

Grammar

# SPACE

1



Build & Grow®



# Unit Components

## Student Book

### Introduction

Each unit opens with a simple, real-life conversation that shows the use of the unit's grammar points.

### Grammar Point

Two grammar boxes explain the main grammar points in the unit. Simple charts and corresponding pictures help students clearly understand and easily grasp the fundamental grammar structures that are being taught. The grammar boxes are followed by practical exercises and drills that allow students to quickly check what they have learned.

**Unit 1 Parts of a Sentence**

**Subject + Verb**

A sentence has a **subject** and a **verb**. The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about. The **verb** tells what the subject is or does. Some sentences are made up of only a subject and a verb.

Subject	Verb
The whale	Moves
A dog	barks
Birds	fly
They	go

**Subject + Verb + Object/Complement**

Some sentences are made up of a **subject**, a **verb**, and an **object**. The **object** is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb.

Subject	Verb	Object
I	like	cookies.
Mia	drinks	milk.
We	watch	TV.

Some sentences are made up of a **subject**, a **verb**, and a **complement**. The **complement** describes the subject. It usually comes after the verb *be*.

Subject	Verb	Complement
My mother	is	a teacher.
These	are	my classmates.
I	am	hungry.

**Read the underlined words and check (✓).**

- Jonathan is a computer programmer.
- Jack and Andy play basketball together.
- My brothers are lazy.
- Mrs. Jones wears a hat on sunny days.
- We eat chocolate cake after dinner.
- The bed is comfortable.

**Circle the subjects and underline the verbs.**

- Cindy studies hard.
- They dance beautifully.
- My family lives in an apartment.
- Nick and Jack worked together.
- We sleep on the bed.

**Find the missing parts in the sentences and check (✓).**

- sings well.
- eats quickly.
- I go to school on Monday.
- works at a bank.
- Annie and Julia at school.

**PLUS+**

Adverbs and prepositional phrases are not the main parts of a sentence.

**PLUS+**

Subjects, verbs, objects, and complements are the main parts of a sentence.

### PLUS+

Simple tips about minor exceptions, useful expressions, and word usage are provided to give students a more in-depth understanding of the grammar points.

### Practice

Various exercises are presented to allow students to review and reinforce each unit's grammar points and help them gradually expand their understanding of the grammar rules.

### Grammar for Writing

This section allows students to complete a written passage by applying their understanding of the key grammar points. Each unit also includes an interesting reading passage that incorporates the grammar points students have learned.

## Supplementary Material

### Review Test 1

**Circle the correct words.**

- I meet ( him / he ) on Saturday.
- Jake and I are ( go / friends ).
- The chef needs ( a / an ) assistant.
- ( A / The ) sky is dark now.
- I found an eraser under ( my / me ) desk.
- My sister and I are in the pool. ( We / She ) are swimming.

**Choose the correct answers.**

- The door \_\_\_\_\_  
① opened                      ② the house                      ③ slowly
- My mom is \_\_\_\_\_  
④ works hard                      ⑤ a big company                      ⑥ a businesswoman
- I have a big umbrella. You can share \_\_\_\_\_  
⑦ me                      ⑧ mine
- Their house is on 6th Street. \_\_\_\_\_ is on 7th Street.  
⑨ We                      ⑩ Our                      ⑪ Churs
- Jane and Amy have yellow jackets. These are \_\_\_\_\_  
⑫ hers                      ⑬ their                      ⑭ theirs

**Complete the sentences with pronouns or possessive adjectives.**

- Ms. Jackson has a dog. \_\_\_\_\_ loves it.
- I eat caramel candies every day. I like \_\_\_\_\_.
- My grandpa is sick. I visit \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.
- Excuse me, I think you dropped something. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ wallet?
- My sister and I go to the same school. My mother takes \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
- Nick and Laura go to school together. \_\_\_\_\_ are good friends.

**Choose and complete the sentences.**

elevator leaves novels teacher that these

- The \_\_\_\_\_ turn yellow in fall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are baseball cards.
- There is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ next to the stairs.
- They read \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner.
- The woman is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ at my school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is my younger sister.

**Correct the underlined words.**

- There is my best friend, Greg.
- Yours glasses are on the table.
- The two mouse are in the box.
- They spend them time together.
- These are my teacher.
- There are three deers on the farm.

**Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.**

- He has a battery for his clock.
- We need a tomato for the sandwiches.
- I see a person in the swimming pool.
- Tom sits next to me in the classroom.
- I love my cats very much.

### Review Test

After every four units, students will take a review test. The tests will help students recall what they have studied and assess their understanding of the grammar points.

### Appendix

More grammar rules and information are included at the back of the book.

### Midterm/Final Test

The midterm and final tests allow students to evaluate their progress throughout the course.



**Practice**

**A Read the underlined words and check (✓).**

- My name is Sam.
- Sally cooks dinner on Fridays.
- The roller coaster is fun.
- The movie is boring.
- My sister wants new shoes.
- Peter goes to the museum.

**B Write S, V, O, and C for the subjects, verbs, objects, and complements.**

- Sam is in the library. He reads a book.
- Mary is smart. She likes math.
- David is a soccer player. He runs fast.
- Giraffes are tall. They eat the leaves on trees.

**C Unscramble the words and write the sentences.**

- walk / My sister / the dog / and I
- live / They / in a city
- a businessman / He / is
- sing / on the stage / We

**Grammar for Writing**

**A Choose and complete the passages about Tracy and Brian.**

Verbs: am, is, smiles, works, practice, Object: me, delicious bread, Brian, exciting, a tennis player, Complements

I ① \_\_\_\_\_ Tracy.

My father is ② \_\_\_\_\_ on weekends.

He teaches ③ \_\_\_\_\_ very hard. Tennis is ④ \_\_\_\_\_.

His name ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_.

He ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ at a bakery.

He makes ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_.

He always ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_.

**B Find the subjects, verbs, objects, and complements and write the numbers.**

Hello! My name is Dr. Bay. I am ① a veterinarian. A veterinarian is a doctor for animals. ② My job is very difficult, but I enjoy it. I ③ see different animals every day. Usually, I ④ help dogs and cats. I help ⑤ other animals, too, like hamsters and lizards. ⑥ They come to my hospital when they are sick. Sometimes, animals are very ⑦ sick. ⑧ These animals come to my emergency clinic. I love ⑨ my job. You should visit ⑩ me at my animal hospital sometime!

**Midterm Test**

**Final Test**



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- Review Tests 1 - 5
- Appendix
- Midterm Test / Final Test

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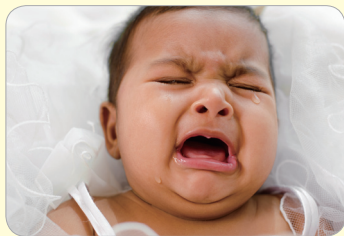
# Parts of a Sentence

I like animals.  
They are cute.

## Subject + Verb

- A sentence has a **subject** and a **verb**. The **subject** tells **who or what the sentence is about**. The **verb** tells **what the subject is or does**. Some sentences are made up of only a subject and a verb.

Subject	Verb	
The wind	blows.	
A dog	barks	loudly.
Birds	fly	in the sky.
They	go	to school.



The baby **cries** loudly.



They **smiled** happily.



A bird **sings** in a tree.

### A Circle the subjects and underline the verbs.

- Cindy studies hard.
- They dance beautifully.
- My family lives in an apartment.
- Nick and Jack worked together.
- We sleep on the bed.

#### PLUS+

Adverbs and prepositional phrases are not the main parts of a sentence.

e.g. The baby cries (loudly).  
A bird sings (in a tree).

### B Find the missing parts in the sentences and check(✓).

- |                               | Subject                             | Verb                                |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. sings well.                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. eats quickly.              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3. I to school on Monday.     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. works at a bank.           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. Annie and Julia at school. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## Subject + Verb + Object/Complement

- Some sentences are made up of a **subject**, a **verb**, and an **object**. The **object** is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb.

Subject	Verb	Object
I	like	cookies.
Mike	drinks	milk.
We	watch	TV.

- Some sentences are made up of a **subject**, a **verb**, and a **complement**. The **complement** describes the subject. It usually comes after the verb **be**.

Subject	Verb	Complement
My mother	is	a teacher.
These	are	my classmates.
I	am	hungry.

### A Read the underlined words and check(✓).

- Jonathan is a computer programmer.
- Jack and Andy play basketball together.
- My brothers are lazy.
- Mrs. Jones wears a hat on sunny days.
- We eat chocolate cake after dinner.
- The bed is comfortable.

Object	Complement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### B Circle the verbs and write O for the objects and C for the complements.

- The car is expensive. C
- The children speak English. O
- Tony is my friend. C
- The roses are beautiful. C
- Emily makes a sandcastle. O
- The man has lunch at the restaurant. O

#### PLUS+

Subjects, verbs, objects, and complements are the main parts of a sentence.



A Read the underlined words and check(✓).

- 1. My name is Sam.
- 2. Sally cooks dinner on Fridays.
- 3. The roller coaster is fun.
- 4. The movie is boring.
- 5. My sister wants new shoes.
- 6. Peter goes to the museum.

Subject	Object	Complement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Write S, V, O, and C for the subjects, verbs, objects, and complements.

- 1.

Sam is in the library.  
He reads a book.

S, V  
S, V, O
- 2.

Mary is smart.  
She likes math.

S, V, C  
S, V, O
- 3.

David is a soccer player.  
He runs fast.

S, V, C  
S, V
- 4.

Giraffes are tall.  
They eat the leaves on trees.

S, V, C  
S, V, O

C Unscramble the words and write the sentences.

1. walk / My sister / the dog / and I

My sister and I walk the dog.
2. live / They / in a city

They live in a city.
3. a businessman / He / is

He is a businessman.
4. sing / on the stage / We

We sing on the stage.

A Choose and complete the passages about Tracy and Brian.

Verbs			Objects	Complements
am	is	smiles	me	Brian
works		practice	delicious bread	exciting a tennis coach



I ① am Tracy.  
My father is ② a tennis coach.  
He teaches ③ me on weekends.  
I ④ practice very hard. Tennis is ⑤ exciting.



His name ⑥ is ⑦ Brian.  
He ⑧ works at a bakery.  
He makes ⑨ delicious bread.  
He always ⑩ smiles.

B Find the subjects, verbs, objects, and complements and write the numbers.



Hello! My name is Dr. Bay. I am ① a veterinarian. A veterinarian is a doctor for animals. ② My job is very difficult, but I enjoy it. I ③ see different animals every day. Usually, I ④ help dogs and cats. I help ⑤ other animals, too, like hamsters and lizards. ⑥ They come to my hospital when they are sick. Sometimes, animals are very ⑦ sick. ⑧ Those animals come to my emergency clinic. I love ⑨ my job. You should visit ⑩ me at my animal hospital sometime!

Subject	② ⑥ ⑧	Verb	③ ④
Object	⑤ ⑨ ⑩	Complement	① ⑦



## Nouns &amp; Articles

A: I have a bicycle.

B: Is the bicycle new?

## Nouns &amp; Articles: A / An / The

- A **noun** is the name of a person, animal, place, or thing. The article **a** or **an** comes before a singular noun.

a + noun	a lady	a house	a piano	a story	a mirror
an + noun	an animal	an elevator	an idea	an office	an umbrella

• **An** is used when a noun begins with the vowel sound a, e, i, o, or u.

- The article **the** comes before a singular or plural noun when we talk about a specific thing.

There is **a** sandwich.**The** sandwich is fresh.Chris has **two** cats.**The** cats are cute.

- The** also comes before a noun when it is the **only one of something**.

the + noun	the earth	the sun	the moon	the sky	the sea
------------	-----------	---------	----------	---------	---------

## A Write a or an before the nouns.

- a computer
- a daughter
- an actor
- a student
- an island
- an egg

## B Circle the correct articles.

- Grace's bag is heavy. She has many books and ( a / **an** / the ) umbrella in it.
- They moved to a new house. They like ( a / an / **the** ) house.
- There is a big mall near here. I went to ( a / an / **the** ) mall yesterday.
- It's going to rain. ( A / An / **The** ) sky is cloudy.
- Jim lost his cell phone. He needs (**a** / an / the ) new cell phone.

## Plural Nouns

- We use a **plural noun** when there are two or more people or things.

Noun Type	Singular → Plural		Rule
most nouns	pen → pens bike → bikes key → keys	book → books girl → girls cat → cats	+ -s
nouns ending in -o, -x, -s, -ch, or -sh	potato → potato <b>es</b> bus → bus <b>es</b> bench → bench <b>es</b>	fox → fox <b>es</b> watch → watch <b>es</b> dish → dish <b>es</b>	+ -es
nouns ending in a consonant + -y	baby → baby <b>ies</b> lady → lady <b>ies</b> country → countr <b>ies</b>	candy → cand <b>ies</b> story → stor <b>ies</b> city → cit <b>ies</b>	-y → -ies
nouns ending in -f/-fe	leaf → leav <b>es</b> wife → wiv <b>es</b>	wolf → wol <b>ves</b> knife → kniv <b>es</b>	-f(e) → -ves
irregular nouns	person → people woman → women tooth → teeth mouse → mice	child → children man → men foot → feet goose → geese	-

## A Write the plural forms of the nouns.

- watch – watches
- city – cities
- story – stories
- thief – thieves
- shoe – shoes
- class – classes
- letter – letters
- wolf – wolves
- mouse – mice
- tie – ties

## B Complete the sentences.

- bench** The benches are brown.
- man** Two men are swimming.
- foot** My feet are cold.
- toothbrush** There are five toothbrushes in the bathroom.
- country** There are many countries in the world.
- fish** There are five fish in the pond.

## PLUS+

Some plural nouns are the same as their singular forms.

(e.g.) deer → deer  
sheep → sheep  
fish → fish



A Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *the*.

- 1. The earth looks beautiful from space.
- 2. Kelly has a laptop in her bag. The laptop is new.
- 3. Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969.
- 4. A chef and an assistant are in the kitchen. The chef is famous.
- 5. I have an idea! Let's take a taxi to school.
- 6. Jason has a dog. The dog doesn't like me.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



fox      person      table      tomato

- 1. There are many tables in the cafeteria.
- 2. Two little foxes are playing on the grass.
- 3. There are six people in my family.
- 4. Mom is slicing two tomatoes.

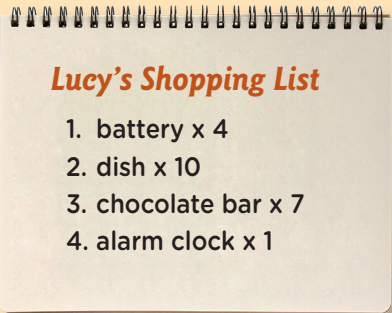
C Complete the dialogues using the plural nouns.

- 1. A Let's make curry. First, wash the potatoes. (potato)  
B Okay. Give me the carrots, too. (carrot)
- 2. A What are the geese following? (goose)  
B They are following the ducks. (duck)
- 3. A There are many children on the playground. (child)  
B They are playing with toy buses. (bus)
- 4. A Who are the ladies? (lady)  
B They are my aunts. (aunt)

A Tony and Lucy need to buy things for camping. Write what they need.



Tony needs three ① fish for dinner.  
He needs five ② tomatoes for the sauce.  
He needs two ③ kitchen knives for cutting.  
He needs ④ an[one] orange for dessert.



Lucy needs four ⑤ batteries for the radio.  
She needs ten ⑥ dishes for the different foods.  
She needs seven ⑦ chocolate bars for her friends.  
She needs ⑧ an[one] alarm clock for the next morning.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Do you have ~~an~~ closet? Look inside ~~a~~ closet. Do you have too many old clothes? You can take the old clothes out of your closet and donate them. You can give them to ③ a homeless shelter. ④ The shelter will give the items to homeless ⑤ people and poor ~~a~~ childs. You can donate ⑦ pants, ~~a~~ shirtes, ⑨ dressses, or shoes. You can even donate ~~a~~ book, a puzzle, or a piece of jewelry. Before you clean out your closet, find out where you can donate!

① a closet      ② the closet      ⑥ children      ⑧ shirts      ⑩ a book

## Pronouns

A: Where is Amy?

B: She is in the kitchen.

## Subject Pronouns / Object Pronouns

- We can use a **pronoun** instead of a noun. A **subject pronoun** replaces a **subject noun**.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	I am a child.	<b>We</b> are children.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>You</b> are a student.	<b>You</b> are students.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>He</b> is a doctor. <b>She</b> is an engineer. It is a dog.	<b>They</b> are doctors. <b>They</b> are engineers. <b>They</b> are dogs.

- An **object pronoun** replaces an **object noun**.

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	Grandma loves <b>me</b> .	Grandma loves <b>us</b> .
2 <sup>nd</sup>	I like <b>you</b> .	I like <b>you</b> .
3 <sup>rd</sup>	John calls <b>him</b> . Mike knows <b>her</b> . Jane eats <b>it</b> .	John calls <b>them</b> . Mike knows <b>them</b> . Jane eats <b>them</b> .

## A Circle the correct subject pronouns.

- Do you know Lisa? ( She / He ) is in my art class.
- Sam and Mark are at the bus stop. ( We / They ) are waiting for the bus.
- Mandy and I are good friends. ( You / We ) share everything.
- I am reading a book. ( It / She ) is about a pirate.
- My brother is a healthy person. ( I / He ) exercises every day.

## B Write the object pronouns for the underlined words.

- Where is the bag? it
- Mom calls Peter and James for dinner. them
- The man gave Julie and me some candies. us
- My mom talks to Ms. Brown. her

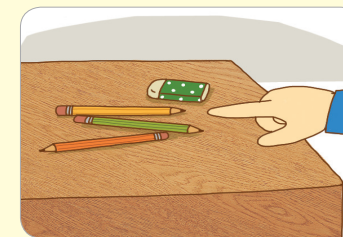
## C Complete the sentences.

- I am cooking. My brother is helping me.
- The flowers are beautiful. Amy bought them.
- Michael is speaking. Listen to him.
- My aunt lives in Tokyo. I'll meet her soon.
- Jenny's spaghetti is delicious. We love it.
- Mark and I played in the park. Mom watched us.

## Demonstrative Pronouns

- The **demonstrative pronouns**, **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those**, point out which people or things we are talking about.

	near the speaker	far from the speaker
Singular	<b>This</b> is my sister.	<b>That</b> is a police station.
Plural	<b>These</b> are Peter's textbooks.	<b>Those</b> are beautiful butterflies.

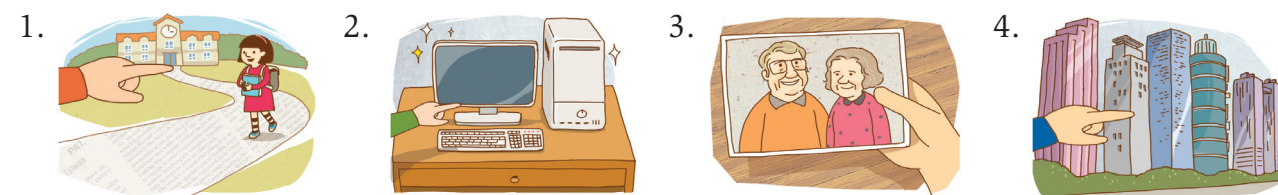


**This** is an eraser.  
**These** are pencils.



**That** is a cat.  
**Those** are flowers.

## A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using demonstrative pronouns.



- That is my classmate Judy.
- This is a new computer.
- These are my grandparents.
- Those are very tall buildings.



A Complete the sentences using subject pronouns.

- 1. Ms. Miller is my teacher. She teaches science.
- 2. David and Daniel are my twin brothers. They are noisy.
- 3. Jack goes swimming on weekends. He is a fast swimmer.
- 4. There is an iguana on the rock. It has a long tail.
- 5. Mia and I go to the library. We study together.
- 6. The man is strong. He carries heavy boxes.

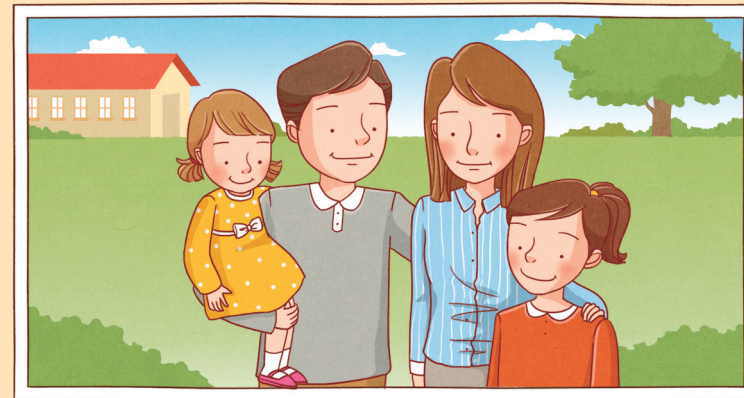
B Complete the dialogues using subject and object pronouns.

- 1. A Where does your uncle live?  
B He lives in Italy. I visit him every summer.
- 2. A My bag is not pretty. I don't like it.  
B Why not? It is very pretty.
- 3. A Cathy Heart is my favorite actress. She is beautiful.  
B I saw her on TV last night.
- 4. A Do you know Stuart and Jenny?  
B Yes, I know them. They are in my book club.

C Write the sentences.

- | Singular                        | Plural                           |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>This is a big dish.</u>   | → These are big dishes.          |
| 2. This is my sister.           | → <u>These are my sisters.</u>   |
| 3. <u>That is a new camera.</u> | → Those are new cameras.         |
| 4. Is this your bag?            | → <u>Are these your bags?</u>    |
| 5. <u>That is a spider.</u>     | → Those are spiders.             |
| 6. Is that your friend?         | → <u>Are those your friends?</u> |

A Jackie writes about her family members. Complete the sentences.



them she  
her he  
this I  
me him

- ① This is a photo of my family. My mom is pretty and tall.
- ② She likes to read. She has many books. She reads ③ them in her free time. My sister likes to read, too. Sometimes, Mom reads children's books to ④ her. My dad can fix anything. One day, ⑤ he fixed my radio. He also fixed my bicycle. I gave ⑥ him a hug. ⑦ I love my family very much. And they love ⑧ me, too.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



① This is my family. ② We eat healthy food every day. But we didn't like healthy food before. My sister and I liked to eat hamburgers and pizza. We used to eat ③ it in the school cafeteria. Mom was worried about ④ him. ⑤ She doesn't like junk food. Now, ⑥ you take healthy lunches to school. Dad used to eat too much meat. Now, ⑦ she eats a lot of vegetables. He loves ⑧ them! ⑨ He often cooks healthy food for us. Eating healthy food makes ⑩ his feel great!

③ them    ④ us    ⑥ we    ⑦ he    ⑩ him

## Possessives

**A:** This is **my** room.

**B:** **Your** room is very neat. **Mine** is messy.

## Possessive Adjectives

- A **possessive adjective** tells who a person, animal, place, or thing belongs to. It comes before a noun.

	Singular			Plural		
1 <sup>st</sup>	I	<b>my</b>	I love <b>my</b> sister.	we	<b>our</b>	Mr. Evans is <b>our</b> teacher.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	you	<b>your</b>	Let's play in <b>your</b> room.	you	<b>your</b>	Where is <b>your</b> school?
3 <sup>rd</sup>	he	<b>his</b>	He lost <b>his</b> hat.	they	<b>their</b>	The kids play with <b>their</b> friends.
	she it	<b>her</b> <b>its</b>	Jenny washed <b>her</b> blouse. The cat cleans <b>its</b> fur.			



Ms. Emerson met **my** parents.



This is **her** laptop.



**Their** car is new.

### A Write the nouns with the possessive adjectives.

- you / a computer your computer
- he / a camera his camera
- they / umbrellas their umbrellas
- we / hands our hands
- she / the piano her piano
- I / the watch my watch
- it / a paw its paw
- he / letters his letters

### B Complete the sentences using possessive adjectives.

- Susan and Mary go to school. Their school is around the corner.
- I have a dog. I play with my dog every day.
- The rabbit is white. Its eyes are red.
- Kate is a good student. Her parents are proud of her.
- Sam works at a bank. He loves his job.

## Possessive Pronouns

- A **possessive pronoun** shows possession. It can replace a possessive adjective and its noun.

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup>	I	<b>mine</b> = my book	we	<b>ours</b> = our watches
2 <sup>nd</sup>	you	<b>yours</b> = your painting	you	<b>yours</b> = your phones
3 <sup>rd</sup>	he	<b>his</b> = his wallet	they	<b>theirs</b> = their backpacks
	she it	<b>hers</b> = her ring -		



This is **my** bicycle.  
The bicycle is **mine**.



That is **her** camera.  
The camera is **hers**.



They hold **their** trophy.  
The trophy is **theirs**.

- We use **whose** to ask about who something belongs to.

Question

**Whose** bag is this?

Answer

It's **mine**.

### A Write the correct possessive pronouns.

- your bed yours
- our flowers ours
- their house theirs
- my money mine
- his coat his
- your desk yours
- my gloves mine
- her glasses hers

### B Complete the dialogues.

- A** Whose dress is this? **B** It's mine. (I)
- A** Whose ring is it? **B** It's hers. (she)
- A** Whose hat is that? **B** It's yours. (you)
- A** Whose robots are these? **B** They are ours. (we)
- A** Whose socks are those? **B** They are his. (he)
- A** Whose balls are these? **B** They are theirs. (they)



A Complete the sentences using the possessive adjectives and pronouns.

1.

you

This is your cup.

→ This is yours.
2.

they

These are their magazines.

→ These are theirs.
3.

she

Those are her sandwiches.

→ Those are hers.
4.

I

My garden is beautiful.

→ Mine is beautiful.
5.

we

Our classroom is large.

→ Ours is large.
6.

he

His legs are long.

→ His are long.

B Complete the dialogues using the possessive adjectives and pronouns.

1.

A

Is this umbrella yours or his? (he)

B

It's mine. He left his umbrella at home. (he)
2.

A

Whose car is it? Is it her car? (she)

B

Yes, it's hers. (she)
3.

A

Sarah, can I borrow your dictionary? (you)

B

Sure. You can use mine. (I)
4.

A

Mom, which is our new house? (we)

B

The red house is ours. (we)

C Complete the sentences using the possessive adjectives and pronouns.

e.g. 

I

 The sandwich is mine. My sandwich is delicious.

1.

we

Those bags are ours. Our bags are big and heavy.
2.

he

This computer is his. His computer is new.
3.

she

The necklace is hers. Her necklace is expensive.
4.

they

The bikes are theirs. Their bikes are red.
5.

you

Is this phone yours? It looks like your phone.

A The children are at the lost and found. Complete the sentences.

	Emily	Nick	I
Lost items	a watch	a skateboard	glasses
	a pink notebook	a dictionary	a jacket
	a hairpin	a cap	a pencil case



Emily found ① her watch there. The pink notebook is ② hers, too. But ③ her hairpin isn't there.

Nick found ④ his skateboard. The dictionary is ⑤ his, too. But ⑥ his cap isn't there.

I found ⑦ my glasses. The jacket is ⑧ mine, too. But ⑨ my pencil case isn't there.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



There are many classrooms in ~~✓~~mine school. But there are other places, too.

I often hurt myself at school. Luckily, ② my school has a nurse. She is in ~~✓~~his office. The medical supplies are all ④ hers. She is always kind.

⑤ My school has a cafeteria. I go there and buy some food. Jack and Paul are ⑥ my friends. They share ~~✓~~they food with me. I share ~~✓~~my, too. The science lab in ⑨ my school has many types of equipment. We use the equipment, but it isn't ~~✓~~our. So we use it carefully.

① my      ③ her      ⑦ their      ⑧ mine      ⑩ ours

# Present Simple: The Verb *Be*

**A:** *Is* your brother a pilot?

**B:** No, he *isn't*. He *is* a flight attendant.

## Positive & Negative

- The verb **be** tells **who** or **what** the subject is. It also tells **how** or **where** the subject is.

Positive			Negative		
I am		I'm	I am <b>not</b>		I'm <b>not</b>
You are		You're	You <b>are not</b>		You <b>aren't</b>
He	is	He's	He	<b>is not</b>	He
She		She's	She		She
It		It's	It		It
We	are	We're	We	<b>are not</b>	We
You		You're	You		You
They		They're	They		They



I **am** a pilot.



The buildings **are** tall.



Nick **is** in the hospital.

### A Circle the correct words.

- You ( am / are / is ) very smart!
- He ( am / are / is ) my English teacher.
- They ( am / are / is ) famous singers.
- We ( am / are / is ) good at cooking.
- I ( am / are / is ) nervous now.
- She ( am / are / is ) 12 years old.

### B Complete the negative sentences using the short forms.

- They are in the cafeteria. They aren't in the cafeteria.
- The milk is fresh. The milk isn't fresh.
- Tom is in the library. Tom isn't in the library.
- The books are boring. The books aren't boring.
- We are interested in science. We aren't interested in science.

## Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question, place the verb **be** before the subject.



Statement **They are** neighbors.

Question **Are they** neighbors?

Answer Yes, they **are**.

Question			Answer	
<b>Am</b>	I	tall?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are</b>	you		Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
<b>Is</b>	he/she/it Jenny		Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> . Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> . No, she <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are</b>	we/you/they Jack and Paul		Yes, you/we/they <b>are</b> . Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, you/we/they <b>aren't</b> . No, they <b>aren't</b> .

### A Complete the dialogues.

- A** Is he busy all the time? **B** Yes, he is.
- A** Is it a fun movie? **B** Yes, it is.
- A** Are they worried about Jake? **B** No, they aren't.
- A** Is she from South Africa? **B** No, she isn't.
- A** Are you at school? **B** Yes, I am.

### B Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



- A** Is it a kangaroo? **B** Yes, it is.
- A** Are you twins? **B** No, we aren't.
- A** Are they ballerinas? **B** Yes, they are.
- A** Is John happy? **B** No, he isn't.



A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1. The boys are excited. They aren't sad.
- 2. Neil isn't good at history. He is good at math.
- 3. We are firefighters. We aren't police officers.
- 4. I am not hungry. I am full now.

B Write the sentences using the verb be.

- 1. your sister / a tennis player Your sister is a tennis player.
- 2. the story / interesting The story is interesting.
- 3. Paul and James / at the mall Paul and James are at the mall.
- 4. Mr. Jones / friendly Mr. Jones is friendly.
- 5. Janet / on the bus Janet is on the bus.
- 6. lions / scary Lions are scary.

C Complete the dialogues.

- 1. A Is she absent?  
B Yes, she is. She's in the hospital now.
- 2. A Are we late? We missed the bus.  
B No, you aren't. The class starts at nine o'clock.
- 3. A Is he your classmate?  
B No, he isn't. He's in the sixth grade.
- 4. A Are you ready for the science exam?  
B No, I'm not. Science is difficult for me.

A Joe talks about himself and his friends around the world. Complete the sentences.

My name is Joe. I am from Canada.

① I'm 14 years old. My hobby

② is taking pictures.

Her name is Alisa. ③ She's

from Russia. ④ She's 13 years

old. Her hobby is knitting.

His name is Martin. ⑤ He's

from Brazil. He is 13 years old. His

hobby ⑥ is dancing.

They are Haji and Mut. ⑦ They're

from Egypt. ⑧ They're 12 years

old. Their hobby is playing soccer together.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



① Are you a student in your country? Of course ② you are! But in Kenya, many ③ young girls isn't students. Kenyan girls don't usually go to school. They ④ are worker. ⑤ Schools are only for boys. This ⑥ are a big problem. Many organizations around the world think so, too. Now, ⑦ these organizations is working to change things. They send people to Kenya. Some people ⑧ are builders. They build schools there. Some ⑨ people is teachers. They teach girls at the schools. Now, more Kenyan girls ⑩ are students just like you.

③ young girls aren't ④ are workers ⑥ is a big problem ⑦ these organizations are ⑨ people are

## Present Simple 1

**A:** I **don't eat** breakfast.

**B:** Really? I **eat** cereal for breakfast every day.

## Positive

- The **present simple** tells about **facts** and **habits**. When the subject is the third-person singular, we add **-s** or **-es** to the verb.

Subject	Verb	
I/You/We/They My cousins	live	in Australia.
He/She/It My cousin	lives	



Cheetahs **run** fast.



She **brushes** her teeth three times a day.

- Spelling rules for the third-person singular

Verb Type	Base Form		Third-person Singular		Rule
most verbs	eat	read	eats	reads	+ -s
	like	speak	likes	speaks	
verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x	watch	wash	watches	washes	+ -es
	pass	fix	passes	fixes	
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	study	cry	studies	cries	-y → -ies
	fly	try	flies	tries	
verbs ending in a vowel + -y	play	stay	plays	stays	+ -s

**A Circle the correct words.**

- He ( teach / **teaches** ) English in Korea.
- I ( **speak** / speaks ) French.
- They ( **eat** / eats ) turkey on Christmas Day.
- She ( go / **goes** ) jogging every Sunday.
- Bats ( **sleep** / sleeps ) during the day.

**PLUS+**

Some verbs change irregularly when the subject is third-person singular.

(e.g.) have → **has**    do → **does**  
go → **goes**

**B Complete the sentences.**

- wash** He **washes** the dishes after dinner.
- cry** My little sister **cries** all the time.
- study** She **studies** math very hard.
- have** Justin **has** a special talent.
- go** The moon **goes** around the earth.

## Negative

- To make a negative sentence, place **do not** or **does not** before the base form of the verb.

Subject	Verb		
I/You/We/They My cousins	<b>don't</b>	live	in Australia.
He/She/It My cousin	<b>doesn't</b>	live	

\*don't = do not / doesn't = does not

Positive I **like** soccer.

She **likes** baseball.

Negative I **don't like** soccer.

She **doesn't like** baseball.

**A Circle the correct words.**

- She ( don't / **doesn't** ) have a younger sister.
- They ( **don't** / doesn't ) watch TV on weekends.
- Penguins ( **don't** / doesn't ) fly.
- Kate ( don't / **doesn't** ) eat anything at night.
- It ( don't / **doesn't** ) snow very much in Africa.

**B Complete the negative sentences.**

- She fixes computers. **She doesn't fix** computers.
- Mr. Hales likes playing golf. **Mr. Hales doesn't like** playing golf.
- Mark has a cell phone. **Mark doesn't have** a cell phone.
- Jay and I go jogging together. **Jay and I don't go** jogging together.
- Mom gets up early on Sundays. **Mom doesn't get up** early on Sundays.



A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1.

2.

3.

4.

study

give

teach

wear

1. She teaches math at an elementary school.
2. Max studies Chinese every morning.
3. Santa gives gifts to children on Christmas Eve.
4. The children wear costumes on Halloween.

B Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. Chloe eats not vegetables.

Chloe doesn't eat vegetables.
2. The bus come every ten minutes.

The bus comes every ten minutes.
3. They not raise pets in their house.

They don't raise pets in their house.
4. Tracy doesn't has music class on Fridays.

Tracy doesn't have music class on Fridays.
5. Jason always try his best.

Jason always tries his best.
6. Rabbits doesn't eat meat.

Rabbits don't eat meat.

C Complete the sentences.

e.g.

like

I like chocolate. But I don't like candy.

1. 

play

 I play the violin. But I don't play the guitar.

2. 

have

 The girl has a turtle. But she doesn't have a dog.

3. 

go

 My father goes hiking. But he doesn't go fishing.

4. 

take

 Tom and May take pictures in the park.  
But they don't take pictures at home.

A Look at the table about everyone's eating habits. Complete the sentences.

	I	Rachel	Jeremy
like vegetables	✓		
eat slowly	✓	✓	
drink a lot of water			✓
have breakfast		✓	

I ① like vegetables. But Rachel and Jeremy ② don't like vegetables.  
Rachel and I ③ eat slowly. But Jeremy ④ doesn't eat slowly.  
Jeremy ⑤ drinks a lot of water. But Rachel and I ⑥ don't drink a lot  
of water. Rachel ⑦ has breakfast. But Jeremy and I ⑧ don't have  
breakfast.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Some cities ① has a White Nights Festival. Why is it  
called a White Nights Festival? ② The sun sets late and  
③ rises early, so it isn't dark at night. ④ It stay light  
outside all night long! ⑤ This happens in June in some  
northern countries. ⑥ People loves this festival in Russia.  
During the festival, ⑦ they enjoy art and music. ⑧ They  
talk and dance, too. Also, ⑨ they shares food and drinks.  
Often, they ⑩ doesn't leave the festival until the following  
day. It is the biggest festival in the country.

- ① have
- ④ It stays
- ⑥ People love
- ⑨ they share
- ⑩ don't leave

# Present Simple 2

A: Do you **like** fast food?

B: No, I **don't**. I **never** eat hamburgers.

## Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question in the present simple, place **do** or **does** before the subject.

Question			Answer	
Do	I	eat carrots?	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> .
	you		Yes, I <b>do</b> .	No, I <b>don't</b> .
	we/you/they		Yes, you/we/they <b>do</b> .	No, you/we/they <b>don't</b> .
Does	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it <b>does</b> .	No, he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .



A: **Does** she **play** badminton every day?  
B: Yes, she **does**.



A: **Do** they **take** a bus to school?  
B: No, they **don't**.

### A Complete the questions.

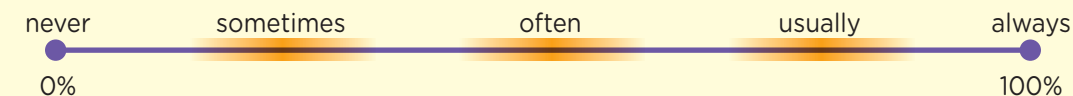
- We bake cookies at Christmas. Do you bake cookies at Christmas?
- The computer works well. Does the computer work well?
- Sarah and Tim have breakfast. Do Sarah and Tim have breakfast?
- The dog runs fast. Does the dog run fast?
- They watch a movie on Sundays. Do they watch a movie on Sundays?

### B Circle the correct words and complete the answers.

- A ( Do / Does ) the cat sleep on the sofa? B No, it doesn't.
- A ( Do / Does ) you have enough time? B Yes, I[we] do.
- A ( Do / Does ) they live in this town? B No, they don't.
- A ( Do / Does ) she wear a uniform at work? B Yes, she does.

## Frequency Adverbs

- Frequency adverbs**, such as **never**, **sometimes**, **often**, **usually**, and **always**, show **how often** something happens.



- Frequency adverbs usually come **after the verb be** and **before action verbs**.

Subject	Be	Frequency Adverb		Subject	Frequency Adverb	Action Verb	
Alex	<b>is</b>	never sometimes often usually always	late for school.	Alex	never sometimes often usually always	<b>gets up</b>	early.

### A Choose and complete the sentences.

always usually never sometimes

- My parents cook dinner together every day.  
→ My parents always cook dinner together.
- Anne doesn't play the piano at home.  
→ Anne never plays the piano at home.
- She is late for school twice a week.  
→ She is sometimes late for school.
- He reads the newspaper on weekdays.  
→ He usually reads the newspaper.

### PLUS+

**Never** makes a sentence negative without **not**.

(e.g.) He **doesn't** eat carrots.  
= He **never** eats carrots.

### B Check(✓) the correct places for the frequency adverbs.

- sometimes We ☒ eat out ② for dinner.
- never Ben ☒ breaks ② his promises.
- usually I ☒ take ② a shower in the morning.
- always Celine ① is ☒ nice to her friends.



A Complete the questions in the present simple.

1. 

you / have

Do you have

 a good idea?
2. 

Kelly / know

Does Kelly know

 your phone number?
3. 

they / live

Do they live

 with their grandparents?
4. 

your father / teach

Does your father teach

 English at a high school?

B Look at the table and complete the dialogues.

	Mike	Jim	Mary
listen to rock music		✓	✓
play computer games	✓	✓	
watch TV			✓

1. 

A

Does

 Mike listen to rock music?  

B

No

, 

he doesn't

.
2. 

A

Do

 Jim and Mary listen to rock music?  

B

Yes

, 

they do

.
3. 

A

Do

 Mike and Jim play computer games?  

B

Yes

, 

they do

.
4. 

A

Does

 Mary watch TV?  

B

Yes

, 

she does

.
5. 

A

Do

 Mike and Jim watch TV?  

B

No

, 

they don't

.

C Rewrite the sentences using the frequency adverbs.

1. The streets are crowded here. (often) 

The streets are often crowded here.
2. I eat sushi at this restaurant. (always) 

I always eat sushi at this restaurant.
3. It is warm in Florida. (usually) 

It is usually warm in Florida.
4. Mom cooks Italian food. (often) 

Mom often cooks Italian food.
5. It doesn't snow in Sydney. (never) 

It never snows in Sydney.

A Look at the table about Kimberly's behavior at school. Complete the sentences.

	never	sometimes	often	usually	always
Q1. study hard				✓	
Q2. be late for school		✓			
Q3. get along with classmates				✓	
Q4. do homework					✓
Q5. run in the hallway	✓				
Q6. fall asleep in class			✓		

Kimberly ① 

usually studies

 hard. But she ② 

is sometimes

 late for school. She ③ 

usually gets

 along with her classmates. She is nice to new students, too. She ④ 

always does

 her homework. She ⑤ 

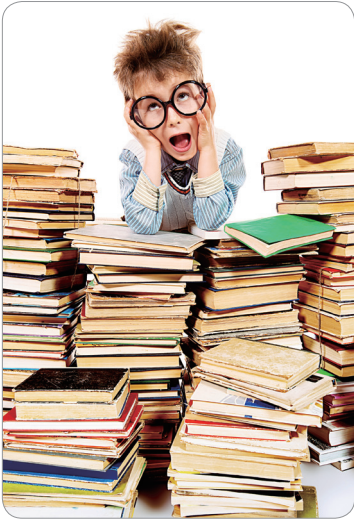
never runs

 in the hallway. She doesn't chat in class, either. But she ⑥ 

often falls

 asleep in class. Does she stay up late? Maybe she needs to go to bed earlier.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



① ~~✓~~ Does you have a busy schedule? ② Do you go to bed late? Do you ③ often worry? ④ ~~✓~~ Do you has a problem focusing in class? If your answers are “⑤ ~~✓~~ Yes, I don't,” then you are stressed. Stress ⑥ often causes headaches. It ⑦ ~~✓~~ causes sometimes illness. It happens when you have too many problems or challenges in your life. Laura used to get stressed. Now she has changed her lifestyle. “I ⑧ never plan too many things. I ⑨ always get enough sleep. I ⑩ ~~✓~~ exercise usually in the evening. And I don't worry too much,” she said.

- ① Do you have
- ④ Do you have
- ⑤ Yes, I do
- ⑦ sometimes causes
- ⑩ usually exercise

# Information Questions

A: **What** is your best friend's name?  
B: Her name is **Jennifer**.

## Information Questions with the Verb Be

- Information questions ask for information. **What** asks about things, and **where** asks about places. They come at the beginning of a sentence.

	Question			Answer	
Yes/No Question		Is it	a textbook?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
		Are they	in the park?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
Information Question	<b>What</b>	is it?		It is <b>a textbook</b> .	
		are they?		They are <b>textbooks</b> .	
	<b>Where</b>	is she?		She is <b>in the park</b> .	
		are they?		They are <b>at the beach</b> .	



A: **What** is it?  
B: It is **an apple pie**.



A: **Where** is Mom?  
B: She is **in the kitchen**.

### A Match the questions with the correct answers.

- Are you good at sports? It is volleyball.
- What is your favorite sport? Yes, she is.
- Is she a new student? No, I'm not.
- What is her name? Her name is Julia.

### B Complete the questions with **what** or **where**.

- Where** is the aquarium? B It is in Newport.
- What** are the purple fruits? B They are plums.
- What** is his job? B He is a reporter.
- Where** are they from? B They are from Italy.
- What** is the title of the book? B It is *Animal Farm*.

## Information Questions with Action Verbs

- To make an information question, place **what** or **where** at the beginning of a sentence.

	Question				Answer	
Yes/No Question		Do you	like	chocolate?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
		Does she	live	in Canada?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Information Question	<b>What</b>	do you	like?		I like <b>chocolate</b> .	
		does she			She likes <b>chocolate</b> .	
	<b>Where</b>	do you	live?		I live <b>in Canada</b> .	
		does she			She lives <b>in Canada</b> .	



A: **What** does he cook?  
B: He cooks **pasta**.



A: **Where** do they swim?  
B: They swim **in the river**.

### A Complete the questions using **what** or **where**.

- Where** **does** he study after school? B He studies in the library.
- What** **do** they do on weekends? B They clean their house.
- What** **do** you eat for breakfast? B I eat toast and cereal.
- Where** **does** your uncle live? B He lives in Seattle.
- What** **does** Sharon want for Christmas? B She wants a computer.

### B Complete the dialogues.

- Where** do they go after work?  
B They **go** to a restaurant.
- What** do we need for camping?  
B We **need** a tent and a cooking set.
- Where** does Mr. Brown teach English?  
B He **teaches** at Brooklyn Elementary School.



A Complete the dialogues.

1. A What is your favorite movie? (your favorite movie)  
B It's *Monsters, Inc.*
2. A Where is his car? (his car)  
B It's in his garage.
3. A What does Mia want? (Mia / want)  
B She wants a skateboard.
4. A Where do your grandparents live? (your grandparents / live)  
B They live in Thailand.

B Complete the information questions.

1. The present is a pink skirt.      What is the present?
2. He is in the hotel room.      Where is he?
3. The scissors are on the desk.      Where are the scissors?
4. Janet goes to the gym.      Where does Janet go?
5. The students do origami.      What do the students do?

C Look at the table and complete the dialogues.

Name	City	Job	Hobby
Sophie	New York	a French teacher	cooking
Kate	Seattle	a reporter	drawing cartoons
Lisa	Chicago	a chef	playing guitar

1. A Where does Sophie live?      B She lives in New York.
2. A What is Lisa's job?      B She is a chef.
3. A What is Kate's hobby?      B Her hobby is drawing cartoons.
4. A Where does Lisa live?      B She lives in Chicago.
5. A What is Kate's job?      B She is a reporter.
6. A What is Sophie's hobby?      B Her hobby is cooking.

A Here is an interview with a singer Brian Hunt. Complete the interview.



- Q ① Where is your studio?  
A It is near my house.
- Q ② What do you do before a concert?  
A I go for a walk and then I relax backstage.
- Q ③ Where do you make your songs?  
A I usually make songs at the park.
- Q ④ What is your favorite song?  
A My favorite song is "My Way." It's a beautiful song.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



① What are the Paralympic Games? ② The Paralympic games are like the Olympic Games. But all the athletes have physical disabilities. Sanne Bakker is a volleyball player on the Netherlands sitting volleyball team. Here is an interview with her.

- Interviewer: ③ What are your position?  
Sanne: ④ My position is libero.
- Interviewer: ⑤ What is a libero do?  
Sanne: ⑥ A libero play defense and passes the ball to the other players.
- Interviewer: ⑦ What does your team practice?  
Sanne: ⑧ We practice on a special court for sitting volleyball.
- Interviewer: ⑨ Where is your greatest achievement?  
Sanne: ⑩ I won a bronze medal at the 2012 Paralympic Games in London.

③ What is      ⑤ What does      ⑥ A libero plays      ⑦ Where does      ⑨ What is

# Present Continuous 1

**A:** What **are** you **doing** now?

**B:** I'm **watching** the birds in the tree.

## Positive

- The **present continuous** tells about actions happening **right now** or **around now**. It uses the form **verb be + verb -ing**.

Subject	Be	Verb -ing	
I	am	studying	math.
He/She/It/Jenny	is		
You/We/They/Jenny and Paul	are		



I **am eating** lunch now.



She **is playing** the piano.

- Spelling rules for the present continuous

Verb Type	Base Form		Present Continuous		Rule
most verbs	go	walk	going	walking	+ -ing
	study	say	studying	saying	
	play	eat	playing	eating	
verbs ending in -e	come	take	coming	taking	-e → -ing
	make	live	making	living	
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	sit	cut	sitting	cutting	double consonant + -ing
	run	swim	running	swimming	

## A Write the -ing forms of the verbs.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. learn <u>learning</u> | 2. ride <u>riding</u>   |
| 3. shop <u>shopping</u>  | 4. smile <u>smiling</u> |
| 5. clean <u>cleaning</u> | 6. do <u>doing</u>      |
| 7. hit <u>hitting</u>    | 8. dance <u>dancing</u> |
| 9. watch <u>watching</u> | 10. run <u>running</u>  |

## B Complete the sentences in the present continuous.

- jog** I am jogging around the park.
- play** Mom and Dad are playing badminton.
- practice** We are practicing the piano in the music room.
- sit** Brian is sitting next to me.

## C Complete the sentences in the present continuous.

- I drink milk in the morning. I am drinking milk now.
- Timothy takes pictures every Saturday. He is taking pictures now.
- They visit their aunt every year. They are visiting their aunt now.
- He talks on the phone every night. He is talking on the phone now.

## Negative

- To make a negative sentence, place **not** after the verb **be**.

Subject	Be	Not	Verb -ing	
I	am	not	cleaning	the room.
He/She/It/Jenny	is			
You/We/They/Jenny and Paul	are			

\* isn't = is not / aren't = are not



He **isn't sleeping**.



They **aren't doing** their homework.

## A Complete the negative sentences in the present continuous.

- write** I am not writing an email to Beth.
- pack** Mr. Moore isn't packing his suitcase now.
- look for** Kelly isn't looking for her new shoes.
- surf** We aren't surfing the Internet.



A Complete the sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

1. 

run

 They run in the playground every morning.  
They are running in the playground now.
2. 

make

 My father makes furniture on Saturdays.  
He is making furniture now.
3. 

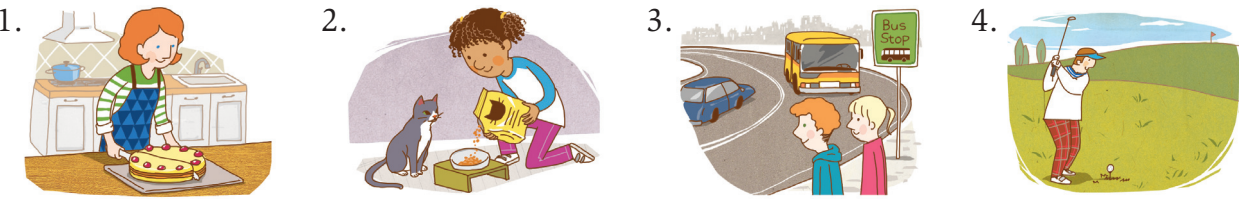
climb

 Alex and Jim climb the mountain every weekend.  
They are climbing the mountain now.
4. 

go

 Kate goes to dance class every day.  
She is going to dance class now.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the present continuous.



wait      practice      feed      cut

1. She is cutting the cake. She isn't cutting meat.
2. I am not feeding the dog. I am feeding the cat.
3. We are waiting for the bus. We aren't waiting for a taxi.
4. Mr. Hales isn't practicing tennis. He is practicing golf.

C Write the sentences in the present continuous.

1. I / not / wear glasses today      I'm not wearing glasses today.
2. Mr. Brown / not / talk on the phone now      Mr. Brown isn't talking on the phone now.
3. They / not / stay in the U.S. these days      They aren't staying in the U.S. these days.
4. Denny / not / work out at the gym now      Denny isn't working out at the gym now.
5. She / not / swim fast now      She isn't swimming fast now.

A Lucy's family is cleaning the house. Write about what each person is doing.



Mom - clean the windows



Dad - vacuum the floor



Josh and I - wash the dishes



Grandma - water the flowers

- Grandma ① isn't cleaning the windows.
- Mom ② is cleaning the windows.
- Josh and I ③ aren't vacuuming the floor.
- Dad ④ is vacuuming the floor.
- Mom ⑤ isn't washing the dishes.
- Josh and I ⑥ are washing the dishes.
- Dad ⑦ isn't watering the flowers.
- Grandma ⑧ is watering the flowers.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



① I am reading a book about sleeping positions. It says our sleeping positions tell us about our personalities. ~~② I looking~~ at my family. ~~③ They is sleeping.~~ ~~④ My mother is sleeps in~~ the baby position. That means she is a strong person. It's true. ~~⑤ She always takes~~ care of our family. ~~⑥ My father is sleeping~~ in a different position. ~~⑦ He is sleeping~~ in a straight position. That means he is easygoing. This is also true. ~~⑧ He smiles~~ all the time. ~~⑨ My brother sleeping~~ in the free-fall position. ~~⑩ He is snore~~, too. That means he is brave. This is true, too. He catches cockroaches for me.

- ② I am looking    ③ They are sleeping    ④ My mother is sleeping
- ⑨ My brother is sleeping    ⑩ He is snoring

A: Are you **reading** a magazine?  
B: No, I'm **not**. I'm **reading** a science-fiction book.

Yes/No Questions

To make a yes/no question in the present continuous, place the verb **be** before the subject.

Question			Answer	
Am	I	doing well?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are	you		Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Is	he/she/it Jenny		Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> . Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> . No, she <b>isn't</b> .
Are	we/you/they Jack and Paul		Yes, you/we/they <b>are</b> . Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, you/we/they <b>aren't</b> . No, they <b>aren't</b> .



A: Is she **reading** a newspaper?  
B: Yes, she **is**.



A: Are they **wearing** a school uniform?  
B: No, they **aren't**.

A Complete the questions in the present continuous.

- they / learn Are they learning English these days?
- Dad / cook Is Dad cooking in the kitchen?
- Danny and Kelly / study Are Danny and Kelly studying in the library?
- Megan / sleep Is Megan sleeping in her room?

B Choose and complete the questions in the present continuous.

drive   solve   carry   wash

- A Is he carrying a box?      B Yes, he is.
- A Is she driving a truck?      B No, she isn't.
- A Are they washing their hands?      B Yes, they are.
- A Are you solving a math problem?      B No, I'm not.

Information Questions

To make an **information question**, place **what** or **where** at the beginning of a sentence.

	Question			Answer
Yes/No Question		Is she making a snowman?	Are they making a snowman?	Yes, she is.      No, she isn't. Yes, they are.      No, they aren't.
Information Question	What	is she making?	are they making?	She's making <b>a snowman</b> . They're making <b>a snowman</b> .
	Where	is she making a snowman?	are they making a snowman?	She's making it <b>in the park</b> . They're making it <b>in the park</b> .



A: **What** is she writing?  
B: She is writing **a letter**.



A: **Where** are they eating sandwiches?  
B: They are eating sandwiches **on the grass**.

A Complete the information questions.

- A What are you cooking today?  
B I'm cooking noodles.
- A Where is Alex playing basketball?  
B He is playing basketball in the gym.
- A Where are they swimming?  
B They're swimming at the beach.
- A What is Tina doing?  
B She is drying her hair.

B Match the questions with the correct answers.

- What are you eating for lunch? — I'm eating chicken salad.
- Where is Sam studying? — We're looking for John's hamster.
- What are you looking for? — They're sleeping in the motor home.
- Where are they sleeping? — He's studying in his room.



A Complete the questions in the present continuous.

1. 

take

Is

 he 

taking

 a nap now?
2. 

meet

Is

 she 

meeting

 Sophie now?
3. 

talk

Are

 they 

talking

 about the weather now?
4. 

fix

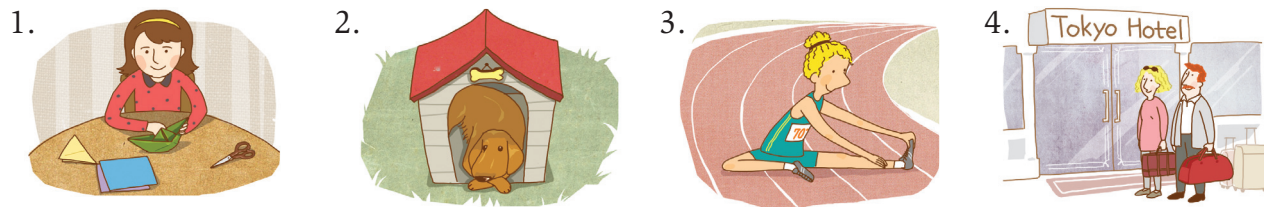
Are

 you 

fixing

 the radio now?

B Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



barkmake

runstay

1. 

A

Is

 Jenny 

making

 a paper boat? 

B

Yes

 , 

she is

 .
2. 

A

Is

 the dog 

barking

 loudly? 

B

No

 , 

it isn't

 .
3. 

A

Is

 she 

running

 on the track? 

B

No

 , 

she isn't

 .
4. 

A

Are

 they 

staying

 at a hotel? 

B

Yes

 , 

they are

 .

C Complete the dialogues using *what* or *where*.

- e.g. 

eat

A

What

 are you 

eating

? 

B

 I'm 

eating

 chocolate.
1. 

write

A

What

is

 Jack 

writing

? 

B

He's

writing

 a Christmas card to his cousin.
2. 

sing

A

Where

is

 Mom 

singing

? 

B

She's

singing

 in the kitchen.
3. 

catch

A

What

are

 they 

catching

? 

B

They're

catching

 grasshoppers.
4. 

ride

A

Where

is

 Julie 

riding

 her bicycle? 

B

She's

riding

 her bicycle in the park.

A Mrs. Watts is asking her robot about her children. Complete the dialogue.

- what (x2)

is (x2)

where

in her room

in the living room

listening to music

talking on the phone
- A

 ① 

Is

 Mark studying?
- B

 No, he isn't.
- A

 ② 

What

 is he doing?
- B

 He is ③ 

listening to music

 .
- A

 ④ 

Where

 is he listening to music?
- B

 He is listening to music ⑤ 

in the living room

 .
- A

 ⑥ 

Is

 Jenny in the living room, too?
- B

 No, she isn't. She is ⑦ 

in her room

 .
- A

 ⑧ 

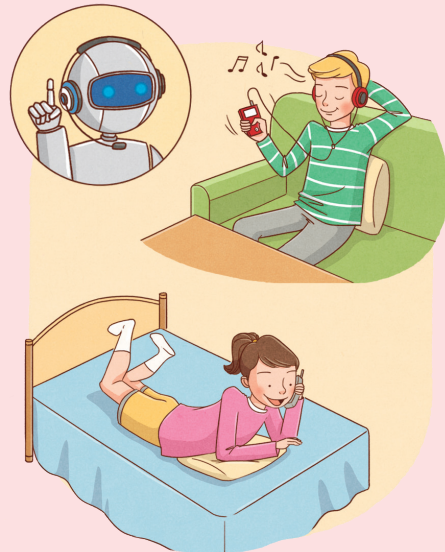
What

 is she doing?
- B

 She is ⑨ 

talking on the phone

 .



B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



- Reporter:

 Hello, Susan. ❶ 

Are you haveing

 fun?
- Susan:

 ② 

Yes, I am.
- Reporter:

 ❸ 

Are you doing

 at Disneyland?
- Susan:

 ④ 

I'm riding

 the rides.
- Reporter:

 ⑤ 

Are your friends riding

 the rides with you?
- Susan:

 ❹ 

No, he isn't.

 They are watching the parade.
- Reporter:

 ⑦ 

What are you enjoying

 the most?
- Susan:

 ⑧ 

I'm enjoying

 everything. I love everything here.
- Reporter:

 ❺ 

Where are your parents

 doing?
- Susan:

 ❻ 

They taking

 pictures of me.

① Are you having

③ What are you doing

⑥ No, they aren't

⑨ What are your parents

⑩ They are taking

# Prepositions of Time

**A:** **What time** does your class end?  
**B:** It ends **at** 4:30.

## Common Prepositions

- Prepositions of time tell **when** events happen.

at	+ time + noon/night/midnight	I meet John <b>at</b> 9:30. She writes letters <b>at</b> night.
on	+ day + date + holiday	Do you work <b>on</b> Monday? The test is <b>on</b> April 15. We always have a party <b>on</b> New Year's Day.
in	+ the period of the day + month + season + year	She wakes up early <b>in</b> the morning. My birthday is <b>in</b> March. Eric climbs the mountain <b>in</b> fall. Sally was born <b>in</b> 2002.



It is dark **at** midnight.



I feel happy **on** Christmas Day.



The weather is cold **in** winter.

### A Circle the correct prepositions. Circle X if a preposition is not needed.

- My father gives flowers to my mother ( at / on / in ) Valentine's Day.
- The Olympics were held in London ( at / on / in ) 2012.
- The baseball game is on TV ( at / on / X ) today.
- This semester ends ( at / on / in ) June 30.
- My family always eats out ( at / on / in ) Friday.
- My favorite TV show starts (at / in / X ) seven o'clock.

#### PLUS+

Don't use prepositions before **yesterday**, **today**, and **tomorrow**.

### B Write the correct prepositions.

- in December
- on Mother's Day
- on September 11
- at 6:30 p.m.
- in the evening
- at night

## Information Questions about Time

- The question words **when** and **what time** ask for **information about time**. **What time** asks for the specific time of an event.

	Question				Answer	
Yes/No Question		Do	you	exercise?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
		Does	she	exercise?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Information Question	<b>When</b>	do	you	exercise?	I exercise <b>on Sunday</b> .	
		does	she	exercise?	She exercises <b>on Sunday</b> .	
	<b>What time</b>	do	you	exercise?	I exercise <b>at 9 a.m.</b>	
		does	he	exercise?	He exercises <b>at 9 a.m.</b>	



**A:** **When** is the test?  
**B:** It's **on June 15**.

BUSINESS HOURS		
	AM	PM
MONDAY	11:00	9:00
TUESDAY	11:00	9:00
WEDNESDAY	11:00	9:00
THURSDAY	11:00	9:00
FRIDAY	11:00	9:00
SATURDAY	11:00	9:00
SUNDAY		

**A:** **What time** does the shop open?  
**B:** It opens **at 11 a.m.**

### A Match the questions with the correct answers.

- When does Mr. Smith play golf? ✗ We surf the Internet at night.
- What time does the soccer match start? ✗ I wake up at 6:30 a.m.
- When do you surf the Internet? ✗ It starts at 8 p.m.
- What time do you wake up? ✗ He plays golf on Friday.

### B Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues with **when** or **what time**.



- A** When do they go skiing? **B** They go skiing in winter.
- A** What time[When] does the bakery close? **B** It closes at 7 p.m.
- A** When does she take violin lessons? **B** She takes them on Tuesdays.
- A** What time[When] do you eat lunch? **B** We eat lunch at 12.



A Look at Jack’s schedule and answer the questions.

November						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
21 final exam	22	23 go swimming 5 p.m.	24 Thanksgiving visit aunt	25	26 go shopping	27
28	29	30 go swimming 5 p.m.	31			

1. A When is Jack’s final exam?

B It is on November 21.  
date
2. A When is Thanksgiving Day?

B It is in November.  
month
3. A When does he go shopping?

B He goes shopping on Saturday.  
day
4. A What time does he go swimming?

B He goes swimming at 5 p.m.  
time
5. A When does he visit his aunt?

B He visits her on Thanksgiving Day.  
holiday

B Write the information questions using the words.

1. when / owls / hunt

When do owls hunt?
2. what time / the flight / leave

What time does the flight leave?
3. what time / the movie / start

What time does the movie start?
4. when / they / clean the house

When do they clean the house?

C Complete the dialogues.

1. A When does the exhibition end?

B It ends on July 1<sup>st</sup>.
2. A What time does the school bus come?

B It comes at eight o’clock.
3. A When does Mrs. Nelson have tea?

B She has tea in the morning.
4. A What time do you eat lunch?

B I eat lunch at 12:30 p.m.

A Look at Karen’s weekly schedule and complete the sentences.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
December 28	December 29	December 30	December 31	January 1	January 2	January 3
6 p.m. violin lesson	5:30 p.m. meet Jenny at the ticket office	Soccer match	buy a birthday gift for Mom	New Year’s Day Mom’s birthday	7 p.m. go out for dinner with my family	afternoon visit Grandma’s house

Karen takes violin lessons ① on December 28. The soccer match is date  
② on Wednesday. So, on Tuesday, she meets Jenny ③ at 5:30 p.m.  
day and they buy tickets together. ④ On Thursday, Karen buys a birthday gift  
day for her mom. Her mom’s birthday is ⑤ on New Year’s day. Her family goes out  
holiday for dinner ⑥ on January 2. On Sunday, she visits her grandma’s house  
date  
⑦ in the afternoon.  
afternoon time

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Facebook and Twitter are famous social media websites. People can use them ① at any time to share their interests with others. It is a great way to talk to others, but social media can be dangerous. For example, Paul puts his schedule on Facebook ② in night. Many people can see it. Paul has a test ③ in the afternoon, so he goes to the library ④ at the morning. He meets Jackie ⑤ on four o’clock. His birthday is ⑥ on Friday. He has a birthday party ⑦ at his birthday. He goes on a picnic ⑧ on April. Anyone can find out what Paul does ⑨ at different times and ⑩ on different days. This is why it’s best to limit personal information on social media.

- ② at
- ④ in
- ⑤ at
- ⑦ on
- ⑧ in



# Prepositions of Place

A: **There is** a textbook on the desk. Is it yours?  
B: No, it isn't. Mine is **next to** my bag.

## Common Prepositions

• **Prepositions of place** tell **where** things are located or something happens.



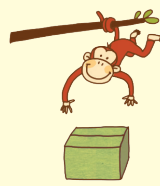
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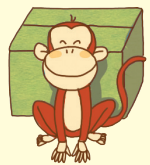
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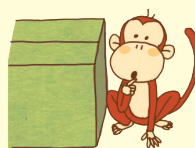
above



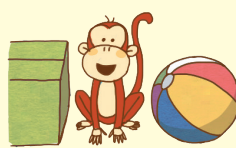
in front of



behind



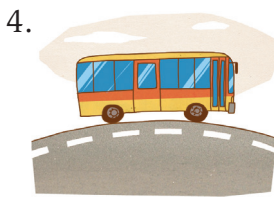
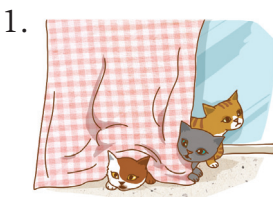
next to



between A and B

The monkey is	in / on / under above / in front of behind / next to	the box.
	between the box and the ball.	

### A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



in      on      above      behind

- The kittens are behind the curtain.
- Look at the balloons above the tree.
- Isabel is hiding in the closet.
- The bus is on the road.

### B Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- The picture frame is on the cabinet.
- The fish bowl is next to the vases.
- The cat is behind the fish bowl.
- The apples are in the basket.
- Some magazines are under the table.

## There is / are

• To say that something exists somewhere, we use **there is** or **there are**. We use **there is** with a **singular noun** and **there are** with a **plural noun**.

Positive	Negative
There <b>is</b> a book on the desk.	There <b>isn't</b> a book on the desk.
There <b>are</b> books on the desk.	There <b>aren't</b> books on the desk.

Question	Answer
<b>Is there</b> a pen on the desk?	Yes, there <b>is</b> .      No, there <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are there</b> pens on the desk?	Yes, there <b>are</b> .      No, there <b>aren't</b> .

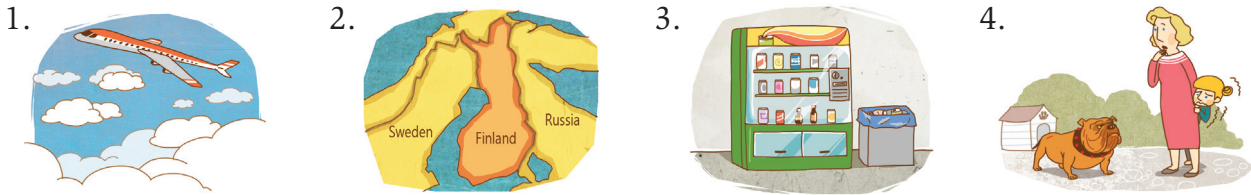
### A Circle the correct words.

- ( There is / There are ) many people in the mall.
- ( There is / There are ) a banana on the plate.
- ( There is / There are ) many apartments in Seoul.
- ( There is / There are ) a bicycle between the cars.
- ( There is / There are ) a lake in the park.
- ( There is / There are ) some paintings on the wall.

### B Complete the dialogues using **there is/are**.

- A Is there an apple in the fridge?      B Yes, there is.
- A Are there some birds on the roof?      B No, there aren't.
- A Are there movie tickets on the table?      B No, there aren't.
- A Is there a fire station in your town?      B Yes, there is.

A Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



between    behind    above    next to

- 1. A Where is the airplane? B It's above the clouds.
- 2. A Where is Finland? B It's between Sweden and Russia.
- 3. A Where is the trash can? B It's next to the vending machine.
- 4. A Where is the girl? B She's behind her mother.

B Complete the answers with *there is/are*.

Q What's in Paul's backpack?

- 1. There is a pencil case.
- 2. There is a lunch box.
- 3. There are three textbooks.
- 4. There are two notebooks.
- 5. There is a digital camera.
- 6. There are paint brushes.

C Complete the dialogues.

- 1. A Is there a pumpkin pie in the oven?  
B No, there isn't. There is a chocolate cake in the oven.
- 2. A Are there some books under the bed?  
B No, there aren't. There are some boxes under the bed.
- 3. A Is there a bakery in front of the school?  
B No, there isn't. There is a bookstore in front of the school.
- 4. A Are there many flowers in the park?  
B No, there aren't. There are many trees in the park.

A This is an advertisement for a house that is for sale. Complete the advertisement.



① There is a nice and clean house for sale. ② There are three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, and a living room in the house. The kitchen is ③ between bedroom 1 and bedroom 2. There is a bakery ④ in front of the house. Also, a large park is ⑤ behind the house. There is a big tree in the park. A swing is ⑥ next to the big tree. Please call 047-055-9078 for more information about the house.

B Look at the pictures and correct the five mistakes.



This is my desk. On my desk, I have many things. ① There are pencils ~~under~~ a cup. They are ③ next to my computer monitor. I have glue, scissors, and a stapler ~~behind~~ my computer. ~~There are~~ a trash can ⑥ on my desk, so I can easily throw things away. ~~Next to~~ the trash can, there is a thick dictionary. There is a shelf ⑧ above my desk. I have two flower pots on the shelf. ~~There is~~ a few books ⑩ between the flower pots.

② in    ④ in front of    ⑤ There is    ⑦ Under    ⑨ There are



A: Is that an **interesting** book?  
B: Yes, it is. **This** book is **interesting** and **fun**, too.

### Common Adjectives

● An **adjective** describes the subject when it comes after the verb **be**. It also describes a noun when it comes before the noun.



He is **hungry**.

He is a **hungry** boy.

● Common adjectives

old	new / young	big / large	small / little	easy	difficult
cold	hot	short	tall / long	safe	dangerous
good	bad	heavy	light	soft	hard
clean	dirty	interesting	boring	dark	bright
quiet	noisy	thick	thin	slow	fast
poor	rich	strong	weak	hungry	full
early	late	dry	wet	cheap	expensive



The dog is **dirty**.  
It is a **dirty** dog.



His clothes **are wet**.  
He is wearing **wet** clothes.



She **is strong**.  
She is a **strong** woman.

### A Match the adjectives with their opposite meanings.

- |           |        |           |           |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. soft   | early  | 7. cheap  | heavy     |
| 2. ugly   | quiet  | 8. safe   | clean     |
| 3. noisy  | hard   | 9. thick  | dangerous |
| 4. late   | large  | 10. dirty | expensive |
| 5. bright | pretty | 11. light | dry       |
| 6. little | dark   | 12. wet   | thin      |

### B Check(✓) the correct places for the adjectives.

- dangerous** Laura's ① black ② dog ③ is ④ ✓.
- large** They ① live ② in ③ a ④ ✓ house ⑤.
- dry** I ① only ② have ③ two ④ ✓ shirts ⑤.
- hard** She ① doesn't ② like ③ her ④ ✓ pillow ⑤.
- short** The ✓ boy ② over there ③ is ④ Joshua ⑤.

### C Rewrite the sentences using the underlined adjectives.

- He is a poor man. → The man is poor.
- They are heavy suitcases. → The suitcases are heavy.
- There are ten difficult questions. → The ten questions are difficult.
- It is a long skirt. → The skirt is long.
- This is a boring movie. → This movie is boring.

### Demonstrative Adjectives

● The **demonstrative adjectives**, **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those**, are used before nouns to point out which people or things we are talking about.

	near the speaker	far from the speaker
Singular	This shirt is mine.	That cat is fast.
Plural	These letters are from Kate.	Those people are kind.

### A Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



1. ( This / That / These / Those ) dress is expensive.



2. My sister likes ( this / that / these / those ) dolls.



3. ( This / That / These / Those ) car is Mr. Brown's.



4. Can I borrow ( this / that / these / those ) books?



A Choose and complete the sentences.

bright   thin   expensive   clean   rich

- 1. A Is Mr. Pullman a poor man?  
B No, he isn't. He is a(n) rich man.
- 2. A Are your shoes dirty?  
B No, they aren't. They're clean shoes.
- 3. A Do you want thick pancakes?  
B No, I don't. I want thin pancakes.
- 4. A Does Michael have a cheap watch?  
B No, he doesn't. He has a(n) expensive watch.
- 5. A Do you like dark colors?  
B No, I don't. I like bright colors.

B Rewrite the sentences using the adjectives.

- 1. Henry is a runner. (fast) Henry is a fast runner.
- 2. I like chicken wings. (spicy) I like spicy chicken wings.
- 3. There are flowers. (beautiful) There are beautiful flowers.
- 4. There is a pond in the park. (deep) There is a deep pond in the park.
- 5. Emma wears glasses at school. (thick) Emma wears thick glasses at school.

C Rewrite the sentences.

e.g. This is a brown bear. → This bear is brown.

- 1. Those are clever dogs. → Those dogs are clever.
- 2. That is a quiet place. → That place is quiet.
- 3. These are delicious snacks. → These snacks are delicious.
- 4. This is fresh milk. → This milk is fresh.

A Look at Mike's profile and describe him.



Mike Chen

Age: 13 years old  
Appearance: Hair - brown / Face - round / Eyes - big  
Personality: kind / easygoing  
Interest: insects  
Hobby: raising ants (black and red)  
Dream: becoming a great scientist / writing books about insects

This is Mike Chen. He is a 13-year-old boy. His hair is ① brown. He has a ② round face and ③ big eyes. He is ④ kind and ⑤ easygoing. He is interested in insects. He raises ⑥ black and ⑦ red ants in a plastic box. He wants to be a ⑧ great scientist like Jean-Henri Fabre. He also wants to write books about insects.

B Find the five mistakes and replace them with the words in the box.

black   colorful   poisonous   pretty   special



Some people don't like insects because they are ① ugly and some of them bite people. However, most people like ladybugs. As you can tell by the name ladybug, they are small and ② scary. Their wings are very ③ dark. They are usually ④ yellow, orange, or red. They have ⑤ white spots on their wings, too. The ladybugs' wings help it stay safe. Birds are ⑥ afraid to eat colorful things because colorful things are usually ⑦ delicious. Another ⑧ sad thing about ladybugs is that they have sticky feet. Their feet allow them to hang upside-down on ⑨ slippery leaves and climb up ⑩ tall trees easily.

② pretty   ③ colorful   ⑤ black   ⑦ poisonous   ⑧ special

A: Does Jenny walk slowly?  
B: Yes, she does. But she runs very fast.

Adverbs: Describing Verbs

• An **adverb** gives more information about a verb. It describes **how**, **when**, or **where something happens**. It usually comes after the verb.



They talk loudly.



She finds a four-leaf clover easily.



He gets up late.

• Spelling rules for adverbs

Adjective Type	Adjective		Adverb		Rule
most adjectives	quiet	loud	quiet <u>ly</u>	loud <u>ly</u>	+ -ly
	sad	careful	sad <u>ly</u>	careful <u>ly</u>	
adjectives ending in -y	easy	happy	eas <u>ily</u>	happ <u>ily</u>	-y → -ily
	lucky	heavy	luck <u>ily</u>	heav <u>ily</u>	
adjectives ending in -le	simple	gentle	simpl <u>ly</u>	gentl <u>ly</u>	-le → -ly
	possible	terrible	possibl <u>ly</u>	terribl <u>ly</u>	
some adjectives	early	late	early	late	adjective = adverb
	fast	high	fast	high	
	hard	much	hard	much	
irregular adjective	good		well		-

A Write the adverbs.

- |           |                |                 |                    |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. quick  | <u>quickly</u> | 2. serious      | <u>seriously</u>   |
| 3. safe   | <u>safely</u>  | 4. gentle       | <u>gently</u>      |
| 5. fast   | <u>fast</u>    | 6. sudden       | <u>suddenly</u>    |
| 7. noisy  | <u>noisily</u> | 8. high         | <u>high</u>        |
| 9. early  | <u>early</u>   | 10. comfortable | <u>comfortably</u> |
| 11. quiet | <u>quietly</u> | 12. lucky       | <u>luckily</u>     |

B Complete the sentences using the underlined words.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Gina is a <u>slow</u> runner.            | → Gina runs <u>slowly</u> .            |
| 2. Mr. Howard is a <u>careful</u> driver.   | → Mr. Howard drives <u>carefully</u> . |
| 3. Joan and Dennis are <u>hard</u> workers. | → Joan and Dennis work <u>hard</u> .   |
| 4. We eat an <u>early</u> dinner.           | → We eat dinner <u>early</u> .         |
| 5. Jake is a <u>wise</u> decision maker.    | → Jake makes decisions <u>wisely</u> . |

Adverbs: Describing Adjectives or Adverbs

• Some **adverbs** describe adjectives or other adverbs. They come before the adjectives or adverbs.



This tea is very hot.



They dance so beautifully.

• Some common adverbs that describe adjectives or adverbs are **very**, **really**, **so**, **too**, **quite**, and **completely**.

A Circle the adverbs and underline the words that they describe. Then check(✓) if the underlined words are adjectives or adverbs.

- |   | Adjective                           | Adverb                              |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Karen is singing <u>quite</u> <u>well</u> .            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The turtle moves <u>so</u> <u>slowly</u> .             | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. These shoes are <u>too</u> <u>big</u> for my feet.     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4. We're <u>truly</u> <u>sorry</u> for the inconvenience. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

B Complete the sentences using the adverbs.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>too</u> This food is spicy.        | → This food is <u>too spicy</u> .        |
| 2. <u>so</u> He throws the ball fast.    | → He throws the ball <u>so fast</u> .    |
| 3. <u>very</u> They are shouting loudly. | → They are shouting <u>very loudly</u> . |
| 4. <u>really</u> I'm happy to meet you.  | → I'm <u>really happy</u> to meet you.   |

A Choose and complete the sentences.

- loudly
- carefully
- brightly
- much
- high
- early

1. Kangaroos jump very high.
2. He is carrying a hot pot carefully to the table.
3. My English class starts early in the morning.
4. The phone is ringing loudly in the living room.
5. The students are smiling brightly.
6. Don't eat too much before dinner.

B Complete the sentences using the adjectives and adverbs.

1. 

easy

 James solves any problem easily.  
The mathematics contest is easy for James.
2. 

happy

 Mrs. Header is a happy person.  
Mrs. Header smiles happily.
3. 

heavy

 It's pouring heavily.  
The heavy rain is falling.
4. 

good

 Joan doesn't sleep well at night.  
Coffee and chocolate are not good for Joan.

C Unscramble the words and complete the sentences.

1. John walks too fast. (walks / fast / too)
2. Mom cooks very well. (cooks / well / very)
3. Here are some really useful tips for cooking. (tips / useful / really)
4. His opinion is completely right. (is / right / completely)
5. Mr. Lawrence speaks so quietly. (speaks / quietly / so)
6. Ms. Taylor is a very smart lawyer. (smart / very / lawyer)

A Here is Lucy's English report card. Complete the teacher's comments for Lucy.

English Report Card				
Listening Comprehension	poor	good	<u>quite good</u>	very good
Speaking Fluency	poor	<u>fluent</u>	quite fluent	very fluent
Pronunciation	poor	clear	quite clear	<u>very clear</u>
Reading Speed	slow	<u>fast</u>	quite fast	very fast
Writing	poor	good	quite good	<u>very good</u>
Homework	<u>poor</u>	good	quite good	very good
Overall	poor	good	<u>quite good</u>	very good

As for Lucy's listening comprehension, she understands English ① quite well. She speaks English ② fluently and she pronounces English words ③ very clearly. Also, she reads English texts ④ fast. She has a large vocabulary and writes essays ⑤ very well. But, she needs to try harder on her homework. She does her homework ⑥ poorly. Overall, Lucy has ⑦ quite good English skills.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Sumi Jo is a ① very famous opera singer from Seoul, South Korea. She was an ② extremely talented girl. Her mother ③ ~~strong~~ believed that she would be a great singer someday. Sumi practiced singing ④ ~~loud~~ at home. She went to the best music schools in the world, and studied very ⑤ ~~hardly~~. Now, she performs concerts ⑥ internationally, and she sings ⑦ perfectly every time. She uses her voice to sing songs ⑧ ~~beautifully~~. The audience is moved ⑨ ~~deep~~ every time. Sumi Jo has a ⑩ successful career, but she still practices singing every day.

- ③ strongly
- ④ loudly
- ⑤ hard
- ⑧ beautifully
- ⑨ deeply



# Adjectives with Linking Verbs

A: This is my new jacket.  
B: It **looks** nice.

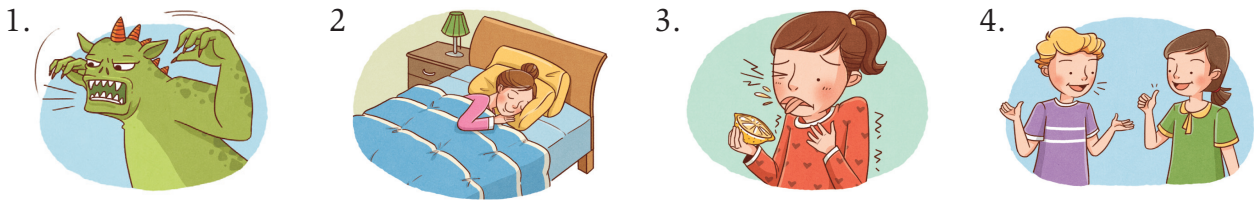
## Linking Verbs + Adjectives

- A **linking verb** connects a subject to the information about the subject. It is followed by an **adjective** instead of an adverb. The adjective describes the subject of the sentence.

Subject	Linking Verb	Adjective
The cake	<b>is</b>	delicious.
The jacket	<b>looks</b>	nice.
The tea	<b>smells</b>	good.
The soup	<b>tastes</b>	salty.
The pillow	<b>feels</b>	soft.
The story	<b>sounds</b>	sad.

- Some common linking verbs are **be**, **look**, **smell**, **taste**, **feel**, and **sound**.

### A Look at the pictures and match to complete the sentences.



1. The monster looks scary.  
2. The bed is comfortable.  
3. The lemon tastes sour.  
4. The idea sounds great.

### B Circle the correct words.

1. Surfing looks very (dangerous / dangerously ).  
2. This music is too (loud / loudly ).  
3. The chocolate tastes (sweet / sweetly ).  
4. I feel ( happily / happy ) because of the good news.  
5. The milk in this cup smells ( bad / badly ).  
6. You look ( greatly / great ) today.

## Linking Verbs vs. Action Verbs

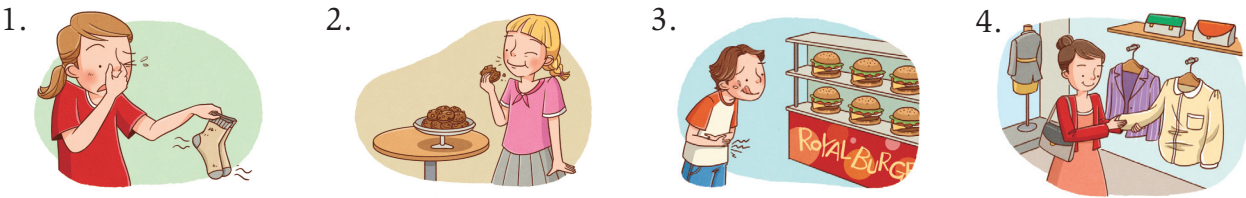
- A **linking verb** expresses the state of a subject. The adjective describes the subject.
- An **action verb** describes an action. It tells what the subject does or did. Some action verbs need objects to describe an action.

Subject	Linking Verb	Adjective	Subject	Action Verb	Object
The soup	<b>tasted</b>	good.	He	<b>tasted</b>	the soup.
The food	<b>smelled</b>	bad.	The dogs	<b>smelled</b>	the bone.
He	<b>looked</b>	tired.	I	<b>looked</b>	at him.
We	<b>felt</b>	happy.	Jenny	<b>felt</b>	the sand.
The movie	<b>is</b>	interesting.	We	<b>watched</b>	the movie.

### A Circle the linking verbs and underline the action verbs.

1. We feel sorry about the accident.  
2. His study plan sounds good.  
3. Did you see the paintings in the art gallery?  
4. The children watch the circus happily.  
5. The ice cream tastes really delicious.  
6. Cathy smelled the flowers in the garden.  
7. The bridge over there looks old.

### B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



hungry  
soft

the cookies  
the socks

bad  
delicious

the hamburgers  
the blouse

1. She smelled the socks. The socks smelled bad.  
2. Nora tasted the cookies. The cookies tasted delicious.  
3. Tim is looking at the hamburgers. He looks hungry.  
4. She feels the blouse. It feels soft.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

delicious   nervous   dangerous   boring   terrible   full

- 1. I love Mom’s potato soup. It smells delicious.
- 2. I don’t want to watch that movie. It sounds boring.
- 3. My sisters ate many chicken pies. They are full now.
- 4. This cheese tastes terrible. I can’t eat it.
- 5. Daniel has a job interview tomorrow. He feels nervous.
- 6. The snowboarder fell and broke his leg. Snowboarding looks dangerous.

B Correct the underlined words. If there’s no mistake, write *Correct*.

- 1. Her new computer looks expensively. expensive
- 2. This grapefruit juice tastes sourly. sour
- 3. She looks at the picture quietly. Correct
- 4. Your idea sounds interestingly to me. interesting
- 5. He hurt his arm badly. Correct
- 6. The carpet feels very roughly. rough
- 7. That building is beautifully. beautiful

C Complete the sentences. The same verbs are used twice in each sentence.

be   taste   smell   feel   look

- 1. Smell this perfume! It smells nice.
- 2. Taste these noodles. Do they taste too salty?
- 3. Look at the village in the picture. It looks peaceful.
- 4. Mrs. Sharon is a good cook. Her food is delicious.
- 5. I feel my parents’ love. So, I feel happy.

A Melanie is taking a cooking class. Here is her evaluation sheet. Complete the comments about her dishes.

Menu	Looks	Smells	Tastes	Feels
Appetizer: pumpkin salad	colorful	good	too salty	hard
Main Dish: steak	well cooked	delicious	good	tender
Dessert: orange sherbet	lovely	sweet	sweet / sour	soft

The appetizer, pumpkin salad, looks colorful. It also smells good. However, it

① tastes too salty and the pumpkin ② feels hard.

The main dish, steak, is excellent. It looks well cooked. It ③ smells delicious and ④ tastes good. Also, it feels tender.

The dessert, orange sherbet, is good, too. It ⑤ looks lovely and it ⑥ smells sweet. It ⑦ tastes sweet and sour. And it ⑧ feels soft.

B Find the five linking verbs and write them.



I ① tasted fondue for the first time when I young. I still remember the moment. Fondue ~~② tastes~~ very delicious. It is a famous dish from Switzerland. I ③ make fondue at home. It is made from cheese. The recipe ~~④ is~~ simple. First, I melt cheese until it ~~⑤ feels~~ thick and sticky. Before I ⑥ taste it, I ⑦ smell it. The melted cheese ~~⑧ smells~~ so wonderful! Finally, I dip bread into the fondue and eat it. It ~~⑨ tastes~~ amazing! I sometimes ⑩ dip vegetables and even some meat into the fondue, too.

② tastes   ④ is   ⑤ feels   ⑧ smells   ⑨ tastes

A: **May** I use your washroom?  
B: Sure. You **can** find it upstairs.

Ability: **Can**

- To talk about abilities, place **can** or **cannot** before the base form of the verb. **Can** doesn't change its form according to the subject.

Positive		Negative	
I/You/He/They	<b>can</b> sing well.	I/You/He/They	<b>can't</b> sing well.

\* can't = cannot

- To make a yes/no question, place **can** before the subject.

Question			Answer
<b>Can</b>	you/he/they	sing well?	Yes, I/he/they <b>can</b> . No, I/he/they <b>can't</b> .



A: **Can** she **type**?  
B: Yes, she **can**. She **can type** fast.



A: **Can** the baby **run**?  
B: No, he **can't**. But he **can walk**.

A Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**.

- Parrots **can** fly, but ostriches **can't** fly.
- A newborn baby **can't** speak, but a teenager **can** speak.
- Monkeys **can** climb trees, but rhinos **can't** climb trees.
- A fish **can** breathe underwater, but a panda **can't** breathe underwater.
- An octopus **can't** live in the desert, but a chameleon **can** live in the desert.
- Mr. Wells **can** drive a car, but the boy **can't** drive a car.
- You **can** make a fire with oil, but you **can't** make a fire with water.

B Complete the dialogues using **can**.

- A **Can** Alice speak English well? B Yes, **she can**.
- A **Can** you make pancakes? B Yes, **I[we] can**.
- A **Can** Hannah and Sam ski? B No, **they can't**.
- A **Can** Mr. Smith play the guitar? B No, **he can't**.

Permission: **Can / May**

- We use **can** and **may** to give or ask for permission. **May** is used in a formal or polite situation.

Positive		Negative	
I/You/He/They	<b>can</b> open the box. <b>may</b> join the party.	I/You/He/They	<b>cannot</b> go out tonight. <b>may not</b> use the dictionary.

Question		Answer	
<b>Can</b> <b>May</b>	I use your phone?	Yes, you <b>can</b> . Sure. Here you are.	Sorry, you <b>can't</b> . I'm sorry. I don't have one.



A: **Can** I **borrow** your book?  
B: **Certainly**.



A: **May** I **take** a photo of you?  
B: No, you **may not**.

A Circle the correct words.

- Time's up. You ( can / **can't** ) write anything else on your exam paper.
- Passengers ( can / **can't** ) smoke inside the airplane.
- This is not a parking lot for trucks. You ( may / **may not** ) park your truck here.
- This seat is empty. You ( **may** / may not ) sit here.

B Match the sentences.

- I left my phone at home. • Can I use your phone?
- I feel sick now. • May I wait in your office?
- I finished my homework. • Can I play outside?
- I need to speak to you. • May I leave early today?

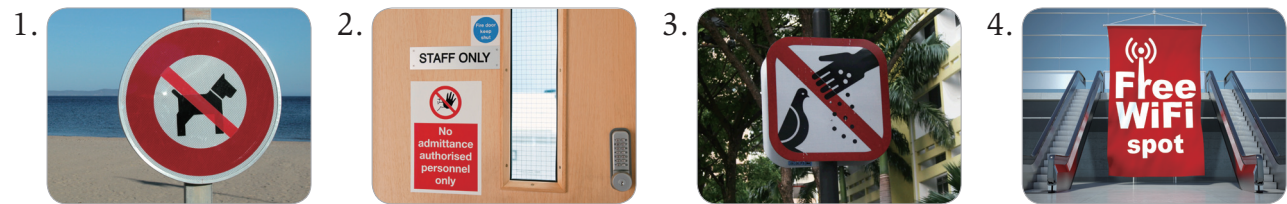


A Choose and complete the sentences using *can* or *can't*.

walk   go   eat   hold   see   understand

- 1. I can't eat anything. I have a stomachache.
- 2. The rain stopped. We can go on a picnic.
- 3. Mr. Rooney speaks very fast. I can't understand him.
- 4. Molly has new glasses. She can see very well now.
- 5. Rick is like a fish. He can hold his breath for five minutes.
- 6. You can walk to the station. It's close from here.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using *may* or *may not*.



feed   use   take   enter

- 1. You may not take your dog to the beach.
- 2. Only staff may enter the room.
- 3. People may not feed the pigeons.
- 4. You may use the Internet for free here.

C Choose and write the correct letters.

- Ⓐ Sure. Here you are.      Ⓑ Can I borrow yours for a moment?
- Ⓒ May I use this computer for a while?      Ⓓ Yes, you may come after class.

- 1. Ⓐ I don't have a pen. Ⓑ      Ⓑ Sorry. I'm using it now.
- 2. Ⓐ Can I take a look at your notes?      Ⓑ Ⓐ
- 3. Ⓐ Excuse me. Ⓒ      Ⓑ Yes. You may use it.
- 4. Ⓐ Mr. Williams, may I come to your office?      Ⓑ Ⓓ

A Here are some FAQs about a museum. Complete the sentences.



- Q I love taking pictures. ① Can[May] I take pictures here?
- A No, you can't. Camera flashes harm the artwork. Visitors ② can't[may not] use cameras.



- Q I want to get information about the artwork. ③ Can[May] I get an audio guide?
- A Yes, you can. You ④ can[may] borrow one at the front desk.



- Q I have many bags with me. ⑤ May[Can] I put them in a locker?
- A Yes, you may. Visitors ⑥ may[can] use the lockers for free.



- Q My favorite painting is in this museum. ⑦ May[Can] I touch it?
- A No, you may not. You ⑧ may not[can't] touch any of the artwork on display.

\* FAQ (Frequently Asked Question)

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



- Q I feel very nervous before tests. What ① can I do?
- A Tests are important. You ② may skip tests. But you ③ can talk to your teacher about your feelings. Sharing your thoughts ④ can't make you feel better. And try to think positively, too. Say to yourself, "I ⑤ may not do it." Also, be

prepared. You ⑥ can study at the library after school. You ⑦ can ask your teachers questions. You ⑧ can also ask your classmates. They ⑨ can't help you. Finally, don't be so upset with your score. People ⑩ can't make mistakes. You can do better next time.

- ② may not[can't]      ④ can      ⑤ can      ⑨ can      ⑩ can

**A:** Was it your birthday yesterday?  
**B:** No, it wasn't. It was Jim's birthday.

**B:** No, it **wasn't**. It **was** Jim's birthday.

Past Present Future

**I am tall now.**

- | Positive    |      |            | Negative    |         |            |
|-------------|------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| I           | was  | at school. | I           | wasn't  | at school. |
| He/She/It   |      |            | He/She/It   |         |            |
| You/We/They | were |            | You/We/They | weren't |            |

A group of seven diverse primary school children, three girls and four boys, are posed in a classroom. They are all wearing white short-sleeved polo shirts. The children are of various ethnicities and are smiling at the camera. In the background, there are colorful educational posters on the wall, including one with the word 'FAMILY' in large letters and another with the word 'PEOPLE' in large letters. The children are holding various items: a red folder, a purple folder, and a blue folder.

Question			Answer	
Was	I	a good student?	Yes, you <b>were</b> .	No, you <b>weren't</b> .
	she/Jenny		Yes, she <b>was</b> .	No, she <b>wasn't</b> .
Were	you		Yes, I <b>was</b> .	No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
Were	you	good students?	Yes, we <b>were</b> .	No, we <b>weren't</b> .
	they/Jack and Paul		Yes, they <b>were</b> .	No, they <b>weren't</b> .



A Complete the sentences in the past simple.

1. we / sleepy

We were sleepy

last night.
2. she / a flight attendant

She was a flight attendant

two years ago.
3. the students / nervous

The students were nervous

an hour ago.
4. I / in the garden

I was in the garden

this morning.
5. the test / easy

The test was easy

last semester.
6. Ms. Johnson / a teacher

Ms. Johnson was a teacher

last year.

B Complete the sentences.

e.g. Lisa was short last year. She wasn't tall.

1. It was cloudy yesterday. It wasn't rainy.

2. They were at the party yesterday. They weren't at the zoo.

3. Science class was boring last year. It wasn't interesting.

4. The man was a baker two years ago. He wasn't a chef.

5. My sister was a lawyer before. She wasn't a doctor.

6. Kate and I were in the library two hours ago. We weren't at the gym.

C Look at the table and complete the sentences.

Two Hours Ago...	Peter	Amy	Cathy	Paul	Alex
library					✓
swimming pool				✓	
cafeteria	✓	✓			
theater			✓		

1. Peter and Amy were in the cafeteria.

2. Cathy wasn't in the cafeteria.

3. Paul and Alex weren't in the theater.

4. Paul was in the swimming pool.

5. Alex was in the library.

A Look at the notes and complete the dialogues about the people.

In 2010



You / Canada



Becky / Spain



Marie and Joe / Hong Kong

- A ① Were you a university student in 2010?

B No, I ② wasn't. I was a police officer.

A ③ Were you in Spain?

B No, I wasn't. I ④ was in Canada.

A ⑤ Was Becky a police officer in 2010?

B No, she ⑥ wasn't. She was a doctor.

A ⑦ Was she in Canada?

B No, she wasn't. She ⑧ was in Spain.

A ⑨ Were Marie and Joe doctors in 2010?

B No, they ⑩ weren't. They were students.

A ⑪ Were they in Hong Kong?

B Yes, ⑫ were.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Julie remembers what happened on December 26, 2004. ① It was a fateful day in Indonesia. ② It was the day after Christmas. ③ Many tourists was in Indonesia on holiday. ④ Julie were there with her family. ⑤ She were 12 years old. ⑥ Julie's family was very happy. ⑦ They was at the beach. Suddenly, a huge wave hit the beach with great force. ⑧ It were a tsunami. A tsunami is a natural disaster caused by an earthquake in the ocean. ⑨ Julie was shocked by what happened. ⑩ It was a tragic event. The tsunami killed over 250,000 people. She lost her father that day.

- ③ Many tourists were
- ④ Julie was
- ⑤ She was
- ⑦ They were
- ⑧ It was



# Past Simple 1

A: Hurray! I **passed** the exam.  
B: You are lucky. I **didn't pass** it.

## Positive

- The **past simple** tells about **what happened in the past**. In most cases, **-ed** is added to the verb.

Subject	Verb	
I / You / We / They He / She	<b>walk<b>ed</b></b>	the dog yesterday.

- Spelling rules for the past simple

Verb Type	Base Form	Past Simple	Rule
most verbs	open   finish clean   stay	open <b>ed</b> finish <b>ed</b> clean <b>ed</b> stay <b>ed</b>	+ -ed
verbs ending in -e	like   love hope   close	lik <b>ed</b> lov <b>ed</b> hop <b>ed</b> clos <b>ed</b>	+ -d
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	drop   hug	dropp <b>ed</b> hugg <b>ed</b>	double consonant + -ed
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	study   try	stud <b>ied</b> tri <b>ed</b>	-y → -ied



We **traveled** to Paris last month.



She **dropped** her wallet.

## A Complete the sentences.

- work** They **worked** very late yesterday.
- invite** She **invited** me to her birthday party last weekend.
- open** The department store **opened** a year ago.
- cry** The baby **cried** for hours last night.
- drop** I **dropped** my cell phone in the sink last week.
- enjoy** Grandpa **enjoyed** Disney cartoons when he was young.

## B Complete the sentences.

- I mop the floor every Sunday. I **mopped** the floor last Sunday.
- Adam carries a heavy bag every day. He **carried** a heavy bag yesterday.
- We play at the beach in summer. We **played** at the beach last weekend.
- She visits Mark once a year. She **visited** Mark last month.

## Negative

- To make a negative sentence, place **did not** before the base form of the verb.

Subject	Verb	
I / You / We / They He / She	<b>didn't watch</b>	TV last night.



She **didn't wash** her hands.



Daniel **didn't talk** to the girls.

## A Complete the negative sentences.

- fix** My father **didn't fix** the chair last week.
- bake** Mr. Jones **didn't bake** bread this morning.
- miss** Chloe **didn't miss** the bus yesterday.
- call** Sarah **didn't call** me last night.

## B Complete the negative sentences.

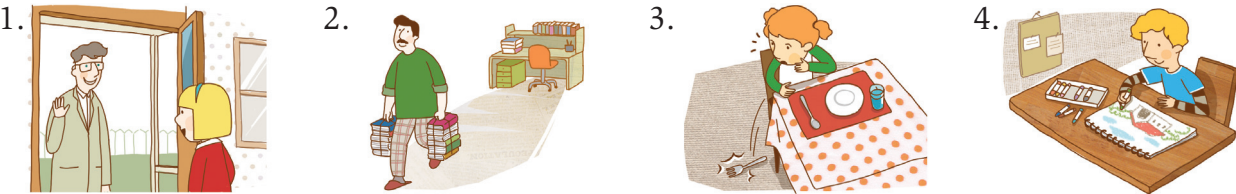
- We painted the house. **We didn't paint** the house.
- Karen and I talked a lot. **Karen and I didn't talk** a lot.
- They studied math. **They didn't study** math yesterday.
- I canceled my trip to Italy. **I didn't cancel** my trip to Italy.
- We washed the dishes. **We didn't wash** the dishes.
- My brother wanted a robot. **My brother didn't want** a robot.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

share chat study stay dance

- 1. I was sick last week. So I stayed at home.
- 2. They were in a dancing competition before. They danced the tango.
- 3. Mr. Morgan was a good student 15 years ago. He studied very hard.
- 4. Jake and I were close friends in high school. We shared everything.
- 5. Kate was in her room last night. She chatted online with Joan.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



drop carry visit use

- 1. Mr. Dickens visited Rachel yesterday. He didn't visit Tony.
- 2. Dad carried the books this morning. He didn't carry the computer.
- 3. Julie dropped her fork at the restaurant. She didn't drop her spoon.
- 4. I used my crayons in art class yesterday. I didn't use paint.

C Complete the sentences in the past simple.

- 1. I / stop watching TV I stopped watching TV last month.
- 2. we / help Mom and Dad We helped Mom and Dad yesterday.
- 3. they / not / enjoy the party They didn't enjoy the party last night.
- 4. Amy / borrow the book Amy borrowed the book two weeks ago.
- 5. Tony / not / pass the exam Tony didn't pass the exam last semester.
- 6. the train / not / arrive The train didn't arrive on time.

A Mike checked what he did on his to-do list. Look at the list and complete the sentences.

**To-Do List**

**In the morning**  
☒ clean my room ☐ prepare breakfast with Mom

**After school**  
☐ study English and math ☒ finish the science project with Lisa

**In the evening**  
☐ call Grandma ☒ learn Spanish online

In the morning, Mike ① cleaned his room. He ② didn't prepare breakfast with his mother. After school, he ③ didn't study English and math. Instead, he ④ finished the science project with Lisa. In the evening, he ⑤ learned Spanish online. He ⑥ didn't call his grandmother.

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Liquid Paper is like white paint. It easily covers up typing and writing mistakes. It has changed the lives of many office workers and secretaries. But who ① made it? It was Bette Nesmith Graham. She ② invented liquid paper in 1956. She ③ worked as a secretary in Texas. She ④ used a typewriter all day long. When she made a mistake on a document, she ⑤ didn't know how to correct it. So she ⑥ typed the whole thing again. She ⑦ wanted an easier way to correct mistakes. One day, she ⑧ painted over a mistake with some paint. It ⑨ covered the mistake! She ⑩ poured white paint in little bottles and started selling them.

① made ② invented ④ used ⑤ didn't know ⑨ covered

# Past Simple 2

A: Did you eat breakfast?  
B: No, I didn't. I got up late this morning.

## Irregular Verbs

Some verbs change their forms irregularly in the **past simple**.



I **go** shopping on Fridays.  
I **went** shopping last Friday.



She **teaches** math this year.  
She **taught** math last year.

Common irregular verbs

go - went	eat - ate	drink - drank	sleep - slept	buy - bought
see - saw	come - came	swim - swam	keep - kept	teach - taught
know - knew	become - became	run - ran	leave - left	think - thought
do - did	give - gave	begin - began	meet - met	write - wrote
have - had	say - said	find - found	sit - sat	speak - spoke
make - made	pay - paid	tell - told	get - got	drive - drove

Some verbs don't change their forms in the past tense.

hit - hit    cut - cut    put - put    read - read    cost - cost    let - let

### A Match the verbs with their past forms.

- |          |       |          |         |
|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1. say   | ate   | 5. think | swam    |
| 2. eat   | wrote | 6. sleep | came    |
| 3. write | said  | 7. swim  | slept   |
| 4. see   | saw   | 8. come  | thought |

### B Complete the sentences.

1. **buy** I **bought** new shoes yesterday.
2. **make** Dad and I **made** a bookshelf last weekend.
3. **go** We **went** on a picnic last Wednesday.
4. **meet** Jeremy **met** Jessica two days ago.

## Yes/No Questions

To make a yes/no question, place **did** before the subject. The base form of the verb is used with **did**.

Question			Answer	
Did	you	sleep well last night?	Yes, I <b>did</b> .	No, I <b>didn't</b> .
	he/she/it Jenny		Yes, he/she/it <b>did</b> .	No, he/she/it <b>didn't</b> .
	you/they Jack and Paul		Yes, she <b>did</b> .	No, she <b>didn't</b> .
			Yes, we/they <b>did</b> .	No, we/they <b>didn't</b> .
			Yes, they <b>did</b> .	No, they <b>didn't</b> .

Question **Did she wash** the dishes?

Answer Yes, she **did**.

**Did they have** breakfast at home?

No, they **didn't**.

### A Complete the questions.

1. Alex came home early yesterday. **Did Alex come** home early yesterday?
2. She wrote the novel 11 years ago. **Did she write** the novel 11 years ago?
3. Brian told you the story. **Did Brian tell** you the story?
4. They saw the dog at the park. **Did they see** the dog at the park?
5. Kate read the book twice. **Did Kate read** the book twice?
6. He taught Spanish last year. **Did he teach** Spanish last year?

### B Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Then check(✓) the answers.



win    wear    take    receive

1. Did they **win** the game last year? ☒ Yes, they did. ☐ No, they didn't.
2. Did your father **take** the pictures? ☐ Yes, he did. ☒ No, he didn't.
3. Did you **receive** the letter last week? ☒ Yes, I did. ☐ No, I didn't.
4. Did she **wear** sunglasses yesterday? ☐ Yes, she did. ☒ No, she didn't.



A Complete the sentences.

e.g. go I went to the park. I didn't go home.

1. catch I caught a butterfly. I didn't catch a grasshopper.
2. speak Dave spoke Greek. He didn't speak Spanish.
3. cut Sue cut the celery. She didn't cut the carrots.
4. see Emily saw tigers at the zoo. She didn't see bears.

B Complete the dialogues.

1. A Did you run to school this morning ?  
B Yes, I ran to school this morning.
2. A Did the president make a speech yesterday ?  
B No, the president didn't make a speech yesterday.
3. A Did Amy sit next to Becky in the theater ?  
B Yes, Amy sat next to Becky in the theater.
4. A Did they see a shooting star ?  
B No, they didn't see a shooting star.

C Complete the dialogues in the past simple.

1. A Did Dad fix the chair in the garage? (Dad / fix)  
B No, he didn't. He fixed the table.
2. A Did Lucy send a letter to her uncle? (Lucy / send)  
B No, she didn't. She sent a card.
3. A Did they become firefighters? (they / become)  
B No, they didn't. They became bankers.
4. A Did Mr. Bell drive a taxi five years ago? (Mr. Bell / drive)  
B No, he didn't. He drove a bus five years ago.

A Look at Tanya and Billy's checklist and complete the dialogue.



Checklist	Tanya	Billy
buy a plane ticket	✓	✓
find a hotel		✓
exchange money		
read a guidebook about Mexico	✓	

- Tanya: 1 Did you buy a plane ticket, Billy?
- Billy: Yes, I did. I 2 bought it last weekend.
- Tanya: Me, too. But I 3 didn't find a hotel.
- Billy: I 4 found a good hotel. Do you want information about the hotel?
- Tanya: That would be great. 5 Did you exchange money?
- Billy: No, I 6 didn't.
- Tanya: I 7 didn't exchange money, either. Let's go to the bank together.
- Billy: Okay. By the way, 8 did you read a guidebook about Mexico?
- Tanya: Yes, I 9 did. I'm very excited for the trip!

B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



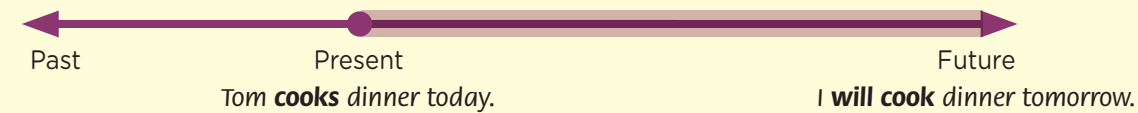
A dog called Hachi and his owner, Ueno, 1 ~~meet~~ in 1924. They loved each other. Every day, Ueno 2 went to work. Every day, Hachi went to the train station at 4 p.m. Hachi was always at the same spot waiting for his owner. One day, Ueno 3 ~~didn't came~~ back from work because he 4 died that day. Hachi 5 didn't know that. People 6 ~~sended~~ Hachi to a new owner. But every day, he 7 went to the station. He 8 ~~think~~ of Ueno all the time. He 9 kept going to the station for over 10 years. Hachi's story 10 ~~maked~~ him a symbol of loyalty in Japan.

- 1 met
- 3 didn't come
- 6 sent
- 8 thought
- 10 made

A: Will you watch a movie tonight?  
B: No, I won't. I will go to Bill's birthday party.

Positive & Negative

- The **future tense** tells about **events in the future**. **Will** or **will not** comes before the base form of the verb in the future tense.



Positive		Negative	
I/You/He/They	<b>will cook</b> dinner.	I/You/He/They	<b>won't cook</b> dinner.

\* I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll / It'll / We'll / They'll = pronoun + will  
\* won't = will not



They **will travel** to Canada next month.



She **won't buy** the dress.

A Complete the sentences using **will**.

1. become a lawyer
- She **will become a lawyer** next year.
2. go abroad
- They **will go abroad** this summer.
3. buy a new computer
- Susie **will buy a new computer** next month.
4. leave for London
- Paul and I **will leave for London** next week.
5. be an actress
- I **will be an actress** in the future.
6. win a gold medal
- He **will win a gold medal** in the Olympics.
7. do the laundry
- We **will do the laundry** this Saturday.
8. visit me
- My cousins **will visit me** during the holiday.

B Complete the negative sentences.

1. Celia will play the flute tomorrow. She **won't play** the violin tomorrow.
2. We will go camping this weekend. We **won't go** bowling this weekend.
3. It will be sunny tomorrow. It **won't be** rainy tomorrow.
4. My friends and I will donate some books. We **won't donate** old clothes.

Yes/No Questions

- To make a yes/no question, place **will** before the subject.

Question			Answer	
<b>Will</b>	you/he/they	<b>pass</b> the exam?	Yes, I/he/they <b>will</b> .	No, I/he/they <b>won't</b> .



A: **Will** Santa **bring** me a present?  
B: Yes, he **will**.



A: **Will** she **eat** the broccoli?  
B: No, she **won't**.

A Complete the questions.

1. Tara will finish her work soon. **Will Tara finish** her work soon?
2. Mr. Smith will come to the party. **Will Mr. Smith come** to the party?
3. They will join the football team. **Will they join** the football team?
4. Our team will be the winner. **Will our team be** the winner?
5. The plane will arrive on time. **Will the plane arrive** on time?

B Complete the dialogues in the future tense.

1. A **Will** she clean her room?                      B Yes, **she will**.
2. A **Will** Dad drive me to school today?                      B No, **he won't**.
3. A **Will** Jamie cook for us tomorrow?                      B Yes, **he will**.
4. A **Will** they stay at your house?                      B No, **they won't**.

A Choose and complete the dialogues in the future tense.

help      meet      talk      buy

1. 

A

 I'll make spaghetti for dinner tonight.  

B

 That sounds good! I will help you.
2. 

A

 I bought a storybook for Kate's birthday. What about you?  

B

 I will buy colored pencils for her tomorrow.
3. 

A

 Can I talk to you now, Jack?  

B

 Sorry, I'm busy. I will talk to you later.
4. 

A

 Grandpa, we'll arrive in Vancouver next Tuesday.  

B

 Okay, I will meet you at the airport.

B Choose and complete the sentences using *will* or *won't*.

see a dentist      become a singer      throw a surprise party      watch TV

1. Tasha has a toothache. So, she will see a dentist.
2. Sunday is Amy's birthday. So, we will throw a surprise party for her.
3. My sisters have an exam. So, they won't watch TV tonight.
4. Paul isn't good at singing. So, he won't become a singer.

C Look at Daniel and Rosa's plans for summer vacation and complete the dialogues.

	join an English camp	take an art class	read fifty books	go to the beach
Daniel			✓	✓
Rosa	✓	✓		✓

1. 

A

Will Daniel join an English camp?      

B

No, he won't.
2. 

A

Will Rosa take an art class?      

B

Yes, she will.
3. 

A

Will Rosa read fifty books?      

B

No, she won't.
4. 

A

Will Daniel and Rosa go to the beach?      

B

Yes, they will.

A These are Jim and Henry's habits. Complete the sentences about Henry's decisions.

Jim's healthy habits	Henry's bad habits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• wake up early every day</li><li>• take the stairs</li><li>• eat three meals a day</li><li>• drink fresh fruit juice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• stay in bed till late</li><li>• use the elevator</li><li>• skip meals</li><li>• drink soft drinks</li></ul>

Henry will become healthy like Jim. From today, he ① will wake up early every day. He ② won't stay in bed till late. He ③ will take the stairs. He ④ won't use the elevator. He ⑤ will eat three meals a day, too. He ⑥ won't skip meals. He ⑦ won't drink soft drinks any more. Instead, he ⑧ will drink fresh fruit juice!



B Find the five mistakes and correct them.



Technology is developing fast. How will our lives change in the future?

We ~~✓~~ willn't drive cars, because cars ② will move automatically. They ③ will take us anywhere we want to go. We ~~✓~~ will travels around the world in airplanes, but it ⑤ ~~✓~~ will take not as long as it takes now. And there ⑥ will be spaceships, so we can travel to outer space! We ~~✓~~ won't take vacations to the moon! We ⑧ won't do any housework because we ⑨ will have robots that will do all our work. Life in the future ⑩ ~~✓~~ will is very exciting and much easier.

① won't drive      ④ will travel      ⑤ will not take      ⑦ will take      ⑩ will be



## Supplementary Material



A Circle the correct words.

- 1. I meet (him / he ) on Saturdays.
- 2. Jake and I are ( go / friends ).
- 3. The chef needs ( a / an ) assistant.
- 4. ( A / The ) sky is dark now.
- 5. I found an eraser under ( my / me ) desk.
- 6. My sister and I are in the pool. ( We / She ) are swimming.

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1. The door \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ opened                      ☐ the house                      ☐ slowly
- 2. My mom is \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ works hard                      ☐ a big company                      ☒ a businesswoman
- 3. I have a big umbrella. You can share \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ me                      ☐ my                      ☒ mine
- 4. Their house is on 6th Street. \_\_\_\_\_ is on 7th Street.  
☐ We                      ☐ Our                      ☒ Ours
- 5. Jane and Amy have yellow jackets. These are \_\_\_\_\_.  
☐ hers                      ☐ their                      ☒ theirs

C Complete the sentences with pronouns or possessive adjectives.

- 1. Ms. Jackson has a dog. \_\_\_\_\_ loves it.
- 2. I eat caramel candies every day. I like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. My grandpa is sick. I visit \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.
- 4. Excuse me, I think you dropped something. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ wallet?
- 5. My sister and I go to the same school. My mother takes \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
- 6. Nick and Laura go to school together. \_\_\_\_\_ are good friends.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

- elevator   leaves   novels   teacher   that   these
- 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ turn yellow in fall.
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are baseball cards.
  - 3. There is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ next to the stairs.
  - 4. They read \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner.
  - 5. The woman is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ at my school.
  - 6. \_\_\_\_\_ is my younger sister.

E Correct the underlined words.

- 1. These is my best friend, Greg. This
- 2. Yours glasses are on the table. Your
- 3. The two mouse are in the box. mice
- 4. They spend them time together. their
- 5. Those are my teacher. teachers
- 6. There are three deers on the farm. deer

F Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- 1. He has a battery for his clock.  

Plural

 He has batteries for his clock.
- 2. We need a tomato for the sandwiches.  

Plural

 We need tomatoes for the sandwiches.
- 3. I see a person in the swimming pool.  

Plural

 I see people in the swimming pool.
- 4. Tom sits next to me in the classroom.  

Pronoun

 He sits next to me in the classroom.
- 5. I love my cats very much.  

Pronoun

 I love them very much.

A Circle the correct words.

- 1. Olivia ( am / is / are ) a veterinarian.
- 2. The tourists ( am not / isn't / aren't ) from Japan.
- 3. ( Am / Is / Are ) Toby thirteen years old?
- 4. My sisters ( don't / doesn't ) study on weekends.
- 5. It ( snow / snows ) a lot in Norway.
- 6. ( Do / Does ) Aiden and Ella do their homework together?

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ early these days.  
a rise                      b rises                      c risis
- 2. The big birds \_\_\_\_\_ fast.  
a fly                      b flys                      c flies
- 3. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ snowboarding in winter.  
a go                      b gos                      c goes
- 4. Nicole and her brother \_\_\_\_\_ too much soda.  
a drink                      b drinks                      c drinkes
- 5. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ travel abroad much.  
a isn't                      b doesn't                      c don't

C Complete the answers.

- 1. A Is your sister a student?                      B Yes, she is.
- 2. A Are his stories interesting?                      B No, they aren't.
- 3. A Does the bus come on time?                      B Yes, it does.
- 4. A Do they know his address?                      B No, they don't.
- 5. A Are they ready for camping?                      B Yes, they are.
- 6. A Does Bill often eat out?                      B No, he doesn't.

D Choose and complete the dialogues.

backpack   school   a violinist   science   jeans   wash

- 1. A What is her job?                      B She is a violinist.
- 2. A What are you good at?                      B I'm good at science.
- 3. A What does she do on Sundays?                      B She washes her dogs.
- 4. A What do you want for Christmas?                      B I want a backpack.
- 5. A Where are your brothers?                      B They're at school.
- 6. A What does he usually wear?                      B He usually wears jeans.

E Correct the underlined words.

- 1. I often am late for my piano lesson.                      am often
- 2. Jack always playes chess with his brother.                      always plays
- 3. It usually is foggy in our town.                      is usually
- 4. They go never shopping at night.                      never go
- 5. The bakery are usually busy in the morning.                      is usually
- 6. Emily sometimes exercise after dinner.                      sometimes exercises

F Write the sentences.

- 1. Mike is excited about the school festival.  
Negative Mike isn't excited about the school festival.
- 2. Jason has an electronic dictionary in his bag.  
Negative Jason doesn't have an electronic dictionary in his bag.
- 3. Sarah is Matt's best friend.  
Question Is Sarah Matt's best friend?
- 4. Her daughter likes bread.  
Question Does her daughter like bread?
- 5. They wear school uniforms.  
Question Do they wear school uniforms?



A Circle the correct words.

- 1. There ( is / are ) a lot of books on the shelf.
- 2. There ( is / are ) some notebooks on the table.
- 3. There ( is / are ) an old photo between the book and the dictionary.
- 4. The children ( am / are / is ) catching butterflies.
- 5. My brother ( am / are / is ) listening to music.
- 6. Ann and I ( am / are / is ) walking to the store.

B Choose the correct answers.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A _____ does the sale start?  | B It starts on May 20.        |
| a What                           | b When                        |
| c What time                      |                               |
| 2. A _____ is your uncle doing?  | B He's reading the newspaper. |
| a What                           | b When                        |
| c Where                          |                               |
| 3. A _____ are they going now?   | B They're going to the zoo.   |
| a What                           | b What time                   |
| c Where                          |                               |
| 4. A _____ does the museum open? | B It opens at 10 a.m.         |
| a What                           | b What time                   |
| c Where                          |                               |
| 5. A _____ is my scarf?          | B It's under your coat.       |
| a What                           | b When                        |
| c Where                          |                               |

C Complete the sentences with prepositions.

- 1. I take my lunch break \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ noon.
- 2. The fall semester begins \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ September.
- 3. The members get together \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
- 4. The squirrel is on the rock. The rock is \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_ the squirrel.
- 5. The swing is next to the seesaw. The seesaw is \_\_\_\_\_ next to \_\_\_\_\_ the swing.
- 6. The chair is in front of the bookcase. The bookcase is \_\_\_\_\_ behind \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.

D Complete the sentences in the present continuous.

- 1. run I \_\_\_\_\_ am running \_\_\_\_\_ around the track.
- 2. water Mr. and Mrs. Norton \_\_\_\_\_ are watering \_\_\_\_\_ the plants.
- 3. not / write Anthony \_\_\_\_\_ isn't writing \_\_\_\_\_ a letter now.
- 4. not / stay They \_\_\_\_\_ aren't staying \_\_\_\_\_ in London these days.
- 5. swim \_\_\_\_\_ Is \_\_\_\_\_ Lily \_\_\_\_\_ swimming \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool now?
- 6. bake \_\_\_\_\_ Are \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ baking \_\_\_\_\_ muffins?

E Correct the underlined words.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Jane is <u>comming</u> to my house.             | _____ coming _____         |
| 2. Emma surfs the Internet <u>in night</u> .       | _____ at night _____       |
| 3. The students go camping <u>on summer</u> .      | _____ in summer _____      |
| 4. He studies English <u>at the morning</u> .      | _____ in the morning _____ |
| 5. <u>There is</u> pillows on the bed.             | _____ There are _____      |
| 6. <u>There aren't</u> a trash can under the desk. | _____ There isn't _____    |

F Write the sentences.

- 1. I am wearing a black cap today.  
Negative I am not wearing a black cap today.
- 2. There is a baseball bat in the box.  
Negative There isn't a baseball bat in the box.
- 3. The ants are carrying a piece of cracker.  
Question Are the ants carrying a piece of cracker?
- 4. Ben's grandmother is cutting his hair.  
Question Is Ben's grandmother cutting his hair?
- 5. There are six bedrooms in the house.  
Question Are there six bedrooms in the house?

A Circle the correct words.

- 1. ( This / These ) shoes are too big for me.
- 2. I don't know ( that / those ) people.
- 3. The T-shirt looks ( colorful / colorfully ).
- 4. The fried chicken smells ( delicious / deliciously ).
- 5. I ( can / can't ) eat chocolate. I have a toothache.
- 6. You ( may / may not ) sit here. No one is using this chair.

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1. Can your brother drive a car?  
a Yes, they can.      ☒ b No, he can't.      c He can buy a car.
- 2. Can I borrow your phone for a minute?  
a Yes, you do.      b No, I can't.      ☒ c Sorry, I don't have one.
- 3. Can you make a paper airplane?  
a Yes, I may.      ☒ b Yes, I can.      c Sorry, I'm using it.
- 4. May I use the bathroom?  
a Yes, you are.      b No, we may not.      ☒ c Of course.
- 5. May I have your phone number?  
☒ a Certainly.      b No, you aren't.      c I know her number.

C Complete the sentences using the adjectives or adverbs.

- 1. comfortable Eric is sitting comfortably on the sofa.
- 2. sorry I feel very sorry about the accident.
- 3. good He usually does well on his English tests.
- 4. easy The tall boy can touch the ceiling easily.
- 5. loud Mark plays the trumpet loudly.
- 6. hard My sister practices hard for the contest.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

boring    difficult    expensive    light    salty    soft

- 1. His suitcase isn't heavy. It's light.
- 2. She puts a lot of salt in the pizza sauce. The pizza is salty.
- 3. The jacket isn't expensive. It's cheap.
- 4. I'm taking a difficult quiz. It's not easy.
- 5. The woman brushes the cat's fur every day. The cat's fur is soft.
- 6. The musical isn't interesting. It's boring.

E Correct the underlined words.

- 1. David can't goes hiking today.      can't go
- 2. May I plays outside?      May I play
- 3. Anne cans climb a tree.      can climb
- 4. She is a talented really girl.      really talented
- 5. This student are noisy.      These students
- 6. Look at these balloons in the sky.      those

F Rewrite the sentences using the words.

- 1. The information is useful to me. (quite)  
The information is quite useful to me.
- 2. I'm holding a book in my hand. (heavy)  
I'm holding a heavy book in my hand.
- 3. His answer was wrong. (completely)  
His answer was completely wrong.
- 4. She is looking at her son. (lovely)  
She is looking at her lovely son.
- 5. My sisters are watching the show. (exciting)  
My sisters are watching the exciting show.

A Circle the correct words.

- 1. We ( will / won't ) cook dinner tonight. We'll eat out.
- 2. ( Was / Were ) you at the museum an hour ago?
- 3. My English test ( was / wasn't ) difficult. I got a perfect score.
- 4. My brother ( will / won't ) see a doctor. He hurt his leg.
- 5. I ( will / won't ) buy expensive things. I need to save money.
- 6. They ( were / weren't ) fishermen last year. They lived in the mountains.

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1. My grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ a bus driver thirty years ago.  
☒ a was                                      ☐ b did                                      ☐ c will be
- 2. She \_\_\_\_\_ attend her driving lesson last Tuesday.  
☐ a wasn't                                      ☒ b didn't                                      ☐ c won't
- 3. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party for Crystal next Saturday.  
☐ a were                                      ☐ b had                                      ☒ c will have
- 4. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ finish her work soon.  
☐ a wasn't                                      ☐ b didn't                                      ☒ c won't
- 5. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ visit her grandparents last month.  
☐ a wasn't                                      ☒ b didn't                                      ☐ c won't

C Complete the answers.

- 1. **A** Was David at the theater last night?                                      **B** Yes, he was.
- 2. **A** Did she wear a coat yesterday?                                      **B** Yes, she did.
- 3. **A** Will you clean your room tomorrow?                                      **B** Yes, I will.
- 4. **A** Were Lily and Luke friends last year?                                      **B** No, they weren't.
- 5. **A** Did he draw many pictures last month?                                      **B** No, he didn't.
- 6. **A** Will Ms. Craig visit us this Sunday?                                      **B** No, she won't.

D Choose and complete the sentences in the past simple.

buy      start      put      mop      send      study

- 1. She put the pie in the oven five minutes ago.
- 2. The cleaner mopped the dirty floor two hours ago.
- 3. Max bought me flowers for my birthday.
- 4. The students studied for the math exam yesterday.
- 5. I sent a postcard to my aunt last week.
- 6. Gavin started university last year.

E Correct the underlined words.

- 1. He waitted in front of the gate yesterday.                                      waited
- 2. Amy reads a funny book last weekend.                                      read
- 3. I don't met Susan last Sunday.                                      didn't meet
- 4. My dad drived me to school yesterday.                                      drove
- 5. Did Sam take a violin lesson next week?                                      Will Sam take
- 6. She won't came home early tonight.                                      come

F Write the sentences.

- 1. My friends are happy about the news.  
**Past simple** My friends were happy about the news.
- 2. Brian helps me with my homework.  
**Past simple** Brian helped me with my homework.
- 3. Eva was a reporter 10 years ago.  
**Negative** Eva wasn't a reporter 10 years ago.
- 4. We went to the movies last night.  
**Negative** We didn't go to the movies last night.
- 5. She wrote an email after dinner.  
**Negative** She didn't write an email after dinner.



1. Present Simple: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Third-person Singular		Rule
most verbs	eat	like	eats	likes	+ -s
verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x	watch	teach	watches	teaches	+ -es
	wash	finish	washes	finishes	
	pass	miss	passes	misses	
	fix	mix	fixes	mixes	
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	study	cry	studies	cries	-y → -ies
	fly	try	flies	tries	
verbs ending in a vowel + -y	play	stay	plays	stays	+ -s
	buy	say	buys	says	
exceptions	have	go	has	goes	-
	do		does		

2. Present Continuous: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Present Continuous		Rule
most verbs	go	walk	going	walking	+ -ing
	study	say	studying	saying	
	play	eat	playing	eating	
verbs ending in -e	come	take	coming	taking	-e → -ing
	make	live	making	living	
	use	hope	using	hoping	
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	sit	cut	sitting	cutting	double consonant + -ing
	run	swim	running	swimming	

3. Past Simple: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Past Simple		Rule
most verbs	open	finish	opened	finished	+ -ed
	clean	stay	cleaned	stayed	
verbs ending in -e	like	love	liked	loved	+ -d
	hope	close	hoped	closed	
	live	use	lived	used	
	arrive	change	arrived	changed	
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	drop	hug	dropped	hugged	double consonant + -ed
	stop	mop	stopped	mopped	
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	study	cry	studied	cried	-y → -ied
	try	worry	tried	worried	

4. Adjectives and Adverbs

Verb Type	Base Form		Adverb		Rule
most adjectives	quiet	sad	quietly	sadly	+ -ly
	slow	quick	slowly	quickly	
	sudden	serious	suddenly	seriously	
	beautiful	loud	beautifully	loudly	
	careful	safe	carefully	safely	
	perfect	complete	perfectly	completely	
	extreme	international	extremely	internationally	
adjectives ending in -y	easy	lucky	easily	luckily	-y → -ily
	angry	happy	angrily	happily	
	heavy	noisy	heavily	noisily	
adjectives ending in -le	simple	gentle	simply	gently	-le → -ly
	possible	terrible	possibly	terribly	
	comfortable		comfortably		
some adjectives	early	late	early	late	adjective = adverb
	fast	high	fast	high	
	hard	much	hard	much	
irregular adjective	good		well		-

## 5. List of Irregular Verbs

Base form	Present continuous	Past simple
be	being	was/were
become	becoming	became
begin	beginning	began
break	breaking	broke
build	building	built
buy	buying	bought
catch	catching	caught
come	coming	came
cut	cutting	cut
do	doing	did
draw	drawing	drew
drink	drinking	drank
drive	driving	drove
eat	eating	ate
feel	feeling	felt
find	finding	found
fly	flying	flew
forget	forgetting	forgot
get	getting	got
give	giving	gave
go	going	went
have	having	had
hear	hearing	heard
hide	hiding	hid
hit	hitting	hit
keep	keeping	kept
know	knowing	knew
leave	leaving	left

Base form	Present continuous	Past simple
lose	losing	lost
make	making	made
meet	meeting	met
pay	paying	paid
put	putting	put
read	reading	read
ride	riding	rode
rise	rising	rose
run	running	ran
say	saying	said
see	seeing	saw
sell	selling	sold
send	sending	sent
sing	singing	sang
sit	sitting	sat
sleep	sleeping	slept
speak	speaking	spoke
spend	spending	spent
stand	standing	stood
swim	swimming	swam
take	taking	took
teach	teaching	taught
tell	telling	told
think	thinking	thought
wake	waking	woke
wear	wearing	wore
win	winning	won
write	writing	wrote