Grammar SPACE 2

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.

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

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.

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- Midterm Test / Final Test

Unit 1

Nouns & Articles

A: What do you see in your classroom?
B: I see a whiteboard, desks, and chairs.

Singular & Plural Nouns

- A **noun** is the name of a person, place, or thing. A **singular noun** is for one person or thing. A **plural noun** is for two or more people or things.

Rule	Singular			Plural		
+ -s	star eye	map toy	student banana	stars eyes	maps toys	students bananas
+ -es	tomato bench	box watch	dress dish	tomatoes benches	boxes watches	dresses dishes
-y → -ies	story family	country strawberry	lady party	stories families	countries strawberries	ladies parties
-f(e) → -ves	leaf knife	wolf wife	thief life	leaves knives	wolves wives	thieves lives
irregular	person child foot	man mouse tooth	woman ox goose	people children feet	men mice teeth	women oxen geese
	sheep	fish	deer	sheep	fish	deer

A **Write the singular or plural forms.**

1. tomato – _____
2. blackberry – _____
3. child – _____
4. city – _____
5. woman – _____
6. scarf – _____
7. _____ – vegetables
8. _____ – mice
9. _____ – ladies
10. _____ – grapes
11. _____ – churches
12. _____ – wives

B **Correct the underlined words.**

1. Brush your toothes three times a day. _____
2. Look at the gooses near the pond. _____
3. We saw two deers in the woods. _____
4. There are many person in the mall. _____

Articles: *A / An / The*

- **Indefinite Article**: ***A*** or ***an*** comes before a singular noun. ***An*** is used when a noun begins with the vowel sound *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*.
- **Definite Article**: ***The*** comes before a singular or plural noun when we talk about a specific thing.

There is ***a tree***.
The tree is blocking the road.

Some cookies are on the plate.
The cookies are delicious.

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

1. There is _____ mall downtown. I go to _____ mall on weekends.
2. I saw _____ cat on the street. _____ cat was cute.
3. We moved to _____ apartment. _____ apartment was big.
4. There is _____ lake at the park. _____ lake is very deep.
5. He found _____ wallet on the street. _____ wallet was empty.
6. Jane wrote _____ story. _____ story was about a wolf.
7. Martin gave me _____ orange. _____ orange was tasty.
8. He bought _____ car. _____ car had two doors.

B **Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*. Write *X* if an article is not needed.**

1. _____ ostrich is a bird, but it cannot fly.
2. Jonathan likes _____ soccer.
3. Joy is good at _____ science.
4. Is she _____ famous singer in China?
5. What did you have for _____ lunch?
6. I have _____ idea.

PLUS+

Nouns for **languages**, **subjects**, **sports**, and **meals** don't need any articles.

e.g. She speaks **English** well.

Practice

A **Complete the sentences.**

1. player — There are five _____ on a basketball team.
2. wolf — Two _____ are howling at the moon.
3. bench — The _____ are under the tree.
4. class — I have four _____ today.
5. sheep — A shepherd takes care of many _____.
6. child — The _____ are making a sandcastle at the beach.

B **Complete the dialogues with *a*, *an*, or *the*. Write *X* if an article is not needed.**

1. (A) I don't have _____ umbrella.
   (B) Let's share my umbrella. _____ umbrella is big enough for two people.
2. (A) Sam, _____ breakfast is ready!
   (B) Mom, I have _____ exam this morning. I have to go now.
3. (A) Is there _____ restroom around here?
   (B) Yes, there is. _____ restroom is next to the toy store.
4. (A) Let's play _____ basketball after school.
   (B) Sorry, I can't. I'm having _____ dinner with my family.

C **Count the items in the pictures and complete the sentences.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. Linda has three peaches, _____, and _____.
2. Daniel has _____, _____, and _____.
3. Lauren has _____, _____, and _____.
4. Jack has _____, _____, and _____.

Grammar for Writing

A **This is Mark's room. Look and describe his room.**

There is ① _____ desk in Mark's room. I see ② _____ computer and ③ _____ alarm clock on ④ _____ desk. I see two ⑤ _____ (chair).
Mark has ⑥ _____ new backpack. ⑦ _____ backpack is on ⑧ _____ red chair. There are three ⑨ _____ (bookcase) in his room. They are full of ⑩ _____ (book).

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

There is a park in my town. When ① the sun shines brightly, people sit on ② benches and chat with their friends in ③ a park. They eat snacks and ④ sandwiches. The green ⑤ leafs on the trees give them shade while they eat.
There are usually many people in the park. They walk and jog. I walk my ⑥ puppyes every morning. In the park, you can play sports, too. Many ⑦ childs play soccer and baseball. There is ⑧ a tennis court. I often play ⑨ tennis with my friend after ⑩ an dinner. I can relax and enjoy myself in the park. It is my favorite place.

Unit 2

Count & Noncount Nouns

A: Do you have any fresh fruit?
B: Yes, we have some strawberries, grapes, and mangoes.

Count Nouns vs. Noncount Nouns

- We can count a **count noun** with numbers, but we cannot count a **noncount noun** with numbers. Noncount nouns include things such as materials, liquids, and proper nouns.

Count Nouns	a dog – two dogs		an egg – ten eggs					
Noncount Nouns	water	money	homework	air	time	information	advice	Seoul

- To express amounts for noncount nouns, we use measure words.

a carton of milk
a milk (x)

two cartons of milk
two milks (x)

a bottle of water

three bottles of water

a piece of paper

two pieces of paper

a loaf of bread

three loaves of bread

a cup of coffee	a slice of cheese	a roll of toilet paper
a glass of juice	a piece of cake	a teaspoon of salt
a can of soda	a jar of honey	a bowl of rice

A **Circle the count nouns and underline the noncount nouns.**

salt	shoe	piano	oil	notebook
cheese	rice	bottle	paper	Washington
milk	money	chair	music	information
soup	box	butter	camera	homework

B **Choose and complete the sentences.**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

bottle bowl cup glass jar slice

1. There is _____ coffee.
2. There are _____ water.
3. There are _____ juice.
4. There is _____ jam.
5. There is _____ sugar.
6. There are _____ bread.

Some vs. *Any*

- ***Some*** and ***any*** show the number or amount of a plural count noun or noncount noun. We use ***some*** in positive sentences and ***any*** in negative sentences or questions.

	I have three books.	*There is juice.*
Positive	*I have **some** books.*	*There is **some** juice.*
Negative	*I don't have **any** books.*	*There isn't **any** juice.*
Question	*Do you have **any** books?*	*Is there **any** juice?*

A **Circle the correct words.**

1. There is (some / any) water in the bottle.
2. James doesn't have (some / any) homework.
3. Is there (some / any) sugar?
4. Gary sent (some / any) letters.
5. Mom didn't buy (some / any) meat.
6. Can we have (some / any) bread?

PLUS+
Use ***some*** in questions to offer or ask for something.
e.g. Do you want **some** milk?

B **Complete the positive or negative sentences.**

1. There isn't any jam in the jar. — There is _____ in the jar.
2. We need some money. — We don't need _____.
3. The store doesn't sell any toys. — The store sells _____.
4. Clara drinks some milk. — Clara doesn't drink _____.

Practice

A **Correct the underlined words.**

1. We need five slice of cheeses. _____
2. Mrs. Baker bought two loaf of breads. _____
3. Mr. Brown spends some times with his family. _____
4. Kate and Daniel didn't do their homeworks. _____
5. I plant any flowers in the garden every year. _____

B **Complete the dialogues with *some* or *any*.**

1. (A) Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
   (B) No, there isn't. There is _____ butter.
2. (A) Do you have _____ sugar?
   (B) No, I don't. I have _____ honey.
3. (A) I'm starving. But I don't have _____ money.
   (B) I have _____ apples. Let's share them.
4. (A) Can I have _____ cookies?
   (B) Sorry, I don't have _____ cookies.
5. (A) I need _____ new shirts.
   (B) Me, too. Are there _____ clothing stores around here?

C **Look at the picture and complete the sentences.**

carton glass slice some any

1. There are _____ pizza.
2. There are _____ juice.
3. There are _____ milk.
4. There isn't _____ water in the bottle.
5. There are _____ flowers in the vase.

Grammar for Writing

A **Look at the pictures and complete the recipe for pancakes.**

cup
teaspoon
glass
some (x4)

1. Crack two eggs into a bowl and whisk them.
2. Add ① _____ baking powder, ② _____ flour, and ③ _____ milk.
3. Melt ④ _____ butter in a frying pan and pour the mixture into the pan.
4. Flip the pancake when you see ⑤ _____ bubbles on the top.
5. Enjoy the pancakes with ⑥ _____ maple syrup and ⑦ _____ strawberries.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

Would you like to make delicious chicken curry? Here's how! First, slice ① some onions, garlic, and peppers. Do you have ② any carrots in the fridge? If you do, then add ③ some carrots, too. If you don't like spicy food, don't put ④ some peppers in. Then, chop ⑤ any chicken. Heat ⑥ an oil in a pan, and cook the vegetables and the chicken. Add ⑦ five curry paste tablespoons and stir for a while. Add ⑧ some salt. Finally, put in ⑨ two tablespoon of cream. Mix everything together, and cook it for about 30 minutes. Eat the curry with ⑩ some rice or naan bread!

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 3

Pronouns

A: Is this your phone?
B: No, it isn't. Mine is in my pocket.

Personal Pronouns

- We can use a **pronoun** instead of a noun.

Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
he / she / it	him / her / it	they	them

Sarah *works at a restaurant.*
She *is a good cook.*
People like ***her****.*

Tim has ***grandparents****.*
They *live in the countryside.*
Tim visits ***them*** *during summer vacation.*

A **Write the subject pronouns for the underlined words.**

1. Mrs. Nelson teaches English. → _____ teaches English.
2. Liz and I missed the bus. → _____ missed the bus.
3. Andy and Nick are twins. → _____ are twins.
4. Jack is eating some bread. → _____ is eating some bread.
5. The steak is very delicious. → _____ is very delicious.

B **Complete the sentences with object pronouns.**

1. Anna has many toys. She shares _____ with her sister.
2. We live next door to Mrs. Smith. She often visits _____.
3. Henry is my best friend. I met _____ yesterday.
4. I need to talk to you and Dave. I'll call _____ later.

Possessive Adjectives & Pronouns

- A **possessive adjective** tells who the person, animal, place, or thing belongs to. A **possessive pronoun** can replace a possessive adjective and its noun.

Singular		Plural	
Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
my	mine	our	ours
your	yours	your	yours
his / her / its	his / hers / -	their	theirs
Amy's	Amy's	girls'	girls'

The blue hat is ***mine****.*
*= **my** hat*

The yellow hats are ***theirs****.*

A **Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.**

1. I — This is not _____ passport.
2. we — The green ones are _____ suitcases.
3. Jack — These are _____ in-line skates.
4. you — _____ socks are on the floor.
5. parents — This is my _____ room.
6. he — _____ house is the one with the large windows.

B **Write the possessive pronouns for the underlined words.**

1. The red shoes are my shoes. _____
2. The jacket is not her jacket. _____
3. This umbrella is your umbrella. _____
4. Our car is the large white car over there. _____
5. The brown glasses are Tony's glasses. _____
6. Write down your address next to their address. _____

Practice

A **Complete the dialogues.**

1. I
   (A) Excuse me, I think this seat is _____.
   (B) Really? Let me check _____ seat number.
2. he
   (A) Have you seen Billy? _____ is missing.
   (B) I saw _____ in front of the ticket booth.
3. you
   (A) Can I get _____ phone number, Jake?
   (B) My phone number is 470–3547. What is _____?
4. it
   (A) Look at your bike. _____ seat is broken.
   (B) I know. I need to repair _____.

B **Complete the sentences with pronouns.**

1. Jane and I are running. Our dog is following _____.
2. Sarah lives in Canada. I visited _____ last year.
3. Amy's Christmas gift was a hat, but she didn't like _____.
4. This is not my uniform. _____ is in my locker.
5. Spider-Man is very brave. _____ is my favorite super hero.
6. I borrowed a camera from him. The camera is _____.

C **Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.**

he we her my our their his

1. _____ parents' names are Tim and Donna.
2. Eric and I are brothers. _____ are twins.
3. Sally is _____ sister.
   We love _____ very much.
4. John is my uncle. _____ wife is Kate.
5. Kevin is _____ son.
   _____ is short and chubby.

Grammar for Writing

A **There are lockers at the gym. Complete the sentences about the items in the lockers.**

The sneakers are ① _____. ② _____ are a bit old. The backpack is ③ _____. ④ _____ is large. The red cap is ⑤ _____. ⑥ _____ cap is blue. ⑦ _____ skirt is green. It is ⑧ _____ cheerleading skirt. Nick has sunglasses. ⑨ _____ dad bought ⑩ _____ for his birthday.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

I study every day. My brother doesn't study as much as I do. Still, ① she gets good grades. It is strange. When ② we study, we study in different ways. ③ His desk at home is very messy. He studies at the library instead. ④ My is organized and clean. I study at home at ⑤ my desk every day. My favorite subject is science. ⑥ Him is English. So when I need help with my essays, I ask my brother. He helps ⑦ I and gives good advice. Even though we study differently, we always try ⑧ their best. And ⑨ our parents support ⑩ us all the time.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 4

Parts of a Sentence

A: I like math. I study math every day.
B: Really? Math is difficult for me.

Subjects

- A sentence has a **subject** and a **predicate**. The **subject** tells **who or what the sentence is about**.

A woman / *takes a picture.*
subject (who) — predicate

The camera / *looks new.*
subject (what) — predicate

- A subject can be a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.

	Subject	Predicate
(noun)	The flowers	are beautiful.
(pronoun)	They	
(noun phrase)	The colorful flowers	
	The flowers in the vase	
	The flowers and leaves	

A **Divide the sentences into subjects and predicates with slashes(/).**

1. He is good at math.
2. My family lives in an apartment.
3. Nick and Jack traveled to Spain together.
4. The black cat on the sofa is sleeping.
5. Mr. Simpson walks his dog in the morning.

B **Underline the subjects in the sentences.**

1. The tree in the garden is tall.
2. My little brother swims in the sea.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are my neighbors.
4. The tall boy plays basketball with his friends.
5. Her favorite dessert is chocolate ice cream.

Predicates

- A **predicate** tells **what the subject is or does**. There is at least one **verb** in a predicate. A predicate can also include an adverb or prepositional phrase.

Subject	Predicate		
James	studies	*hard.*	(adverb)
		in the library.	(prepositional phrase)

- Some verbs need an **object** or a **complement**. An **object** is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. A **complement** gives information about the subject.

Subject	Predicate		
James	reads	*some books.*	(object)
	is	*a smart student.*	(complement)

A **Circle the verbs and underline the predicates.**

1. The boys play soccer after school.
2. She wears a uniform at work.
3. Whales swim in the deep sea.
4. My science teacher knows a lot about the universe.
5. He eats dinner with his parents.
6. Many people take the subway in the morning.
7. We watched a movie together on Friday.
8. Ms. Campbell was a volleyball player 10 years ago.

B **Circle the verbs and check(✔) the parts of the predicates.**

	Object	Complement	Adverb	Prepositional Phrase
e.g. He drives a car fast.	✔	☐	✔	☐
1. The girl cried sadly.	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. They are friendly people.	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Jane wants a new backpack.	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. I learn music at school.	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. He holds the glass carefully.	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. We are busy on Monday.	☐	☐	☐	☐

Practice

A **Check(✔) the correct places for the verbs.**

1. plays — The man ① the guitar ② very well.
2. is — Her ① black ② dress ③ beautiful.
3. rides — She ① her ② bike ③ to school.
4. run — Mark ① and Becky ② around ③ the park.
5. watched — We ① the baseball game ② together.
6. looks — The bread ① in the basket ② delicious.
7. are — The monkeys ① and gorillas ② in the same ③ cage.

B **Read the underlined words and write *O*, *C*, *A*, or *P* for the objects, complements, adverbs, and prepositional phrases.**

1. They are my best friends. _____
2. A large box is in my room. _____
3. He speaks English and French. _____
4. She walks out of the house quietly. _____
5. I saw giraffes at the zoo yesterday. _____
6. Jeff is a new student in our class. _____
7. Brian plays computer games in his room. _____
8. My mother talks slowly. _____

C **Match the sentences with the correct sentence parts.**

1. Jenny and Sue made cookies. •	• S + V + C
2. His car is in the parking lot. •	• S + V + O
3. The door opened slowly. •	• S + V + A
4. This book is interesting. •	• S + V + P
5. I put the key on the table. •	• S + V + A + P
6. Joe walked fast to the station. •	• S + V + O + P

Grammar for Writing

A **Read about Emily and Brian and circle the correct sentence parts.**

Emily is ① a 12-year-old girl (object / complement). Her nickname is ② Lady Backpacker (object / complement). She enjoys ③ traveling (predicate / object). She collects postcards ④ from different countries (object / prepositional phrase). She writes ⑤ a travel blog (object / adverb) every night.

Brian ⑥ is 13 years old (complement / predicate). His nickname is ⑦ Skater Boy (object / complement). He rides a skateboard ⑧ well (adverb / object). He practices skateboard tricks ⑨ in the afternoon (prepositional phrase / adverb). He collects ⑩ old skateboards (object / complement).

B **Find the objects, complements, adverbs, and prepositional phrases and write the numbers.**

I often travel with my bike so I can visit every little place ① in a city. Once, I rode ② my bike all around Paris. I went to the Louvre Art Museum. I saw many paintings and sculptures. They were very ③ beautiful. Then, I rode my bike to the Eiffel Tower. It is ④ the most famous landmark in the city. It was standing ⑤ beautifully. I was very surprised by how tall it was! During the day, I met ⑥ many other travelers ⑦ on the street. We talked and became friends ⑧ quickly. At the end of the day, we drank ⑨ coffee ⑩ at a small café near the Seine River.

Object	Complement
Adverb	Prepositional Phrase

Unit 5

Present & Past Simple: The Verb *Be*

A: Ryan, you are always late for school.
B: That's not true. I wasn't late yesterday.

Present Simple: The Verb *Be*

- The verb ***be*** in the **present simple** tells who, what, or where the subject is. In a negative sentence, ***not*** comes after the verb ***be***.

Positive			Negative		
I He / She / It You / We / They	**am** **is** **are**	at home.	I He / She / It You / We / They	**am not** **isn't** **aren't**	at home.

Question			Answer	
Are Is Are	you she they	at home?	Yes, I **am**. Yes, she **is**. Yes, they **are**.	No, I'**m not**. No, she **isn't**. No, they **aren't**.

Statement *Susie and Nicole **are** sisters.*
Question ***Are** Susie and Nicole friends?*
Answer *No, they **aren't**. They'**re** sisters.*

A **Complete the sentences in the present simple.**

1. Positive You _____ a famous musician.
2. Positive My camera _____ expensive.
3. Positive Roy and Jane _____ excited for the party.
4. Negative Mr. Brown _____ kind to people.
5. Negative I _____ a middle school student.
6. Negative Tom and I _____ at the mall.

B **Match the questions with the correct answers.**

1. Is Mary angry at me? •	• Yes, they are.
2. Is this scarf yours? •	• Yes, it is. It's mine.
3. Is he your brother? •	• No, she isn't.
4. Are your parents busy? •	• No, he isn't. He's my friend.

Past Simple: The Verb *Be*

- The verb ***be*** in the **past simple** tells about how or where the subject was in the past. Time expressions such as ***yesterday***, ***last month***, and ***three years ago*** can be used.

Positive			Negative		
I / He / She / It You / We / They	**was** **were**	at home.	I / He / She / It You / We / They	**wasn't** **weren't**	at home.

Question			Answer	
Were Was Were	you he / she / it they	at home?	Yes, I **was**. Yes, he / she / it **was**. Yes, they **were**.	No, I **wasn't**. No, he / she / it **wasn't**. No, they **weren't**.

Statement ***I was** interested in music last year.*
Question ***Were you** interested in science last year?*
Answer *No, I **wasn't**.*

A **Complete the sentences with *was/were* or *wasn't/weren't*.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

1. Kelly _____ in her bed. But she _____ asleep.
2. We _____ on the playground. We _____ in the classroom.
3. The movie _____ boring. It _____ exciting.
4. The cookies _____ on a plate. They _____

B **Complete the dialogues in the past simple.**

1. A _____ you sick last weekend? B Yes, _____.
2. A _____ it sunny yesterday? B Yes, _____.
3. A _____ she at the café? B Yes, _____.
4. A _____ James busy last night? B No, _____.
5. A _____ Lucy and Tony at home yesterday? B No, _____.
6. A _____ Julie late this morning? B No, _____.

Practice

A **Circle the correct words.**

1. My mom is in Italy. She (am / is / are) on a business trip.
2. I went to a famous restaurant yesterday. The steak (is / was / were) great.
3. This juice (isn't / wasn't / weren't) cold. It needs some ice.
4. Those boxes were small, but they (are / was / were) heavy.
5. Amanda and Mark (are / was / were) on the stage. They look nervous.

B **Complete the dialogues in the present or past simple.**

1. A _____ it raining outside?
   B No, it _____. It's a perfect day for a walk.
2. A _____ you at the library yesterday?
   B No, I _____. I studied at home.
3. A _____ your trip last weekend fun?
   B Yes! The weather _____ great and I met many new people.
4. A _____ you on Mr. Smith's soccer team?
   B Yes, I _____. I'm the goalkeeper.
5. A _____ they in New York last year?
   B No, they _____. They were in Paris.

C **Complete the dialogue in the present and past simple.**

Detective: ① _____ you John Freeman?
Suspect: Yes, ② _____.
Detective: ③ _____ you on Pine Street last night?
Suspect: No! I ④ _____ there. I ⑤ _____ in bed with the flu last night.
Detective: ⑥ _____ you sure? I saw you steal a car.
Suspect: No way! You ⑦ _____ there last night.
Detective: I got you!

Grammar for Writing

A **The table shows Jack's past and present. Write about Jack using the verb *be*.**

	Five years ago	Now
Height	127 cm	155 cm
Favorite item	bike	cell phone
Best friend	little brother	classmate Lucy
Country	China	Singapore

Jack ① _____ 155 cm tall. But he ② _____ 127 cm tall five years ago. His favorite item ③ _____ his bike five years ago. But now it ④ _____ his cell phone. Five years ago, his best friend ⑤ _____ Brian. Brian ⑥ _____ his brother. Now his best friend ⑦ _____ Lucy. They ⑧ _____ in the same class. His father is a diplomat. His family moved to Singapore last year. He ⑨ _____ in China before. But he ⑩ _____ in Singapore now.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

Smartphones ① were common these days. More and more people ② is using smartphones. According to a survey, 49% of children ③ are smartphone users. Many children say that smartphones ④ are important in their lives. However, smartphones ⑤ are always good to have. Children spend too much time playing games on their phones. It ⑥ is a serious problem. It ⑦ is different in the past. Years ago, children ⑧ was happy to play physical games outside. The games ⑨ were exciting for them. Their favorite games ⑩ were hide-and-seek and tag. They learned social skills while playing those games.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 6

Present Simple

A: Does Jane play tennis after school?
B: No, she doesn't. She goes swimming after school.

Positive & Negative

- The **present simple** tells about **facts** or **habits**. When the subject is the third-person singular, we add ***-s*** or ***-es*** to the verb. ***Do not*** or ***does not*** comes before the base form of the verb in negative sentences.

	Positive	Negative
I/You/We/They	I **read** the newspaper.	I **don't read** the newspaper.
He/She/It	She **reads** the newspaper.	She **doesn't read** the newspaper.

Fact *The sun **rises** in the east.*

Habit *We **drink** milk every day.*

- Spelling rules for the third-person singular

Verb Type	Base Form			Third-person Singular			Rule
most verbs	use	find	tell	uses	finds	tells	+ -s
verbs ending in *-ch, -sh, -s, -x*	catch miss	match pass	push mix	catches misses	matches passes	pushes mixes	+ -es
verbs ending in a consonant + *-y*	carry	try	reply	carries	tries	replies	-y → -ies
verbs ending in a vowel + *-y*	say	play	enjoy	says	plays	enjoys	+ -s
exceptions	have	do	go	has	does	goes	-

A **Circle the correct words.**

1. John (get / gets) up early every morning.
2. Bees (fly / flies) around the flowers in the garden.
3. Sarah (has / have) a party on her birthday every year.
4. My younger sister (go / goes) to kindergarten.
5. Some twins (look / looks) different.
6. Spring (comes / come) after winter.

B **Match and complete the sentences in the present simple.**

1. not / taste •
2. fly •
3. not / like •
4. teach •
5. do •

- The airplane _____ to Canada at night.
- Grant _____ math at a middle school.
- Most people _____ tests.
- Cindy _____ her homework after school.
- This ice cream _____ very sweet.

Yes/No Questions

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

Question			Answer	
Do	you they	**live** in London?	Yes, I **do**. Yes, they **do**.	No, I **don't**. No, they **don't**.
Does	she Chris		Yes, she **does**. Yes, he **does**.	No, she **doesn't**. No, he **doesn't**.

Statement	*They **know** Dr. Lenard.*	*Amy **has** brown eyes.*
Question	***Do** they **know** Dr. Lenard?*	***Does** Amy **have** blue eyes?*
Answer	*Yes, they **do**.*	*No, she **doesn't**.*

A **Complete the questions.**

1. You like spicy food. _____ spicy food?
2. It rains a lot in Thailand. _____ a lot in Thailand?
3. Jim bakes bread every morning. _____ bread every morning?
4. They have cell phones. _____ cell phones?

B **Choose and complete the dialogues.**

1. A Do you often _____ your computer? B Yes, _____.
2. A Does Sam _____ his bike on Sunday? B No, _____.
3. A Do your brothers _____ dinner? B No, _____.
4. A Does your dog _____ a long tail? B Yes, _____.

A **Write the sentences.**

Positive		Negative
1. _____	→	Mike doesn't ride the school bus.
2. My parents play tennis together.	→	_____
3. _____	→	She doesn't listen to the radio.
4. Ryan reads comic books at night.	→	_____
5. _____	→	The children don't swim in the sea.

B **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the present simple.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

watch live open need

1. The bookstore _____ on Sunday.
2. Mr. Simpson _____ the news every night.
3. Lucy _____ an umbrella.
4. The camels _____ in the high mountains.

C **Complete the dialogues in the present simple.**

1. (A) _____ Jane play the violin?
   (B) Yes, she _____. She also _____ the piano very well.
2. (A) _____ you speak German well?
   (B) No, I _____. But my brother _____ it well.
3. (A) _____ your parents drink coffee in the morning?
   (B) Yes, they _____. My sister and I _____ juice in the morning.
4. (A) _____ James have a dog?
   (B) No, he _____. He _____ two cats.

A **Robin wants to become a mechanic. Complete the story about him.**

What Robin Does
- help the mechanics and learn from them
- carry tools and fix broken car parts
- not fix broken engines
- change flat tires
- not wash the cars
- study for his mechanic license exam after work

Robin is training at a car repair shop. He does many things there. He ① _____ the mechanics and ② _____ from them. He ③ _____ tools and ④ _____ broken car parts every day. But he ⑤ _____ broken engines. He also ⑥ _____ flat tires. But he ⑦ _____ the cars. A machine washes the cars. After work, he ⑧ _____ for his mechanic license exam.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

Bees work very hard. They all ① has different jobs. Some bees ② deliver food. They ③ collect nectar from flowers and bring it to the hive. Some bees build and ④ fixes the hive. Some bees ⑤ guard the entrance of the hive.
There is one queen bee in each bee hive. In the bee world, even the queen bee ⑥ work. Does she collect food or ⑦ guards the hive? No. She ⑧ do other things. She ⑨ lays eggs and ⑩ takes care of them. Every bee is busy in the bee world.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 7

Present Continuous

A: Are you going home after class?
B: No, I'm not. I'm going to the bookstore.

Positive & Negative

- The **present continuous** tells about actions happening **right now** or **around now**. It also tells about the **near future**.

Positive			Negative		
I He / She / It You / We / They	am is are	walking.	I He / She / It You / We / They	am not isn't aren't	walking.

right now — *She **is sleeping** now.*
around now — *We **are not eating** meat these days.*
near future — *I **am leaving** for New York tomorrow.*

- Spelling rules for the present continuous

Verb Type	Base Form		Present Continuous		Rule
most verbs	go listen	work stay	going listening	working staying	+ -ing
verbs ending in *-e*	come change	take arrive	coming changing	taking arriving	-e → -ing
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	sit begin	plan stop	sitting beginning	planning stopping	double consonant + -ing

A **Complete the sentences in the present continuous.**

1. write — They _____ Christmas cards.
2. speak — Mr. Hopkins _____ in public.
3. serve — The waitresses _____ the meals.
4. pop — The popcorn _____ in the microwave.
5. blow — We _____ up the balloons.
6. smile — Mrs. Cooper _____ at her baby.
7. plan — I _____ to visit Tokyo this summer.
8. cry — She _____ loudly like a child.

B **Complete the negative sentences in the present continuous.**

1. The cat sleeps a lot. But it _____ now.
2. I eat ice cream after school. But I _____ ice cream now.
3. The clown juggles every day. But he _____ now.
4. We watch movies on weekends. But we _____ a movie now.

Yes/No Questions

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

Question			Answer	
Are	you they	going home?	Yes, I **am**. Yes, they **are**.	No, I'**m not**. No, they **aren't**.
Is	he Karen		Yes, he **is**. Yes, she **is**.	No, he **isn't**. No, she **isn't**.

Statement — *Laura **is talking** on the phone now.*
Question — ***Is** Laura **talking** on the phone now?*
Answer — *Yes, she **is**.*

A **Complete the dialogues.**

1. cut — A _____ the watermelon? — B No, he isn't.
2. raise — A _____ money for poor people? — B Yes, they are.
3. drink — A _____ iced tea? — B No, she isn't.
4. listen — A _____ to the radio? — B _____

B **Complete the dialogues.**

1. A Are they playing hide-and-seek?
   B _____, _____. They are jumping rope.
2. A Are you looking for a new house?
   B _____, _____. We want a house with a backyard.
3. A Is Ben coming to the party?
   B _____, _____. He is coming at six o'clock.

Practice

A **Complete the sentences in the present continuous.**

1. not / drive — Mr. Chandler _____ a taxi now.
2. learn — Trevor _____ Italian this semester.
3. not / meet — Matilda and I _____ this weekend.
4. visit — I _____ my father's office this afternoon.
5. not / work — The hairdressers _____ today.
6. chat — Chloe and Julian _____ online now.

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

1.
2.
3.
4.

deliver travel look hug

1. Julie _____ her mom. She _____ her teddy bear.
2. The man _____ letters now. He _____ pizza.
3. We _____ around Europe. We _____ around Japan.
4. Henry _____ at a cat. He _____ at the turtles.

C **Complete the dialogues in the present continuous.**

1. A _____ you _____ at home today? (stay)
   B No, _____. I'm going swimming now.
2. A _____ Tim _____ in the race? (run)
   B Yes, _____. He runs in the race every year.
3. A _____ the train _____ at Central Station now? (arrive)
   B No, _____. It is two stops away.
4. A _____ Paul and Lucy _____ a pumpkin? (carve)
   B Yes, _____. Tomorrow is Halloween!

Grammar for Writing

A **Look at the poster and complete the information about the school festival.**

School Festival

School Choir
Sing "Nella Fantasia"
Piano: Lora
Singers: Dave, Chris, and Kate

Shakespeare Club
Perform *Romeo & Juliet*
Romeo: ~~Daniel~~ (Thomas)
Juliet: Sue

Master Chef Club
James, Laura, and Ed cook food!

perform
prepare
sing (x2)
play (x3)
participate

Many students ① _____ in the school festival today. The school choir ② _____ "Nella Fantasia" now. Lora ③ _____ the piano. Dave, Chris, and Kate ④ _____ together. The Shakespeare Club ⑤ _____ *Romeo and Juliet*. Daniel ⑥ _____ the role of Romeo. Instead, Thomas is Romeo. Sue ⑦ _____ the role of Juliet. The members of the Master Chef Club ⑧ _____ food.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

① You are watching a live video of the astronauts on the Atlantis 9 space shuttle. Now, ② the space shuttle circling around the earth. Three astronauts are staying on the shuttle to study the universe and record a lot of data. Right now, ③ they are waving at the camera. Now, ④ they are moveing around, but ⑤ they don't walking: ⑥ they are floating! This is because there is no gravity in space. ⑦ One astronaut is drinking water with a straw so the water doesn't float away. ⑧ Another astronaut is washing her face, but ⑨ she isn't wash it with water. ⑩ She using a wet towel.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 8

Modal Verbs

A: James, we must hurry!
B: Relax. We don't have to go now. It's still early.

Necessity: *Must*

- ***Must*** expresses something is **necessary and very important to do**. We use ***must not*** when an action is prohibited.

Positive		Negative	
I / You / He / They	must **see** a doctor.	I / You / He / They	mustn't **steal** money.

*You **must** wear a helmet.*

*Drivers **must not** drive faster than the speed limit.*

A **Circle the correct words.**

1. People (must / must not) follow the rules.
2. You (must / must not) use bad words.
3. Children (must / must not) play with fire.
4. We (must / mustn't) eat too much sugar.
5. People (must / mustn't) run across the road.
6. You (must / mustn't) return this book on Friday.

B **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.**

1.
2.

3.
4.

enter eat turn stop

1. You _____ here.
2. You _____ your car.
3. You _____ this place.
4. You _____ right here.

Necessity: *Have to*

- ***Have to*** has a similar meaning as ***must***. It shows necessity.

Subject	*Have to* + Verb	
I / You / We / They	have to	**take** the medicine.
He / She / It	has to	

- We use ***don't have to*** when an action is **not necessary**.

Subject	*Don't have to* + Verb		
I / You / We / They	don't	have to	**leave** at four o'clock.
He / She / It	doesn't		

*We **have to** wear school uniforms.*

*I **don't have to** bring my own lunch.*

A **Circle the correct words.**

1. I have an exam tomorrow. I (have to / don't have to) study tonight.
2. Mark is sick. He (has to / doesn't have to) go to the hospital.
3. Tomorrow is a public holiday. We (have to / don't have to) go to school tomorrow.
4. The tea is sweet. You (have to / don't have to) put sugar in it.
5. Adam has an umbrella. He (has to / doesn't have to) borrow one.
6. My parents aren't home now. I (have to / don't have to) take care of my sister.

Complete the sentences using *have/has to*.

1. Positive We _____ eat vegetables.
2. Positive You _____ come back next Monday.
3. Positive Anne _____ take a taxi.
4. Negative James _____ see a dentist.
5. Negative Mom _____ pay the bill today.
6. Negative I _____

Practice

A **Complete the dialogues with *must* or *mustn't*.**

1. (A) Let's go swimming in the river.
   (B) We _____ swim there. It's too dangerous.
2. (A) I feel so tired these days.
   (B) You _____ stay up so late.
3. (A) The train leaves in five minutes.
   (B) It's the last train. We _____ catch it.
4. (A) Are you still sick?
   (B) Yes. I _____ take these pills every day.

B **Choose and complete the sentences using *have/has to* or *don't/doesn't have to*.**

study change exercise go stay pay

1. Gina wants to be healthy. She _____.
2. My brother found out my email password. I _____ it.
3. I have two free tickets. You _____ for a ticket.
4. Jane and Tom are in the library. They _____ for the exam.
5. Brian hurt his leg. He _____ at home.
6. Mr. Green's fridge is full. He _____ grocery shopping.

C **Complete the sentences using *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.**

1. It's not very cold. You _____ wear gloves.
2. She doesn't sleep well. She _____ drink coffee late at night.
3. I can finish the work by myself. Jake _____ help me.
4. You _____ eat the mushrooms if you don't like them.
5. You _____ feed the animals at the zoo. They could get sick.
6. The car looks clean. Amy _____ wash it today.

Grammar for Writing

A **Irene needs to do a few things before her trip. Choose and complete the sentences.**

• Before the trip

Irene ① _____ (must / must not) get a visa. Without a visa, she can't travel to India. Then she ② _____ (must / must not) book a hotel room. She ③ _____ (mustn't / doesn't have to) pack warm clothes. It is very hot at this time of year in India.

• On the day of the trip

Irene ④ _____ (must / must not) check in two hours before the flight. She ⑤ _____ (have to / has to) arrive at the airport early. She ⑥ _____ (mustn't / doesn't have to) use her cell phone on the airplane. She ⑦ _____ (must / doesn't have to) bring food. They serve a nice meal on the airplane.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

If you visit India, you ① mustn't see the Taj Mahal. It's one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. You ② don't have to rush to get there. It is open until 7 p.m. But you ③ mustn't visit the Taj Mahal on Fridays because it's closed. To get into the Taj Mahal, you ④ have to buy a ticket. However, the ticket office isn't near the main entrance. But there are camels and rickshaws you can use to get there. So, you ⑤ must not walk. Inside the Taj Mahal, you ⑥ must leave your bags in a locker. Also, you ⑦ has to be respecful. You ⑧ must wearing a shirt with long sleeves. And you ⑨ must take off your shoes inside. Of course, you ⑩ don't have to make noise.

Unit 9

Past Simple

A: Did you go out last night?
B: No, I didn't. I watched a movie at home.

Positive & Negative

- The **past simple** tells about **what happened in the past**. In most cases, ***-ed*** is added to the verb. But some verbs change their forms irregularly.
- In negative sentences, ***did not*** comes before the base form of the verb.

Positive		Negative	
I / You / He / They	**traveled** to Europe in May. **ate** sushi yesterday.	I / You / He / They	**didn't travel** to Europe in May. **didn't eat** sushi yesterday.

*She **talked** on the phone last night.*

*Jack **didn't finish** his math homework.*

- Spelling rules for the past simple

Verb Type	Base Form	Past Simple	Rule
most verbs	open finish	opened finished	+ -ed
verbs ending in -e	close use	closed used	+ -d
verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	drop plan	dropped planned	double consonant + -ed
verbs ending in a consonant + -y	try worry	tried worried	-y → -ied
irregular verbs	come drink write teach	came drank wrote taught	-

A **Complete the sentences in the past simple.**

1. go — The Smiths _____ to the welcoming party last weekend.
2. hug — The little girl _____ the puppy.
3. arrive — The school bus _____ on time.
4. hit — We _____ the drum with the drum sticks.
5. try — My father _____ his new shirt on.

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

1. It rained last weekend. → It _____ last weekend.
2. Julia met her friends at six. → Julia _____ her friends at six.
3. Sam visited me yesterday. → Sam _____ me yesterday.
4. I did my homework. → I _____ my homework.

Yes / No Questions

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

Question			Answer	
Did	you	**see** the shooting star?	Yes, I **did**.	No, I **didn't**.
	he / she / it		Yes, he/she/it **did**.	No, he/she/it **didn't**.
	you / they		Yes, we/they **did**.	No, we/they **didn't**.

Statement	*Cindy **walked** to school.*	*They **bought** some books.*
Question	***Did** Cindy **walk** to school?*	***Did** they **buy** some snacks?*
Answer	*Yes, she **did**.*	*No, they **didn't**.*

A **Complete the questions.**

1. He finished the work. _____ the work?
2. The accident happened last year. _____ last year?
3. She gave her skirt to Mary. _____ her skirt to Mary?
4. Joe and Linda used chopsticks. _____ chopsticks?
5. Gary broke the window. _____ the window?

B **Choose and complete the dialogues in the past simple.**

drink buy swim pay

1. A _____ Mr. Jefferson _____ in cash? B No, _____.
2. A _____ he _____ juice this morning? B Yes, _____.
3. A _____ you _____ a new backpack? B Yes, _____.
4. A _____ Amy _____ in the river? B No, _____

Practice

A **Complete the sentences in the past simple.**

1. stop — The train _____ at Town Hall Station.
2. read — Kate _____ the newspaper this morning.
3. move — We _____ the table to the kitchen last night.
4. buy — My brother _____ tickets for the game.
5. get — Mike _____ an email yesterday.

B **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences in the past simple.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

borrow run sit drink

1. We _____ soda yesterday. We _____ milk.
2. Fiona _____ my ruler. She _____ my scissors.
3. The kids _____ to the bus. They _____ to the taxi.
4. Derek _____ next to a stranger. He _____ next to me.

C **Complete the dialogues using the underlined words.**

1. A _____ the furniture?
   B Yes, he did. He carried the boxes, too.
2. A Dad, _____ all the windows?
   B No, I didn't. Your mom closed them.
3. A _____ you the story?
   B No, she didn't. Joe told me the story.
4. A Ellen, _____ a letter to City Hall?
   B Yes, I did. I wrote a letter about the parking lot. It's too small.

Grammar for Writing

A **Look at the checklist for Lisa's parents' anniversary party and answer the questions.**

	Checklist	Lisa	Sally	Rachel
1	buy a present for Mom and Dad	✔		
2	go grocery shopping	✔		
3	make some salad and pasta		✔	
4	decorate the house	✔	✔	✔

A Did Lisa buy a present for Mom and Dad?
B Yes, ① _____. She ② _____ it last weekend.
A Did Rachel go grocery shopping?
B No, ③ _____. Lisa ④ _____ grocery shopping.
A Did Sally make some salad and pasta?
B Yes, ⑤ _____. She ⑥ _____ dinner for her parents.
A Did Lisa decorate the house by herself?
B No, ⑦ _____. Everyone ⑧ _____ the house together.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

When Indonesia was a Dutch colony, the Dutch ① didn't let Indonesian farmers have coffee beans. But the farmers ② wanted to drink coffee. One day, one of them ③ finded coffee beans in the droppings of a luwak. A luwak is a kind of Indonesian cat. They eat red coffee berries. The farmer ④ collectted and ⑤ cleaned the beans. Then he ⑥ roasted them and ⑦ maked coffee. Surprisingly, it tasted even better than ordinary coffee. Some people ⑧ didn't liked the way it was made. But once they ⑨ drinked it, they changed their mind! Later on, luwak coffee ⑩ became popular and is now the most expensive coffee in the world.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 10

Past Continuous

A: Were you waiting for the bus?
B: Yes, I was. I was going to the library.

Positive & Negative

- The **past continuous** tells about **actions happening at a specific time in the past**. It uses the form ***was/were*** + **verb *-ing***.

Positive			Negative		
He They	was were	running fast.	He They	wasn't weren't	running fast.

A **What was happening at four o'clock yesterday? Complete the sentences.**

1. take — Lucy _____ her dog to the vet.
2. look — We _____ around a shoe store.
3. lie — Sam and his friends _____ on the beach.
4. run — My cat _____ away from a dog.
5. cross — The bus _____ the bridge.

B **Complete the negative sentences in the past continuous.**

Yesterday	At noon yesterday
1. It didn't rain hard.	It _____ hard.
2. She didn't dance at the party.	She _____ at the party.
3. We didn't paint the fence.	We _____ the fence.
4. They didn't sit under the tree.	They _____ under the tree.
5. Nick didn't talk on the phone.	Nick _____ on the phone.

C **Choose and complete the sentences in the past continuous.**

mix cut call change wipe wear

1. Positive — He _____ the batteries in the alarm clock.
2. Positive — Mom _____ my sister in Rome.
3. Positive — The children _____ the paper with the scissors.
4. Negative — The baker _____ eggs and milk in a bowl.
5. Negative — The woman _____ a gold necklace.
6. Negative — The waiters _____ the dirty tables.

Yes/No Questions

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

Question			Answer	
Was	she he / Sam	talking on the phone?	Yes, she **was**. Yes, he **was**.	No, she **wasn't**. No, he **wasn't**.
Were	you they / the girls		Yes, I **was**. Yes, they **were**.	No, I **wasn't**. No, they **weren't**.

Statement	*It **was raining** outside.*	*They **were watching** TV.*
Question	***Was** it **raining** outside?*	***Were** they **having** dinner?*
Answer	*Yes, it **was**.*	*No, they **weren't**.*

A **Complete the dialogues in the past continuous.**

1. stand
   A _____ you _____ in line for lunch?
   B Yes, _____.
2. take
   A _____ Adam _____ a test?
   B No, _____. He already finished it.
3. sit
   A _____ they _____ on a bench?
   B No, _____. There were no empty benches.
4. follow
   A _____ the police officers _____ the car?
   B Yes, _____.

Practice

A **Choose and complete the sentences in the past continuous.**

eat wait sing bake play shop

1. I met James at the mall yesterday. He _____ ice cream.
2. Brian called Julie last night. She _____ cookies.
3. I visited Tom's house. Tom and his brother _____ computer games.
4. I saw Amy this morning. She _____ for the bus.
5. Ben turned the TV on. Some singers _____ a Christmas carol.
6. Jane came home at two. Her mother _____ online.

B **Complete the sentences in the past continuous.**

1. fly — The butterflies _____ around the flowers.
2. not / tell — Mr. Smith _____ the truth to the lawyer.
3. not / wear — The woman _____ sunglasses.
4. dive — The young boys _____ into the pool.
5. not / lie — The lions _____ on the grass.
6. jump — The clown _____ on the stage.

C **What were the people doing in the park at around 3 p.m.?**

wash play read drink draw fly

1. A _____ the boy _____ his hands?
   B No, he wasn't. He _____ water.
2. A _____ the girl _____ a book?
   B No, she wasn't. She _____ a picture.
3. A _____ the men _____ the kites?
   B No, they weren't. They _____ chess.

Grammar for Writing

A **Mike saw a thief last night. Complete Mike's interview with the police in the past continuous.**

Police officer: What did you see last night?

Mike: I ① _____ back from work. A man ② _____ on Mr. Simon's door. Later, I looked out the window. He ③ _____ Mr. Simon's window. Then, I called 911.

Police officer: What else did you see?

Mike: When he opened the window, he ④ _____ a flashlight. Later, he ⑤ _____ Mr. Simon's TV set out of the house.

Police officer: ⑥ _____ a black hat?

Mike: No, ⑦ _____. He ⑧ _____ a blue hat.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

At the site of the plane crash, people ① were cryying and firefighters ② were rescuing them from the plane. Police officers ③ were looking for something. They ④ was calling it a "black box."

The black box was invented by Dr. David Warren in 1953. One day, he ⑤ was investigating an aircraft accident. He ⑥ was looked at the wreckage. He ⑦ was wondering why the accident happened. The police officers ⑧ were asking him for the cause. However, he ⑨ was haveing trouble finding it. That night, he ⑩ was think about the crash. Then he thought of an idea. He made a recording device for planes that records all the data from the flight. Thanks to this device, we can easily find out the causes of aircraft accidents.

Unit 11

Information Questions

A: What was Jane wearing at the party?
B: She was wearing a yellow dress.

Information Questions with the Verb *Be*

- **Information questions** ask for information. The question words ***what*** or ***where*** come at the beginning of a sentence.

	Question			Answer	
Yes/No Question		Was he Were they	eating lunch? at the library?	Yes, he was. Yes, they were.	No, he wasn't. No, they weren't.
Information Question	What	**was** he **were** they	doing at noon?	He was **eating lunch**. They were **eating lunch**.	
	Where	**was** he **were** they	last Sunday?	He was **at the library**. They were **at the library**.	

A: ***What*** *was she doing last night?*
B: *She was* ***watching TV****.*

A: ***Where*** *were you on Sunday?*
B: *We were* ***at the mall****.*

A **Circle the correct words.**

1. A (What / Where) was the movie? B It was *Avatar*.
2. A (What / Where) were you going? B I was going to the bank.
3. A (What / Where) were the children eating? B They were eating cotton candy.
4. A (What / Where) was she hiding? B She was hiding under the bed.
5. A (What / Where) were they? B They were in Central Park.

B **Complete the dialogues.**

1. A _____ _____ Jack doing? B He was driving.
2. A _____ _____ your earrings? B They were in my pocket.
3. A _____ _____ Jane going? B She was going to the hospital.
4. A _____ _____ the present from him? B It was a watch.

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		Did you Did they	read *The Little Prince*? go to the zoo?	Yes, I did. Yes, they did.	No, I didn't. No, they didn't.
Information Question	What	**did** you	read at the library?	I read ***The Little Prince***.	
	Where	**did** they	go last Sunday?	They went **to the zoo**.	

A: ***What*** *did he have in his bag?*
B: *He had* ***his lunch*** *in it.*

A: ***Where*** *did they find the wallet?*
B: *They found it* ***on the floor****.*

A **Look at the underlined words and complete the questions.**

1. A _____ did you have for dinner? B We had fish and chips.
2. A _____ did Mike put on the stove? B He put a pot on the stove.
3. A _____ did the people live? B They lived in the cave.
4. A _____ did you see in Egypt? B I saw the pyramids in Egypt.
5. A _____ did the birds fly? B They flew to the west.
6. A _____ did he change into a flower? B He changed a bird into a flower.
7. A _____ did the mice go? B They went into the hole.
8. A _____ did she fall down? B She fell down on the ice.

B **Circle the correct words.**

1. A What did they buy? B They bought (some flowers / at the shop).
2. A Where did it snow the most? B It snowed the most (in Russia / in December).
3. A Where did Lucy eat? B She ate (a hamburger / at a restaurant).
4. A What did he make? B He made (a model airplane / in his room).

Practice

A **Look at the underlined words and complete the questions.**

1. (A) _____ Sue and her friends? (B) They were in the forest.
2. (A) _____ Joe throwing? (B) He was throwing a net.
3. (A) _____ Alice sitting? (B) She was sitting in the tent.
4. (A) _____ you doing? (B) We were taking pictures.

B **Complete the dialogues.**

1. (A) _____ did he buy for his sister?
   (B) He _____ an interesting book for her.
2. (A) _____ did you and your friend watch last night?
   (B) We _____ a movie called *The Monster*.
3. (A) _____ did the children go?
   (B) They _____ to the student center.
4. (A) _____ did you see the squirrels?
   (B) I _____ them at the park.

C **Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.**

a vase | some paintings | some flowers | the museum

1.
   (A) _____ did you buy yesterday?
   (B) I bought _____.
   (A) _____ did you put them?
   (B) I put them in _____.
2.
   (A) _____ was he after work?
   (B) He was at _____.
   (A) _____ was he doing there?
   (B) He was looking at _____.

Grammar for Writing

A **Look at Emma's schedule from yesterday and complete the questions.**

12 p.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.
Restaurant eat noodles	**Shopping mall** buy a skirt	**Diana's house** play computer games	**Bus** read a comic book	**Home** talk on the phone	

(A) ① _____ Emma go at 12? (B) She went to a restaurant.
(A) ② _____ she eating at 12:20? (B) She was eating noodles.
(A) ③ _____ she at 1:30? (B) She was at the shopping mall.
(A) ④ _____ she doing there? (B) She was buying a skirt.
(A) ⑤ _____ she go at 2? (B) She went to Diana's house.
(A) ⑥ _____ she at 4:10? (B) She was on the bus.
(A) ⑦ _____ she doing on the bus? (B) She was reading a comic book.
(A) ⑧ _____ she doing at 5:40? (B) She was talking on the phone.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

In 1973, five countries, Canada, Denmark, Norway, the United States, and the Soviet Union, got together in Oslo.

- ① What does these countries do in 1973? ② They signed an international agreement.
- ③ What was the agreement about? ④ It is about protecting polar bears in each country.
- ⑤ What did the reason for signing the agreement? ⑥ The reason was that people were hunting many polar bears for their skins.
- ⑦ What did the five countries do? ⑧ They stop people from killing polar bears.
- ⑨ What else do they do? ⑩ They took good care of the places where polar bears lived.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 12

Future

A: It is going to rain this afternoon.
B: Really? I'll take my umbrella with me.

Will

- ***Will*** tells about the future. It expresses **predictions**, **promises**, and **instant decisions**.

Positive			Negative		
I She	will	**send** you an email. **come** to the party.	I She	won't	**send** you an email. **come** to the party.

Question			Answer	
Will	you she	**send** me an email? **come** to the party?	Yes, I **will**. Yes, she **will**.	No, I **won't**. No, she **won't**.

Statement *I **will borrow** some books from the library.*
Question ***Will** you **study** at the library?*
Answer *No, I **won't**.*

A **Complete the sentences using *will*.**

1. I am a scientist. I _____ a scientist in the future.
2. She has lunch with Joe. She _____ lunch with Joe on Sunday.
3. John misses Anne. John _____ Anne forever.
4. Mrs. Brown taught us. Mrs. Brown _____ us next year.
5. They came to the party. They _____ to the party later.

Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

1. I have some money. I _____ buy the tickets.
2. Rebecca is very shy. She _____ sing in front of people.
3. Fiona is Mary's best friend. They _____ travel together next year.
4. My parents love me. They _____ always be on my side.
5. He is very tired. He _____

Be Going To

- We also use ***be going to*** to talk about the future. It expresses **predictions** and **plans**.

Positive			Negative			
I **am** He **is** We **are**	going to	**travel** to Paris.	I **am** He **is** We **are**	not	going to	**travel** to Paris.

Question			Answer	
Are you Is he Are they	**going to**	**travel** to Paris?	Yes, I **am**. Yes, he **is**. Yes, they **are**.	No, I'**m not**. No, he **isn't**. No, they **aren't**.

Statement *They **are going to buy** a new car.*
Question ***Are** they **going to buy** a new car?*
Answer *Yes, they **are**.*

A **Match the sentences.**

1. My car is dirty. • • I'm going to buy a bag tomorrow.
2. We have enough food. • • He isn't going to be in the school play.
3. Mike is on holiday. • • He is going to visit his grandparents.
4. I need a bigger bag. • • I'm going to wash it later.
5. Jeremy isn't good at acting. • • We're not going to go grocery shopping.

B **Complete the dialogues using *be going to*.**

1. A _____ they going to eat some steak?
   B _____, they _____. They are full.
2. A _____ it going to be cold tomorrow?
   B _____, it _____. Winter is coming soon.
3. A _____ you going to join the book club?
   B _____, I _____. I love reading.
4. A _____ she going to call you later?
   B _____, she _____. She already called me.

Practice

A **Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.**

1. Cathy doesn't like red. She _____ buy the red T-shirt.
2. Carl is sick, but he _____ finish his homework tonight.
3. Our backyard is very large. We _____ plant many roses there.
4. My birthday is tomorrow, but I _____ have a party this year.
5. The baby looks sleepy. She _____ fall asleep soon.
6. There isn't any flour. Mom _____ make a pie today.

B **Choose and complete the sentences using *be (not) going to*.**

pass eat be watch fix

1. She doesn't like sweets. She _____ the chocolate.
2. I'm good at math. I _____ the exam easily.
3. Susan's bike is broken. She _____ it.
4. Ed has a test tomorrow. He _____ a movie tonight.
5. Mark lost the key. His parents _____ happy about it.

C **Complete the questions using *will* or *be going to*.**

1. (A) _____ join our baseball team?
   (B) Yes, he will. He enjoys playing baseball.
2. (A) _____ study abroad?
   (B) Yes, she is. She booked her plane ticket yesteday.
3. (A) _____ help you with the essay?
   (B) Yes, he is. He knows a lot about history.
4. (A) _____ have lunch with us?
   (B) No, she won't. She is absent today.
5. (A) _____ wear their school uniforms tomorrow?
   (B) No, they aren't. They are going on a field trip tomorrow.

Grammar for Writing

A **David and Jake are talking about their future. Complete the dialogue.**

design see study (x2) become (x3)

David: What will you become in the future, Jake?

Jake: ① _____ (I / will) an architect. ② _____ (I / will) beautiful buildings. So ③ _____ (I / be going to) architecture at university.

David: That's great! ④ _____ (I / will) your buildings someday.

Jake: What ⑤ _____ (you / will), David?

David: ⑥ _____ (I / will) a science teacher or a scientist. ⑦ _____ (I / be going to) science hard from now on.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

Some people believe their horoscope tells their future. Joanna checked her horoscope in a magazine. This is what it said.

Aquarius

You ① are going to have a problem. You ② willn't have much money. But if you plan well, the problem ③ will goes away soon. Also, you ④ are going to meet someone new on Tuesday or Friday. He or she ⑤ will became a good friend. So, be nice to other people. One of your family members ⑥ will needing help on Wednesday. You ⑦ will need to pay attention to them. You ⑧ will solve their problem. Sunday ⑨ going to be an interesting day for you. If you do some volunteer work that day, good things ⑩ will happen to you.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 13

Prepositions of Time

A: I went to Hawaii for a month during summer vacation.
B: That sounds great! Tell me more about it after lunch.

At / On / In

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

at	on	in
precise time / meals	days / dates / special days	months / years / seasons
at four o'clock **at** lunchtime **at** noon/night/midnight	**on** Tuesday **on** May 5 **on** New Year's Day **on** the weekend	**in** January **in** 2014 **in** winter **in** the morning/afternoon
The movie begins **at** 7:30.	The exam is **on** June 24.	My sister was born **in** 2002.

- We don't use prepositions before ***last***, ***this***, ***next***, or ***every***.

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

1. (at / in) dinnertime
2. (at / on) my birthday
3. (in / on) summer
4. (in / X) next year
5. (on / X) every morning
6. (at / in) September
7. (at / in) night
8. (on / at) Wednesday
9. (in / X) last month
10. (in / on) the afternoon

B **Complete the sentences with *at*, *on*, *in*, or *X*.**

1. Let's meet _____ next week.
2. It was very hot _____ July this year.
3. Please come to the library _____ eleven o'clock.
4. Susan called me _____ this morning.
5. Dave has to meet his teacher _____ lunchtime.
6. The bakery is closed _____ Thanksgiving Day.
7. The class begins _____ April 1 and ends _____ May 20.
8. I visited New Zealand with my family _____ 2008.

Before / After / During / For

- There are more **prepositions of time**. We use ***during*** before a **noun** when something happens at the same time as something else. We use ***for*** before **a period of time**.

before	after	during	for
earlier than	later than	at the time	how long
before 6:30 **before** lunch **before** the interview	**after** 6:30 **after** lunch **after** the interview	**during** class **during** the night **during** my vacation	**for** two days **for** five months **for** a long time

*Anne washes her hands **before** dinner.*
*She does the dishes **after** dinner.*

*Mark went swimming **during** his vacation.*
*He swam **for** two hours every morning.*

A **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *before* or *after*.**

1.

2.

1. Karen practiced singing every day _____ the concert.
   She had a party with her friends _____ the concert.
2. Ben studied hard _____ the exam.
   He played a video game _____ the exam.

B **Complete the sentences with *during* or *for*.**

1. I cooked the turkey _____ three hours.
2. He studied Chinese _____ his vacation.
3. We are going to go camping _____ a week.
4. Let's have a party _____ the Christmas holidays.
5. Mike left the theater _____ the movie.
6. She will work at Burger Zone _____ six months.

Practice

A **Choose the correct prepositions.**

1. We always work in our garden (at / on / in / X) spring.
2. He took these photos (at / on / in / X) 2012.
3. My aunt will visit me again (at / on / in / X) next week.
4. All children want presents (at / on / in / X) Christmas Day.
5. Does your father work (at / on / in / X) Sundays?
6. I will be at home (at / on / in / X) 8 p.m., so please call me then.
7. Sarah doesn't drink coffee (at / on / in / X) night.
8. They got married (at / on / in / X) last December.

B **Complete the dialogues with *during* or *for*.**

1. (A) How long did you wait for John?
   (B) I waited for him _____ an hour.
2. (A) Don't use your cell phone _____ class.
   (B) I'm sorry. I won't do it again.
3. (A) Do you speak Chinese?
   (B) Yes, I do. I lived in China _____ eight years.
4. (A) When did you get the message from Anne?
   (B) I got her message _____ the exam.

C **Look at the timetable and complete the sentences.**

Jackie Smith Exhibition
(August 11 - September 10)

11:00 a.m.	Opening ceremony
2:00 p.m.	Coffee break
4:30 p.m.	TV interview
6:00 p.m.	Opening night party

1. Jackie's exhibition opens _____ August 11.
2. You can see her paintings _____ a month.
3. The opening ceremony starts _____ eleven o'clock.
4. _____ the coffee break, you can ask Jackie questions.
5. The opening night party will be _____ the interview.

Grammar for Writing

A **Complete the advertisement about the summer camp.**

at on in before after during for

Why don't you join our summer camp?

Join our summer camp ① _____ June! Enjoy our cool and fun activities ② _____ ten days. You can make a lot of friends ③ _____ your stay. You will sit around the campfire and chat with each other ④ _____ night. Your parents can visit the campsite and meet you ⑤ _____ the weekend. You can call us ⑥ _____ the starting date to get more information. ⑦ _____ the camp, we will send a photo album to you!

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

A baby panda was born at the Atlanta Zoo ① on July 15, 2013. The mother panda began to give birth ② in 10 a.m. She was in labor ③ on three hours. Finally, her baby was born ④ at 1 p.m. Luckily, ⑤ after the birth, the mother and the baby are both healthy.

⑥ Before the birth, everyone was worried because the mother panda had some problems in the past. ⑦ At 2009, her first baby was born. But it lived ⑧ during only five days. This time, the zoo officials prepared everything perfectly. ⑨ Before the birth, they took care of the baby very carefully. Now, they are preparing a welcome party. ⑩ During the party, they will choose a name for the newborn panda.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 14

Prepositions of Place & Movement

A: Is the restaurant next to the post office?
B: No, it isn't. It is across from the post office.

Prepositions of Place

- **Prepositions of place** show **where something is located**.

*He is hiding flowers **behind** his back.*
*The airplane flies **above** the clouds.*
*Mike always sits **next to** his brother.*

*Anne is standing **between** Julie **and** Lucy.*
*The café is **across from** the bakery.*
*Emily met her friends **at** the restaurant.*

A **Look at the picture and complete the sentences.**

1. Lily is _____ Tom.
2. Tom is _____ Lily and Sarah.
3. Ed is _____ Tom.
4. Sarah is sitting _____ the chair.
5. The dog is _____ the chair.

B **Circle the correct prepositions.**

1. There are many fish (next to / under) the sea.
2. Do you have the keys (at / in) your pocket?
3. Mrs. Miles live (across from / on) the park.
4. I saw Jackie (on / at) the party.
5. She waited for me (above / in front of) the mall.
6. Can I sit (between / next to) the window?

PLUS+

In expressions such as ***at home***, ***at school***, ***at work***, and ***at church***, the nouns don't need any articles.

e.g. We study **at** home.
Owen is **at** work.

Prepositions of Movement

- **Prepositions of movement** show **movement to or from a place**.

*A koala is going **up** the tree.*
*A monkey is going **down** the tree.*

*Jane went **to** the supermarket.*
*Alex came **from** the supermarket.*

*A man jumped **into** the pool.*
*A woman climbed **out of** the pool.*

*Birds fly **over** the lake.*
*Jack and Laura drive **around** the lake.*

A **Circle the correct prepositions.**

1. They came home (from / down) the playground.
2. Mike climbed (up / into) the ladder.
3. The train passes (over / around) the bridge every morning.
4. A lot of people walked (up / into) the stadium.
5. The flies are flying (around / up) the room.
6. James came (up / out of) the library.
7. Frank and Mark went (down / into) the stairs quietly.

B **Choose and complete the sentences.**

into from up out of

1. I got a postcard _____ New York.
2. Spider-Man can climb _____ walls.
3. He took the cake _____ the box and put it on the table.
4. She ran _____ the house and locked the door.

Practice

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

1.
2.

3.
4.

1. There is a bank _____ the supermarket.
2. I will meet Dennis _____ the bus stop.
3. She always puts her keys _____ the alarm clock.
4. My father parked his car _____ the post office.

B **Match the sentences.**

1. Betty's phone rang. •	• He is hiding somewhere.
2. I can't find Charlie. •	• She is coming from Tokyo.
3. Where is the theater? •	• We ran down the stairs.
4. Amy arrives at 3:30. •	• She took it out of her purse.
5. We were in a hurry. •	• It's next to the restaurant.
6. Look to your right. •	• A car is coming around the corner.

C **Choose and complete the sentences.**

up at on between over under into from

1. Did you drive _____ Seoul to Busan?
2. There is a beautiful picture _____ the wall.
3. A squirrel is quickly going _____ the tree.
4. The new bakery is _____ the bank and the gas station.
5. People are waiting in the emergency room _____ the hospital.
6. The ball flew _____ the fence.
7. Jane didn't see the letter. It was _____ the book.
8. I went _____ the classroom quietly and opened my textbook.

Grammar for Writing

A **A new shoe store opened. Look at the map and complete the directions.**

at above behind next to up out of between across from

The store is very close to City Hall. First, walk ① _____ exit two of the subway station. City Hall is ② _____ the exit. You can see a park ③ _____ City Hall and the hospital. There is a beautiful fountain ④ _____ the hospital. Our shoe store is ⑤ _____ the fountain. It is ⑥ _____ the bakery. So come ⑦ _____ and check out the newest designs ⑧ _____ the store.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

The 10th annual city race will be on July 4. The race goes ① from Chatswood Station ② above Hornsby Station. The route for the race is as follows: The runners run to the museum and turn right ③ at the corner. Town Bridge is ④ above the museum. They run over the bridge and go to the theater. Dragon Hill is ⑤ next to the theater. They run ⑥ up the hill to the big tree. From the tree, they go ⑦ to the hill. Then, they run ⑧ out of the tunnel that goes ⑨ under the river. Finally, they come ⑩ into the tunnel and finish the race at Hornsby Station.

Unit 15

Comparison 1

A: Is Mark kind?
B: Yes, he is. He is also the smartest student in our class.

Adjectives

- An **adjective** describes a **subject** when it comes after a linking verb.

Subject	Verb	Adjective
The building	is	tall.
The noodles	taste	delicious.
The butterfly	looks	beautiful.

- An **adjective** can also come before a **noun** and describe it.

		Adjective	Noun
I have	two	cute	sisters.
These are	his	large	shoes.
This is	a	dangerous	place.

A **Circle the adjectives and underline the words that the adjectives describe.**

e.g. Tony was a weak boy.

1. The kind man carried the bag for the lady.
2. The pillow on the bed looks soft.
3. My grandmother's soup always smells delicious.
4. She answered the difficult question.
5. The lights were bright at the concert.

B **Complete the sentences using the adjectives.**

1. She is a smart girl. → The girl _____.
2. They are famous people. → The people _____.
3. It was a popular song. → The song _____.
4. He is a _____. → The teacher is generous.
5. They are _____. → The dishes are dirty.
6. They are _____. → The flowers are red and yellow.

Comparatives & Superlatives

- A **comparative adjective** compares **two people or things** by adding ***–er*** or ***more*** to an adjective. ***Than*** comes after a comparative.
- A **superlative adjective** compares **three or more people or things** by adding ***–est*** or ***most*** to an adjective. ***The*** comes before a superlative.

*The zebra is **taller than** the fox.*

*The giraffe is **the tallest** animal.*

- Spelling rules for comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjective Type	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
most adjectives	smart young	smarter younger	smartest youngest	+ -er/-est
adjectives ending in *-e*	wise nice	wiser nicer	wisest nicest	+ -r/-st
adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant	hot big	hotter bigger	hottest biggest	double consonant + -er/-est
adjectives ending in *-y*	heavy early	heavier earlier	heaviest earliest	-y → -ier/-iest
adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful important	more beautiful more important	most beautiful most important	more/most +

A **Complete the sentences using the comparatives.**

1. safe — Trains are _____ than cars.
2. expensive — Diamonds are _____ than plastic.
3. young — Betty is _____ than my sister.
4. pretty — My dress is _____ than Sarah's dress.
5. big — An elephant is _____ than a gazelle.

B **Circle the correct words.**

1. Sushi is (the most famous / the more famous) food in Japan.
2. Luciano Pavarotti was one of (the greatest / greater) singers of all time.
3. New York is one of (busier / the busiest) cities in the world.
4. The shopping mall is (the crowdest / the most crowded) on the weekend.
5. The chimpanzee is (smarter / the smartest) animal in the world.

Practice

A **Choose and complete the sentences using the comparatives.**

heavy fast beautiful smart

1. The dolphin's IQ is 80. The elephant's IQ is 60.
   → The dolphin is _____.
2. The bear is 750 kg. The raccoon is 12 kg.
   → The bear is _____.
3. Peacocks are colorful. Turkeys are black.
   → Peacocks are _____.
4. Skateboards move at 10 km/h. Bicycles move at 18 km/h.
   → Bicycles are _____.

B **Complete the sentences using the superlatives.**

1. long Anacondas are _____ snakes of all.
2. busy He is _____ salesperson in his company.
3. important Health is _____ thing in our lives.
4. nice Jason gave me _____ gift ever.

C **Complete the sentences using the superlatives.**

1. Ben is stronger than Adam. Sam is stronger than Ben.
   → _____ is _____ person of all.
2. Jupiter is bigger than Earth. Earth is bigger than Venus.
   → _____ is _____ planet.
3. Mark is older than Sarah. Lucy is older than Mark.
   → _____ is _____ person in the choir.
4. The pizza is more delicious than the salad.
   The salad is more delicious than the spaghetti.
   → _____ is _____ food in this restaurant.

Grammar for Writing

A **This is an advertisement for laptops. Complete the sentences.**

	Wind Pro	Touch Tech
Manufacture year	2012	2014
Thickness	1.2 cm	2.0 cm
Weight	1.5 kg	1.8 kg
Color	black	white
Price	$199	$189

Do you want the latest laptop? The Touch Tech is ① _____ (new) the Wind Pro.
Do you travel a lot? The Wind Pro is ② _____ (thin) the Touch Tech. It is also ③ _____ (light) the Touch Tech. However, it is ④ _____ (expensive) the Touch Tech. Do you want a pretty laptop? The Rainbow 7 is ⑤ _____ (colorful) laptop of all three. Also, it is ⑥ _____ (cheap) laptop in our store.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

Dubai and Queenstown are becoming ①popularer cities. People visit these cities for ②different purposes. Dubai, located in the United Arab Emirates, is ③popular for shopping. The Dubai Mall is ④largest shopping mall in the world. Dubai also has ⑤the taller building in the world, the Burj Khalifa. Queenstown, on the other hand, is very ⑥quiet. It is located on the South Island of New Zealand. It has ⑦the beautifulest scenery in the world. People visit Queenstown to enjoy leisure sports. It also has ⑧the tallest bungee jumping site in New Zealand. These two cities are very ⑨same, but both are ⑩fascinating places!

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 16

Comparison 2

A: Ms. Anderson whistles happily every day.
B: She also sings more sweetly than anyone in our town.

Adverbs

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

It ***rained***.

It ***rained heavily***.

It ***rained suddenly***.

- Spelling rules for adverbs

Adjective Type	Adjective		Adverb		Rule
most adjectives	loud serious	careful excited	loudly seriously	carefully excitedly	+ -ly
adjectives ending in -y	easy lucky	happy heavy	easily luckily	happily heavily	-y → -ily
adjectives ending in -le	simple	gentle	simply	gently	-le → -ly
some adjectives	early fast	late hard	early fast	late hard	adjective = adverb
irregular adjective	good		well		-

A **Complete the sentences.**

1. easy — I solved the problem _____.
2. good — Mr. Miles plays the violin _____.
3. quiet — Lily and Mary are talking _____.
4. quick — The tennis match ended _____.
5. bad — Jeremy dances _____.
6. careful — Anne carries the tray of glasses _____.
7. late — Laura gets up _____ on Sundays.
8. polite — Alex talks _____ to other people.

B **Circle the correct words.**

1. Linda plays the drums (loud / loudly) in the music room.
2. The police officer was (angry / angrily) at the thief.
3. Jonathan slept on the sofa (comfortable / comfortably).
4. The children studied (hard / hardly) for the test.

Comparatives & Superlatives

- To make **comparative** and **superlative adverbs**, most adverbs need ***more*** or ***most*** before them. Some adverbs need ***–er*** or ***–est*** after them.

*Mike sings **beautifully**.*
Comparative — *Mike sings **more beautifully than** Amy.*
Superlative — *Mike sings **the most beautifully** in the choir.*

- Spelling rules for comparative and superlative adverbs

Adverb Type	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
most adverbs ending in -ly	slowly quietly	more slowly more quietly	most slowly most quietly	more / most +
some adverbs	fast high	faster higher	fastest highest	+ -er / -est
	early	earlier	earliest	-y → -ier / -iest
irregular adverbs	well badly	better worse	best worst	-

A **Write the comparatives and superlatives.**

1. hard _____ _____
2. carefully _____ _____
3. early _____ _____
4. quickly _____ _____
5. easily _____ _____
6. low _____ _____

B **Circle the correct words.**

1. My sister eats (more slowly / the slowest) than my brother.
2. Sam plays the guitar (worse / badlier) than the 10 year-old boy.
3. The snow was falling (the more heavily / the most heavily) yesterday.
4. Shawn can hold his breath (the longest / the most long) among us.

Practice

A **Choose and complete the sentences.**

angry easy late heavy hard gentle serious

1. She practiced tennis very _____ last week.
2. The TV fell _____ to the ground.
3. My grandmother brushed my hair _____.
4. The actress shouted _____ at the man in the movie.
5. Many people were _____ injured in the accident.
6. My parents came back _____ at night.
7. Brian answered the question _____.

B **Complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.**

1. carefully My mother drives _____ my father.
2. fluently Alice speaks French _____ in our class.
3. fast A lion can run _____ a deer.
4. early Jake arrived at school _____ among his friends.
5. slowly The oak tree is growing _____ the pine tree.
6. well Jane draws pictures _____ in our school.

C **Complete the sentences using the superlatives.**

1. I make pancakes more quickly than my sister.
   But my mother makes pancakes _____ in my family.
2. Jack cooks worse than Sarah.
   But I cook _____ among my friends.
3. The frog jumps higher than the rabbit.
   But the kangaroo jumps _____ of them all.
4. I go to bed later than my sister.
   But my father goes to bed _____ in my family.

Grammar for Writing

A **Rebecca is a food critic. Complete her evaluation of three restaurants in town.**

	Lagrino's	Manzo	Patsy's
Food	★★☆☆☆	★★★★☆	★★★☆☆
Kindness	★★★☆☆	★★★★★	★☆☆☆☆
Serving time	★★★☆☆	★★★★☆	★★☆☆☆

The chef at Lagrino's didn't cook well. The chef at Patsy's cooked ① _____ the chef at Lagrino's. However, the chef at Manzo cooked ② _____ of the three. The waiters didn't treat me kindly at Patsy's. The waiters at Lagrino's treated me ③ _____ the waiters at Patsy's. However, the waiters at Manzo treated me ④ _____. Patsy's didn't serve the food fast. Lagrino's served the food ⑤ _____ Patsy's. Manzo served the food ⑥ _____ of the three. Overall, I enjoyed Manzo the most.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

In fairy tales, all the princesses are pretty. They sing ① beautifuler and talk ② more nicely than other people. Also, all the princes are handsome. They fight the bad people ③ bravely and protect the princesses ④ safe. Because of fairy tales, some people think good-looking people do things ⑤ more nicely and ⑥ best than other people. But characters in fairy tales are very different from real people. In real life, beauty doesn't make a person great. In fact, having a good attitude is more important. People should treat other people ⑦ honest. They should speak ⑧ nicely and ⑨ kindly, too. Doing these things will make you a good person. Then, you will live your life ⑩ happyly ever after.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Unit 17

Conjunctions

A: How can I get a discount card?
B: You can get one when you spend over $20.

And / But / Or / So

- **Conjunctions**, such as ***and***, ***but***, ***or***, and ***so***, connect equal pairs of words, phrases, or sentences.

and	connects similar ideas	I enjoy tea **and** cookies. I went home **and** I watched TV.
but	connects opposite ideas	She is small **but** strong. Penguins have wings, **but** they can't fly.
or	expresses choices or options	He will be here on Monday **or** Tuesday. You can go there, **or** you can stay here.
so	connects causes and effects	Cathy is friendly, **so** I like her. Joe's leg is broken, **so** he can't play soccer.

A **Match to complete the sentences.**

1. She goes to the library •
2. I ate dinner, •
3. She was sick, •
4. We can take a taxi •
5. We didn't have much money, •
6. Let's go to the playground •

and
but
or
so

- play basketball.
- we were happy.
- I'm hungry again.
- she stayed in bed all day.
- she studies hard.
- walk to the theater.

B **Complete the sentences with *and*, *but*, *or*, or *so*.**

1. The play was popular. I didn't enjoy it.
   → The play was popular, _____ I didn't enjoy it.
2. It was hot. We turned the air conditioner on.
   → It was hot, _____ we turned the air conditioner on.
3. Simon saw the moon in the sky. Amy saw the moon in the sky.
   → Simon _____ Amy saw the moon in the sky.
4. You can clean the table. Or you can wash the dishes.
   → You can clean the table _____ wash the dishes.

When / Because / If

- ***When***, ***because***, and ***if*** are also **conjunctions**. They give information about times, reasons, and conditions.

when	expresses times	Turn off the light **when** you leave the room.
because	tells reasons	He can't come today **because** he is very busy.
if	expresses conditions	You have to come early **if** you want a good seat.

- When a sentence starts with ***when***, ***because***, or ***if***, we need a **comma**(,) between the two parts of the sentence.

  When *I was young, I lived in Tokyo.* (= *I lived in Tokyo* ***when*** *I was young.*)
  Because *it rained, we didn't go out.* (= *We didn't go out* ***because*** *it rained.*)
  If *you are cold, you can go inside.* (= *You can go inside* ***if*** *you are cold.*)

A **Match to complete the sentences.**

1. He often drinks coffee •
2. If you need a tent, •
3. Grace will watch TV •
4. When I listen to music, •
5. I missed the bus •
6. My team won the game •

- you can use mine.
- I feel relaxed.
- because I got up late.
- if her mom says it is okay.
- when he works.
- because we had a great coach.

B **Circle the correct words.**

1. (Because / When) I called Chris, he was on the subway.
2. Take an umbrella (because / when) you go out.
3. I went to see a doctor (if / because) I was sick.
4. Let's go swimming (because / if) you are not busy.
5. She likes this cake (because / if) it is delicious.
6. He is overweight (because / when) he eats hamburgers every day.
7. I won't buy the coat (when / if) it is too expensive.
8. (When / If) I was three years old, I could write my name.
9. (If / Because) the weather is good tomorrow, we will go on a picnic.
10. Lucy doesn't like baseball (when / because) she doesn't know the rules.

Practice

A **Choose and complete the sentences.**

and but or when because if

1. My brother is smart, _____ he doesn't like to study.
2. They had dinner together _____ went for a walk.
3. _____ the doorbell rang, I was reading a book.
4. Are you busy on Sunday, _____ do you have some free time?
5. _____ you know Susan, please introduce me to her.
6. I like this restaurant _____ the food is great.

B **Match to complete the sentences.**

1. He will cook dinner •	• and bought some bread.
2. He couldn't go to sleep •	• so he took a taxi.
3. His bag was heavy, •	• but he can't write it.
4. He went to the bakery •	• because it was thundering outside.
5. He can speak Chinese, •	• or he will order a pizza.

C **Choose and complete the sentences.**

so but when because if

1. This car doesn't look nice. It is very comfortable.
   → This car doesn't look nice, _____.
2. You want my hat. You can have it.
   → _____, you can have it.
3. He was tired. He didn't sleep well last night.
   → He was tired _____.
4. She was young. She lived with her cousins.
   → _____, she lived with her cousins.
5. There are many people in the mall. It is very noisy.
   → There are many people in the mall, _____.

Grammar for Writing

A **These are the steps for doing laundry. Choose and complete the sentences.**

or dry them	when you wash	and take everything
but don't put in	if you wash them	and start the machine

1. ① _____ white clothes, don't wash them with colored clothes.
   ② _____ together, the white clothes will change color.
2. Check the pockets ③ _____ out of them.
3. Put the clothes in the washing machine,
   ④ _____ too many clothes.
4. Add the detergent ⑤ _____.
5. Take out the clothes after the machine stops.
6. Hang the clothes in the sun ⑥ _____
   in the drier.

B **Find the five mistakes and correct them.**

Hiking can be a fun activity, ①and it may cause mountain sickness. Mountain sickness is a condition that happens ②when people go to high altitudes. This happens ③so the air pressure is lower there. ④If you have mountain sickness, you may experience difficulty breathing, headaches, ⑤or dizziness. To prevent mountain sickness, be sure to drink plenty of water before your hike ⑥and stretch your body. ⑦But you are on the mountain, walk slowly and take breaks, ⑧so your body can relax. This way, you can avoid mountain sickness ⑨but enjoy your hike. However, ⑩because you have any of the symptoms, even after hiking, see a doctor immediately.

Unit 18

Gerunds

A: What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
B: I enjoy watching movies.

Gerunds

- A **gerund** uses the form **verb** + ***–ing***. It is used as a noun, so it can be a **subject**, **complement**, or **object** in a sentence.

Subject	noun gerund	*Baseball* is fun. Playing *baseball* is fun.
Complement	noun gerund	I am *a teacher*. My job is teaching *history*.
Object	noun gerund	I like *photos*. I like taking *photos*.

A **Read the underlined parts and check(✔).**

	Subject	Object	Complement
1. Studying math every day is not easy.	☐	☐	☐
2. They enjoyed swimming yesterday.	☐	☐	☐
3. My goal this year is learning Chinese.	☐	☐	☐
4. Jack's job is selling flowers.	☐	☐	☐
5. Sarah finished writing her essay.	☐	☐	☐
6. Cleaning a house takes a long time.	☐	☐	☐

B **Complete the sentences with the gerunds.**

1. write — Dave loves _____ stories.
2. win — _____ the race is important to Simon.
3. speak — _____ Russian is not easy.
4. cry — The baby kept _____ until midnight.
5. send — _____ emails is easier than writing letters.
6. help — His dream job is _____ sick people around the world.
7. knit — My mother's hobby is _____.
8. sleep — I hate _____ with the light on.

Gerunds as Objects

- A **gerund** can be used as an **object** after a verb or a preposition in a sentence.

Object	noun gerund	She **likes** *soccer*. She **likes** playing *soccer*.
	noun gerund	She is good **at** *soccer*. She is good **at** playing *soccer*.

- Some verbs are often used with a **gerund**.

enjoy	finish	keep	mind	avoid	consider
stop	like	love	start	hate	

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

1.
2.
3.
4.

1. Jessica likes	•	• washing their dog.
2. Amy and Tom enjoy	•	• making a Christmas card.
3. Tom finished	•	• cooking for us.
4. My grandmother loves	•	• riding her bike to school.

B **Circle the correct words.**

1. Does Kate like (read / reading) comic books?
2. Tom (climbed / climbing) the mountain on Sunday.
3. My dad started (learned / learning) Japanese last year.
4. Are you interested in (draw / drawing) people?
5. Daniel always (does / doing) his homework after dinner.
6. Lucy keeps (tell / telling) lies to her friends.
7. They enjoy (listen / listening) to pop music.
8. Sue is excited about (travel / traveling) to China.
9. John is scared of (get / getting) on an airplane.
10. My mother finished (cut / cutting) the potatoes.

Practice

A **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the gerunds.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

watch TV　　clean the room　　drive at night　　make furniture

1. We finished _____.
2. My father is good at _____.
3. _____ can be dangerous.
4. They stopped _____.

B **Complete the dialogues using the gerunds.**

1. (A) What does Mr. Taylor do?
   (B) He is a computer technician. His job is _____ computers. (fix)
2. (A) Do you mind _____ the windows? (open)
   (B) Not at all.
3. (A) I'm not good at _____. (swim)
   (B) It's okay. Just keep _____ every day. (practice)
4. (A) I don't like _____ by airplane. (travel)
   (B) How about _____ a train, then? (take)

C **Complete the sentences using the gerunds.**

(e.g.) I like computer games. (play) → I like playing computer games.

1. This book is helpful for kids. (read) → _____ is helpful for kids.
2. We are bad at sports. (play) → We are bad at _____.
3. He is interested in animals. (help) → He is interested in _____.
4. Kevin enjoys science. (study) → Kevin enjoys _____.

Grammar for Writing

A **Complete Wayne's story about his job using the gerunds.**

as a subject	as a complement	as an object
listen　look	take　collect	play　show　open　study

Wayne's father's hobby was ① _____ cameras. He also loved to take pictures. He liked ② _____ his pictures to Wayne. ③ _____ at them was fun for Wayne. ④ _____ to his father's stories about the pictures was exciting, too. He also enjoyed ⑤ _____ with the cameras. Later, he started ⑥ _____ photography in university. Now, Wayne's job is ⑦ _____ pictures. He dreams of ⑧ _____ his own gallery one day.

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

① Saving the earth is important. You can start ② helping the earth by changing your habits.
One good habit is ③ recycling your trash. ④ Putting paper, cans, and bottles in different bins will help a lot. They can be recycled easily. Another good habit is ⑤ using items more than once. When you finish ⑥ drinking water, juice, or soda, don't throw away the plastic bottle. ⑦ Reusing the plastic bottle as a water bottle or a flower pot is a good idea. Finally, you can stop ⑧ using plastic bags. ⑨ Bringing your own bag to the supermarket is an easy way to do this. ⑩ Reducing trash protects the earth. When will you start helping the earth?

Subject　　Object　　Complement

Unit 19

Infinitives 1

A: Do you want to go swimming?
B: Yes, I do. But I need to finish my homework first.

Infinitives

- An **infinitive** uses the form ***to*** + **verb**. It is used as a **noun**, **adjective**, or **adverb**.
- When an **infinitive** is used as a noun, it can be a **subject**, **complement**, or **object** in a sentence.

Subject	noun infinitive	*Baseball* is fun. To play *baseball* is fun. (not normally used)
Complement	noun infinitive	My favorite city is *Paris*. My plan is to travel to *Paris*.
Object	noun infinitive	I like *photos*. I like to take *photos*.

A **Read the underlined words and circle them if they are infinitives.**

1. To get up early is easy.
2. They listened to the teacher carefully.
3. My plan is to finish my homework by 6:30.
4. The students go to school by bus.
5. Mike is always kind to people.
6. She decided to buy a new car.

PLUS+

We don't use infinitives as subjects often. We can use **gerunds** instead.

e.g. **To play** baseball is fun.
→ **Playing** baseball is fun.

B **Complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

1. study — Brian plans _____ abroad.
2. go — He wanted _____ to the circus.
3. meet — I hope _____ you again soon.
4. perform — My plan is _____ my music for thousands of people.
5. get — Sam expected _____ a good grade.
6. cook — My parents like _____ dinner together.
7. open — His dream is _____ a French restaurant.

Infinitives as Objects

- An **infinitive** can be the **object** of a verb in a sentence.

Object	noun infinitive	He **wants** *some books*. He **wants** to read *some books*.

- Some verbs are often used with an **infinitive**.

want	hope	plan	need	expect	decide
choose	ask	agree	mean	happen	promise

- Some verbs, such as ***like***, ***love***, ***hate***, ***start***, and ***begin***, can be used with both an **infinitive** and **gerund**.

*I started **to learn** Japanese.*
*(= I started **learning** Japanese.)*

*My sister loves **to talk** on the phone.*
*(= My sister loves **talking** on the phone.)*

A **Check(✔) the correct places for *to*.**

1. We all ① want ② see ③ your new painting.
2. I ① need ② borrow ③ some books on the way home.
3. Sarah ① hopes ② visit ③ her friend in Hong Kong next year.
4. Amy ① decided ② study ③ English every day.
5. My parents ① planned ② buy ③ a new house.
6. Sam and I ① promised ② help ③ each other.
7. Many people ① choose ② live ③ alone these days.

B **Choose and complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

take wash worry follow win drive

1. Jim expected _____ the soccer match.
2. My brother learned _____ last year.
3. Brenda wants _____ dance lessons.
4. You don't need _____ about the problem.
5. We agreed _____ the new school rules.
6. I promise _____ Mom's car this weekend.

Practice

A **Complete the sentences.**

e.g. Tim loves coffee. (drink) → Tim loves to drink coffee.

1. He wants chocolate. (eat) → He wants _____.
2. I expect a present. (get) → I expect _____.
3. We need a reservation. (make) → We need _____.
4. She likes the drums. (play) → She likes _____.
5. Jane hates her glasses. (wear) → Jane hates _____.

B **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

take meet walk get

1. They agreed _____ at the restaurant.
2. Josh started _____ his dog in the afternoon.
3. We need _____ some gas.
4. Lucy likes _____ the bus to school.

C **Complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

1. want / paint — Josh and Kate _____ their house.
2. promise / fix — I _____ your computer tonight.
3. hope / find — I _____ my wallet soon.
4. plan / have — Where did you _____ your birthday party?
5. expect / see — I didn't _____ my old friend at the mall.
6. decide / become — Dr. Ryan, why did you _____ a doctor?

Grammar for Writing

A **Robert always tries to help his friends. Complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

improve read do join practice make pay be

Messages Clear

My dream is ① a great tennis player.

You should try ② more. Don't give up, Cindy.

Messages Clear

I want ③ my French.

You need ④ attention in class.

Messages Clear

I always forget ⑤ my homework.

Start ⑥ a to-do list every day.

Messages Clear

I decided ⑦ a lot of books.

Would you like ⑧ my book club?

B **Find the infinitives as objects and complements and write the numbers.**

Roald Amundsen was born in Norway in 1872. His dream was ① to become an explorer. He wanted ② to reach the North Pole. However, before he started ③ to make the journey, he heard that another explorer had chosen ④ to travel there before him. Amundsen decided ⑤ to change his plan. His new plan was ⑥ to go to the South Pole. It was hard to travel in the cold weather. But in 1911, he became the first explorer to reach the South Pole. His next goal was ⑦ to visit the North Pole, and he succeeded. He just loved ⑧ to explore new places.

Object _____ Complement _____

Unit 20

Infinitives 2

A: I will go to talk to Professor Collins.
B: Oh, he is always busy. It's not easy to meet him!

Infinitives as Subjects

- When an **infinitive** is the **subject** of a sentence, it usually comes at the end of the sentence. In this case, the sentence starts with ***it***.

To take pictures is exciting.

It is exciting to take pictures.
(It = to take pictures)

It	*Be*	Adjective	Infinitive
It	is	polite	**to say** thank you.
		dangerous	**to drive** in the rain.
		important	**to eat** breakfast every day.

A **Underline what *it* means in the sentences.**

1. It is fun to go to an amusement park.
2. It is not easy to move a table alone.
3. It is hard to get up early in the morning.
4. It is helpful to listen to other people.
5. It is convenient to use a calculator.
6. It was nice to talk to you.

PLUS+

To tell a lie is wrong.
= **Telling** a lie is wrong.
= **It** is wrong **to tell** a lie.

B **Write the sentences using *it* and the infinitives.**

e.g. To draw cartoons is fun. = It is fun to draw cartoons.

1. To read the directions is useful. = _____
2. Remembering new names is difficult. = _____
3. Eating instant noodles is unhealthy. = _____
4. To see volcanoes is interesting. = _____

Infinitives as Adverbs

- An **infinitive** can give details about an action like an **adverb** does. It expresses **the purpose of the action** in a sentence.

Adverb: *They **study** hard.*

Infinitive: *They **study** **to pass** the exam.*

Action	Purpose
I study science	**to become** a scientist.
Jenny bought a digital camera	**to take** many pictures.
A koala is climbing up the tree	**to eat** the leaves.

A **Match to complete the sentences.**

1. I sometimes use my hair dryer •	• to take a yoga class in the morning.
2. She practiced figure skating hard •	• to ask about the homework.
3. Daniel called me •	• to dry my wet clothes.
4. Scott was going to the park •	• to win a gold medal.
5. I made cookies at home •	• to walk his dog.
6. Nicole got up early •	• to bring to the party.

B **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

1.
2.
3.
4.

1. Brian is saving money _____.
2. The girl is raising her hand _____.
3. Miranda set her alarm clock _____.
4. I went to the supermarket _____.

Practice

A **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

1.
2.

3.

4.

1. It is _____ other people.
2. It is _____ dinner at this restaurant.
3. It is not _____ the question.
4. It is _____ this water.

easy	answer
kind	drink
safe	have
expensive	help

B **Choose and complete the sentences using the infinitives.**

find the station | save money on gas | become an actor | look younger

1. He bought a small car _____.
2. Benjamin went to an acting school _____.
3. My grandmother wears makeup every day _____.
4. I'm looking at the map _____.

C **Choose and complete the dialogues using the infinitives.**

borrow | travel | speak | surprise

1. (A) What are they doing in the kitchen?
   (B) They are hiding _____ John. It's his birthday today.
2. (A) How was your trip to China?
   (B) It was good, but it was difficult _____ without a guidebook.
3. (A) Bob, where's your sister?
   (B) She went to the library _____ some books.
4. (A) It is not easy _____ in front of many people.
   (B) I agree. I always feel nervous when I make a speech.

Grammar for Writing

A **Some ads are posted on the school notice board. Complete the ads.**

• ***The Volunteer Club***

① _____ animals in danger. Visit our blog ② _____
(necessary / save) (read)
more information about helping animals.

• ***The Debate Club***

③ _____ other people's thoughts about issues. We invite you
(interesting / hear)
④ _____ your opinions.
(share)

• ***The Fitness Club***

⑤ _____ healthy. Come to the gym ⑥ _____ with us.
(important / stay) (exercise)

• ***The Acting Club***

⑦ _____ like someone else on a stage. Join our club
(exciting / act)
⑧ _____ your acting talent.
(find)

B **Find the infinitives as subjects and adverbs and write the numbers.**

Many teenagers drink energy drinks ① to stay awake before an exam. Some people drink them ② to work faster. Others drink them just ③ to enjoy the taste. Because of their name, it is easy ④ to think energy drinks give us energy. However, is it good ⑤ to drink energy drinks? According to many doctors, it is not healthy ⑥ to drink energy drinks often. They have a lot of caffeine, which can cause headaches. Also, it is dangerous ⑦ to exercise hard after drinking energy drinks. You may even have a heart attack. It can be difficult ⑧ to stop drinking energy drinks. So, it is foolish ⑨ to rely on them ⑩ to get energy.

Subject _____ | Adverb _____

Supplementary Material

Review Test 1

Units 1–4

A Circle the correct words.

1. I have (a / an / the) younger brother.
2. Sophia eats (a / an / the) sandwiches.
3. I don't have (any / some) homework today.
4. There is a (carton / piece) of milk in my backpack.
5. Can you buy two (bottles / loaves) of bread at the bakery?
6. I need a (bowl / roll) of toilet paper.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. I have a dictionary in my bag. _____ is thick.
   ⓐ Dictionary ⓑ A dictionary ⓒ The dictionary
2. My mother speaks _____ well.
   ⓐ French ⓑ a French ⓒ the French
3. There is _____ information on their website.
   ⓐ any ⓑ many ⓒ some
4. John doesn't have _____ comic books.
   ⓐ a ⓑ any ⓒ some
5. The students in the hall are _____.
   ⓐ study hard ⓑ sixth graders ⓒ English books

C Complete the sentences using pronouns or possessive adjectives.

1. You have a nice bag. Is _____ from Italy?
2. I have a sister. _____ sister is a dancer.
3. Cindy has a bike. _____ bike is new.
4. Jayden and I need some help. Lily will help _____.
5. Amy has two dogs. She takes _____ to the park on weekends.
6. The students have a good teacher. _____ teacher is Mr. Green.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

children | pie | my grandparents | girl | pictures | water

1. The _____ with red hair is really pretty.
2. Is there a glass of _____ on the table?
3. Corey takes many _____ in the forest.
4. I want a piece of _____ for dessert.
5. There are ten _____ on the playground.
6. _____ were doctors ten years ago.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. The student has a excellent idea. _____
2. I have toast for the breakfast. _____
3. Is there some butter in the fridge? _____
4. Jenny drinks two glasses of juices every day. _____
5. My grandparents's car is white. _____
6. Sam's favorite subject science. _____

F Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. There are strawberries on the dish.
   Singular _____
2. The gray wolves are wild.
   Singular _____
3. You cannot park your car on the street.
   Possessive pronoun _____
4. Our house is across from their house.
   Possessive pronoun _____
5. The yellow pencil is not his pencil.
   _____

Review Test 2

Units 5–8

A Circle the correct words.

1. We (aren't / don't) growing vegetables in our garden.
2. Anna (isn't / doesn't) play any mobile games.
3. The bags on the shelf (aren't / don't) expensive.
4. You (must / mustn't) put your trash in the trash can.
5. You look busy. You (have to / don't have to) help me now.
6. I need crayons for school. I (have to / don't have to) borrow my brother's.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. Jenny _____ buying her dress now.
   ⓐ isn't ⓑ doesn't ⓒ wasn't
2. I visited the museum yesterday. The paintings _____ amazing.
   ⓐ is ⓑ was ⓒ were
3. My uncle and aunt are in New Zealand. They _____ on holiday.
   ⓐ are ⓑ do ⓒ must
4. _____ our school festival happen in July?
   ⓐ Is ⓑ Does ⓒ Was
5. _____ they going to the beach?
   ⓐ Do ⓑ Are ⓒ Was

C Complete the dialogues.

1. A _____ you Jennifer Lawrence? B Yes, _____ am.
2. A _____ John with you yesterday? B No, _____ wasn't.
3. A _____ you watch the news every day? B Yes, _____ do.
4. A _____ Jane often watch old movies? B No, _____ doesn't.
5. A _____ the cat running after the mice? B Yes, _____ is.
6. A _____ Dave and Ella working today? B No, _____ aren't.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

are drink goes was have to visiting

1. I'm not _____ my friend tonight.
2. You mustn't _____ the juice. It tastes bad.
3. Ms. Homer _____ at the theater last night.
4. Daniel _____ to the park at lunchtime.
5. The girls _____ in the same class.
6. They don't _____ walk to school. They take the school bus.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. Rachel always <u>try</u> to help others. _____
2. David <u>miss</u> his grandmother. _____
3. Mr. Todd <u>have to</u> attend a meeting. _____
4. We <u>not must</u> speak loudly in class. _____
5. Jasmine is <u>huging</u> a little boy. _____
6. The waiter is <u>serve</u> salad and soup. _____

F Write the sentences.

1. Ethan eats breakfast early.
   Negative _____
2. We are waiting for Kate in front of the post office.
   Negative _____
3. The children sing in the school choir.
   Negative _____
4. Your yellow socks are in the washing machine.
   Past tense _____
5. Mr. Simpson's English class isn't boring.
   _____

Review Test 3

Units 9–12

A Circle the correct words.

1. Andy and I (was / were / will) eating chocolate bars.
2. Evelyn (is / was / will) be an excellent dancer in the future.
3. The pilot (was / were / will) flying over the sea.
4. My brother (is / are / will) going to fix the door tomorrow.
5. Mr. and Mrs. White (were going / are going to go) hiking next Saturday.
6. We (collect / collected / will collect) money for homeless people yesterday.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. What were you doing at the park?
   ⓐ Yes, we were. ⓑ No, we weren't. ⓒ We were playing basketball.
2. Where was Owen after school?
   ⓐ No, he wasn't. ⓑ He was at the gym. ⓒ He was playing games.
3. What did Ms. Jackson buy yesterday?
   ⓐ She bought candy. ⓑ No, she didn't. ⓒ She was at the shop.
4. Where did Austin and his sister have dinner last night?
   ⓐ They made spaghetti. ⓑ Yes, they did. ⓒ They had dinner at home.
5. What did you see last night?
   ⓐ I saw the full moon. ⓑ Yes, I did. ⓒ I will see it tonight.

C Complete the dialogues.

1. A _____ Sam like his birthday gift? B Yes, _____ did.
2. A _____ the woman driving a car? B No, _____ wasn't.
3. A _____ the students drawing maps? B Yes, _____ were.
4. A _____ you be an artist in the future? B No, _____ won't.
5. A _____ Jane going to study tonight? B Yes, _____ is.
6. A _____ you going to do the laundry? B Yes, _____ am.

D Complete the sentences in the past continuous.

1. snow — It _____ heavily at noon yesterday.
2. take — Evan _____ a test at ten o'clock this morning.
3. not / shop — Joe and I _____ for shoes at the mall.
4. watch — Sophie _____ a funny movie at seven.
5. help — The children _____ the old lady earlier.
6. not / sleep — My sister _____ an hour ago.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. Where did you yesterday morning? _____
2. Did Grace gave the book to you? _____
3. He isn't go to visit me tomorrow. _____
4. Maya wasn't check her email yesterday. _____
5. I won't not go for a walk tonight. _____
6. The kids didn't ran around the fountain. _____

F Write the sentences.

1. Ryan drops the vase on the floor.
   Past tense _____
2. They often climb the mountain in summer.
   Past tense _____
3. Brian buys a new backpack for the trip.
   Past tense _____
4. I will call her in the evening.
   Negative _____
5. The students finished the midterm exam.
   _____

Review Test 4

Units 13–16

A Circle the correct words.

1. I took swimming lessons (at / in / on / X) last spring.
2. The designer made this dress (at / in / on / X) 2010.
3. Ms. Grey called my mom (at / in / on / X) dinnertime.
4. My grandparents traveled around the world (during / for) five months.
5. There are many cars and buses (in / on) the road.
6. There is a flower pot (at / between) the telephone and the TV.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. Sam carries the glass bottles _____.
   ⓐ careful ⓑ carefully ⓒ more careful
2. Your coat looks _____ than mine.
   ⓐ nice ⓑ nicer ⓒ the nicest
3. The painter always uses _____ colors.
   ⓐ bright ⓑ brightly ⓒ more brightly
4. She dances _____ of all the ballerinas.
   ⓐ beautiful ⓑ the most beautiful ⓒ the most beautifully
5. This book is _____ of all the author's books.
   ⓐ the famousest ⓑ the most famous ⓒ the most famously

C Complete the sentences using the comparatives or superlatives.

1. funny — Mark is _____ person on the TV show.
2. important — Friends are _____ than money to me.
3. late — The car arrived _____ than the bus.
4. hot — This is _____ city in the country.
5. early — My dad came home _____ than my brother.
6. well — Andrew paints scenery _____ in our art class.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

around during in on across up

1. Jenny likes swimming _____ the pool.
2. Many soldiers died _____ the war.
3. My brother's final exam starts _____ December 10.
4. A new bakery opened _____ from the restaurant.
5. The truck is going _____ the corner.
6. She ran _____ the stairs to the second floor.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. Henry's parents are <u>on</u> work now. _____
2. The singer spoke <u>quiet</u> before the concert. _____
3. Emma is standing <u>in the front of</u> the store. _____
4. We walked from the zoo <u>up</u> the park. _____
5. My uncle plays basketball <u>poor</u>. _____
6. Victoria's brother is <u>a tall</u> and handsome. _____

F Match the sentences.

1. Where is the theater? •	• I go fishing with my dad.
2. David can't find his cat. •	• I went there during my vacation.
3. When did you go to Tokyo? •	• It's hiding under the bed.
4. What do you do on Sundays? •	• I went to the bookstore.
5. How long did you sleep? •	• I slept for five hours.
6. Where did you go after school? •	

Review Test 5

Units 17–20

A Circle the correct words.

1. Logan walked into the room (and / but / or / so) looked for his bag.
2. Is Crystal younger (and / but / or / so) older than you?
3. I'm sorry, (and / but / or / so) I can't help you now.
4. There aren't any empty chairs, (and / but / or / so) I will just stand.
5. I didn't go hiking (when / because / if) I had an appointment with Dr. Parr.
6. (When / Because / If) my dad was a university student, he didn't have a cell phone.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. My dad finished _____ his car.
   ⓐ wash ⓑ washing ⓒ to wash
2. Wear a thick coat when you _____ outside.
   ⓐ go ⓑ going ⓒ to go
3. Will Adam go shopping or _____ at home?
   ⓐ stay ⓑ staying ⓒ to stay
4. I didn't expect _____ an email from him.
   ⓐ receive ⓑ receiving ⓒ to receive
5. Jeremy kept _____ her name.
   ⓐ call ⓑ calling ⓒ to call

C Complete the sentences.

1. go — We are excited about _____ to the aquarium.
2. finish — Naomi hopes _____ her project soon.
3. watch — It is exciting _____ football games.
4. write — He enjoys _____ books for teenagers.
5. buy — She needs _____ a new car.
6. find — They surfed the Internet _____ a nice restaurant.

D Choose and complete the sentences.

and when because but if or

1. I don't know the answer, _____ Jessica knows it.
2. _____ you aren't busy, can you help me now?
3. The blueberry cake tastes sweet _____ delicious.
4. My brother was chubby _____ he was young.
5. Do you want a plastic bag _____ a paper bag?
6. Gloria can't go on a picnic _____ she has a stomachache.

E Correct the underlined words.

1. Would you mind <u>to open</u> the front door? _____
2. It is not easy <u>learn</u> a new skill. _____
3. My goal this year <u>to win</u> a gold medal. _____
4. He bought some bread <u>making</u> sandwiches. _____
5. <u>It polite</u> to reply to your teacher's emails. _____
6. She is scared of <u>to swim</u> in the sea. _____

F Match to complete the sentences.

1. Walking my dog is •
2. Brody bought candles •
3. My brother fell off his bike, •
4. It was inconvenient •
5. My sister's dream is •
6. The bus always comes late •

- but he wasn't hurt.
- to use the old printer.
- when I am in a hurry.
- to decorate the room.
- my favorite thing to do.

Appendix

1. Present Simple: Spelling Rules

Verb Type	Base Form		Third-person Singular		Rule
most verbs	use	find	uses	finds	+ **-s**
verbs ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-s*, *-x*	catch push miss mix	match finish pass fix	catches pushes misses mixes	matches finishes passes fixes	+ **-es**
verbs ending in a consonant + *-y*	carry reply	try fly	carries replies	tries flies	**-y → -ies**
verbs ending in a vowel + *-y*	say enjoy	play buy	says enjoys	plays buys	+ **-s**
exceptions	have do	go	has does	goes	**-**

2. Past Simple: Spelling Rules

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

3. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Spelling Rules

Adjective Type	Base Form	Comparative	Superlative	Rule
most adjectives	smart young	smarter younger	smartest youngest	+ **-er/-est**
adjectives ending in *-e*	wise nice safe	wiser nicer safer	wisest nicest safest	+ **-r/-st**
adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant	hot big fat	hotter bigger fatter	hottest biggest fattest	**double consonant + -er/-est**
adjectives ending in *-y*	heavy early pretty	heavier earlier prettier	heaviest earliest prettiest	**-y → -ier/-iest**
adjectives with two or more syllables	beautiful important expensive	more beautiful more important more expensive	most beautiful most important most expensive	**more/most +**

4. Gerunds and Infinitives

Verb + Gerund		Verb + Infinitive		Verb + Gerund/Infinitive	
enjoy keep stop consider	finish mind avoid	want plan expect choose agree	hope need decide ask promise	like start hate	love begin continue

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
lie	lying	lay

Base form	Present continuous	Past simple
let	letting	let
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