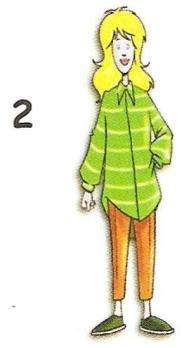
- Have you got brown eyes? < Yes, I/we have.
No, I/we haven't.
- Has he/she/it got brown eyes? < Yes, he/she/it has.
No, he/she/it hasn't.
- Have they got brown eyes? < Yes, they have.
No, they haven't.



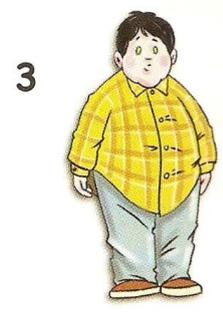
C. What does he/she look like? Ask and answer.



- short, fat
- fair hair, brown eyes



- tall, slim
- fair hair, blue eyes



- short, fat
- dark hair, green eyes

1 A: What does she look like?

B: She's short and fat. She's got fair hair and brown eyes.

D. Read and write: **have (got)**, **has (got)**, **hasn't** or **haven't**.

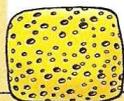
- 1 Alex **has got** a nice new house.
- 2 you a pet? Yes, I a dog.
- 3 His dad a big car.
- 4 They got any homework today.
- 5 she fair hair? No, she
- 6 Lary and Lulu a baby sister.
- 7 The pupils new books.
- 8 they new roller blades? Yes, they
- 9 Madonna is my favourite singer. I all of her CDs.
- 10 your dog a long tail? No, he

Possessive adjectives

my	our
your	your
his	their
her	
its	

Possessive adjectives are always followed by a noun.

e.g. This is **my** sister.
Her name is Lulu.



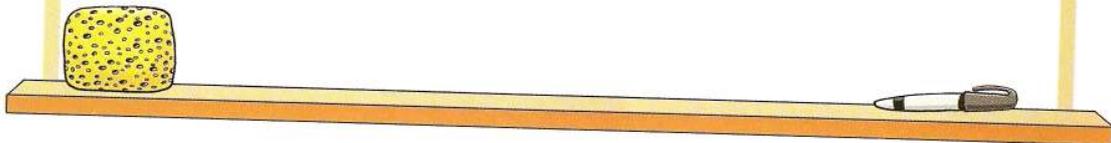
E. Fill in the correct possessive adjectives.

- 1 This is John with **his** brother.
- 2 Mary's father is a doctor. name is Tom.
- 3 Open books please and do the exercise.
- 4 I've got a friend from Australia. name is Rose.
- 5 The dog is hungry. Please put some food on plate.
- 6 My cousins live in London. house is very big.

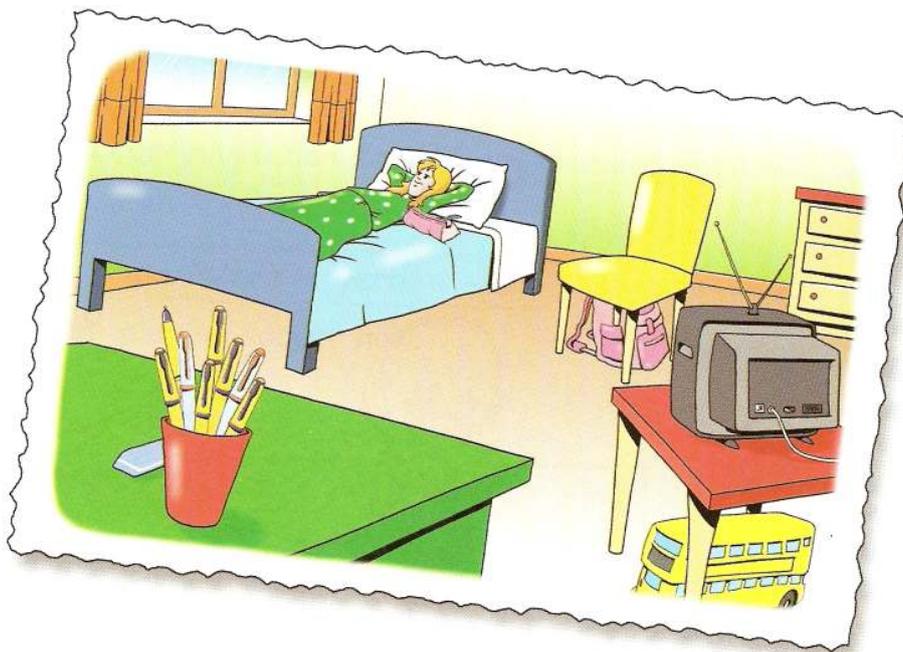
Prepositions of place

in	behind
on	next to
under	

e.g. Where's dad? He's **in** the living room.
Where's the book? It's **on** the desk.



F. Look, read and **circle**.



- 1 The TV is **on**/in the table.
- 2 The pencil case is **behind**/next to the girl.
- 3 The girl is **on**/under the bed.
- 4 The schoolbag is **under**/on the chair.
- 5 The rubber is **on**/behind the glass.
- 6 The bus is **behind**/under the table.
- 7 The pens are **in**/behind the glass.

Vocabulary

A. Look, read and **circle**.

1



- **ski**
- skate

2



- hit
- sail

3



- surf
- buy

4



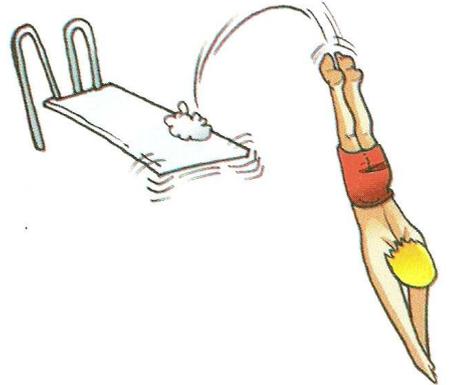
- kick
- hit

5



- swim
- skip

6



- cry
- dive

Grammar

Present Continuous

be + verb + -ing

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am playing	I'm playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing	Am I playing?
you are playing	you're playing	you are not playing	you aren't playing	Are you playing?
he is playing	he's playing	he is not playing	he isn't playing	Is he playing?
she is playing	she's playing	she is not playing	she isn't playing	Is she playing?
it is playing	it's playing	it is not playing	it isn't playing	Is it playing?
we are playing	we're playing	we are not playing	we aren't playing	Are we playing?
you are playing	you're playing	you are not playing	you aren't playing	Are you playing?
they are playing	they're playing	they are not playing	they aren't playing	Are they playing?

- We use Present Continuous for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking. We usually use the Present Continuous with time expressions such as; **now, today, etc.**

e.g. **Tom is carrying** a box **now**. / **I am cleaning** my house **today**.

Affirmative

subject + am/is/are + verb + -ing

e.g. **I am playing** soccer now. **He is eating** popcorn.

Negative

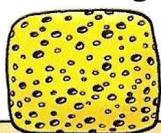
subject + am/is/are + not + verb + -ing

e.g. **She is not working** now.

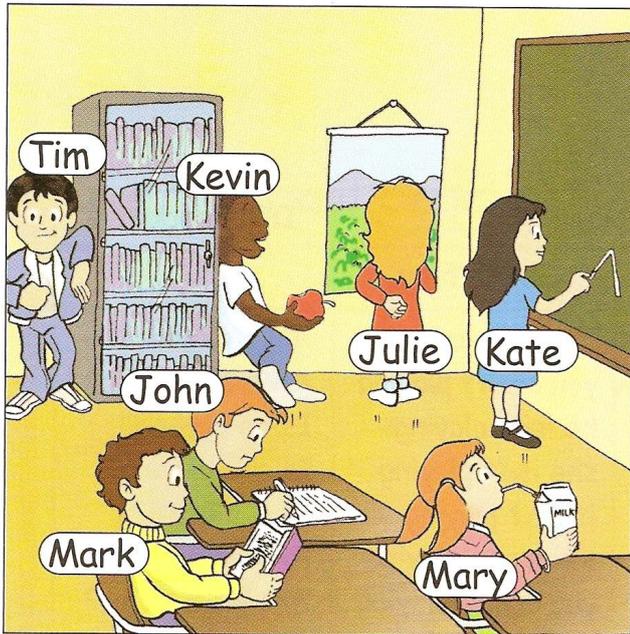
Interrogative

Am/Is/Are + subject + verb + -ing

e.g. **Are you watching** TV? **Is he riding** his bike?



B. Look and write.



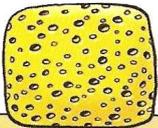
Look at the children in the classroom. They
 1) **are not having** (not/have) a lesson. Mark
 2) (read) and John
 3) (write).
 Mary 4) (drink)
 milk. Kate 5) (draw)
 on the board. Julie 6) (look)
 at the poster on the wall.
 Kevin 7) (hold) an apple
 and Tim 8) (stand) next to
 the bookcase.

Short Answers

Are you eating popcorn? < Yes, I am/we are.
 No, I'm not/we aren't.

Is he/she/it eating popcorn? < Yes, he/she/it is.
 No, he/she/it isn't.

Are they eating popcorn? < Yes, they are.
 No, they aren't.



C. Ask and answer. Then, write.



1 A: Is she playing the guitar?
 B: **Yes, she is.**



2 A: Is she singing?
 B: **No, she isn't.**
She's dancing.



3 A: Is he riding a horse?

B:
.....



5 A: Are they playing tennis?

B:
.....



4 A: Is it snowing?

B:
.....

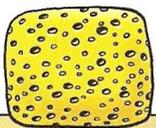


6 A: Are they skating?

B:
.....

Spelling rules

- watch + ing = watch**ing**
- drink + ing = drink**ing**
- have + ing = hav**ing**
- make + ing = mak**ing**
- run + n + ing = run**ning**
- sit + t + ing = sit**ting**
- swim + m + ing = swim**ming**



D. Read and complete.

- 1 We **are having** a great time at the party. (have)
- 2 Mark in the garden. (dig)
- 3 Mum a cake for Tom's birthday. (make)
- 4 Look! Billy the ball! (hit)
- 5 Mary her bike. (ride)
- 6 Lucy and Kathy (dive)

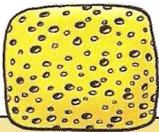
The verb 'can'

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I can you can he can she can it can we can you can they can	I cannot you cannot he cannot she cannot it cannot we cannot you cannot they cannot	I can't you can't he can't she can't it can't we can't you can't they can't	Can I? Can you? Can he? Can she? Can it? Can we? Can you? Can they?

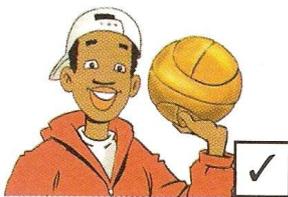
- We use can to show ability (what we can or can't do).
e.g. I **can** play the piano. Sam **can't** dive.

Short Answers

Can he swim? < Yes, he can.
No, he can't.



E. Look, ask and answer. Then, write.



1 A: Can he play basketball?
B: **Yes, he can.**



2 A: Can he play soccer?
B: **No, he can't.**



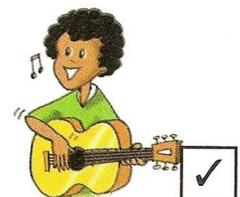
3 A:?
B:



4 A:?
B:



5 A:?
B:



6 A:?
B:

Personal Subject Pronouns

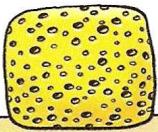
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

e.g. **Oscar** is in the kitchen.
He is in the kitchen.

Personal Object Pronouns

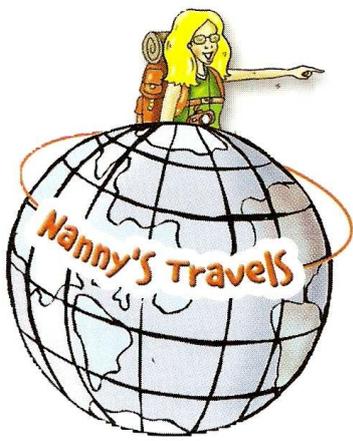
me	us
you	you
him	them
her	
it	

e.g. Look at **Peter**!
 Look at **him**!



F. Read and fill in.

- 1 I'm talking to you. Look at **me**!
- 2 This is **Mary's** book. Can you give it to
- 3 **John** is in the USA. I'm writing a letter to
- 4 This is our teacher, **Miss Ross**. My mother is talking to
- 5 **We** can't do this exercise. Can you help
- 6 The **animals** are not hungry. Don't feed



Birthday Wishes!

Fill in the birthday song.

Happy birthday to

Happy to you,

..... birthday, dear

..... to

Chatterbox (units 1-2)

Read and choose.



1 A: What is Lulu doing?

B: a) She's drawing.

b) Yes, she is.

2 A: What are they drinking?

B: a) Yes, they are.

b) Coffee.

3 A: Can you read and write?

B: a) Yes, you can.

b) Yes, I can.

4 A: Are the children watching TV?

B: a) Yes, they are.

b) Yes, they can.

5 A: Can I help?

B: a) Yes, please.

b) No, I can't.

6 A: Can I listen to music?

B: a) No, you aren't.

b) Sorry, no!

Vocabulary

A. Read and write.

a hospital	b	c
d	e	f

There is a hospital opposite the station. Next to the station there is a café. There is a greengrocer's between the hospital and the baker's. There is a cinema next to the café.

B. Look, read and match.



a

1 greengrocer

b



d



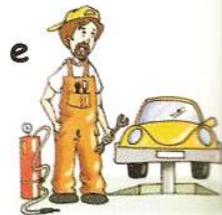
b

2 baker

.....

3 waiter

.....



e

4 mechanic

.....

5 nurse

.....



c

6 postman

.....



f

Grammar

Present Simple

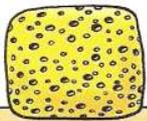
Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I work you work he works she works it works we work you work they work	I do not work you do not work he does not work she does not work it does not work we do not work you do not work they do not work	I don't work you don't work he doesn't work she doesn't work it doesn't work we don't work you don't work they don't work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?

- We use the Present Simple for things we do again and again.

e.g. **He works** in a hospital.

He doesn't work in a hospital.

Does he work in a hospital?



C. Read and match. Then, say.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 clown | post office | make people laugh |
| 2 teacher | café | grow vegetables |
| 3 farmer | circus | take letters to people |
| 4 greengrocer | school | sell fruit and vegetables |
| 5 postman | farm | serve people |
| 6 waiter | greengrocer's | teach pupils |

- 1 **A clown works at a circus. He makes people laugh.**



UNIT 3

Affirmative

- **subject + verb**

e.g. I work - he works

Negative

- **subject + don't/doesn't + verb**

e.g. I **don't** wear a uniform at work. He **doesn't** wear a uniform at work.

Interrogative

- **Do/Does + subject + verb**

e.g. **Do you** fix cars? **Does she** sell fruit and vegetables?

Spelling rules

- I work - he works I sell - she sells
- I fix - he fix**es** I watch - she watch**es** I go - it go**es**
- I wash - he wash**es** I kiss - she kiss**es**
- I carry - he carry**ies** BUT I play - she play**s**



D. What's the question? Read and write.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Do you live in Chicago? | No, I live in New York. |
| 2 the guitar? | No, but he plays the violin. |
| 3 rock music? | Yes, I like all music. |
| 4 bikes? | No, but they fix cars. |
| 5 books? | Yes, she reads one every night. |
| 6 at the park? | No, but it stops at the cinema. |



E. Complete the sentences.

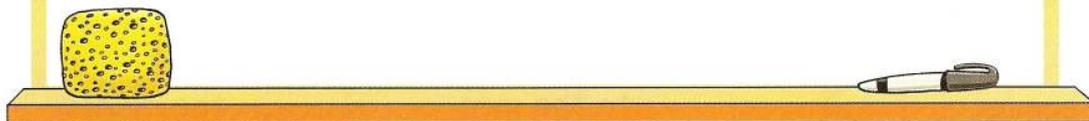
- not like • not drink • not know
- not watch • not want • not work

- 1 We **don't like** the new park. It's horrible!
- 2 Can you help me, please? I the answer.
- 3 She TV in the evenings. She goes out.
- 4 No, thanks. We anything to drink.
- 5 He coffee. Only tea.
- 6 Take it back. It

Possessive Case

- We use 's to show that something belongs to somebody.
- e.g. This is Larry's computer.
- Whose is this pen? It's Lulu's.

Note: Lulu's desk. (possessive case)
Lulu's a pupil. (Lulu is a pupil.)



F. Read and underline.

- 1 Miss Hart is Lulu/Lulu's new teacher.
- 2 Look at Mark/Mark's new computer!
- 3 Where's Mike/Mike's? Is he in the garden?
- 4 This is my grandma/grandma's house.
- 5 Is her name Julie/Julie's?

This is my Life!

Vocabulary

A. Look and fill in.



1 **wake** up



2
my room



3
a bath



4
comics



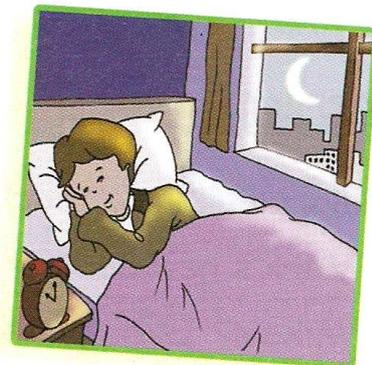
5
to the gym



6
the dishes



7
shopping



8
to bed late

B. What do they like playing? Follow the lines and say.

1



Sam

2



Bonnie

3



Kylie

4

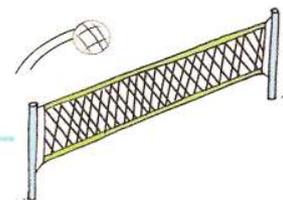
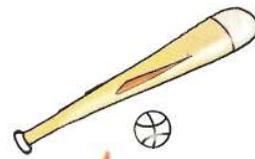


Alex

5



Adam

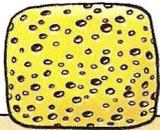


1 Sam likes playing volleyball.

Grammar

Prepositions of Time (at, on, in)

at + time/noon/night	e.g. The soccer match is at ten o'clock.
on + day	e.g. I visit my friends on Saturdays.
in + the morning/the afternoon/ the evening	e.g. I have a bath in the evenings.



C. Fill in: **in**, **at**, **on**.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 on Monday | 6 6:15 |
| 2 the morning | 7 the afternoon |
| 3 8:30 | 8 Thursday |
| 4 the evening | 9 night |
| 5 Friday | 10 9:45 |

Adverbs of Frequency

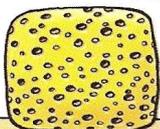
The words **always**, **usually**, **sometimes** and **never** are adverbs of frequency because they show us how often something happens.

We use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple and they go **before** the verb and **after do/does**.

e.g. They **always** go shopping on Saturdays.

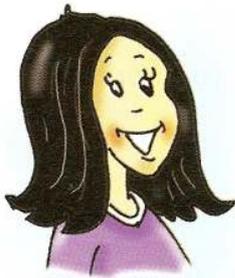
Do they **always** go shopping on Saturdays?

They don't **always** go shopping on Saturdays.



D. Look read and circle.

- 1 **A** Ken always wakes up early.
B Ken wakes always up early.
- 2 A Does usually Sharon clean her room on Saturdays?
B Does Sharon usually clean her room on Saturdays?
- 3 A Mike reads sometimes comics in the evening.
B Mike sometimes reads comics in the evening.
- 4 A Debbie doesn't always wash the dishes after lunch.
B Debbie always doesn't wash the dishes after lunch.
- 5 A David never goes to the gym.
B David goes never to the gym.

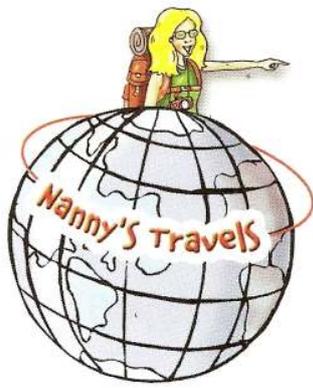
E. Complete the sentences.


Sunday is Fiona's favourite day. She usually 1) **wakes up** (wake up) at about ten o'clock, then she 2) (have) a big breakfast with her family.

After that, she always 3) (go) for a long walk in the park. She usually 4) (meet) her friends there and they sometimes 5) (play) tennis.

In the afternoon, Fiona 6) (watch) a video or 7) (listen) to music. Then, in the evening, she always 8) (visit) her grandparents and they usually 9) (eat) supper together.

Fiona always looks forward to Sundays!



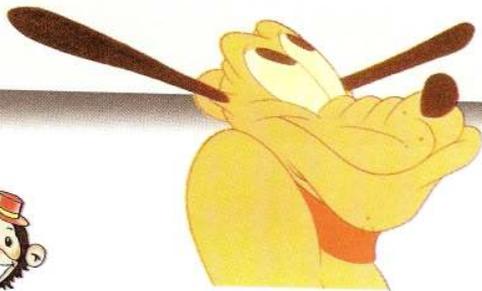
Cartoon Favourites

Cartoon Mania!

How much do you know about cartoons? Try the quiz!



- 1 What is the name of Walt Disney's famous mouse?
A Mickey Mouse
B Marty Mouse
C Melvin Mouse
- 2 Who does Popeye love?
A Betty Boop
B Minnie Mouse
C Olive Oyl
- 3 Pluto is a
A cat.
B dog.
C horse.
- 4 Who is always trying to eat Tweety?
A Bugs Bunny
B Sylvester
C Pluto
- 5 What does Winnie the Pooh like?
A honey
B chocolate
C ice cream
- 6 What is the name of Donald Duck's uncle?
A Pink Panther
B Bruno
C Scrooge McDuck



Chatterbox (units 3-4)

Match the question to the answer.



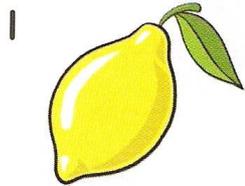
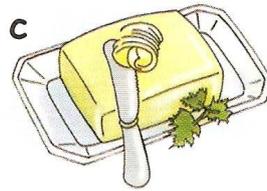
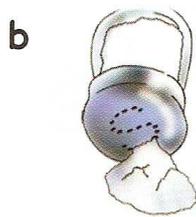
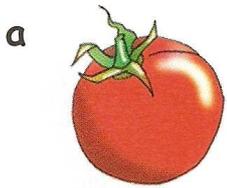
- 1 What are you?
- 2 Where do you work?
- 3 What do you wear?
- 4 What do you do?
- 5 When do you work?

- A A uniform.
- B In the evening.
- C I'm a waiter.
- D In a café.
- E I serve food and drinks.

1 2 3 4 5

Vocabulary

A. Look, read and match.



1 pineapple **k**

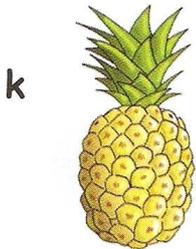
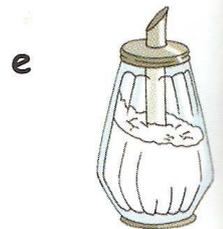
7 mango

2 coconut

8 lemon

3 beans

9 tomato



4 salt

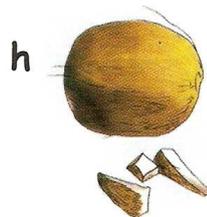
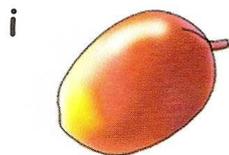
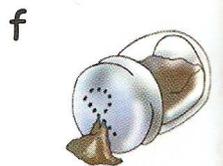
10 pepper

5 flour

11 sugar

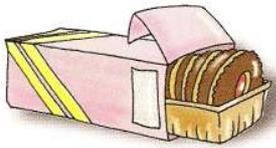
6 olive oil

12 butter



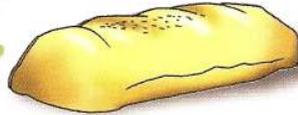
B. Read and circle.

1



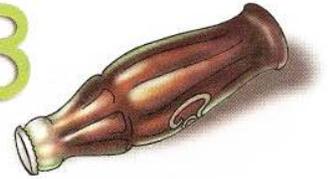
a tin/ packet
of biscuits

2



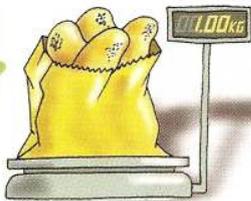
a carton/loaf
of bread

3



a bottle/jar of
Coke

4



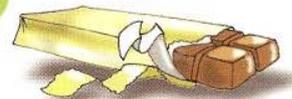
a bar/kilo of
potatoes

5



a carton/jar of
jam

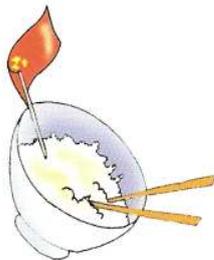
6



a bar/tin of
chocolate

C. Look, read and underline.

1



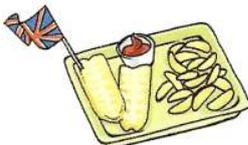
Rice is from
China/Russia.

3



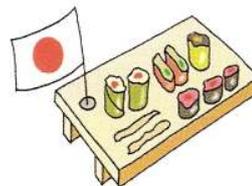
Paella is from
Italy/Spain.

2



Fish and chips is
from the UK/USA.

4



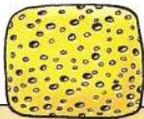
Sushi is from
China/Japan.

Grammar

How much/How many - A lot/Not much/Not many

- In English we have two categories of nouns, **countable** and **uncountable**.
- **Countable** nouns are nouns which can be counted.
e.g. a coconut - two coconuts a mango - two mangoes
- **Uncountable** nouns are nouns which cannot be counted.
e.g. butter, flour, olive oil, etc.
- In questions we use **how many** with **countable nouns** and **how much** with **uncountable nouns**.

e.g. **How many** pineapples do we need? **A lot./Not many.**
How much sugar do we need? **A lot./Not much.**



D. Read and fill in: **How many** or **How much**.

- 1 **How much** bread do you want me to buy?
- 2 tomatoes are there?
- 3 milk do you want in your coffee?
- 4 potatoes have we got?
- 5 butter is there in the cake?
- 6 oranges are in the bowl?
- 7 sugar do we need?
- 8 pineapples are in the fridge?

A lot of - Much - Many

- We use **a lot of** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

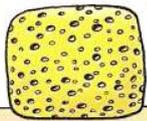
e.g. We need **a lot of** lemons.
We need **a lot of** salt.

- We use **much** with uncountable nouns in interrogative and negative sentences.

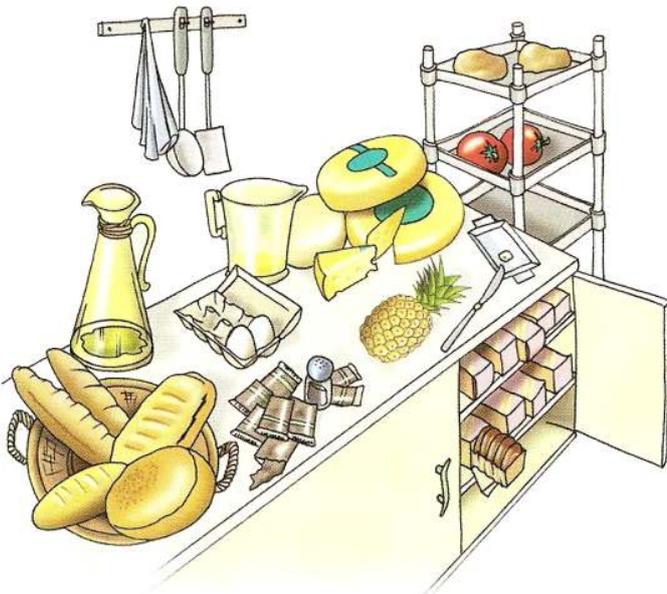
e.g. Do we need **much** butter?
We don't need **much** cheese.

- We use **many** with plural countable nouns in interrogative and negative sentences.

e.g. Do we need **many** potatoes?
We don't need **many** tomatoes.



E. Look, read and write.



- 1 There **is a lot of** bread.
- 2 There **isn't much** olive oil.
- 3 There **are a lot of** biscuits.
- 4 There..... tomatoes.
- 5 There..... cheese.
- 6 There eggs.
- 7 There pepper.
- 8 There..... pineapples.
- 9 There..... lemon juice.
- 10 There potatoes.

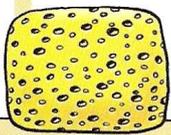
Plural number

- one lemon - two lemons
- mango - mangoes, glass - glasses, box - boxes, watch - watches, dish - dishes, bus - buses
- knife - knives, wolf - wolves
- cherry - cherries BUT boy - boys

Irregular Plurals

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
fish	fish
person	people

Singular	Plural
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep
foot	feet
tooth	teeth



F. Read and fill in.



There is a market in our street every week. You can buy fruit and 1) **vegetables** (vegetable) there. I really like 2) (pineapple) and 3) (mango) and my mother loves 4) (cherry). Next to the market there's a great Fish and Chip Shop! I love 5) (fish) and 6) (chip), too! You can eat them in the street, and you don't need 7) (knife) or 8) (fork)!

G. Look and say.

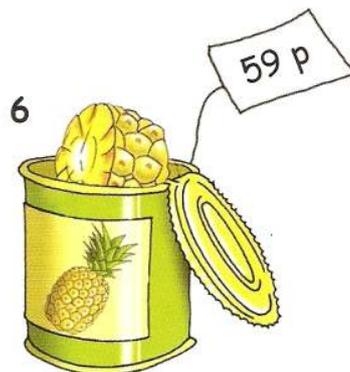


A: Can I have a packet of biscuits, please?

B: Certainly, here you are.

A: How much is it?

B: Ninety pence.



B. Look and fill in the missing months.

January,, March,,, June, July,
, September,,, December

Grammar

Present Continuous

- We use the Present Continuous for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
 e.g. He **is sleeping now**.

Present Simple

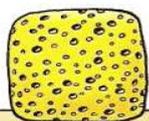
- We use the Present Simple for things we do again and again.
 e.g. He **always goes** to the gym in the evenings.

Time expressions

- now, today

Time expressions

- always, usually, sometimes, never, every



C. Read and underline.

- 1 Look! John is playing/plays with the dog.
- 2 I don't like/am not liking meat.
- 3 Pam always is watching/watches TV in the evening.
- 4 Frank is in his room now. He reads/is reading comics.
- 5 Gary and Diana never go/are going to school together.
- 6 Do they usually play/Are they usually playing basketball in the park?
- 7 We can't come to the cinema now. We are doing/do our homework.
- 8 Where's Alan? Is he sleeping/Does he sleep?

D. Read and choose.

- 1 A: Jane is playing volleyball!
B: a) Yes, she loves volleyball.
b) Yes, she does.
- 2 A: Do you always go shopping on Saturdays?
B: a) I'm going out on Saturdays.
b) Not every Saturday.
- 3 A: What's he doing?
B: a) He cuts leaves for his pet.
b) He's cutting leaves for his pet.
- 4 A: Are you listening to me?
B: a) Yes, I am.
b) Yes, I do.

Comparative form

- adjective + er + than

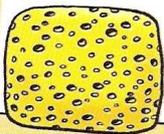
e.g. Dolphins are **smaller than** whales.

Spelling rules

- nice - nicer

- funny - funnier

- big - bigger



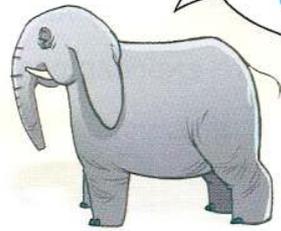
E. Look and write.

1



I'm fat!

I'm fatter than you!



2



I'm long!

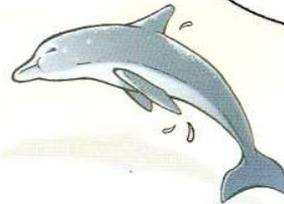


.....
.....!

3



I'm clever!



.....
.....!

4



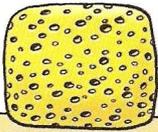
I'm tall!



.....
.....!

Must - Mustn't

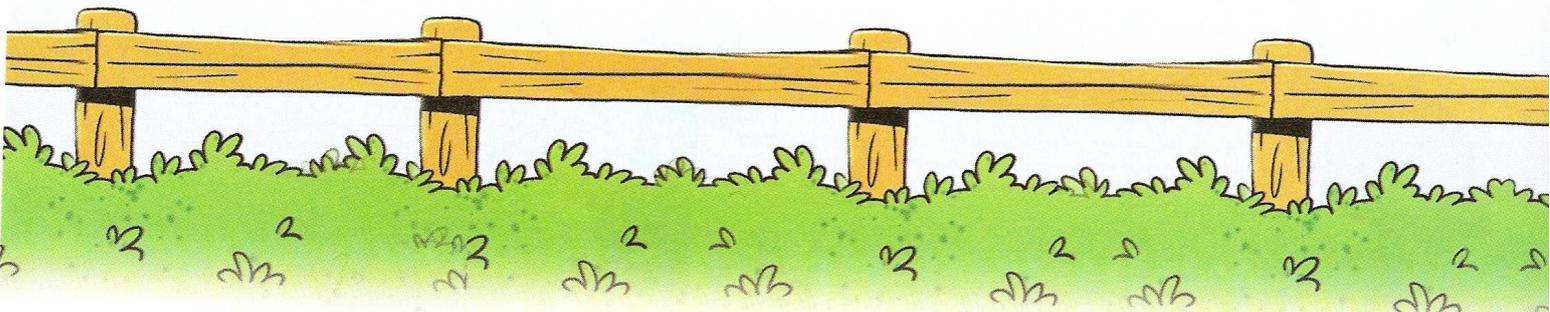
- We use **must** to show that it is necessary for someone to do something.
e.g. You **must** look after your pet.
- We use **mustn't** to express prohibition.
e.g. You **mustn't** give your dog sweets.

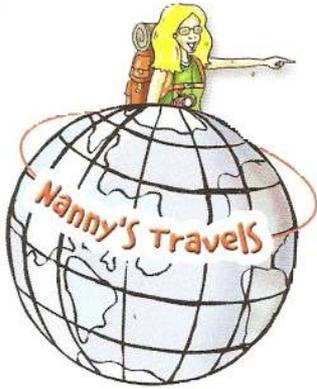


F. What are the Folly Farm rules? Read and write.



- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| • Close the gates | ✓ | 1 You must close the gates. |
| • Climb the fences | x | 2 You mustn't climb the fences. |
| • Walk slowly and quietly | ✓ | 3 |
| • Keep your hands away from the animals' mouths | ✓ | 4 |
| • Feed the animals | x | 5 |
| • Park your car inside the farm | x | 6 |





It's a Wild Life!

Read and answer.

Pine Walk Koala Park

TREAT YOURSELF TO A SPECIAL DAY OUT!

At Pine Walk Koala Park you can:

- Hug a cute koala anytime of the day!
- Feed friendly kangaroos and emus!
- Walk around the beautiful forest in the park!
- Have a picnic by the side of the river!
- Meet some fun-loving Australians!

Opening Times: 8:30 am - 5:00 pm

Cost: Adult £15

Child £11

WE HOPE WE SEE YOU SOON!



- 1 Which animals can you see at the park?
- 2 Where can you have a picnic?
- 3 Who can you meet?
- 4 What time is the park open?
- 5 How much is it for a child?

Chatterbox (units 5-6)

Read and put in the correct order.



- 1 What are you doing?
..... Oh, yes! I think they're great!
- 5 Look at this picture - the dolphin is catching a fish!
..... I'm reading a book about dolphins.
..... Of course! Dolphins eat fish, you know!
..... Really? Do you like dolphins?

 **UNIT 7****WHERE WERE YOU?****Vocabulary**

A. Look and write the ordinals in the correct order.

12th 3rd 5th 11th 4th 2nd 21st 1st 15th 20th

first

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

B. Lulu's dreams last night were very funny. How did she feel? Read and write.

• **happy** • **Scared** • **tired** • **hungry** • **bored**

- 1 She was very **happy** because she danced with the prince.
- 2 She was very at the house of the Three Bears.
They didn't have any food, only porridge.
- 3 She was at the house of the Country Mouse.
There wasn't anything to do.
- 4 She was when she climbed the beanstalk.
She didn't want to see the giant.
- 5 She was because she skated all day with the Ugly Duckling.

Grammar

The verb 'to be' - Past Simple (was - were)

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I was you were he was she was it was we were you were they were	I was not you were not he was not she was not it was not we were not you were not they were not	I wasn't you weren't he wasn't she wasn't it wasn't we weren't you weren't they weren't	Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?

- We use the Past Simple of the verb 'to be' (**was/wasn't - were/weren't**) for things which happened at a certain time in the past.
- We usually use the Past Simple with time expressions such as: **yesterday, then, ago** (e.g. two weeks ago), **last** (e.g. last Monday), etc.
e.g. **I was** at the park **yesterday**.

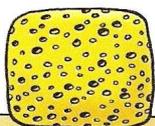
Note: We use **was** for **I, he, she, it** and **were** for **we, you, they**.

Short Answers

Were you at the shops yesterday? < Yes, I was.
No, I wasn't.

Was he/she/it at the shops yesterday? < Yes, he/she/it was.
No, he/she/it wasn't.

Were they at the shops yesterday? < Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.



C. George and Jan are talking about their holiday last year. Read and fill in.

George: The hotel was old.

Jan: No, it 1) **wasn't**. It 2) **was** quite new!

George: The rooms were small.

Jan: No, they 3) They 4) really big!

George: The owner was Australian.

Jan: No, he 5) He 6) American!

George: The food was awful.

Jan: No, it 7) It 8) great!

George: The waiters were slow.

Jan: No, they 9) They 10) quite fast!

George: The weather was cold.

Jan: No, it 11) It 12) really hot! Oh, George. You've got a terrible memory!

D. Write the questions, using **was** or **were**. Then, match them to the answers.

1 you/at home/last night?

Were you at home last night?

2 Paul/at school/yesterday?

.....

3 John and Jane/on holiday/last week?

.....

4 the food/nice/at lunchtime?

.....

5 the shops/open/yesterday?

.....

A Yes, it was yummy!

B No, I was at the cinema.

C Yes, from 9 o'clock until 5 o'clock.

D No, he was ill.

E Yes, they were in France.

1 **B**

2

3

4

5

Grammar

Past Simple - Regular Verbs

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I listened	I did not listen	I didn't listen	Did I listen?
you listened	you did not listen	you didn't listen	Did you listen?
he listened	he did not listen	he didn't listen	Did he listen?
she listened	she did not listen	she didn't listen	Did she listen?
it listened	it did not listen	it didn't listen	Did it listen?
we listened	we did not listen	we didn't listen	Did we listen?
you listened	you did not listen	you didn't listen	Did you listen?
they listened	they did not listen	they didn't listen	Did they listen?

- We use the Past Simple for things which happened at a certain time in the past. Time expressions used with the Past Simple: **yesterday, last week, last year, five years ago, two days ago**, etc.

- Affirmative

subject + verb + -ed

e.g. **We stayed** at a nice hotel **last summer**.
I talked to Jim **an hour ago**.

- Negative

subject + did not (didn't) + verb

e.g. **They didn't play** soccer yesterday.
She didn't walk to school.

- Interrogative

Did + subject + verb

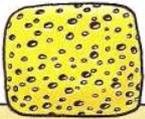
e.g. **Did you climb** the mountain?
Did he laugh at you?



Spelling rules

- climb - climb**ed**
- carry - carry**ed**
- dance - dance**d**
- skip - skip**ed**

But play - play**ed**



A. Write the sentences.

1 They/play tennis/yesterday
They played tennis yesterday.

2 He/carry/the box/into the house

3 He/study/for his test/last night

4 She/stop/her piano lessons/last week

5 We/dance/at the concert/last night

Short answers

Did you climb the tree? < Yes, I/we did.
 No, I/we didn't.

Did he/she/it climb the tree? < Yes, he/she/it did.
 No, he/she/it didn't.

Did they climb the tree? < Yes, they did.
 No, they didn't.



B. What did they do yesterday? Ask and answer.



1 they/play/soccer
 Did they play soccer?
 Yes, they did.



4 he/clean/his room
?



2 She/paint/a picture
 Did she paint a picture?
 No, she didn't.



5 he/wash/the dishes
?



3 she/watch/TV
?



6 they/dance/at the party
?

C. Fill in: **yesterday, last, ago.**

- 1 We visited our grandma **last** Sunday.
- 2 Did you talk to your friend night?
- 3 The children played a game two hours
- 4 I didn't phone Mark
- 5 We travelled to Spain summer.
- 6 Sue didn't help me with my homework
- 7 We painted our house five days
- 8 They watched a really good film

D. Who's Frank? Who's Roy? Read, look and write.

I'm Frank. I didn't walk in the mountains yesterday. I stayed in the hotel and watched TV. I played a game with my friend, too!

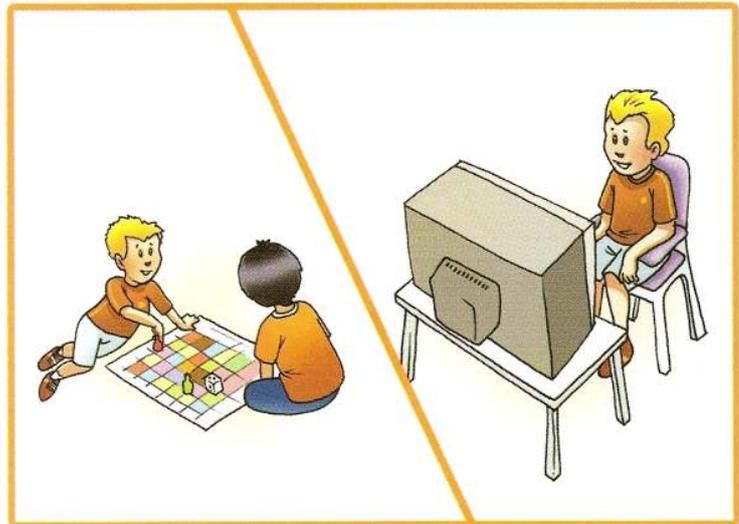
I'm Roy. I didn't stay in the hotel yesterday. I walked in the mountains. I painted a picture and I climbed a tree!



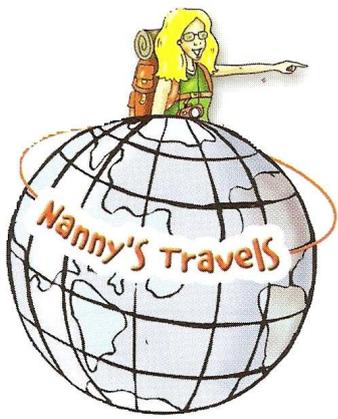
1

.....

2



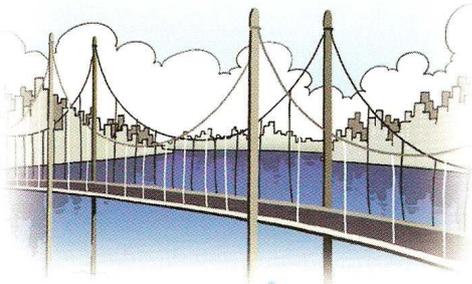
.....



The Story behind the Rhyme!

Look, read and draw lines.

1



3



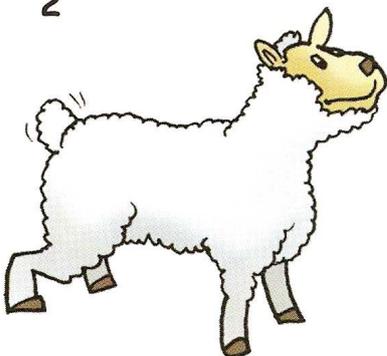
a lamb

b bridge

c king

d river

2



4



Chatterbox (units 7-8)

Read and fill in.

- I was at the park.
- No, actually we played basketball.
- Yes, we talked on the phone.
- No, I danced with Peter.
- Yes, there was a really good film on.
- No, he painted the living room.



1 A: Where were you yesterday?

B: **I was at the park.**

2 A: Did you watch TV last night?

B:

3 A: Did you play tennis last week?

B:

4 A: Did you talk to Sue today?

B:

5 A: Did Gary paint the kitchen?

B:

6 A: Did you dance with Paul at the party?

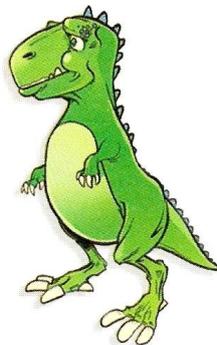
B:

Vocabulary

A. Look and write.



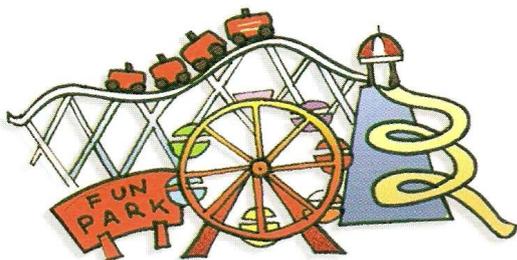
1 mu se um



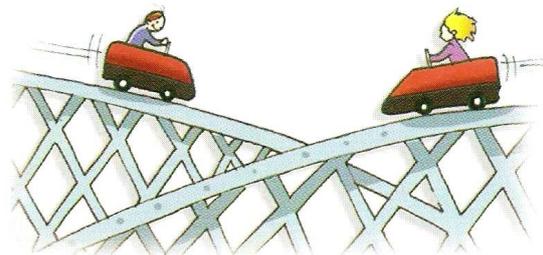
2 _in_s_ _ _



3 c_ _c_r_



4 _un_a_r



5 r_d_s

B. Read and write: **good, pretty, loud, strong, kind, shy.**

1 A: We call Charles 'Hercules'.
B: He's a very **strong** boy!

2 A: Rob buys cakes and sweets for everyone in the class.
B: He's a very boy!

3 A: When Tim shouts, everyone in the class jumps!
B: He's a very boy!

4 A: Stuart gets As in all his tests!
B: He's a very student!

5 A: Linda never says anything in class.
B: She's a very girl!

6 A: Everyone wants to take a picture of Kay.
B: She's a very girl!

Grammar

Past Simple - Irregular Verbs

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I went	I did not go	I didn't go	Did I go?
you went	you did not go	you didn't go	Did you go?
he went	he did not go	he didn't go	Did he go?
she went	she did not go	she didn't go	Did she go?
it went	it did not go	it didn't go	Did it go?
we went	we did not go	we didn't go	Did we go?
you went	you did not go	you didn't go	Did you go?
they went	they did not go	they didn't go	Did they go?

Irregular Verbs don't form the Past Simple by adding **-ed**.

e.g. go - **went** see - **saw** come - **came**

They form questions and negations with **did/didn't** and the root form of the verb.

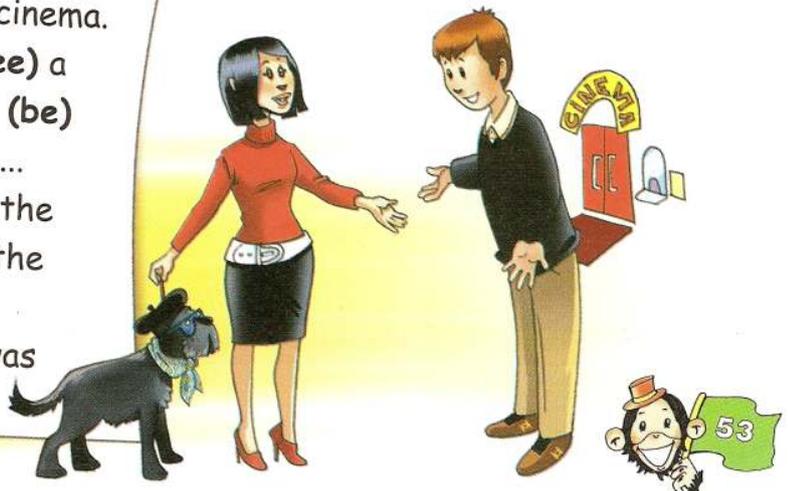
e.g. **She didn't go** to a museum last Monday.

Did she go to a museum last Monday?



C. Read and write.

One day, a man 1) **went** (go) to the cinema. In front of him, he 2) (see) a woman and her dog. He 3) (be) very surprised! When he 4) (come) out of the cinema, he said to the woman, as a joke: "Did your dog like the film?" "Oh, yes!" she 5) (answer), "But he thought the book was much better!"



D. Mr Mix-up gets things wrong. Correct him!

- 1 Larry and Paco made a Pirate's Pasta.
No, **they didn't! They made a Pirate's Fruit Salad.**
- 2 Uncle Harry had a birthday party.
No,
- 3 Arthur and Rascal ate a burger in the park.
No,
- 4 Larry and Lulu saw the seals at the museum.
No,
- 5 Chuckles took Robbie's birthday present.
No,
- 6 Miss Hart met the nicest teachers in the school.
No,



Superlative form

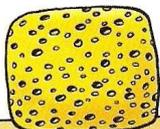
- **the + adjectives + est + of/in**

e.g. She was **the shyest** person **of** all.
She was **the shyest** person **in** the class.

Spelling rules

- nice - nice**st**
- funny - funni**est**
- big - big**gest**

Note: good - better - best



E. Read and complete.

- 1 A: Mr Smith was a very good teacher.
B: Yes, he was **the best teacher of** all.
- 2 A: John is a very funny person.
B: Yes, he is class.
- 3 A: Sara is a very pretty girl.
B: Yes, she is all.
- 4 A: Whales are very big animals.
B: Yes, they are the world.
- 5 A: Tom is a very tall man.
B: Yes, he is his family.
- 6 A: Linda was a very clever student.
B: Yes, she was all.

F. Read and correct.

- 1 A giraffe is **tallest** than an elephant. taller
- 2 Our room is nicer **of** their room.
- 3 Our holidays in Italy were the **better**.
- 4 Janet is the **kinder** person I know.
- 5 It is **easiest** to make a salad than a cake.
- 6 He was the strongest person **than** all.
- 7 The Arctic is the **colder** place in the world.
- 8 Hippos are **fattest** than monkeys.

Vocabulary

A. Match the flag to the country.



1 Turkey

c

5 Poland

.....

2 Greece

.....

6 Portugal

.....

3 Spain

.....

7 Mexico

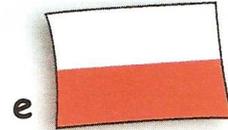
.....

4 Russia

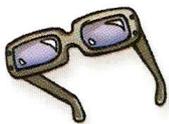
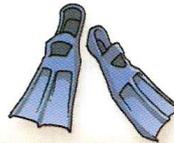
.....

8 Italy

.....



B. Look and circle.



s	l	e	e	p	i	n	g	b	a	g
w	d	g	h	j	k	k	q	q	w	e
i	b	o	o	t	s	h	a	c	x	j
m	r	t	y	u	u	v	t	b	n	e
s	c	f	l	i	p	p	e	r	s	a
u	i	s	j	b	l	o	n	v	e	n
i	t	h	y	m	i	a	t	o	k	s
t	m	r	o	s	t	e	s	r	g	i
s	u	n	g	l	a	s	s	e	s	o
s	r	l	y	s	w	a	l	k	t	u

Grammar

be going to

Affirmative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	
I am going to swim	I'm going to swim	Am I going to swim?
you are going to swim	you're going to swim	Are you going to swim?
he is going to swim	he's going to swim	Is he going to swim?
she is going to swim	she's going to swim	Is she going to swim?
it is going to swim	it's going to swim	Is it going to swim?
we are going to swim	we're going to swim	Are we going to swim?
you are going to swim	you're going to swim	Are you going to swim?
they are going to swim	they're going to swim	Are they going to swim?

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I am not going to swim	I'm not going to swim
you are not going to swim	you aren't going to swim
he is not going to swim	he isn't going to swim
she is not going to swim	she isn't going to swim
it is not going to swim	it isn't going to swim
we are not going to swim	we aren't going to swim
you are not going to swim	you aren't going to swim
they are not going to swim	they aren't going to swim

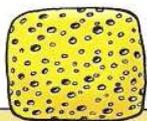
- We use **be going to** for future plans and intentions. We usually use **be going to** with time expressions such as: **tomorrow**, **next month**, etc.

e.g. **He's going to travel** to Mexico **next month**.

- Affirmative

subject + am/is/are going to + verb

e.g. **They are going to go** sailing next week.



UNIT 10

- Negative

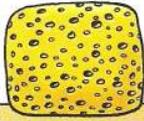
subject + am/is/are not going to + verb

e.g. I'm not going to stay at a hotel.

- Interrogative

Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + verb

e.g. Are you going to visit your grandmother tomorrow?



C. What are they going to do? Look, read and write: **yes** or **no**.

1 She's going to go swimming.

yes



2 He's going to stay in a hotel.

.....



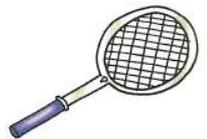
3 She's going to travel by car.

.....



4 He's going to play volleyball.

.....



5 She's going to go camping.

.....



Short answers

Are you going to play soccer? < Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Is he/she/it going to play soccer? < Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.

Are they going to play soccer? < Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.



D. Look, read and answer.

1



A: Is he going to play tennis?

B: Yes, he is.

2



A: Is she going to go sailing?

B: No, she isn't. She's going to go skating.

3



A: Is he going to visit a castle?

B:

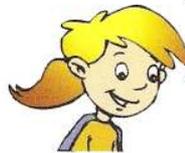
4



A: Are they going to draw a picture?

B:

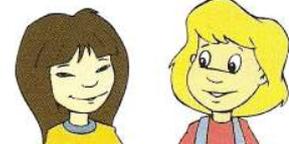
5



A: Is she going to buy a pizza?

B:

6



A: Are they going to ride their bikes?

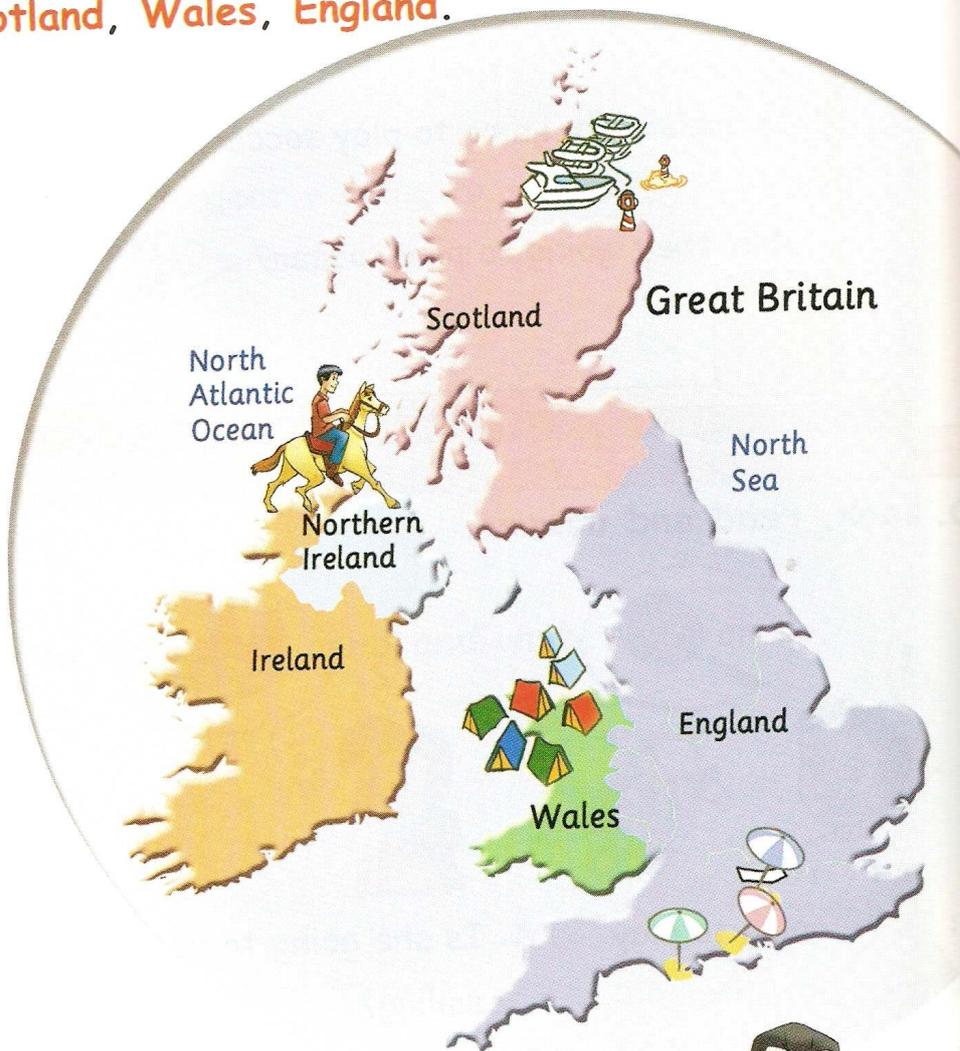
B:

E. Where are they going to go on holiday? Look, read and write:
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England.



1 Diana is going to go swimming and she's going to play beach volleyball. She's going to go to

.....



2 Eric is going to go to the mountains. He's going to go climbing and he's going to sleep in his tent. He's going to go to

.....



3 Ruth is going to go sailing on a lake. She's going to go swimming, too. She's going to go to

.....

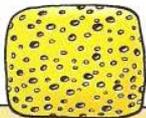


4 Paul is going to go camping in the countryside. He's going to go horseriding, too. He's going to go

.....

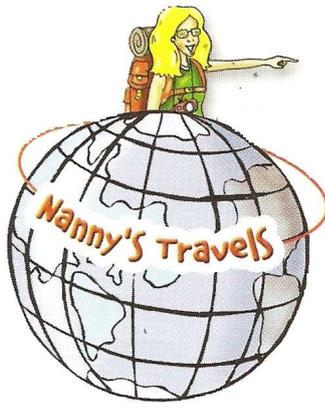
Question Words

- We use **who** to ask about people.
e.g. **Who** is she? She's my friend, Tina.
- We use **what** to ask what something is or what someone is doing.
e.g. **What's** that? It's my new computer.
What's she doing? She's drawing a picture.
- We use **where** to ask about location, that is where someone or something is.
e.g. **Where** is George? In the bedroom.
Where is London? In England.
- We use **when** to ask about the time or date something takes place.
e.g. **When** is your birthday? **On** 13th August.
- We use **why** to ask about the reason for something. When we ask a question with **why** we use **because** to answer.
e.g. **Why** are you late? **Because** I missed the bus.
- We use **how** to ask about the way someone travels.
e.g. **How** are you going to go to France? **By** plane.



F. Read and underline.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 What/Why is PC Chase? | He's a policeman. |
| 2 How/What is sushi? | It's fish. |
| 3 Where/When is Rome? | It's in Italy. |
| 4 Who/Why was the tortoise happy? | Because he won the race. |
| 5 When/How is April Fool's Day? | On 1st April. |



Florida Fun!

Read and match to the pictures.

1

I'm going to lie in the sun!

2

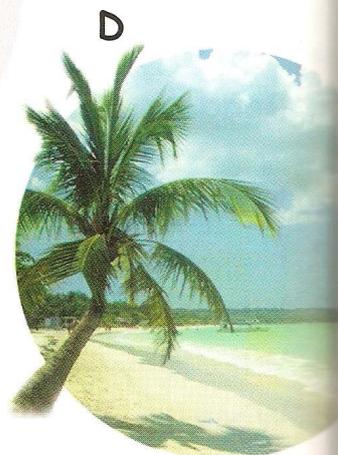
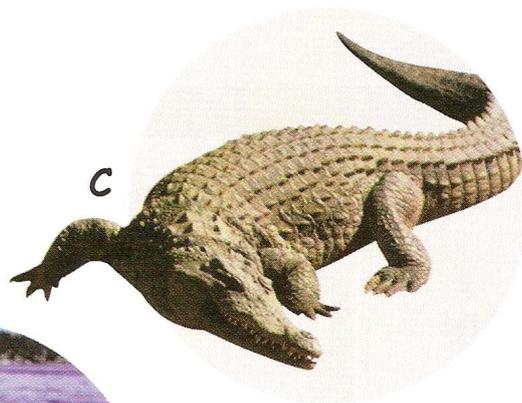
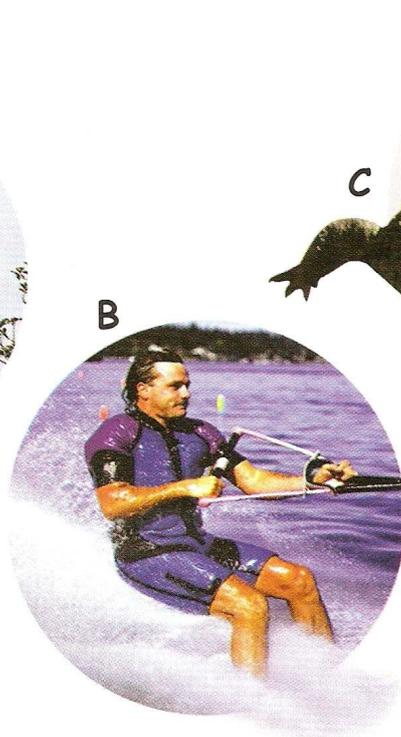
I'm going to look at some wild animals!

3

I'm going to try all the water sports!

4

I'm going to go on all the rides!



Chatterbox (units 9-10)

Read and match.



- 1 Where are you going to go on holiday?
- 2 Who are you going to go with?
- 3 Where are you going to stay?
- 4 What are you going to do?

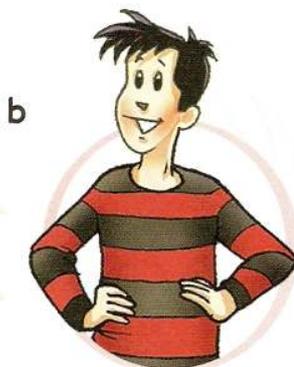
- A In a big hotel.
- B I'm going to swim all day!
- C Spain.
- D My big sister.

1 2 3 4

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Match the resolution to the character!

- 1 My New Year's resolution is to be kind to Tricksy!
- 2 My New Year's resolution is to be a better cook!
- 3 My New Year's resolution is to learn the rules of cricket!



APRIL FOOL'S DAY!

Complete the poem! Read and write: **trick**, **away**, **Day**.

April Fool's 1)

Is here today!

Play a 2)

And run 3)!

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