

Hello Workbook

A. Do the crossword.

1. It's the third month of the year.

2. It's the month before September and after July.



6. The tenth month of the year.

7. The day after Tuesday and before Thursday.



1. 11

2. AUGUST

3. SEPTEMBER

4. MONDAY

5. FOOTBALL

6. OCTOBER

7. WEDNESDAY

8. NOVEMBER

9. DECEMBER

B. Look at the clocks below. What's the time?



1. It's 10 past 10.



2. It's quarter to 1.



3. It's half past 1.



4. It's 5 to 12.



5. It's 3 o'clock.

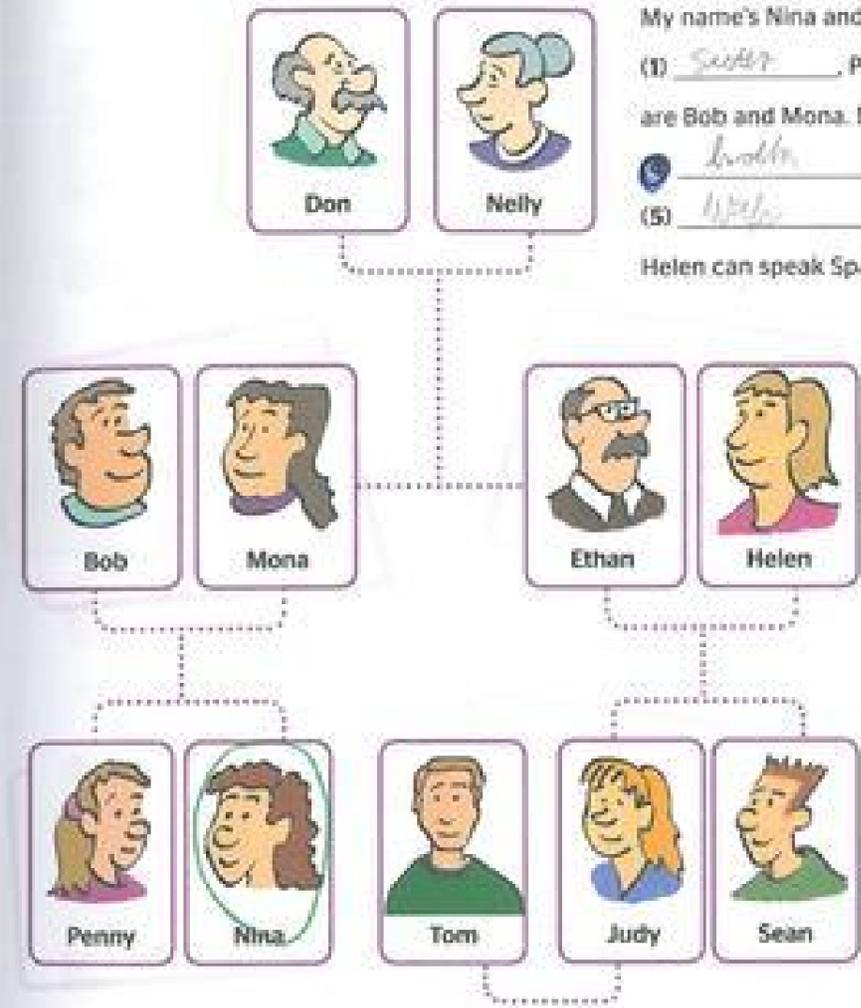


6. It's 10 past 6.

C. Complete with the correct country or nationality.

Countries	Nationalities
1. _____	Italian
2. Turkey	_____
3. Peru	_____
4. Hungary	_____
5. _____	British
6. _____	French
7. _____	Greek
8. Ireland	_____
9. Japan	_____
10. _____	Chinese

D. Look at the family tree below and complete the sentences.



My name's Nina and I'm 15 years old. I've got a (1) sister, Penny, and my (2) parents are Bob and Mona. My (3) uncle has got a (4) brother. His name's Ethan. Ethan's (5) wife is Helen. My (6) uncle Helen can speak Spanish, French and Italian. Ethan and Helen have got a (7) son, Sean and a (8) daughter, Judy. Sean and Judy are not only my (9) cousins, they're my best friends, too. Judy's (10) husband, Tom, is Sean's history teacher. Our (11) grandmother, Don and Nelly, are very nice. My (12) grandmother, Nelly is 72 years old and my (13) grandfather, Don is 74 years old.

E. Match.

1. What's the time? a
 2. What day is it today? b
 3. What's the date today? c
 4. Can you understand songs in French? d
 5. How many CDs has your father got? e
 6. Is there a mobile phone in the bag? f
- a. Thursday.
b. Fifteen.
c. No, there isn't.
d. No, what about you?
e. It's 25 June.
f. It's half past two.

F. Answer the questions.

1. What's your name?
My name is Lita.
2. How old are you?
Eleven and half.
3. What year are you in?
Year 6.
4. Where are you from?
Hungary.
5. When's your birthday?
14 November.
6. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Yes.

1a At home

A. Match.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. hang out | <input type="radio"/> | a. the rubbish |
| 2. brush | <input type="radio"/> | b. the washing-up |
| 3. read | <input type="radio"/> | c. my teeth |
| 4. take out | <input type="radio"/> | d. a shower |
| 5. tidy | <input type="radio"/> | e. with friends |
| 6. do | <input type="radio"/> | f. magazines |
| 7. have | <input type="radio"/> | g. my room |

B. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Jim and Steve are brothers but also best friends. When they (1) _____ (get) home from school in the afternoon, they (2) _____ (usually / do) their homework together. Then, they (3) _____ (sit) and (4) _____ (talk) for hours. Sometimes, Jim (5) _____ (watch) TV and Steve (6) _____ (play) computer games. Jim (7) _____ (not like) computer games very much. Sometimes, he (8) _____ (get) bored of watching TV and (9) _____ (read) magazines.

C. Complete with do, does, don't or doesn't.



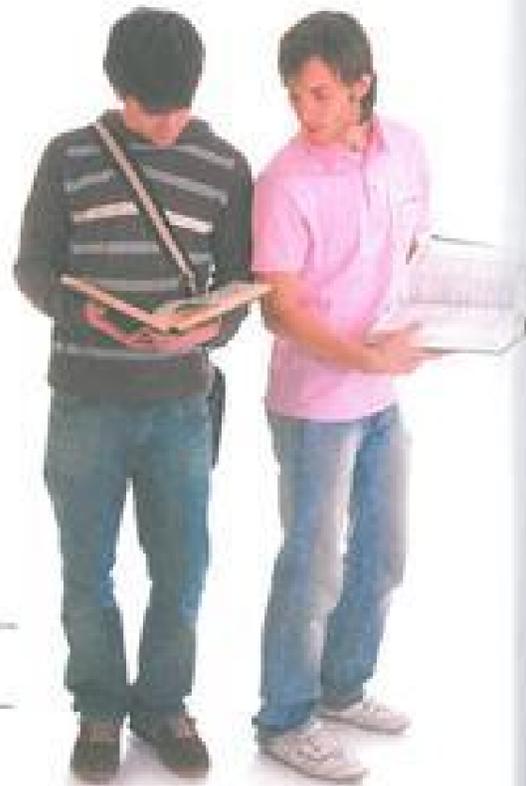
1. My friends and I love watching films. Tony and I love going to the cinema. We _____ enjoy staying at home and watching DVDs. But our friend Brian _____ like going to the cinema. He loves watching DVDs!



2. A: _____ Janet help out at home?
B: Well, she sometimes tidies her room and does the washing-up, but she _____ clean the windows or do things like that.



3. A: _____ your friends read magazines or newspapers?
B: Well, they _____ read newspapers but they read lots of magazines.



D. Write questions using How often? and the prompts given. Then look at the schedules and answer them.



Lisa / wash / car

MON	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUE	<input type="checkbox"/>
WED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THU	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUN	<input type="checkbox"/>		

How often does
Lisa wash the car?
Twice _____ a week.



Greg / brush / teeth

MON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FRI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

_____ day.



Sonia / tidy / room

MON	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUE	<input type="checkbox"/>
WED	<input type="checkbox"/>	THU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAT	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUN	<input type="checkbox"/>		

_____ a week.



Tom and Lyn / study

MON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FRI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUN	<input type="checkbox"/>		

_____ a week.



Pablo / take out / rubbish

MON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUE	<input type="checkbox"/>
WED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THU	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRI	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAT	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

_____ a week.

E. Circle the correct prepositions.

I've got a lot of homework (1) during / at the week and I haven't got any free time. So, (2) in / at the weekend I try to relax and have fun. (3) In / On Saturday mornings I don't usually wake up (4) till / at half past ten. I get up, have a shower and have a big breakfast. I sometimes tidy my room (5) at / in the morning, too. Then (6) after / at lunch I play football with my friends. (7) In / On the evenings we usually go to a fast food restaurant. (8) At / On Sundays I wake up (9) at / till nine. (10) In / At midday I have lunch with my parents. (11) In / On the evening I go to the cinema. Then, it's back to school (12) during / on Monday morning.



F. Match.

- Do you enjoy hanging out with your friends?
 - How often do you go to a chip shop?
 - Where do you go on Saturdays?
 - When do you do the washing-up?
- a. To the shopping centre.
b. In the evenings.
c. Three times a week.
d. Yes, I do.

1b Free time

A. Complete the phrases using the verbs in the box. You can use the verbs more than once.

have go play draw join

- 1. go camping
- 2. have guitar lessons
- 3. join a club
- 4. draw pictures
- 5. play board games
- 6. go skateboarding
- 7. play the guitar
- 8. play chess
- 9. have a party
- 10. draw a portrait

B. Write questions using the prompts. Then look at the pictures and answer the questions, as in the example.



- 1. dance / now?
Is Cora dancing now?
No, she isn't. She's listening to music.
- 2. paint / house / today?
Are Bob and Noel painting today?
Yes, they are.
- 3. go / cinema / tonight?
Is Sue going to the cinema tonight?
Yes, she is.
- 4. play / tennis / now?
Is Chang playing tennis now?
No, he isn't. He's playing table tennis.

C. Circle the correct words.

- 1. Jack often helps / **is often helping** his dad at home. Right now he washes / **is washing** his dad's car.
- 2. This week the children stay / **are staying** with their grandparents because their parents are in Spain. They visit / **are visiting** Spain every year.
- 3. A: What do you do / **are you doing** in the evenings?
B: I go / **'m going** to the youth club.
A: The youth club?
B: Yeah, it's an interesting place. Tonight we play / **are playing** chess. It's chess night.
- 4. Diane goes / **is going** camping with her family



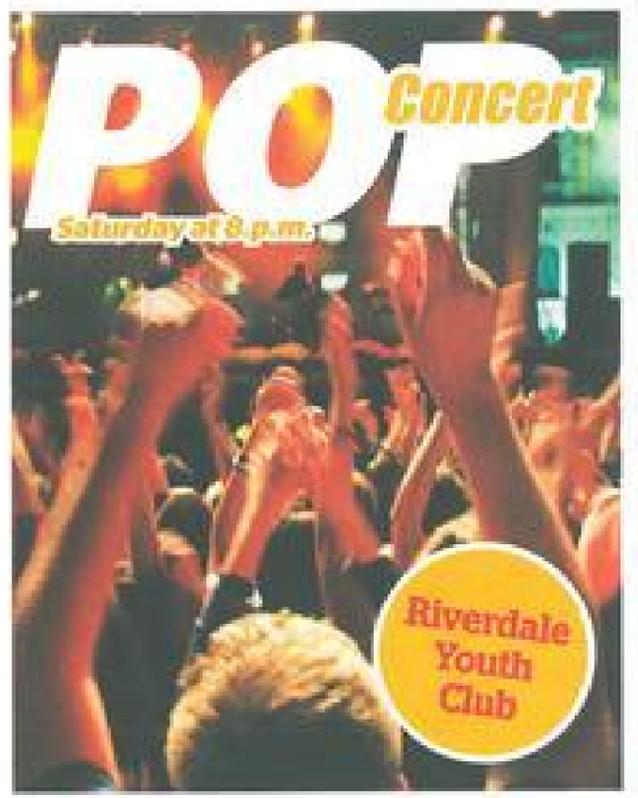
D. Complete the email using the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Tim,
How are you? At the moment I'm at Sam's house and I (1) _____ (use) his computer. On Fridays I (2) _____ (not go) to the youth club. I (3) _____ (usually / hang out) with Sam. He (4) _____ (want) to play board games all the time but I (5) _____ (not like) them. At the moment, he (6) _____ (sit) in the living room and he (7) _____ (watch) TV. Next week, Sam's cousin (8) _____ (have) a birthday party and we (9) _____ (go). However, we (10) _____ (need) help. We (11) _____ (not know) what to buy him for a present. Have you got any ideas?
Write back soon.
Kevin

E. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-e.

- a. Go on!
- b. They're great fun.
- c. Let me think.
- d. Hey guys!
- e. No, it isn't for me.

Simon (1) _____ There's a pop concert at the youth club next weekend.
Ruth Really? Let's go!
Simon I love concerts! (2) _____
Ruth You're right. What do you think John?
John (3) _____ I'm a fan of rock music, remember?
Ruth Come with us John. We always have fun together.
Simon Please!
John Oh, OK. When is it?
Simon On Saturday, at 8 p.m.
John Saturday? (4) _____ No, sorry, I can't. I usually go to my cousins' house on Saturday evening.
Ruth Tell them to come with us. Call them. (5) _____ Call them now.
John OK, OK.



F. Continue the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1. I always _____
- 2. I rarely _____
- 3. At the moment I _____
- 4. Tonight I _____

1c My room

A. Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

share wall clothes surf tidy use spend

1. Can I _____ the telephone? I want to call home.
2. Look at that painting on the _____. It's great!
3. Do you want to _____ some time at the beach together?
4. All my _____ are in the wardrobe, nice and _____.
5. Carol doesn't want to _____ a room with her messy sister.
6. How often do you _____ the Net?

C. Complete the sentences with **some**, **any**, **no** or **every**.

1. I'd like _____ new CDs, but I've got _____ money.
2. Kelly has got _____ free time in the afternoons. She goes to art class for two hours every day.
3. _____ youth club has got board games.
4. There isn't _____ rubbish in the bin.
5. _____ students at my school like football and they play every day.
6. I don't want _____ sugar in my coffee. I hate sugar.

D. Choose **a**, **b** or **c**.

1. I can't find my mobile phone. It's _____.
a. everywhere **b. nowhere** ✓ c. anywhere
2. Would you like _____ for dinner?
a. something ✓ b. nothing c. someone
3. Does _____ want to go skateboarding?
a. nobody **b. anybody** ✓ c. somebody
4. I'm having a party next week and _____ is coming.
a. everything b. anybody **c. everyone** ✓
5. Ann's got posters of her favourite popstar _____ in her bedroom.
a. nowhere b. anywhere **c. everywhere** ✓
6. I'm hungry but there is _____ in the fridge.
a. something **b. nothing** ✓ c. anything
7. There is _____ at the door! Is it your friend?
a. no one **b. someone** ✓ c. anyone

E. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

something ~~nothing~~ ~~somewhere~~ ~~anywhere~~ ~~everything~~ ~~nobody~~



Tina Peter, have you got my new CD? I can't find it
(1) anywhere

Peter Yeah, I think it's in here (2) someplace

Tina Peter! Your room is so messy! What do your friends say?

Peter (3) Nothing.

Tina Do they like it like this?

Peter Well, (4) Nobody comes up here really.

Tina But how can you find your things?

Peter It's easy. (5) Everything need is on the floor.

Tina OK then. Can you find my CD?

Peter Emmm... Let me see.

Tina Ah! There's (6) something under your T-shirt! It's moving!

Peter It's just my pet hamster, Tina. And here's your CD.

Tina Thanks. Bye!

1d

What are you like?

A. Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

clever selfish friendly silly funny lazy rude shy

- That cap looks very _____ on you. It's really big!
- He's so _____! He never gets out of bed.
- The new girl is very _____. She talks to everyone.
- Don't be _____. Give me some chocolate!
- You're so _____! I can't stop laughing.
- Paul is the best student in the class. He's very _____.
- Chris never says 'thank you'. He's so _____!
- Children are usually very _____ with people they don't know.

B. Rewrite the following sentences, as in the example.

- Ronald has got a lazy sister. Ronald's sister is lazy.
- Ray and Kim have got a house in Ireland. _____
- My cousin has got an orange goldfish. _____
- My brothers have got a new table tennis table. _____
- The children have got a desk full of CDs. _____

C. Complete with possessive adjectives (my, your, his...) or possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his...).

- A: Whose CDs are these? Mary's?
B: Yes, they're _____.
- Ted and Fred are brothers. _____ house is near the park.
- David and I have got new watches. David's watch is big but _____ is small.
- A: We've got a new car.
B: Really? Is that _____ car?
A: No, that red car isn't _____. _____ car is blue.

D. Circle the correct words.

Dear Mike,

How are you? I'm fine and (1) mine / my new school is really good. I like (2) it / its very much. I've got some new friends. John is in my class and (3) his / he's very funny. He makes (4) my / me laugh. I often hang out with (5) him / his after school. (6) He's / His brother Luke is nice, too. He's in a different year. I play basketball with (7) theirs / them at the weekend. You see, (8) us / we want to get in the school team next year. Another friend of (9) mine / my is Claire. (10) Hers / She is quite shy but she's a good laugh. Claire's got a dog like (11) your / yours. He's called Newton. We sometimes take him to the park with (12) ours / us. Anyway, how's life back there? Write soon.

Yours,

Troy

A. Match the opposites.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. young | <input type="radio"/> | a. straight |
| 2. tall | <input type="radio"/> | b. chubby |
| 3. curly | <input type="radio"/> | c. short |
| 4. short | <input type="radio"/> | d. dark |
| 5. fair | <input type="radio"/> | e. long |
| 6. slim | <input type="radio"/> | f. old |

B. Put the words in the correct order and then match the descriptions with the pictures. Write 1-6.

- My teacher has got _____ hair.
(fair, long, straight)
- Valerie is a _____.
(baby, chubby, beautiful)
- Richard has got _____ hair.
(hair, short, curly)
- Noel's got _____ eyes.
(green, beautiful, big)
- Jenny's brother is a _____.
(man, slim, good-looking)
- Shelly's got _____ hair.
(wavy, dark, medium-length)



C. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e.



- What does she look like?
- You look great!
- She always wears trendy clothes.
- Guess what!
- Who's that?

Jenny Wow! (1) _____

Mona Thanks a lot. Hey! (2) _____

Jenny What?

Mona I'm going out with Penny tonight.

Jenny Penny? (3) _____

Mona She's one of my classmates.

Jenny (4) _____

Mona She's tall and she's got short fair hair.

Jenny I don't think I know her.

Mona Yes, you do. (5) _____

Jenny Ah! So, that's why you're wearing your best clothes!

A. Write the opposites of the words below.

- hard-working # _____
- chubby # _____
- friendly # _____
- curly # _____

B. Complete the phrases.



1. do the _____



2. _____ my room



3. _____ the rubbish



4. have _____



5. _____ a picture



6. have _____



7. _____ the Net



8. _____ with friends

C. Complete the blanks with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets and circle the correct prepositions.

Dear Wayne,

I (1) _____ (love) the summer. Every day I (2) _____ (wake up) early (3) at / in the morning and I (4) _____ (go) to my friend's house. We (5) _____ (usually / go) swimming but today he (6) _____ (not want) to go, so he (7) _____ (surf) the Net and I (8) _____ (write) this email to you. I (9) _____ (often / stay) here (10) til / in lunchtime, but today I (11) _____ (leave) later. (12) At / In the evenings we (13) _____ (not like) staying indoors. We (14) _____ (usually / meet) (15) at / on 6 o'clock and we (16) _____ (go) to the park. We (17) _____ (go) rollerblading or just (18) _____ (hang out) there. (19) At / On Saturdays I (20) _____ (sometimes / wash) the car and my sister (21) _____ (tidy) our room. (22) Next / Once Saturday, I (23) _____ (go) to my father's shop. He (24) _____ (need) help. I (25) _____ (enjoy) spending time with him. That's all for now, Gavin

D. Answer the questions.

- Do you like going to concerts?

- How often do you tidy your room?

- What does your best friend look like?

- What is your best friend like?

- Where do you usually hang out together?

- Are you going out next weekend?

E. Circle the correct words.

- A: Kelly, is this bag **you're / yours**?
B: No, it isn't **me / mine**. It / **Its** is my sister's.
- Janet and Steve's / Janet's and Steve's** room is really tidy. **Them / Their** mother cleans **it / It's** once a week.
- This is **mine / my** friend John. **He's / His** very clever and funny. **His / He's** clothes are very trendy and **he / he's** looks really cool.
- A: Who's that girl? Do you know **her / hers**?
B: Yeah, she's my Maths **teacher's / teachers'** daughter.
- These are my cousins. I love **they / them**.

F. Choose a, b or c.

- _____ ever takes the dog for a walk so I always do it.
a. Anybody b. Nobody c. Everybody
- _____ in my class goes swimming on Fridays. We have great fun.
a. Everybody b. Nobody c. Anybody
- Toby can't find his mobile phone _____.
a. nowhere b. everywhere c. anywhere
- Come here, Lee. I want to tell you _____.
a. anything b. nothing c. something
- I want to read a book but there's _____ good in my bookcase.
a. something b. nothing c. nowhere
- Julie wants to go out with her friends but she hasn't got _____ money.
a. any b. some c. no

G. Read the email and answer the questions.

Hey Bonnie,

I can't come to Cornwall with you for the summer. I'm working at Wimbledon as a ball girl. You know, I collect tennis balls during the matches. Isn't it great?

There are about 150 girls and boys working there and this year eleven of them are from my school. I love the trendy shorts and T-shirts we all wear. I don't get any money and I work five hours a day but I don't care. I think it's great to work there. Andy Murray is playing tomorrow and he's my favourite player. He's very good-looking with short curly hair and beautiful eyes and he's also very friendly and hard-working. I watch him play every year!

Well, that's all for now. Write back and tell me your news.

Love,
Leslie

- Who's writing the email?

- What's Leslie doing this summer?

- What kind of clothes do ball girls wear?

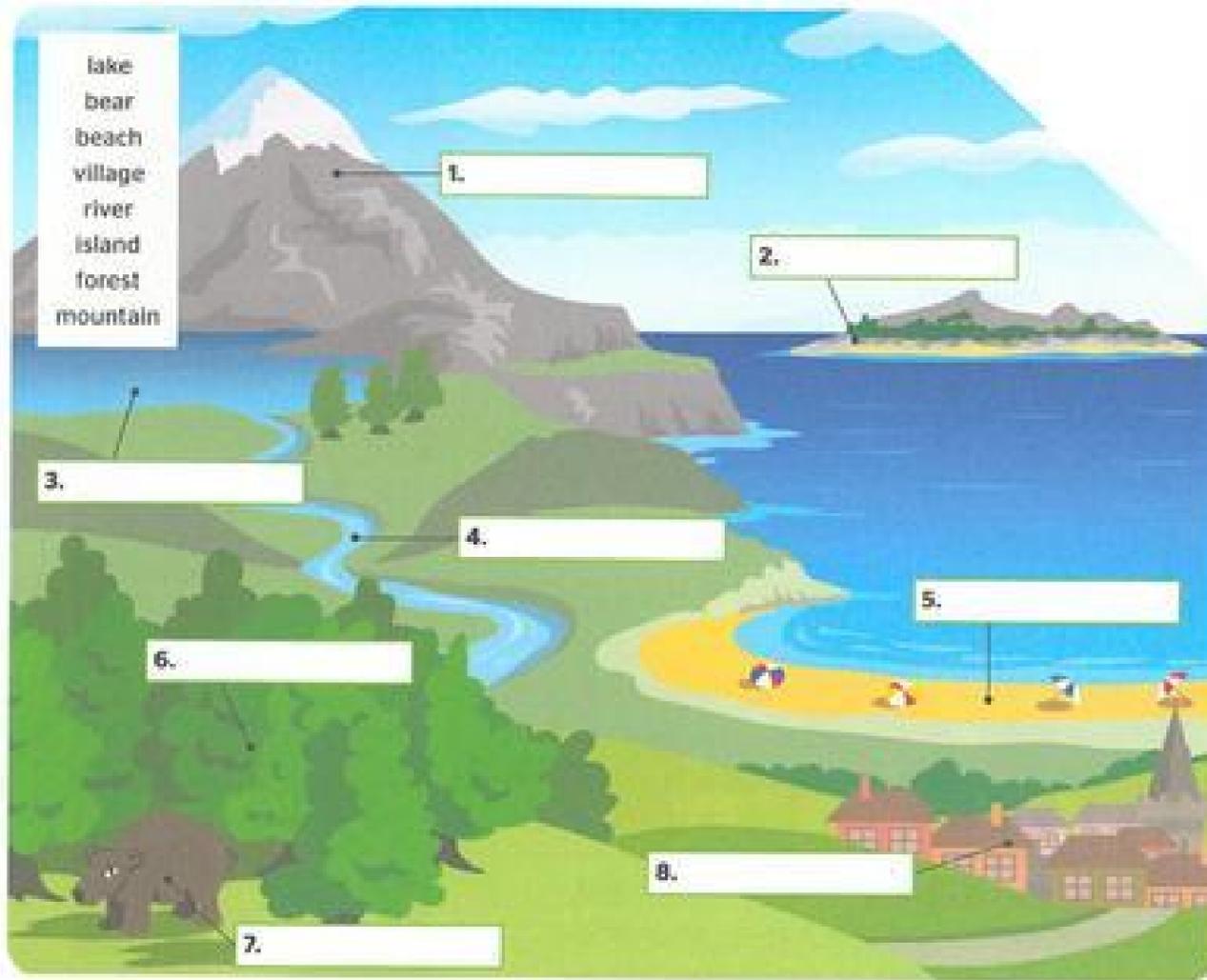
- What's Andy Murray like?

- How often does Leslie watch Andy Murray play?



2a Out and about

A. Label the picture with the words in the box.



B. Complete with the words in the box.

believe real holiday arrived way sleep

- I'm very tired. I want to go on _____.
- Every day, I buy a sandwich on the _____ to school.
- Greg saw a snake? I don't _____ it!
- I _____ seven hours every night.
- My parents _____ yesterday from Mexico.
- A: Is this your _____ hair?
B: No, it's a wig.

C. Write the Past Simple of the verbs below.

- believe _____
- want _____
- go _____
- stop _____
- come _____
- take _____
- do _____
- walk _____
- try _____
- run _____

D. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Diary,

I (1) _____ (have) a great time at the weekend with my best friend Celia. On Saturday Celia (2) _____ (have) a party and we (3) _____ (dance) all night. I (4) _____ (stay) at her house, so on Sunday morning we (5) _____ (have) breakfast together. Her mum (6) _____ (make) pancakes for us. Yummy! Then we (7) _____ (go) to the park and (8) _____ (play) volleyball with our friends. After that, we all (9) _____ (go) to the cinema and (10) _____ (see) *Robin Hood*, the adventure film with Russell Crowe. We (11) _____ (love) it. I (12) _____ (arrive) home at about seven and I (13) _____ (do) my homework. Oh no, it's Monday tomorrow! I hate Mondays.

Bye for now,
Betty

E. What did the people in the pictures do yesterday? Look and complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

have watch visit order paint go



1. Fred and his parents
_____ a museum yesterday.



4. Charlie and his brother
_____ Chinese food yesterday.



2. Brian _____ the house with Angela yesterday.



5. Diane and Tim _____ for a walk in the park yesterday.



3. Susan _____ two DVDs yesterday.



6. Mr and Mrs Scott _____ dinner at a restaurant yesterday.

2b

A picnic in the park

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

trip swim camping water sports hotel afraid forget remember

- Tom and Harry went for a _____ in the lake.
- The Simpsons went _____ on an island last year.
- Hey! Let's go on a _____ to the mountains next weekend.
- You can do _____ at this beach.
- Don't _____ Tim's birthday. It's on Friday.
- I always stay at this _____ when I visit the city.
- I'm _____ of dogs. I don't want them near me.
- Do you _____ that girl at the party? Well, I saw her yesterday on the bus.

B. Use the prompts to write questions. Then look at the pictures and answer the questions.



- Did Robert go fishing last week?
Yes, he did.



- _____



- _____



- _____

C. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.



- My sister _____ (not eat) pizza last night. She _____ (eat) spaghetti.



- I _____ (not get) a new bike for my birthday. I _____ (get) a skateboard.



- Jenny _____ (not clean) her room at the weekend. She _____ (clean) it on Monday.



- We _____ (not swim) in the sea. We _____ (swim) in the swimming pool at the hotel.



- My friends _____ (not go) camping yesterday. They _____ (go) on a picnic.



- Tom _____ (not play) tennis last Sunday. He _____ (play) table tennis.

D. Circle the correct words.

- Paula Hi Sally. I (1) **have / had** a great weekend.
Sally Really? What did you (2) **did / do**?
Paula I (3) **went / go** on a trip to Gullely Island.
Sally Wow! Is it nice there?
Paula Yes, it's perfect. We (4) **stayed / got** at a hotel near the beach.
Sally Nice. Did your parents (5) **like / liked** it there?
Paula Well, I didn't (6) **went / go** with my parents. I went with my uncle and aunt.
Sally Oh, I see. Did you (7) **swim / swam** in the sea?
Paula Yes, I did. We also went fishing. And my uncle (8) **do / did** lots of water sports, too. He's crazy about water sports.

E. Read the dialogue in activity D again and answer the questions.

- Where did Paula go last weekend?

- Who did she go with?

- What did Paula do there?

- What did her uncle do there?

- Did she have a good time?

A. Complete with the words in the box.

loud ugly angry scared
terrible unhappy lucky

1. Believe me! You're very _____ you didn't see that film. It was really boring.
2. Suddenly, there was a(n) _____ noise. We were all _____.
3. A: So, how was your trip?
B: We had a(n) _____ time. I'm not going camping again!
4. Look at that monkey! It's really _____ its face is horrible.
5. Kim is very _____ because she entered a competition a week ago and she didn't win.
6. My mum gets very _____ when I don't tidy my room.

B. Complete the dialogues with **was**, **wasn't**, **were** or **weren't**.

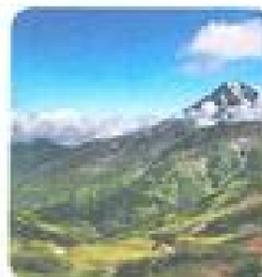
1. **Karen** Hello, Fred. Nice skiing holiday?
Fred Not really.
Karen Why? (1) _____ the hotel bad?
Fred No, it (2) _____. It (3) _____ fine.
Karen (4) _____ there lots of people on the slopes?
Fred No, there (5) _____ any people on the slopes because there (6) _____ any snow.
Karen Oh dear.
2. **Darren** Did you see that film on TV last night?
Pauline No, I didn't. I (7) _____ at the cinema.
Darren Really? What did you see?
Pauline *Space Story 2*.
Darren That's a great film!
Pauline Yeah, well there (8) _____ two loud boys in front of me. So, it (9) _____ difficult to watch the film.
Darren Oh no! What did you do?
Pauline Nothing.

C. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. Where was Jill last night?
She was at _____

2. Where were Sally and Rick two weeks ago?



3. Where were Bruno's parents yesterday afternoon?

4. Where was Janet yesterday?



5. Where were the children last weekend?

D. Correct the mistakes as in the example.



1. Adam and Tanya ~~leave~~ two days ago for their skiing holiday.
2. Brian was at the cinema last night. He stayed at home.
3. I buy a really cool jacket yesterday.
4. A: Where did you yesterday?
B: I was at a café with my friends.
5. Dennis was on the beach a week last.
6. My mum make a really delicious chocolate cake yesterday afternoon.
7. My cat fell into the river but I save it!

F. Write a few sentences about last weekend.

- Where were you?
- Who were you with?
- What was the weather like?
- Were you happy?

E. Expand the notes into sentences.



1. Ben / not be / home / yesterday afternoon

2. He / be / park / with friends

3. They / go / rollerblading

4. Suddenly / they / see / big dog

5. They / be / scared / and / fall down

6. The dog / look at / them / and / leave

7. Ben / and / friends / be / happy

2d Now and then

A. Complete the crossword.

B. Complete the sentences with *in*, *by* or *on*.

1. People didn't have mobile phones _____ the past.
2. I want to go _____ holiday.
3. We went _____ the school trip _____ coach.
4. My aunt travelled all over South America _____ 2015.
5. I like travelling _____ car but not _____ plane.
6. _____ 2016 Kelly visited her cousins _____ Peru.

C. Read the text and answer the questions.

My grandfather still remembers his first day trip to the seaside. It was in 1930 and he was only six years old. His parents didn't have a car so they went there by train. They travelled to a beach near Brighton.



It was a beautiful sunny day. My grandfather was very excited. He didn't know how to swim and he didn't have a bathing costume, but he wanted to get into the sea. So, he played in the water with his clothes on.

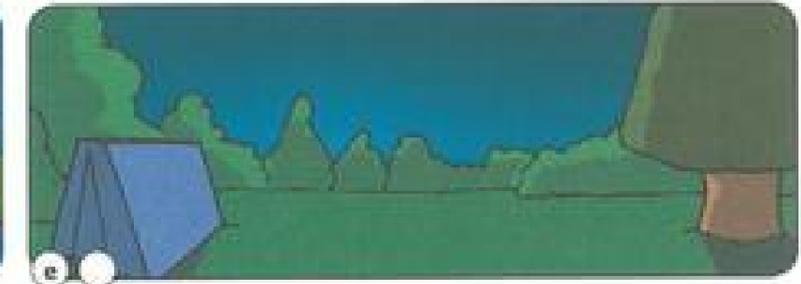
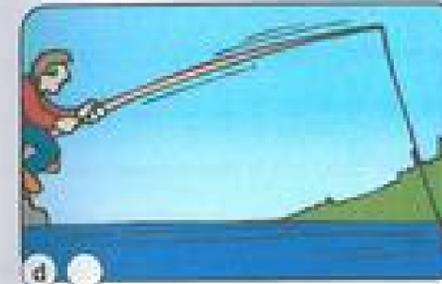
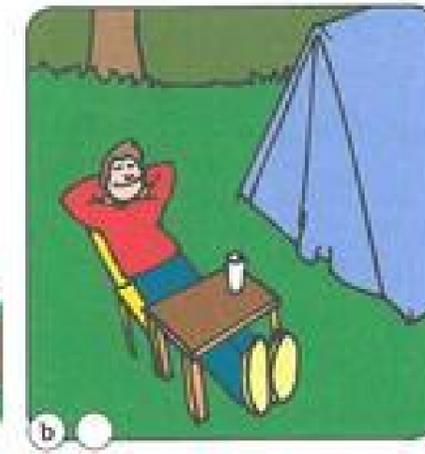
For lunch, he had fish and chips. Then in the afternoon, he went on a donkey ride. He loved it! They stayed on the beach all day and went home in the evening. My grandfather was very tired but he was happy.

by Tony Branning

1. When did Tony's grandfather first go to the seaside?
2. How old was Tony's grandfather then?
3. How did Tony's grandfather get to the beach?
4. What was the weather like?
5. What did Tony's grandfather do at the beach?
6. What did he do after lunch?
7. When did he go home?

A. Match the phrases. Then match them with the pictures.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. get | <input type="radio"/> | a. camping |
| 2. make | <input type="radio"/> | b. a tent |
| 3. put up | <input type="radio"/> | c. dark |
| 4. go | <input type="radio"/> | d. a fish |
| 5. catch | <input type="radio"/> | e. a fire |



B. Look at the pictures and complete the list.

C. Complete with *but*, *because* or *so*.

1. I went camping _____ I didn't take my sleeping bag with me.
2. They didn't enjoy their skiing holiday _____ there wasn't any snow.
3. It was very cold _____ we didn't go swimming.
4. Dennis fell into the lake _____ luckily a man saved him.
5. Brad didn't take the map with him _____ he got lost.
6. The police found us _____ they saw the smoke from the fire.
7. Nina went back home _____ she didn't have any money.

A. Write:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. three geographical features: | 2. three holiday activities: | 3. three means of transport: | 4. three items of camping equipment: |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

B. Circle the correct words.

- My little sister saw a horror film last night. She **were / was** really scared.
- We **were / weren't** at the beach yesterday and I went swimming.
- Was / Were** you at Anna's house yesterday?
- I went to a fast food restaurant because I **were / was** hungry.
- I called Peter last night but he **was / wasn't** at home.
- In 1800, there **wasn't / weren't** any planes.

C. Circle the correct words.

- My dad made dinner for all the family **last / ago** night.
- Barbara travelled to Italy three **weeks ago / last weeks**.
- Melanie and Ron were at the library **ago / yesterday**.
- The plane arrived three hours **last / ago**.
- I went fishing with my friend Bill **ago / last Saturday** and we had great fun.



D. Write the years in numbers.

- eighteen fifty-two _____
- nineteen seventy _____
- two thousand and eight _____
- seventeen ninety-five _____
- twelve forty-one _____

E. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

go arrive tidy not remember see
put leave stay

- When I was in the mountains, I _____ a bear.
- Clara _____ on her funny costume and _____ to Charlie's party.
- Angela _____ at 8 a.m. yesterday morning and she _____ in Budapest at around midday.
- _____ you _____ at a hotel in Paris?
- John _____ his room last weekend because it was a mess.
- It's Allison's birthday but I _____ to buy her a present.

F. Complete with the prepositions in the box, as in the example.

for at by on out on in of up to

- On the third day of our trip, we went skiing _____ the slopes.
- Every morning Martha goes to school _____ bus.
- The children got lost _____ the forest because they didn't have a map.
- I was tired last night, so I stayed _____ home.
- My grandfather took me _____ school this morning.
- Bruce is really afraid _____ animals so he doesn't want to go to the zoo.
- Get _____ of the river now! You can't swim in there!
- When we arrived at the lake, we put _____ our tent and then we went _____ a swim.

H. Read the email and match the pictures with the words.

Dear Stuart,

How's life back in Grimsby? I'm in Applewood on a school trip. The weather here is amazing. I was by the swimming pool all day yesterday and now I've got a great suntan. On Wednesday, we went on a day trip to Mt Kingsley. We went by coach to Kingsley Village. Then, we climbed to the top of the mountain. Mt Kingsley is 1,652m high so it was a difficult climb. I was scared but it was fun. Luckily, I had my climbing boots on and my feet were fine. My friend Tom only had his trainers with him, so he had big problems. Anyway, on Thursday, we went to a beach near the hotel. I did lots of water sports there. It was great! That's all for now.

See you soon,
Rick



Yesterday

Wednesday

Thursday

I. Read the email on the left again and correct the sentences.

- Stuart is sending an email to Rick.
- Rick went to Kingsley Village by car.
- It was easy to climb Mt Kingsley.
- Rick's friend didn't have trainers with him.
- Rick did lots of water sports at the swimming pool.

G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e.

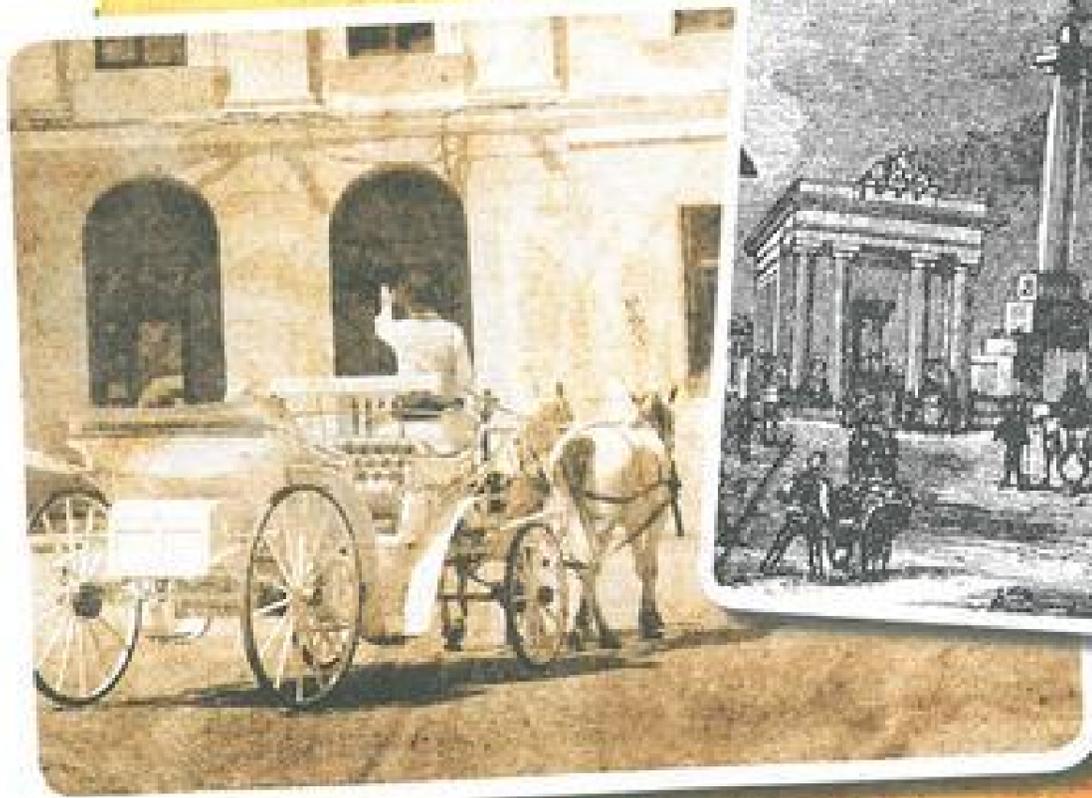
- Who did you go with?
- And we got lost.
- What did you do there?
- Were you with Bill yesterday?
- Did you go fishing?

- Jack (1) _____
- Greg No, I wasn't. I went on a picnic yesterday.
- Jack Really? (2) _____
- Greg My parents.
- Jack Did you have fun?
- Greg Yes, we did. It was great.
- Jack (3) _____
- Greg We swam in the lake and...
- Jack (4) _____
- Greg No, but we went for a walk in the forest. (5) _____
- Jack Really? Did you find your way back?
- Greg Of course, but we were in the forest for hours!

*In the past there were no cars
in my town so there was no
air pollution. People travelled
on foot or rode their horses.
There were not many houses
or tall buildings. There were no
skyscrapers or theme parks.*

Now it's your turn.

- 1 Stick or draw pictures of your town in the past.
- 2 Write a few sentences describing how different life was in the past.



3a

A trip around Europe

A. Look at the map and write Antonio's schedule using the Future *be going to*, as in the example.



- On 17 June, he's going to travel to Paris by plane.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

B. Clara and Philip are going to go on holiday in the mountains on 18 August. Look at their schedules and answer the questions.

18 August
Clara

- 12.00 clean house
- 2.00 pack bags
- 3.00 feed cat
- 6.00 have dinner
- 7.00 drive to the mountains

18 August
Philip

- 12.00 clean house
- 2.30 take dog to Ray's
- 3.30 pack bags
- 6.00 have dinner
- 7.00 drive to the mountains

- When are Clara and Philip going to clean the house?

- When is Philip going to pack his bags?

- What is Clara going to do at 3 o'clock?

- Is Philip going to feed the cat?

- What is Philip going to do at 2.30?

- Are they going to have dinner before they leave?

- What are they going to do at 7 o'clock?

C. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the Present Progressive of the verbs given.

FROM	ATHENS
TO	NEW YORK
DATE	7 OCTOBER

fly

1. Ron is flying to New York on 7 October.

go

2. Sam and Ken _____

have

3. Andrew and Tina _____

visit

4. Vera _____

travel

5. Brian _____

D. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e.

- Because I'm going on a trip tomorrow.
- When are you leaving?
- Are you coming to Sally's party tonight?
- What time are you going to bed tonight?
- At five o'clock.



Ryan Hello, Victor. (1) _____

Victor No, I'm not.

Ryan Why not?

Victor (2) _____

Ryan Really? Where to?

Victor We're going to Scotland. My grandparents live there.

Ryan That's great. (3) _____

Victor Tomorrow morning. (4) _____

Ryan Oh no! That's early. (5) _____

Victor I don't know. About nine o'clock.

Ryan But it's a quarter to nine now.

Victor OK, then. Good night!

3b

Project Asia

A. Complete with the words in the box.

west continent capital city
south east north



How much do you know about Mongolia? Well, look at the map. The (1) _____ of Mongolia is Ulaanbaatar. To the (2) _____ of Mongolia we can see Russia. To the (3) _____ and (4) _____ we can see China. Kazakhstan is to the (5) _____. All these countries are on the same (6) _____. Do you know the name of the continent?



B. Complete the sentences with **must** / **mustn't**.

Bromley Library

- You (1) _____ take your dog into the library.
- You (2) _____ eat or drink in the library.
- You (3) _____ shout.
- You (4) _____ talk on your mobile phone.
- You (5) _____ write on the books.
- You (6) _____ leave before 5 p.m.
- You (7) _____ give all books to the librarian.

C. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. You **mustn't** eat in here.
- b. You **mustn't** play football in here.
- c. You **must** buy a ticket.
- d. I **must** find a new job!
- e. You **mustn't** take pictures in the museum.



D. Write a few sentences about what you **must** or **mustn't** do at school and at home. Use some of the verbs in the box.

listen write eat drink clean shout play do talk

AT SCHOOL...

I **must** _____

AT HOME...

3c

Visiting Oceania

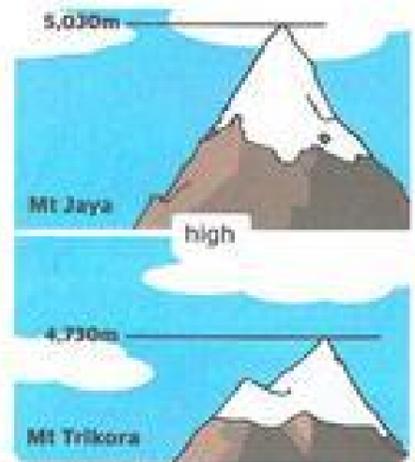
A. Write the opposites of the words.

- cheap _____
- fast _____
- quiet _____
- low _____
- good _____
- large _____

B. Complete with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- I'm _____ (good) at Art than my brother.
- I think History is _____ (difficult) than Maths.
- It's _____ (cold) today than it was yesterday.
- I've got _____ (many) dresses than my sister.
- My cat is _____ (big) than Ted's cat.
- Our car is _____ (new) than my uncle's.

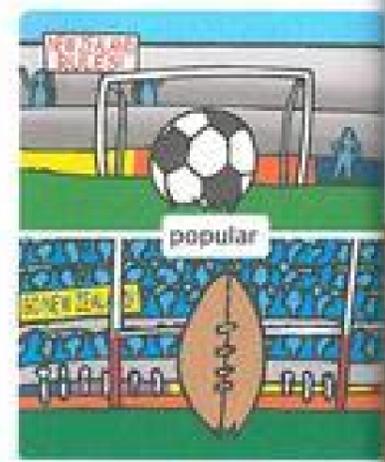
C. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.



1. Mt Jaya is higher than Mt Trikora.



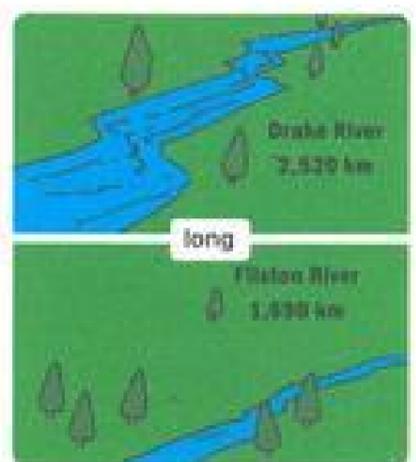
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

D. Write the numbers below in words.

- 21,340 twenty-one thousand, three hundred and forty
- 9,576 _____
- 174,993 _____
- 482 _____
- 11,787 _____
- 97,022 _____
- 4,000,000 _____

E. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- Football is _____ than _____.
- Dogs are _____ than _____.
- Maths is _____ than _____.
- I am _____ than _____.
- My country is _____ than _____.

F. Read the text and answer the questions.

Fiji

Fiji, or the 'Republic of the Fiji Islands', is a country in Oceania, east of Australia. There are two main islands, Viti Levu in the south and Vanua Levu in the north. Viti Levu is bigger and more popular than Vanua Levu. The capital city, Suva, is on Viti Levu. It's a beautiful city with lots of visitors. About 900,323 people live in Fiji and they speak English, Fijian and Hindustani. The native Fijians like fishing, dancing and singing.

- Where is Fiji?

- Where is the capital city of Fiji?

- Is Vanua Levu bigger than Viti Levu?



Their national dress is called a sulu. It's a beautiful dress with lots of colours. Rugby is more popular than any other sport in Fiji and the national team is very good.

- What's the population of Fiji?

- What is a sulu?

- What is the Fijians' favourite sport?

A. Complete with the words in the box.

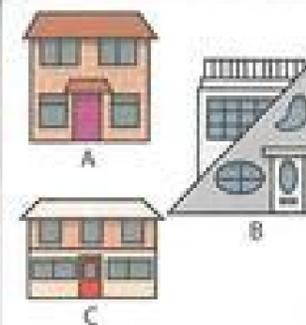
cows group language plants building ocean

- We've got lots of nice _____ in our garden.
- The official _____ of Peru is Spanish.
- My grandfather has got three _____ on his farm.
- The Pacific is the largest _____ on earth.
- I'm going to the cinema with a _____ of friends from school.
- How many floors has that _____ got?

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.

 Kate / 13	 Lisa / 12	 Mr Bright	 Mr Lipton
 Mary / 13	 Beth / 13	 Mr Peterson	
young / girl / class		rich / man / country	

- Lisa is the youngest girl in the class.
- _____

 noisy / parrot / pet shop	 A B C modern / house / city
--	---

- _____
- _____

B. Complete the table with the missing words.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall		
	hotter	
		the best
difficult		
famous		
	worse	
		the strangest

D. Complete with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- The _____ (dangerous) fish in the world is the South American piranha.
 - Horses are _____ (fast) than donkeys.
 - My brother is _____ (old) than me.
 - Greg is the _____ (funny) person in my class.
 - This book is _____ (interesting) than that book.
 - Beth is _____ (beautiful) than Marta.
 - I think Tribie is the _____ (cute) cat in my neighbourhood.
- B. This is the _____ (expensive) T-shirt in the shop. I can't buy it!

A. Look and label the pictures with the words in the box.

hiking on a safari camping sightseeing camel riding sailing fishing on a cruise swimming



1. go _____



2. go _____



3. go _____



4. go _____



5. go _____



6. go _____



7. go _____



8. go _____



9. go _____

B. Complete with the prepositions on, to, at, in or with.

- A: When are you going to fly (1) _____ Kenya?
 B: (2) _____ 16 June.
- A: Are you going to go (3) _____ your parents?
 B: Yes. My cousins are coming (4) _____ us, too.
- A: Are you going to stay (5) _____ a hotel?
 B: No. My father's got a friend (6) _____ Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, and we're going to stay (7) _____ his house.
- A: That's great. Are you going to go (8) _____ a safari, too?
 B: Of course. Kenya is very famous for its safaris. I'm very excited!
- A: Have fun, then!
 B: Thanks. Bye!

C. George and Mary are on holiday. Look at their holiday schedules and complete the sentences.

George

Every day: go sailing
 Yesterday: go hiking with John
 Tomorrow: visit museum

- George (1) _____ every day. Yesterday he (2) _____ and tomorrow he (3) _____

- Mary (4) _____ every day. Yesterday she (5) _____ and tomorrow she (6) _____

Mary

Every day: go sightseeing
 Yesterday: do water sports on beach
 Tomorrow: go on cruise with parents

A. Match.

1. capital	<input type="radio"/>	a. language
2. pack	<input type="radio"/>	b. hiking
3. official	<input type="radio"/>	c. a cruise
4. go camel	<input type="radio"/>	d. city
5. go	<input type="radio"/>	e. riding
6. go on	<input type="radio"/>	f. bags

B. Complete with the words in the box.

information rich invented
population fantastic choose
excited learn north dangerous

- A: We're going to Budapest next weekend!
B: That's _____ news!
- A: Where are you going to find the _____ you need for your Geography project?
B: On the internet.
- I live in a town _____ of London.
- Mr Nelson has got lots of money. He's a very _____ man.
- It's the first time we're going to go on a safari and we're all very _____.
- I'm going to visit Egypt and _____ all about the Pyramids this summer.
- A: What's the _____ of your country?
B: 25 million.
- Mandy likes both dresses very much, but she must _____ only one because they're very expensive.
- Alexander Graham Bell _____ the telephone.
- Snakes are _____ animals.

C. Complete the blanks with the Future **be going to** of the verbs in the box.

swim do sunbathe travel
visit have stay take play



My family and I are going to spend our summer holidays on the island of Malta. Here are some of our plans.

We (1) _____ to Malta by plane.
We (2) _____ at a nice hotel by the beach. We (3) _____ famous sights and I (4) _____ lots of pictures. We (5) _____ in the sea every day. My sister (6) _____ on the beach all day. My father (7) _____ beach volleyball. (8) I _____ water sports. We (9) _____ a great time!

D. Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

- A: I'm going to get up at 6.30 tomorrow morning.
B: Then, you _____ go to bed early tonight.
- Girls, you _____ shout. You're in a hospital.
- A: We're going on a cruise next weekend.
B: Really? Well, you _____ forget your swimsuit.
- A: Jack needs help with his homework.
B: We _____ help him.
- Julie, we're going to a Halloween party, so you _____ wear a costume.

E. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Louise's car is _____ (fast) than Ronnie's car.
- His first book is _____ (interesting) than his second book.
- I think skiing is the _____ (dangerous) sport of all.
- Asia is _____ (large) than Oceania.
- Parrots are _____ (noisy) than snakes.
- I want to buy this mobile phone because it's the _____ (cheap) in the shop.
- My uncle lives in the _____ (modern) house in the neighbourhood.

F. Add the missing word.

- Jake is faster Bill.
- Is Kilimanjaro highest mountain in the world?
- Football is popular than basketball in Brazil.
- Natasha is the beautiful girl in the class.
- In this restaurant you can find best chocolate cake in the city.

H. Read the email and complete the diary.

25 July

Hello Sophie,

Well, here I am in India and it's great! At the moment, I'm sitting in my hotel room and it's really hot. From my window, I can see some amazing plants and flowers.

Yesterday, I went hiking with my friends. We saw lots of different insects and birds. Everything here is more beautiful than at home.

This evening we're going to try some real Indian food. At home, I don't really like Indian food but here, it's delicious!

Tomorrow, we're watching a cricket match. Cricket is the most popular sport here, you know. We're going to see India vs England. It's a big match!

OK, that's all for now.

See you soon,

Peter

PS: Come on England!

G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e.

- When are you leaving?
- To one of the most beautiful countries in Europe, Hungary.
- Well, you must visit the old town.
- I must go now.
- Are you going to stay in Budapest?

A: Where are you going on holiday this year?

B: (1) _____

A: Really? That's fantastic! (2) _____

B: Next Friday.

A: (3) _____

B: Yes, we are. We're going to stay at a big hotel in the city centre.

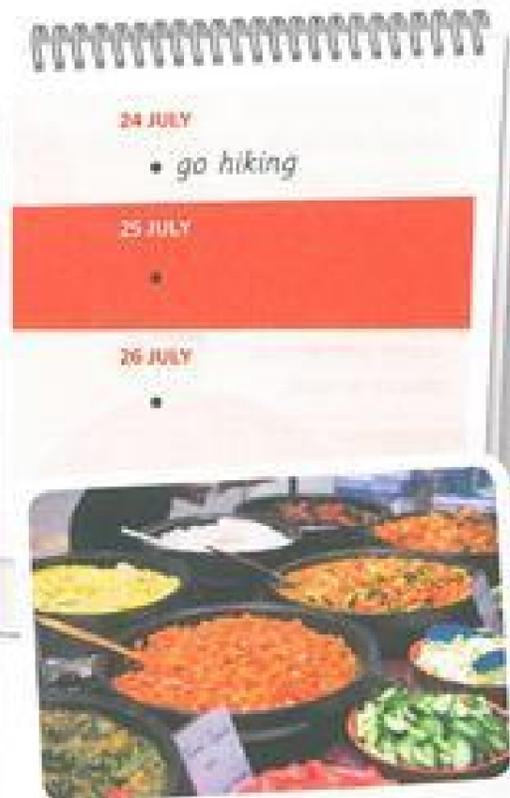
A: Are you going to go sightseeing?

B: Of course we are.

A: (4) _____ It's a beautiful place and there are many nice cafés in the Old Market Square.

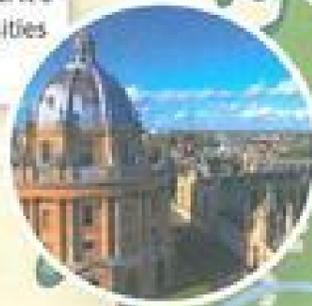
B: Thanks for the information. (5) _____

A: See you.



Me & my country

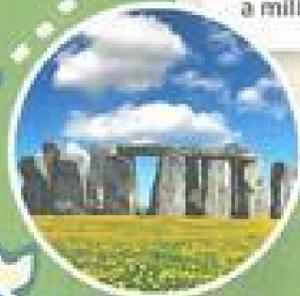
OXFORD UNIVERSITY is the oldest university in England. It's also one of the best universities in the world.

**LONDON**

The capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London. It is a very popular place with tourists. It's got many interesting places to visit.



STONEHENGE is in Wiltshire, England and was built thousands of years ago. It is visited by over a million tourists every year.



ENGLAND

THE RIVER THAMES is the longest river in England and the second longest in the United Kingdom.

*Now it's your turn.*

- 1 Stick or draw a map of your country.
- 2 Find photos of important cities or other places or things in your country (e.g. forests, rivers, animals, products).
- 3 Stick them around the map of your country and write a few sentences about them. You can use the example of Brazil on page 42 in the Student's Book.

4a In the past

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

interested born artist same
named crazy astronaut century

1. My uncle is a(n) _____. He paints amazing landscapes.
2. Jill is _____ about board games. She plays with her friends all the time.
3. Gary's cousin is _____ in chess and he's joining a chess club at his school.
4. I want to become a(n) _____ and walk on the moon.
5. There weren't any mobile phones a(n) _____ ago.
6. My uncle and my grandparents live in the _____ city.
7. My sister was _____ in 2016.
8. Mandy _____ her dog after Paul Pogba. She calls him 'Pogle'.

C. Look at the table and tick (✓) or cross (X) about yourself. Then write sentences as in the example.

ten years ago	yes	no	now	yes	no
drive a car			drive a car		
run very fast			run very fast		
speak English			speak English		
stand on my head			stand on my head		
play tennis			play tennis		

e.g. I couldn't drive a car ten years ago, but now I can.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B. Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

1. Debbie can speak French.

2. I could read books at the age of seven.

3. He did his homework yesterday afternoon.

4. My grandfather could play the piano when he was young.

5. They were at the supermarket in the morning.

6. He travelled to Spain two years ago.

D. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.



1. When Linda _____ (be) 6 years old, she _____ (can) read books. She _____ (like) reading very much but she _____ (not can) write very well. When she _____ (be) 21, she _____ (become) a reporter and _____ (work) for a local TV station.



3. Tony _____ (not have) pizza at the new Italian restaurant. He _____ (eat) pasta.



2. A: I _____ (not can) find Mike and Conrad anywhere last night. I _____ (call) them but nobody _____ (be) at home.
B: They _____ (not be) at home last night. They _____ (go) to the cinema and _____ (see) a film, but they _____ (not like) it.



4. My sister _____ (not can) sleep last night. She _____ (read) two magazines and _____ (listen) to music. Finally, she _____ (sleep) for two hours.

E. Use the prompts to write questions. Then answer them.

1. What time / you / wake up / yesterday morning?

2. Where / you / go / on holiday / last year?

3. Can / you / ride / bike / when / be / five?

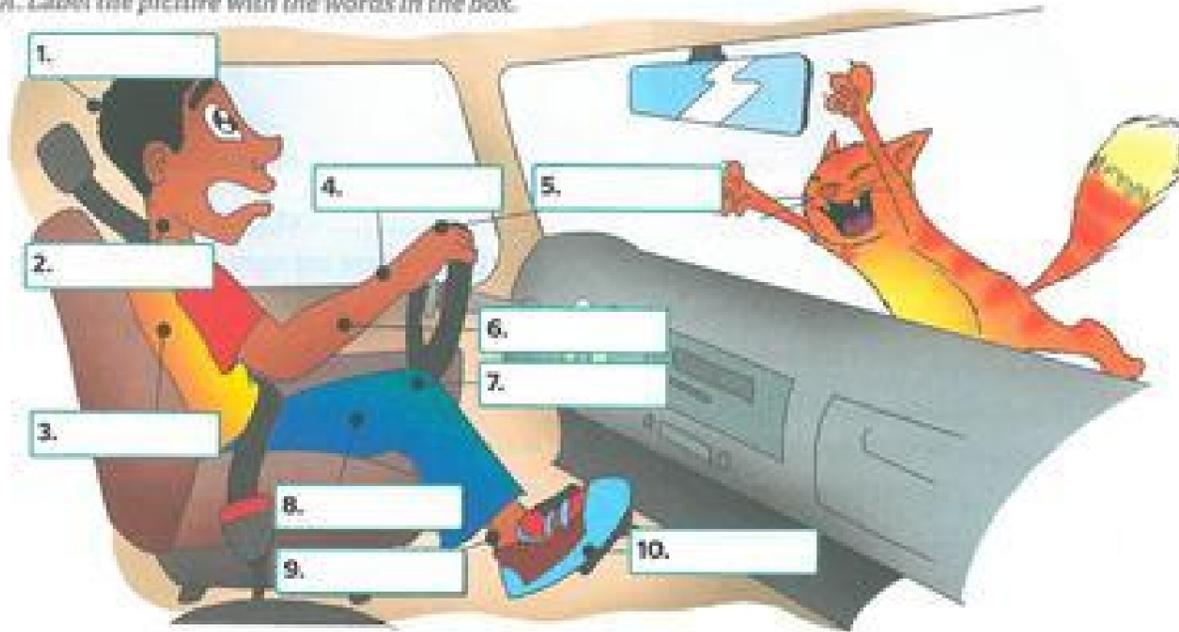
4. Where / be / you / yesterday evening?

I woke up at _____

4b

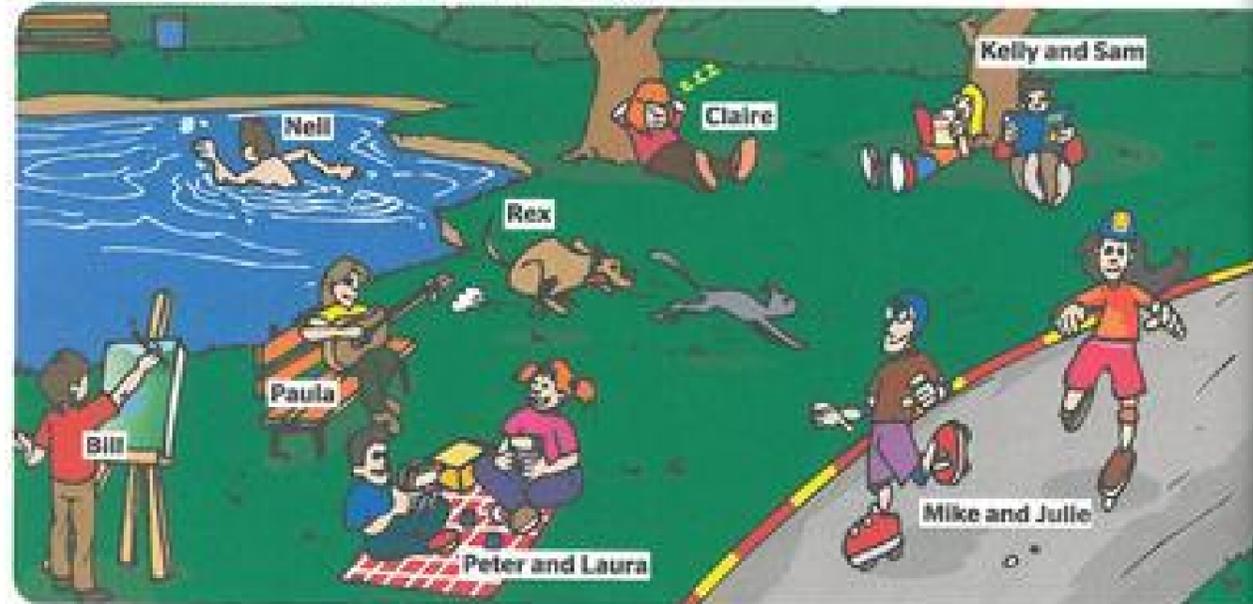
I had an accident

A. Label the picture with the words in the box.



- foot
- knee
- hand
- ankle
- arm
- wrist
- leg
- head
- back
- neck

B. This is a picture of Bradbury Park. Look and write sentences about what the people were doing yesterday afternoon. Use the prompts in the box, as in the example.

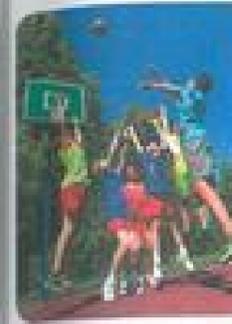


- swim
- eat / sandwich
- sleep
- read / magazines
- play / guitar
- rollerblade
- chase
- paint / picture

Yesterday afternoon...

1. Bill was painting a picture.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

C. Use the prompts to write questions, as in the example. Then look at the pictures and answer them.



1. children / play tennis / yesterday afternoon /?
 Were the children playing tennis yesterday afternoon?
 No, they weren't. They were playing basketball.



2. Maria / sleep / 11 o'clock / last night /?



3. Pablo and Natasha / tidy house / yesterday morning /?



4. Melanie and Laura / have lunch / 1 o'clock /?



5. Beth / clean windows / yesterday afternoon /?

D. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e.

- a. Did you get hurt?
- b. Well, believe it or not, I had a car accident.
- c. What's the matter with you?
- d. I was wearing my seatbelt.
- e. When did this happen?



Carol: Josh! (1) _____
 You don't look very well!

Josh: (2) _____

Carol: Really? But you're a good driver.

Josh: I know. It's a long story. I crashed into a wall.

Carol: Ouch! (3) _____

Josh: Today, after work.

Carol: But how did it happen?

Josh: Well, I was driving home. Suddenly, an old woman ran into the street. I don't know what she was doing. I tried not to hit her, and...

Carol: You crashed into a wall! Poor you!

(4) _____

Josh: No, no. I'm fine. (5) _____

4c

What an adventure!

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

adventure leader climber instead hurt alive nightmare carry

- The _____ lost his backpack on the mountain.
- Last night I woke up because I had a terrible _____.
- I can't _____ this bag. Can you help me?
- My friends and I spent the night in the forest because we love _____.
- I decided to get a sandwich _____ of just chips.
- The _____ of our group was tired so he sat down.
- After the accident, I was just happy to be _____.
- Tony was badly _____ so we took him to hospital.

B. Use the prompts to write sentences.



1. John / play football / when / he / slip / and / fall

2. While / boys / swim / it / start / raining



3. Mr and Mrs Croydon / drive / in mountains / when / they / get lost

4. While / Paul / sleep / his sister / study



C. Write the adverbs.

- slow - _____
- lazy - _____
- good - _____
- quiet - _____
- careful - _____
- terrible - _____
- easy - _____
- early - _____
- sad - _____
- fast - _____

D. Complete the sentences using adjectives or adverbs from activity C.

- I don't think Liz can become a singer. She sings _____.
- My dad is a good driver. He always drives _____.
- Diane is very _____. She never helps at home.
- Jack's a great chess player, so he _____ won the competition last week.
- My team played _____ and we won the game.
- I want to buy a new car. My old car isn't fast at all. It's very _____.

E. Complete the story using the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Last weekend my brother Quentin and I (1) _____ (go) on a day trip to the forest near our town. While we (2) _____ (walk), we (3) _____ (see) a small lake and (4) _____ (stop) to have lunch there. We were very hungry! We (5) _____ (eat) our sandwiches when suddenly it (6) _____ (start) raining. Unfortunately, Quentin and I (7) _____ (not have) umbrellas with us, so we (8) _____ (leave). While we (9) _____ (run) in the rain, I (10) _____ (see) a small house. Quentin was cold so we (11) _____ (go) into the house. There was nobody there, but it was nice and tidy. When the rain (12) _____ (stop), we (13) _____ (get) up to leave. We (14) _____ (close) the door of the house when a strange man (15) _____ (arrive). We (16) _____ (not want) to talk to him so we (17) _____ (run) away and (18) _____ (not look) back.



4d Amazing people

A. Circle the correct words.

- It's a long **race / way** to the cinema. We need to take a taxi.
- He works **luckily / unbelievably** hard.
- I stopped drinking coffee **for good / in the beginning**.
- She went to Italy last week and now she's **back / over**.
- I started cycling **from an early age / forever**.
- My mum is **picking / standing** us up from school at 2 o'clock.
- She was in **hurt / pain** and we quickly took her to hospital.
- Did Tom Holland win a(n) **comeback / award** for Best Actor last year?

B. Complete the dialogue with the questions a-e.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. So, what does your mother do? | c. When was she born? |
| b. Who's that? | d. Is she famous? |
| | e. Where's she from? |

Lyn Hey, nice picture. (1) _____
 Beth That's my mother, Rafaela.
 Lyn Rafaela? That's not a British name.
 (2) _____
 Beth Italy.
 Lyn She's really beautiful and she looks very young.
 (3) _____
 Beth In 1968.
 Lyn (4) _____
 Beth She's an actress but she used to be a singer.
 Lyn Wow! I didn't know that. (5) _____
 Beth Well, actually, she's famous in Italy but she's not famous in the UK.

C. Use the prompts to write questions as in the example. Then look at the pictures and answer them.



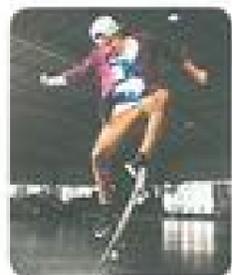
1. Beth / play / tennis / school?
 Did Beth use to play tennis at school?
 No, she didn't. She used to play volleyball.



2. Emily / go cycling / when / young?



3. Tod and Nancy / eat / lots of chocolate / past?



4. Jack / be crazy about / skateboarding?



5. Ann / have / cat / when / young?

TOP SKILLS 4

It's a mystery!

A. Complete with the words in the boxes.

embarrassed warm attic scared
 creepy because

- I used to live in a(n) _____ old house.
- It was a _____, sunny day so I went swimming.
- I didn't go out last night _____ there was a terrible storm.
- Yesterday afternoon I was looking for some old photos in the _____.
- My friend Jane was _____ when she saw the owl.
- When I fell down in front of all my classmates, I was _____.

B. Complete the text with the words in the box.



so suddenly when
 as soon as but while

Last year, (1) _____ I was at a Melanie G. concert, something amazing happened. In the beginning, I was having a great time. But it was really hot in there (2) _____ I went to get some water. I tried to find a shop or something (3) _____ I got lost. I was walking in some dark place when (4) _____ I saw someone in front of me! (5) _____ I saw her, I knew it was Melanie G. I was so surprised! She just smiled at me and then she gave me her cap! Can you believe that? Later, (6) _____ I showed the cap to my friends, they just laughed. 'It's Melanie G's!' I said, but they didn't believe me.

lights unfortunately surprised sold
 screamed violin

- Jane looked _____ when she won a mobile phone.
- When I saw a face in the window, I _____.
- It was dark in the house, so the children switched on all the _____.
- Alison _____ her car for 2000 euros last week.
- When my dad was young, he learnt how to play the _____.
- I had two tickets for a concert but _____ I lost them.

C. Circle the correct words.

Yesterday evening I was walking in the forest.
 (1) **Luckily / Suddenly**, I heard a noise behind me. I looked and saw two yellow eyes.
 (2) **As soon as / While** I saw them, I started running.
 (3) **When / While** I got out of the forest, I stopped and looked behind me again. I started laughing (4) **but / because** I saw a cat with yellow eyes!



A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

leader seatbelt adventure
thrilled missing success university
mystery moon artist

- Last year we got lost in the forest. It was quite a(n) _____.
- Salvador Dali was a famous _____ of the 20th century.
- Jim was _____ when he found out we had tickets for the concert.
- All the children want to go camping with Steve because he's the best group _____.
- I can't find my mobile phone. It's _____.
- A: How did this happen?
B: I don't know. It's a(n) _____.
- Julie wasn't wearing her _____ when the accident happened.
- What did you study at _____?
- The school band gave a concert in the park last week. It was a great _____.
- Who was the first man to walk on the _____?

B. Circle the correct preposition.

- Ron enjoyed the planetarium but I wasn't crazy **about / on** it.
- We named our son Caspian **for / after** the biggest lake in the world.
- John fell **up / down** and hurt his leg.
- Danny, could you switch **on / about** the TV for me?
- My grandfather was interested **in / at** space travel **in / from** an early age.
- Do you want me to go to the supermarket instead **of / for** you?
- The cat jumped **about / off** the table with a fish in its mouth!
- I can pick you **out / up** after school, OK?

C. Join the two halves of the sentences and rewrite using **but, because, so, when, while** or **as soon as**.

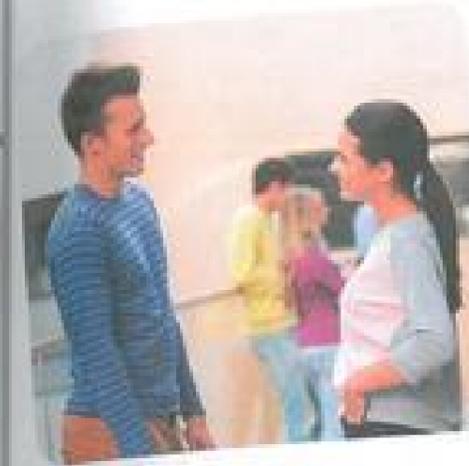
- Melanie was really shocked
 - We didn't go camping
 - Tony was skateboarding
 - I hurt my knee at school
 - Lisa enjoyed the cycling race
 - Peter saw a snake
- I stayed in bed all afternoon.
 - she didn't win.
 - she heard the news.
 - Tina was sitting under a tree.
 - he looked in his sleeping bag.
 - the weather was bad.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

D. Circle the correct words.

- I didn't sleep **good / well** last night. I had a **terrible / terribly** nightmare.
- My mum walked **quiet / quietly** into my room. She thought I was sleeping.
- The weather was **bad / badly** so we were very **careful / carefully** when we were climbing down the mountain.
- The children ran **quick / quickly** to the kitchen. They were hungry.
- I climbed the stairs **slow / slowly**. I was tired.

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



- A: Where _____ (be) you at 8.00 last night?
B: I _____ (read) a magazine at home.
A: I _____ (shout) your name from outside your window for ten minutes.
B: I _____ (not can) hear you.
My brother _____ (listen) to music and it _____ (be) very loud.



- One day last week Tanya _____ (walk) in the city with her friends. They _____ (look) for a new café when they _____ (get) lost. They _____ (not can) find their way. Luckily, a police officer _____ (help) them.

F. Read the text and answer the questions.

Sally Ride was born on 26 May 1951 in Los Angeles, California. When she was young, she used to be a tennis player and she had a lot of success. She was also interested in volleyball and she liked reading. Later, she went to university and studied Science. In 1973, after university, she became interested in space travel and joined a team of astronauts at NASA. On 18 June 1983 she became the first American woman to fly into space and her name became famous all over the world. Her days as an astronaut came to an end a few years later when she started working at the University of California. She died in 2012.

- When and where was Sally Ride born?

- What did she use to do when she was young?

- What did she study at university?

- What was she famous for?





Neil Armstrong was born on 5 August 1930 in Wapakoneta in Ohio, USA. He studied Science and he became a pilot for NASA. In 1962 he became an astronaut. Neil Armstrong was an important person in the USA because he was the first man to walk on the moon in 1969. In 1971 he left NASA and taught at university for some time. Neil Armstrong died in 2012 at the age of 82.



Maya Angelou was born on 4 April 1928 in St Louis, Missouri, USA. She was a famous writer, and won quite a few national awards for her works. She was also a university professor and worked with very important people to make the USA a better place to live in. Some of her books are about real life, but she also wrote children's books, plays and poems. Maya Angelou died in 2014 at the age of 86.

Now it's your turn.

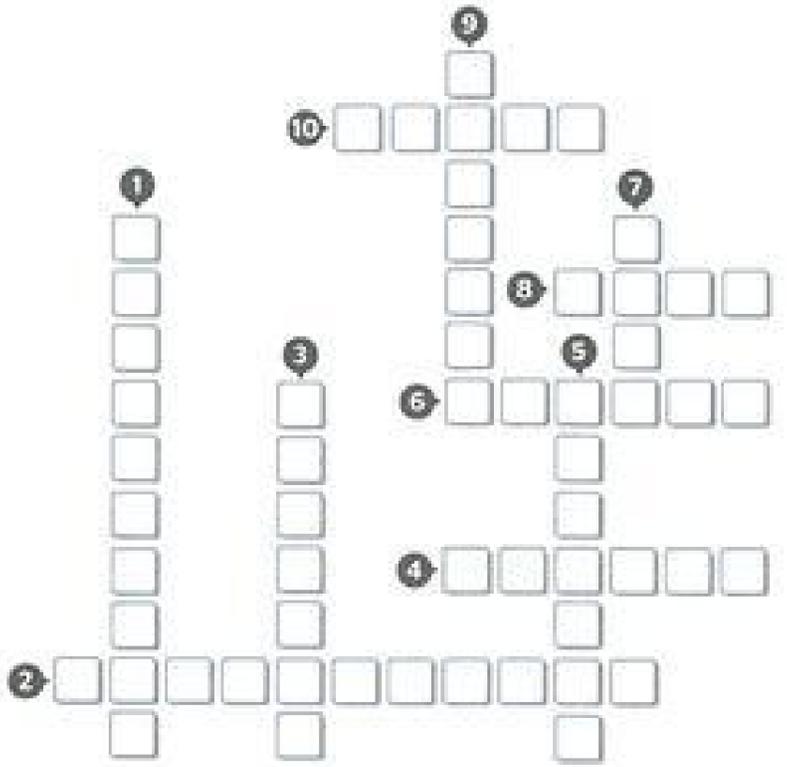
- 1** Stick pictures of two important people in the history of your country.
- 2** Write a few things about the people and why they were important.

A large rectangular area on the right page, outlined in teal, containing horizontal lines for writing. The lines are arranged in two columns, with approximately 15 lines on the left and 15 lines on the right.

5a

What's in a city

A. Complete the sentences and the crossword.



- We had a nice dinner at the new Mexican _____.
- You can find out the address of the post office at the _____ desk.
- My plane leaves at 10 a.m. from Heathrow _____.
- Our car stopped in the middle of the street. Luckily, there was a(n) _____ station nearby.
- Lonnie arrived at the train _____ five minutes late.
- You can see lots of paintings in a(n) _____.
- The _____ in the shopping centre makes the best hot chocolate in the world.
- You can leave your car at the car _____.
- I'm going to Mega _____ to watch a football match.
- Grace is staying at a(n) _____ in the city centre.

B. Look at the pictures and use **can**, **could** or **may** to ask for permission or make requests.



1. give / key / to room?



2. have / cappuccino / please?



3. help / me / please?



4. take / car / tonight?



5. sit / here?

C. Carol, Paul, Sally and Kate are not at home at the moment. Look at the things they like and part of a map of their town and guess where they are. Use **may**, **might** and **could** and write a sentence for each person.



Carol



Paul

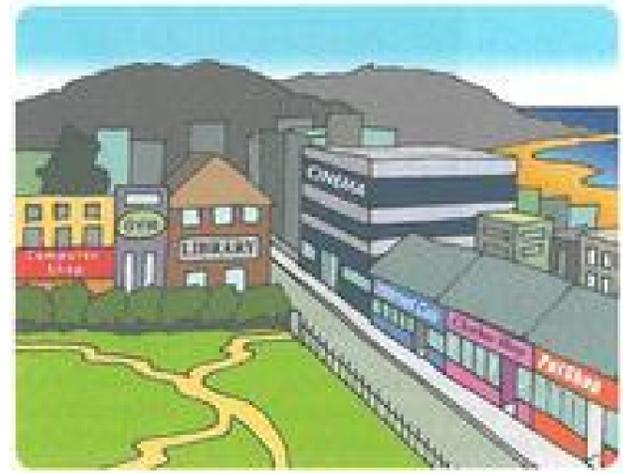


Sally



Kate

- Carol _____
- Paul _____
- Sally _____
- Kate _____



D. Complete the dialogues with the sentences a-f. Then match the dialogues with the correct pictures. Write 1-6.

- Could I have an espresso, please?
- You can't use your mobile phone here.
- May I take my dog inside?
- Yes, of course. I'm sorry.
- Can I go and swim in the pool?
- May I see your ticket, please?

- A: _____
B: I'm sorry, you can't. You must leave it outside.
- A: _____
B: Yes, here it is.
- A: Excuse me, could you sit down?
B: _____
- A: _____
B: Really? Sorry, I didn't know.
- A: _____
B: Single?
A: No, double.
- A: _____
B: Yes, you can, but be careful.



a



b



c



d



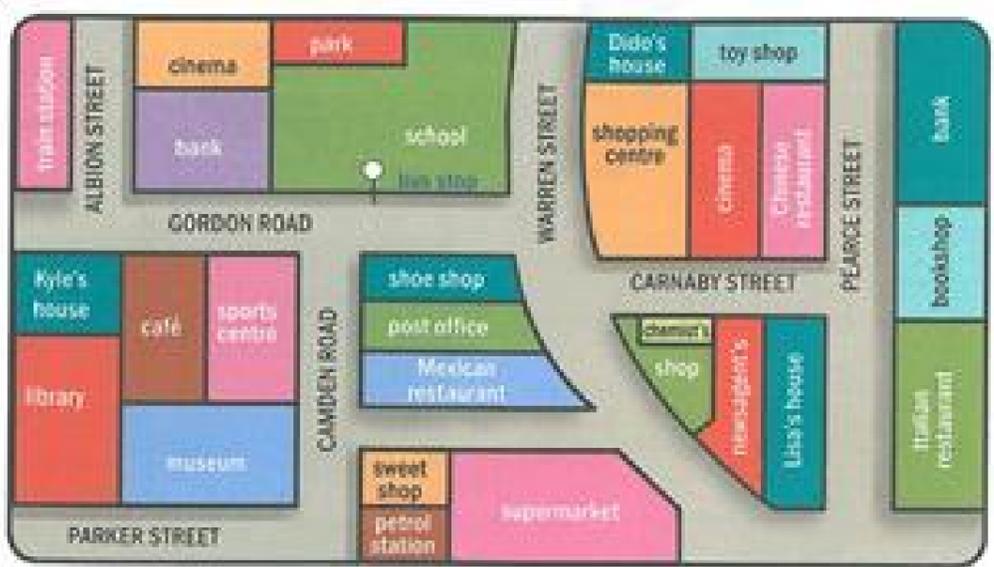
e



f

5b

How do I get there?



A. Look at the map above and complete the short dialogues with prepositions of place.

- A: Where is the shopping centre?
B: It's _____ the cinema.
- A: Is there a sweet shop near here?
B: Yes, it's _____ the Mexican restaurant.
- A: I want to buy a book.
B: The bookshop is _____ the Italian restaurant and the bank.
- A: Jack's at the park. Let's join him.
B: And where's that?
A: It's _____ the school.
- A: There's a bus stop in Gordon Road.
B: Where?
A: It's _____ the school.

B. Look at the map above and imagine that the people are outside the petrol station. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

- left turning right end newsagent's road how on
- A: Excuse me, is there a chemist's near here?
B: Yes, there's one in Carnaby Street next to the (1) _____.
- A: And (2) _____ do I get there?
B: Well, go up this (3) _____ and take the first (4) _____ on the right. At the (5) _____ of the street, turn (6) _____ into Warren Street and then turn (7) _____ into Carnaby Street. The chemist's is (8) _____ your right.
- A: Thank you.

C. Look at the map again. Start from the library, follow the directions and find out where Lisa is.

Walk down Parker Street and turn left at the museum. Go straight on and take the second turning on the right. That's Gordon Road. At the end of that road, turn left. Go straight on and it's on the right, next to the shopping centre. Where am I?



D. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with prepositions of movement.



1. At the moment a woman is going _____ the bank and a man is coming _____ the bank.



2. Jane was walking _____ Birch Street and went _____ the street at the traffic lights.



3. The cyclist went _____ London _____ Bristol in two days.



4. The dog was chasing the cat _____ the tree and then the cat went _____ the tree and didn't want to come _____.



5. The children ran _____ the forest and then jumped _____ the lake.

E. Look at the pictures below and make suggestions using the prompts.



Barney I need a newspaper.
Rita I'd like a magazine. (go / newsagent's)
Why _____



Bob Your brothers are making a lot of noise. I can't study.
Lisa I've got an idea. (go / library)
Let's _____



Carrie I lost my passport this morning.
Patrick (call / police)
How _____



Son I can't find my Maths book.
Mum (tidy / room)
How _____



Keith My computer is really old.
Nigel (sell / it / get / new / computer)
Why _____

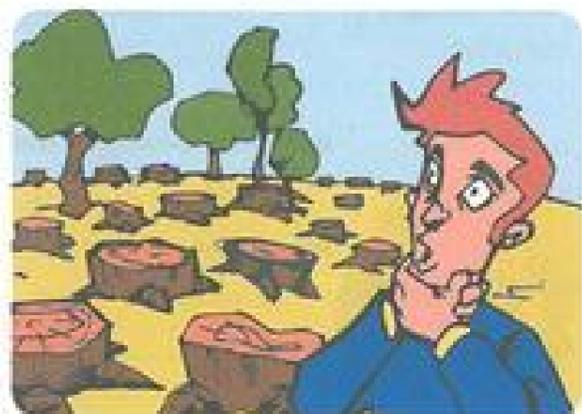
5c

Keep our city clean

A. Match. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. air | <input type="radio"/> | a. bin |
| 2. public | <input type="radio"/> | b. pollution |
| 3. recycling | <input type="radio"/> | c. trees |
| 4. cut down | <input type="radio"/> | d. the light |
| 5. traffic | <input type="radio"/> | e. jam |
| 6. turn off | <input type="radio"/> | f. transport |

- _____, please. I want to sleep.
- I use _____ to go to school. I usually take the bus.
- Wait a minute! This is a(n) _____. You can't put newspapers, glass bottles and cans all together.
- There's a lot of _____ because there are many cars in the city centre.
- I hate Friday afternoons! There's always a(n) _____ and I need two hours to get home from work.
- There aren't many forests left because people _____.



B. Choose a, b or c.

- I always _____ my birthday. I usually have a party in the garden.
a. protect b. celebrate c. organise
- Peter and his friends decided to _____ the litter in the neighbourhood.
a. collect b. save c. plant
- The concert is going to take _____ at Bellview Park.
a. place b. part c. put
- Everyone must help protect the _____.
a. nature b. environment c. pollution
- Quickly! Turn off the _____! The bathroom is full of water.
a. tap b. litter c. light

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

- My brother gets _____ (much) money than I do.
- Today, it isn't as _____ (cold) as it was yesterday. It's _____ (warm).
- Peter is _____ (interested) in music than in films.
- The traffic in the streets this year is _____ (bad) than last year.
- The red T-shirt is as _____ (expensive) as the blue one but the green T-shirt is _____ (cheap).

D. Read sentences a and b. Then form new sentences using the adjectives in brackets and the comparative form of as... as.

- a. Tony is fifteen years old.

b. Brian is fourteen years old. (young)

Brian _____
- a. Shelly is 1.65m.

b. Betty is 1.65m. (tall)

Shelly _____
- a. 2 million people visit the National Museum every year.

b. 3 million people visit the History Museum every year. (popular)

The National Museum _____
- a. Madrid is 1,738 km away from London.

b. Paris is 415 km away from London. (far)

Madrid _____

E. Read and match the texts with the pictures.

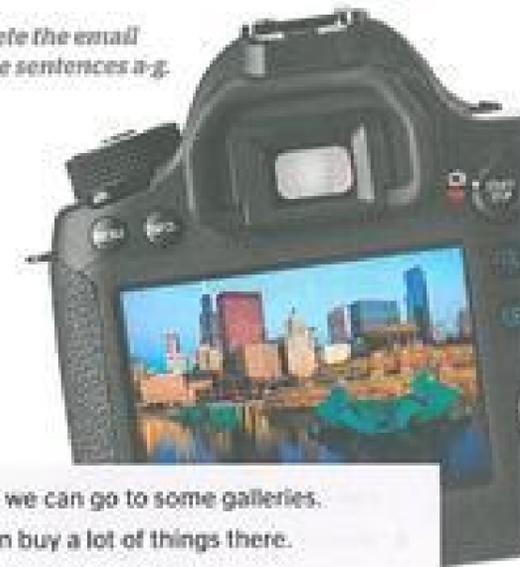
My city is greener than most cities. There are lots of trees and recycling bins everywhere. The only problem is the pollution. I always use public transport to protect the environment. (a)

Every year my school organises a trip to a park near my house. We collect all the litter and then we plant some trees. We want to make it the most beautiful park in the city. (b)

My mum wants to protect the environment. She collects all our bottles, cans and newspapers during the week. Then on Saturdays we go to the local supermarket. There are lots of recycling bins there. (c)

I don't do much to help the environment. I usually forget to turn off the light when I leave a room and I don't recycle. But I never throw litter in the streets and I hate seeing people do it. (d)





B. Complete the email with the sentences a-g.

- a. Maybe we can go to some galleries.
- b. You can buy a lot of things there.
- c. Anyway, that's all for now.
- d. I'm really happy you're coming to visit me in Chicago.
- e. The view from up there is amazing when it's not cloudy.
- f. Finally, we can go to a game.
- g. First, we can go to the Loop (the city centre).

Dear Roger,

(1) d We're going to have a fantastic time here! (2) There are some great shops and cafés there. At the moment, there's a great market at Lincoln Square. (3) After that, we can go to the top of Sears Tower. It's one of the tallest skyscrapers in the USA, you know. (4) Do you like art? (5) Later, we can visit the Museum of Science and Industry. It's great fun there. (6) Do you like baseball or basketball? The Bulls have got a great team this year. (7) See you in September.

Yours,
Cole

5d Getting around

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

1. How many _____ were on the plane to New York?
2. I don't like travelling by helicopter. I don't think it's _____.
3. Why don't we go to the theatre tonight? I've got some cheap tickets. They only _____ €20.
4. My school isn't far from my house so I always go on _____.
5. In London the underground is called the _____.
6. We went to a café yesterday but it was really _____. We couldn't find anywhere to sit.

B. Complete the blanks with one word.

1. You're _____ laziest person _____ the world.
2. My car is faster _____ yours.
3. Barney is the shyest _____ all my friends.
4. I think the underground is the _____ crowded means of transport in my city.
5. Trams aren't as busy _____ buses.
6. Plane tickets are _____ expensive than train tickets.
7. Which is _____ cheapest way to travel?

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. My street is the _____ (busy) in the area. Sometimes I can't even sleep at night.
2. Jack doesn't live as _____ (close) to our school as I do. His house is _____ (far) from school than mine and he takes the bus every day.
3. Jenny is as _____ (good) as I am at drawing. Our friend Sally is _____ (good) than us, but I think Teresa is the _____ (good) of the four.
4. My old motorbike is _____ (noisy) than my new one. That's why I'm selling it.
5. The underground is probably the _____ (safe) means of transport in the city. The _____ (dangerous) is the motorbike.

A. Find the eight words in the grid and label the pictures.

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

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

A. Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

means of transport information desk
car park air pollution
theme park traffic jam block of flats

- The new _____ was full of people and they were all having fun.
- The bus is the most popular _____ in our city.
- We don't live in a house. We live in a(n) _____.
- When I was at Frankfurt Airport, I didn't know where to go, so I asked a woman at the _____.
- My father works at the central train station. He drives to work every day and leaves his car at the _____.
- The _____ in my city is getting worse every year. There's a black cloud over the city.
- Sheila was in her car for two hours. She couldn't get to work because there was a(n) _____ in the city centre.

B. Complete using **can**, **could**, **may** or **might**.

- _____ you pick me up from the airport, please?
- Excuse me, Miss Haynes, _____ I go outside for a minute?
- Why don't you enter the competition? You never know, you _____ win.
- _____ I help you with those bags?
- Phil isn't at home. He _____ be at the theme park.

C. Circle the correct words.

Last year the youth club in my town (1) **organised / protected** a special day for the environment. I took (2) **place / part** in it with some of my friends.

First of all, we made big posters and we wrote: 'Don't (3) **turn off / cut down** trees', (4) '**Celebrate / Save energy**', 'Don't (5) **throw / plan** litter in the streets' and 'Use (6) **public / means** transport'.

After that, we went to the town centre and we put up the posters. Then, we (7) **cast / collected** rubbish from the streets and showed young children how to (8) **recycle / bring** it. Later, we went to the park and we (9) **put / planted** some trees there. The day ended with a concert. It took (10) **place / part** in the park and it was a big success. It was a (11) **busy / crowded** day but we had lots of fun.

D. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

- Your seat is _____ the man in the black T-shirt and the woman in green.



- Jimmy! Don't walk _____ the street on your own, please.



- How far is it _____ your house _____ the swimming pool?



- Go straight _____ and the post office is _____ your right, _____ the library.



- Tina and I went for a walk _____ the river yesterday evening.



E. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the prompts and the comparative or superlative forms of *be*.



- green mobile / expensive / black mobile

- blue mobile / expensive / green mobile

- black mobile / cheap / pink mobile

- pink mobile / expensive / four

G. Read the text and write **T** for True or **F** for False.

WELCOME TO MADRID

THE CITY

Madrid became the capital city of Spain in 1561. Its population is more than three million and it is Europe's highest capital city because it is about 650m above sea level.

GETTING AROUND

Public transport is very cheap and the metro is the quickest and easiest way to move around. You can easily find taxis, and buses there run all day and night.

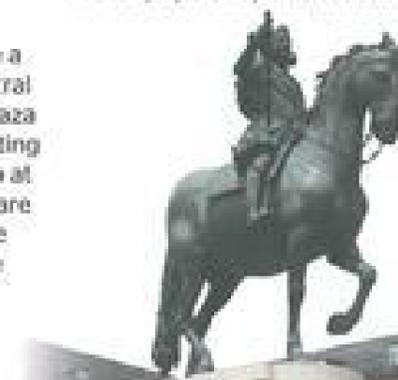
SIGHTS

First, you may want to take a walk and see the busy central area on foot. Start at the Plaza Mayor and visit the interesting shops and cafés. Next, stop at the Prado Museum. There are works of art by some of the world's greatest artists, like Goya and El Greco there.

Later you could also visit the famous Retiro Park just behind the Prado. Finally, go and see the magnificent Royal Palace. It has got over 3,000 rooms, that is more than any other palace in Europe.

WHAT TO EAT

Spain is famous for its tapas. Stop at any of the snack bars in the city and try these and other popular Spanish foods.



F. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e.

- How about going to the petrol station?
- Is there a newsagent's near here?
- Why don't we go together?
- Go down this road and take the third turning on the left.
- What do you need from the newsagent's?

A: Excuse me? (1) _____

B: Em... Not really. There's one in West Avenue.

A: How do I get there?

B: (2) _____ That's West Avenue. It's right at the end.

A: Hmm... That sounds far.

B: (3) _____

A: I just want a newspaper.

B: (4) _____ They sell newspapers there, too.

A: Good idea. Where's that?

B: Turn left here and then take the second turning on your right. It's not far.

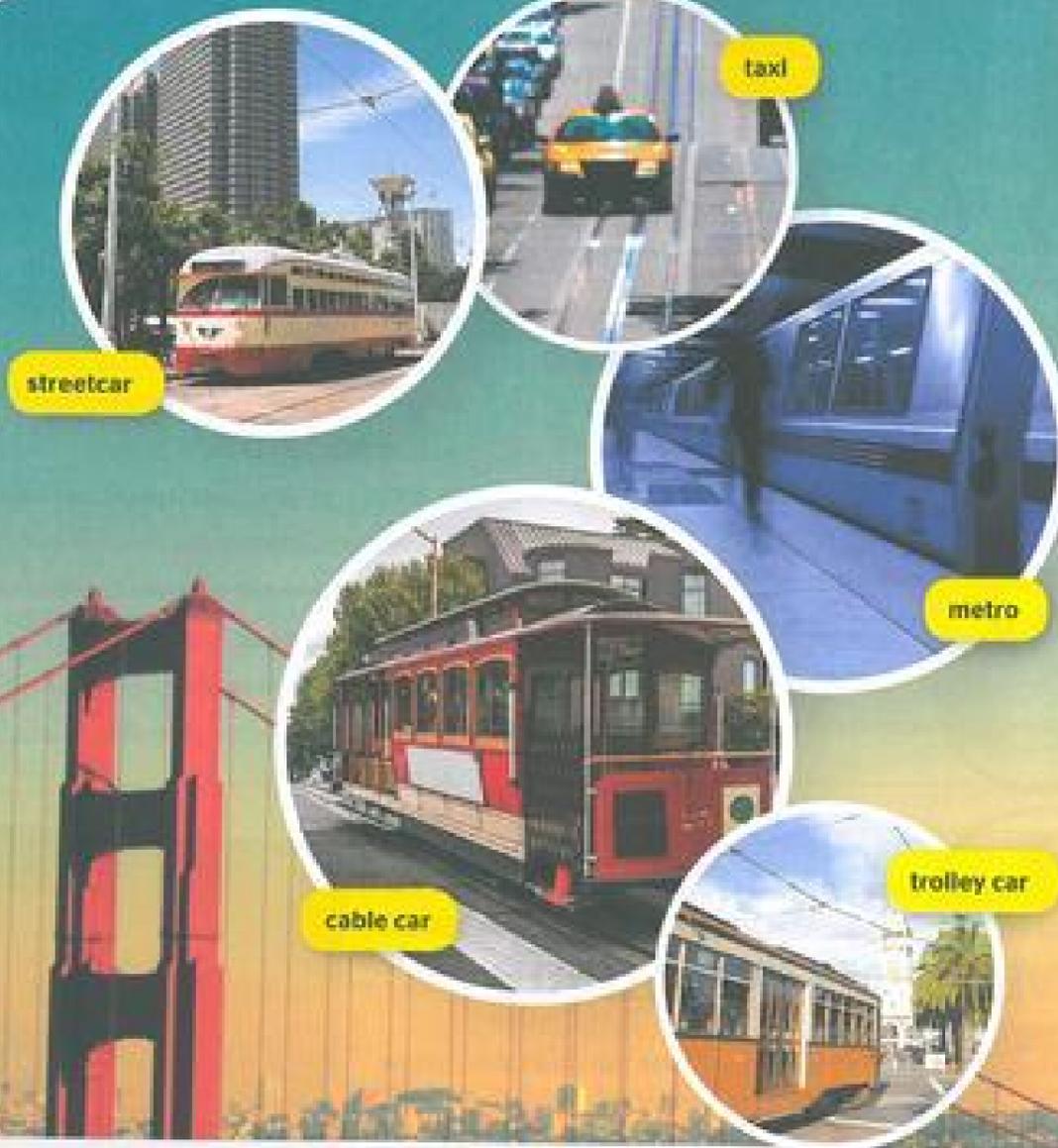
A: Where do I turn right?

B: Listen, I'm going that way. (5) _____

A: Oh, thanks a lot.



- Madrid has got a population of 650 million.
- It isn't difficult to get around Madrid.
- There aren't any buses during the night.
- You can find some of the world's greatest works of art in the Plaza Mayor.
- Retiro Park is behind the Prado Museum.
- Tapas is a kind of Spanish food.



Buses and trolley cars in San Francisco can take you almost everywhere in the city. The metro travels above the ground in some parts of the city but in other parts, it goes underground. The historic streetcars travel to certain areas and many people use them. These are the cheapest means of transport. The most popular way for visitors to get around the city is a ride in a cable car. However, it is more expensive. Some people use taxis or pay private cars to take them around. This is called 'car sharing'.

Now it's your turn.

- 1 Draw or stick pictures of the public means of transport used in your town/city and label each one.
- 2 Write a paragraph about how you can get around your city/town on public transport.

6a

Let's see what happens

A. Read the text, look at the pictures and write the words.

Yesterday I painted a great landscape. I sat outside in the garden. It was a sunny day and the (1)  was just right. I started painting the (2)  when a big black (3)  went in front of the (4) . Five minutes later, the (5)  came so I went inside and started drawing a (6) . I've got a nice one in my room. Suddenly, a beautiful (7)  appeared. I ran outside with my paints and got to work. I think it's my best painting. What do you think?



B. Match the pictures 1-4 with the pictures a-d. Then use the prompts to make sentences with the zero conditional.



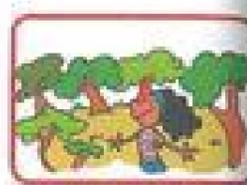
1. you / recycle / paper



a. you / get / grey



2. you / turn off / light / when / leave / room



b. you / save / trees



3. you / mix / black / white



c. they / die



4. plants / not get / sunlight



d. you / save / energy

1. If you recycle paper, you save trees.

2. _____

3. _____

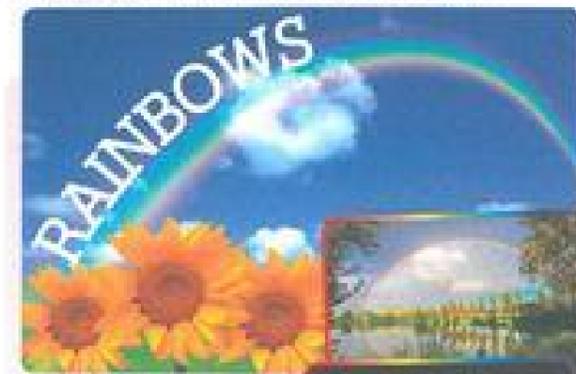
4. _____

C. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e in the box.

- a. The balloon sprays you with water.
- b. I'm doing a little experiment.
- c. No, I just want to see something.
- d. I want to see what happens when you fill a balloon with water.
- e. Relax!



D. Read the text and answer the questions.



Traditionally, there are seven colours in a rainbow: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and purple. Red is always at the top and purple at the bottom, but some scientists say indigo isn't really in a rainbow and the colours go from blue to purple.

Rainbows are one of the most beautiful things you can see in nature. You can usually find them in the sky after it rains, but you can also find them near a waterfall. People love looking at them and some people believe you can find treasure, like money and gold at the end of a rainbow.

Rainbows appear during the day, but did you know that they can also appear at night? They are called moonbows because the light from the moon makes them. Of course, it's difficult to see the colours in a moonbow. They often appear to be white!

1. How many colours do some scientists believe are in a rainbow?

2. When can you usually see a rainbow?

3. What do some people think there is at the end of a rainbow?

4. What are moonbows?

6b Look it up!

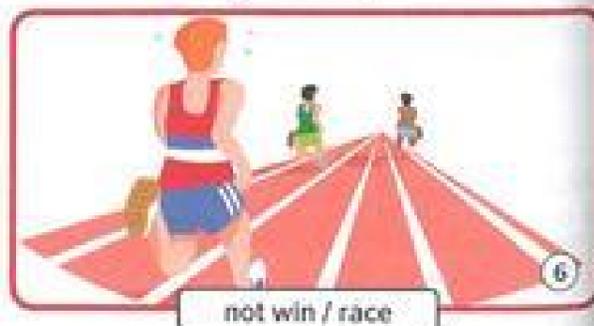
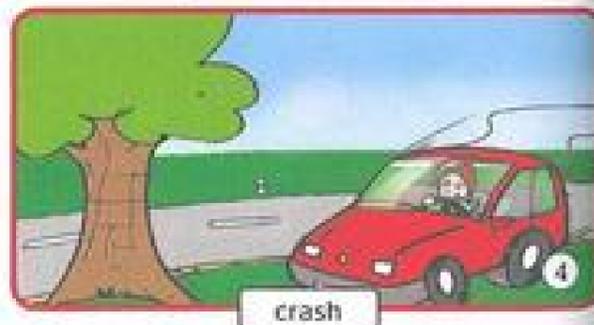
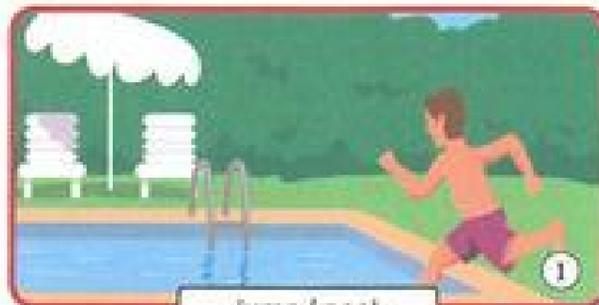
A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- I'm really looking _____ to my holiday. I'm going to Italy.
- While my neighbour Tom was away, I looked _____ his pet hamster.
- A: What does this word mean?
B: I don't know. Why don't you look it _____ in the dictionary?

for up forward of after out

- Brian, take good care _____ you baby sister until we get back.
- A: What are you doing under the bed?
B: I'm looking _____ my sunglasses.
- Look _____! There's a snake in your sleeping bag.

B. What's going to happen? Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences.



- The boy is going to jump into the pool.
- _____
- _____

- _____
- _____
- _____

C. Complete with **will** or **won't**.

- Donald I think I _____ go for a walk this afternoon.
Walter Where _____ you go?
Donald Well, maybe I _____ walk in the forest.
Walter _____ you walk to the river?
Donald No, I _____ go there. It's very far. I _____ try not to be late.



- Lucy I've got a problem.
Julie What's wrong? I _____ help you if I can.
Lucy Well, I'm going away on holiday next weekend but I can't take my cat with me.
Julie No problem, I _____ take care of Kitty while you're away.
Lucy Really? Thanks. Don't let her out of the house at night, OK?
Julie OK, I _____, I promise. She can sleep in my bedroom. _____ you give me cat food to feed her?
Lucy Of course, I _____. I _____ bring you some on Friday. Thanks again.

D. Look at the pictures. Complete the speech bubbles using the Future **will** and the prompts given.

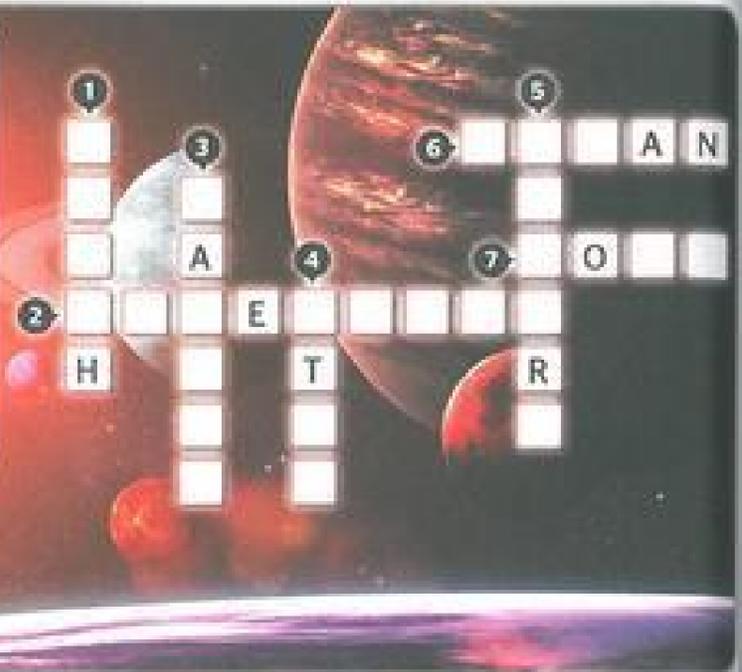


6c

What's up in the sky?

A. Complete the crossword.

- We live on this planet.
- It makes things that are far away look nearer and larger.
- A large group of stars.
- We can see it in the sky at night.
- You take pictures or make films with it.
- A large area of water.
- It moves around the Earth and we can see it at night.



B. Use the prompts to write predictions.

CANCER

- you / be / lucky
- you / win / money
- you / help / old friend

You will be lucky.

LEO

- you / have / car / accident
- it / not be / bad / but / you / not go / work

C. Carla is asking the fortune teller questions. Use the prompts and the Future will to write questions and answers.

- (I / travel / moon / in future?)
A: Will I travel to the moon in the future?
B: Yes, you will.
- (My brother / become / doctor / in 20 years?)
A: _____
B: No, _____
- (My parents / buy / me / telescope / for birthday?)
A: _____
B: Yes, _____
- (I / become / famous / in future?)
A: _____
B: Yes, _____
- (My family and I / go / New York / this summer?)
A: _____
B: No, _____



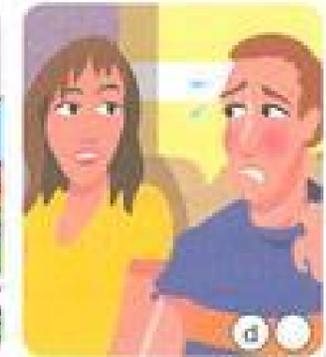
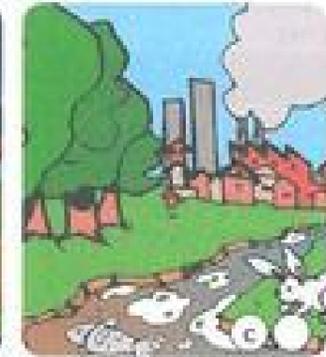
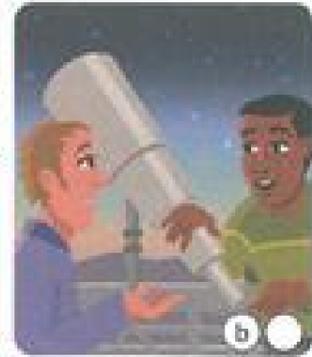
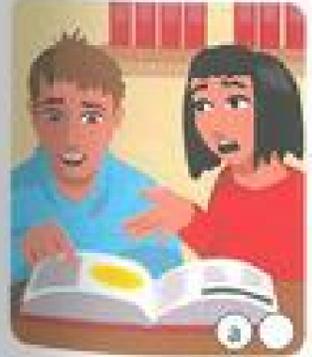
D. Complete the dialogues with the sentences a-d. Then match the dialogues with the correct pictures. Write 1-4.

- a. I hate this heat!

b. It says here that in the future the sun will turn into a dying star.

c. Look at all this pollution!

d. In the future people will live on planet Mars.
- A: _____, It's horrible!
B: Yeah, all the fish and plants will soon die.
A: Somebody must clean this river.
 - A: _____
B: I don't believe that. There's no life there.
 - A: _____
B: You know, in the future the Earth's temperature will go up even more.
 - A: _____, What will happen to us?
B: Don't worry. That will happen in six billion years.



A. Choose a, b or c.

- If we go to London, we _____ Big Ben.
 - visit
 - can visit
 - don't visit
- I'll be in trouble if I _____ the window.
 - will break
 - broke
 - break
- If the weather's good tomorrow, Tom _____.
 - swims
 - go swimming
 - will go swimming
- If you _____ this button, the machine will start.
 - press
 - can press
 - will press
- If you change your mind, _____.
 - you will tell me
 - tell me
 - you won't tell me
- What _____ if he loses this race?
 - will happen
 - must happen
 - doesn't happen

C. Complete the dialogues with the phrases a-f.

- Thank goodness
- I'm confused
- He's a bit worried

- A: What did you think of Wendy's pink hair?
B: _____ when I saw her.
- A: Is Tanya Tammy's sister or cousin?
B: I don't know, _____, too!
- A: What does this machine do?
B: _____, Maybe Lucy knows.

B. Read the sentences. Then, write Conditional Sentences Type I.

- Dennis might not find a ticket so he might not go to the concert.
If Dennis doesn't find a ticket, he won't go to the concert.
- Don't shout! The baby will wake up.

- I must study hard or I'll be in trouble.

- Do you feel tired? Don't go out tonight.

- It may rain tomorrow. We can't go swimming.

- Be ready in half an hour or I'll leave.

- He just disappeared
- I couldn't believe my eyes
- I have no idea

- A: What's wrong?
B: I had an accident but I'm OK.
A: _____!
- A: Where's Patrick?
B: I don't know, _____!
- A: What's wrong with Anthony?
B: _____ about his driving test.

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- accepted definitely hope sounds
invited refused afterwards sure

- I _____ lots of people to my party.
- I'll _____ go and see a 3D film. They're brilliant.
- The day trip _____ boring so I'm not going.
- We're going shopping and _____ we're going to get something to eat. Do you want to come?
- A: I don't want to come with you.
B: Are you _____?
- Laura _____ Paul's invitation and they went to Paris together.
- Sean _____ to talk to us about his problem.
- I _____ you can come and see me soon.

B. Below are six emails. Match the emails of invitation (1-3) with the replies (a-c).

I'm writing to invite you to my party next Saturday. I won an award for Best Young Scientist in the city's science competition! So, I'm having a party to celebrate. I'm really looking forward to seeing you.

1

My parents won't be at home on Friday and my older brother and I are going to be all alone. How about coming to stay with us for the night? We can watch DVDs, play computer games... I hope you can come!

2

There's a pop concert with Johnny Kyle next Saturday at the stadium. Would you like to come with me?

3

How could I say no? I'll definitely be there and we'll have lots of fun. Don't worry about the tickets. I'll get them.

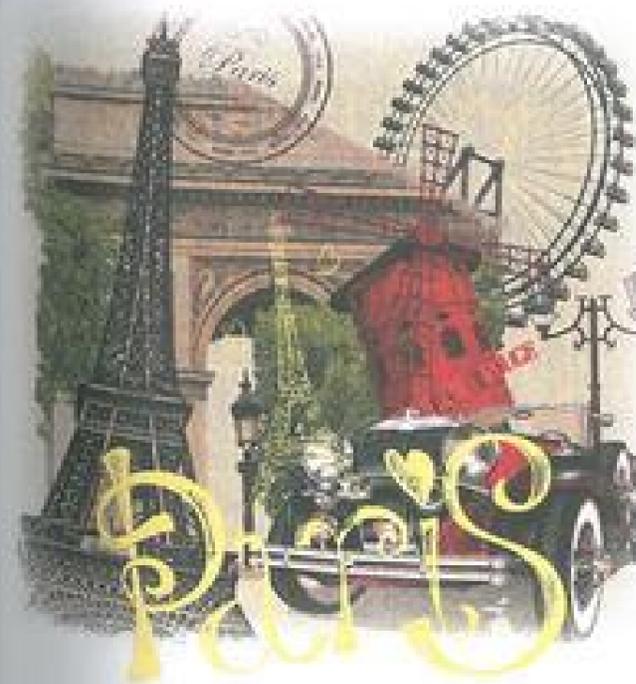
a

It was nice of you to invite me but I'm afraid I can't make it. I've got a Maths test next Monday and I'll be at home studying all weekend. Congratulations anyway! I always knew you were good at experiments.

b

Sounds great but it's my mum's birthday and we're going out for dinner. You know, the whole family! I'd really love to come and show you one of my new games. Maybe during the weekend. Sorry mate!

c



6 Revision

A. Choose the correct words.

- The sky is full of **clouds** / **sunlight**. It's going to rain.
- I'm sorry but I can't **shout** / **accept** your invitation because I'll be away this weekend.
- If you answer this question **especially** / **correctly**, you win ten points.
- This Maths exercise is difficult. I'm a bit **confused** / **alone**.
- There was a piece of paper on the **surface** / **temperature** of the water.

B. Read the situations and complete the speech bubbles. Use the **Future be going to** and the verbs in brackets.

1. You see children running near the swimming pool. There's water all around. What do you say to them?

Be careful! You _____ (slip)!

2. You're in a science museum and you see a friend playing with a telescope. What do you say to him/her?

Hey, don't do that! You _____ (break) it!

3. You're at your cousin's house and you see a plant at the window. It needs water. What do you say to your cousin?

Why don't you water that plant? It _____ (die).

4. It's raining and you're in the park with your friends. Suddenly, it stops raining and the sun comes out. What do you say to your friends?

Let's look at the sky. We _____ (see) a rainbow.

C. Complete the blanks with the words in the box.

mind of make idea in trouble

- Beth wanted to go to Italy on holiday but _____ the end she changed her _____ and went to Spain.
- It was nice _____ you to help me with the washing-up. Thank you.
- A: Are you going to come to the cinema tonight?
B: I'm afraid I can't _____ it tonight.
- Brenda is late for school again and now she's in _____.
- A: What happens if you press this button?
B: I have no _____.

D. Match the sentences 1-6 with the responses a-f.

- The airport is very far and I'm late.
- What will Ted do next year?
- I didn't do my homework.
- Brian, you never help out at home.
- I didn't go to the supermarket. I forgot.
- If you decide to come to the cinema, call me.

- Don't do it again or the teacher will be angry.
- I know, I'll try to tidy my room every week.
- OK, I will.
- Don't worry, I'll drive you there.
- That's OK, I'll make some spaghetti.
- I think he'll go to London.

E. Use the prompts to make sentences.

- (if / mix / banana / milk)
If you mix banana and milk, you get a banana milkshake.
- (when / press / red button)
_____, the machine stops working.

3. (it / turn into / red giant)

When a star starts dying,
_____.

4. (if / take / fish / out of / water)

_____, they die.

F. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences starting with **if**.



Charlie / study / hard



become / scientist



make / time machine



become / famous

If Charlie studies hard, he will become a scientist.

If he becomes a scientist,

G. Read the text and correct the sentences.

Once in a blue moon

When people say 'Once in a blue moon' they mean 'rarely'.

But what's a blue moon?

When there's a full moon , it seems like a perfect circle. We usually see a full moon every twenty-nine and a half days. Most months are thirty or thirty-one days long, so there can be two full moons in one month. When this happens, we call the second full moon a blue moon. This happens once every two and a half years.

Can we have more than one blue moon in the same year?

Yes, but it's very rare. It happens every nineteen years and the months with the blue moon are almost always January and March.

Is a blue moon actually blue?

No, it isn't. But if there's a big forest fire  or if a volcano  erupts, the moon may look blue.

- Every thirty or thirty-one days there's a full moon.
- A blue moon is the first full moon in one month.
- We can have two full moons in the same year every two and a half years.

- Every nineteen years there is one blue moon in one year.
- The moon may look blue before a big forest fire.

Sunnyhill Science Fair

Sunnyhill School, Parkside

Friday, 13 April, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

A great way:

- to help students understand how science works in the real world.
- for students to show their work and their skills.
- for students to meet some of the most important members of our city.

10.00 a.m. Welcoming speech by Prof C. Whitney (principal)

11.00 a.m. Presentation by Dr J. Langford (science head of department)

12.00 a.m. Talk by the famous scientist Dr P. Gibson

1-4 p.m. Presentation of students' work

FREE ENTRANCE



Now it's your turn.

- Make a poster about a science fair in your school.

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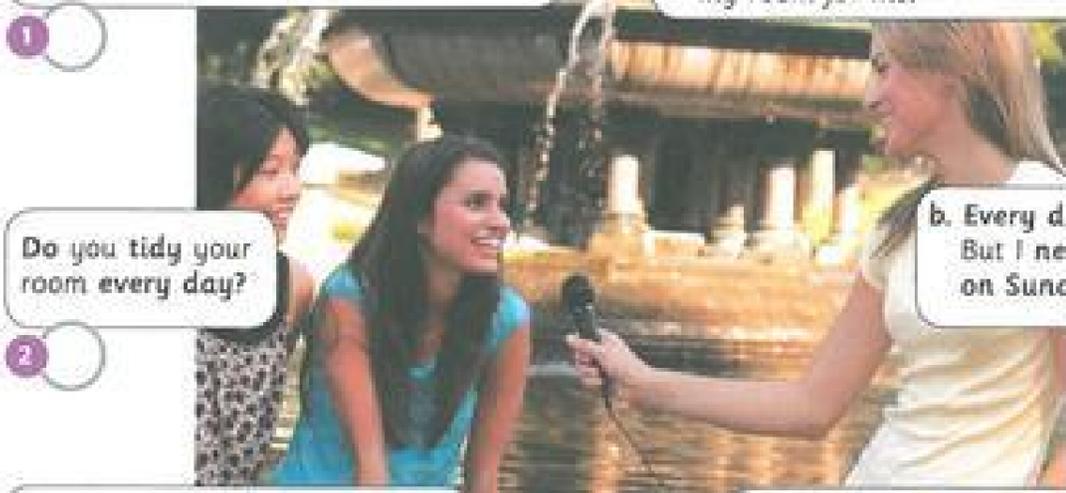
Module 1 1a

Present Simple - Adverbs of frequency -
Prepositions of time - How often...?

Linda Jenkins is a reporter for CHANNEL 3. She's doing a survey on 'Teenage lives' and she's asking Dina Myers some questions. Match the questions (1-3) with the answers (a-c).

1 How often do you hang out with your friends? What do you usually do?

a. No way! I always help my brother with his homework in the afternoons and he tidies my room for me!



2 Do you tidy your room every day?

b. Every day after school. But I never do homework on Sundays!

3 When do you study for school?

c. Twice a week we go to our favourite fish and chip shop or to the cinema. We enjoy it a lot!

1 Grammar

1 Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I play He/She/It plays We/You/They play	I do not play He/She/It does not play We/You/They do not play	I don't play He/She/It doesn't play We/You/They don't play	Do I play? Does he/she/it play? Do we/you/they play?	Yes, I do. Yes, he/she/it does. Yes, we/you/they do.	No, I don't. No, he/she/it doesn't. No, we/you/they don't.

Formation of the third person singular:

- In the **third person singular** (he-she-it) the verb takes the ending **-s**.
He works She writes It eats

But:

- Verbs which end in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, take **-es**.
I relax - He relaxes I go - She goes I watch - It watches
- Verbs which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-es**.
I fly - He flies
- Verbs which end in a **vowel + y** simply take **-s**.
I play - She plays

We use the Present Simple:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
I watch TV every evening.
- for permanent situations.
He works at a restaurant.

Time Expressions

- on Monday/Tuesday, etc.
- in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc.
- every day/Monday/week/month/year, etc.
- at the weekend / at 8.00, etc.
- always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, once/twice/three times a week/day, etc.

b Adverbs of frequency

always usually often
sometimes rarely never

- We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We use them mainly with the **Present Simple**.
- They usually go **before** the main verb, but **after** the verb **be**.
He often plays football. But: He is always at home on Sundays.
She doesn't usually watch TV.
- In interrogative sentences with the verb **be**, **adverbs of frequency** go after the subject.
Is school always closed on Sundays?

Note:

With **never** we always use the affirmative form of the verb.
He never goes to the theatre.

Prepositions of Time

We use:

- **at:** to tell the time: *at six o'clock / at half past two*
in the expressions: *at noon / at night / at midnight*
at the weekend
- **on:** before the days of the week: *on Monday / on Monday morning / on weekdays*
before dates: *on 16 May*
- **in:** before months and seasons: *in July / in (the) winter*
before years and centuries: *in 2017 / in the 21st century*
before periods of time: *in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening*

But:

on Friday morning/afternoon/evening

in the expression:

in my free time

Note:

- **till / until** *We usually work till/until 5 p.m.*
- **during** *I never go out during the week.*
- **before** *Jack always has a shower before dinner.*
- **after** *My dad takes the dog for a walk after breakfast.*

How often...?

We use *How often...?*

- to ask about the frequency of an action:
A: *How often do you go out?*
B: *I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.*

2 Activities

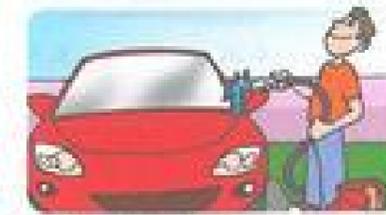
A. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Lucy _____ (not watch) TV in the afternoon.
- _____ your dad _____ (play) tennis on Sundays?
- We sometimes _____ (have) dinner at a restaurant.
- John _____ (not work) until 7 p.m.
- I _____ (not tidy) my room at the weekend.
- Tina and Rita usually _____ (hang) out with their friends in the afternoon.

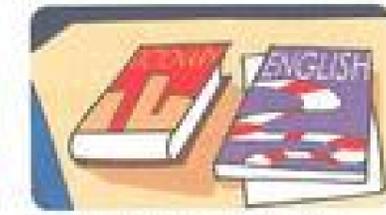
B. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. How often / James / take out the rubbish / ? (twice a week)
How often does James take out the rubbish?
He takes out the rubbish twice a week.



2. What / Peter / do / on Sunday mornings / ? (wash / car)



3. How often / you / study / English / ? (three times a week)

How often you study English?



4. What / Joanna / do / on Saturdays / ? (read / magazines)

What does Joanna do on Saturdays?
She reads magazines.



5. What / your cousins / do / every Friday / ? (clean / windows)

What do your cousins do every Friday?
They clean the windows.



6. Where / Bella / go / every day / ? (go / to school)

Where does Bella go every day?
She goes to school.

C. Write the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- Mark wakes up at 8 a.m. on Mondays. (always)
- I don't do the washing-up. (usually)
- The children are late for school. (sometimes)
- Does Jane watch TV in the evening? (often)

D. Answer the questions about yourself.

- What do you usually do in the afternoon?
- What do you rarely do at the weekend?
- What do you never do in the morning?

E. Choose a, b or c.

- Tony brushes his teeth _____ dinner.
a. during b. after c. at
- My dad reads newspapers _____ the morning.
a. on b. at c. in
- The baby usually wakes up _____ 8.30.
a. during b. at c. on
- _____ the week, I help my mum at home.
a. After b. In c. During
- My brother usually goes to the cinema _____ Saturday evening.
a. in b. on c. at
- Tom usually works at the restaurant _____ 9 o'clock.
a. during b. until c. on

F. Complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use prepositions of time to complete the boxes.

- Where _____ does Nelly go (Nelly / go) _____ at the weekend?
- My brothers _____ (not play) basketball _____ Sundays.
- _____ (you / often / hang) out with friends _____ the afternoon?
- What time _____ (Stuart / have) lunch _____ weekdays?
- Kylie and Rob _____ (usually / watch) TV _____ 11 p.m. Then they _____ (go) to bed.
- James _____ (rarely / clean) the windows _____ Thursday afternoons.
- Debbie _____ (never / be) bored _____ the summer.

3 Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the things you do during the week, when you do them and how often you do them. Report your findings to the rest of the class.

Do you watch TV during the week? No, I don't. I usually watch TV at the weekend.

When do you take out the rubbish? I take out the rubbish every evening.

How often do you take out the rubbish? I take out the rubbish twice a week.

	You	Your partner
watch TV		
take out rubbish		
wash the car		
go out with friends		
study		
play football		
go to cinema		

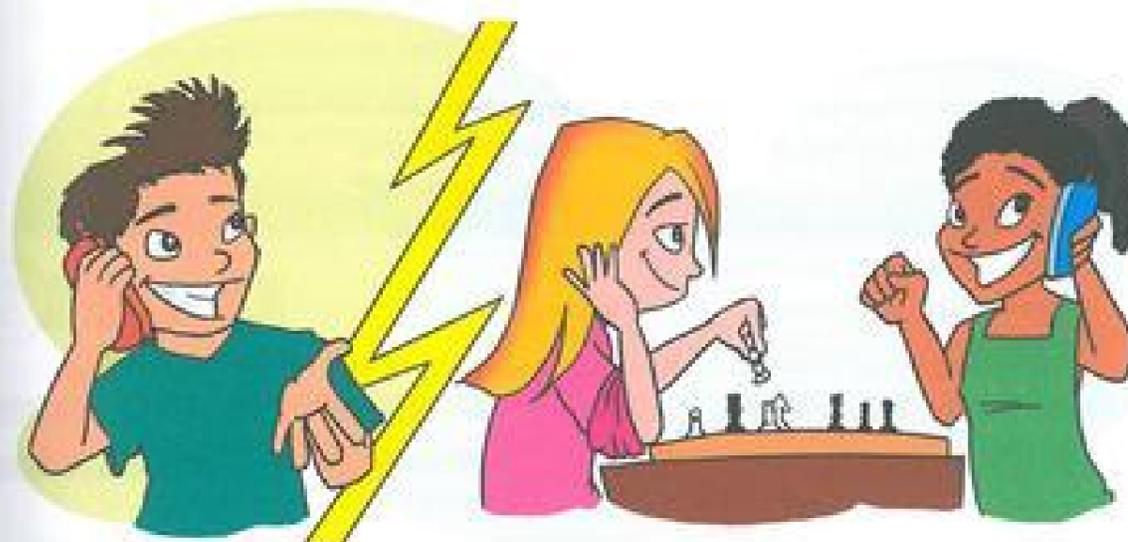
4 Writing

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above does during the week.

Module 1 (b)

Present Progressive - Present Simple vs Present Progressive - Stative verbs

Read the dialogue.



Drake Vera, hi, it's Drake. Where are you now?

Vera I'm at the café. I'm playing chess with Nicole. What's up?

Drake Well, I'm not playing football tonight. I'm going to the Spears concert.

Vera The Spears! I love them!

Drake I know! I love them, too. They're giving a concert at the youth club at 9 p.m. What do you think?

Vera OK, see you there. Bye!

Write V for Vera, D for Drake or N for Nicole.

- Who isn't playing football tonight? (D)
- Who's playing chess at the moment? (V) and (N)
- Who likes the Spears a lot? (D) and (V)
- Who's going to the concert? (D) and (V)

1 Grammar

Present Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am playing	I'm playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing
He/She/It is playing	He/She/It's playing	He/She/It is not playing	He/She/It isn't playing
We/You/They are playing	We/You/They're playing	We/You/They are not playing	We/You/They aren't playing
QUESTIONS		SHORT ANSWERS	
Am I playing?	Is he/she/it playing?	Are we/you/they playing?	
Yes, I am.	Yes, he/she/it is.	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, I'm not.
			No, he/she/it isn't.
			No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling

- Verbs that end in **-e** drop the **e** and take **-ing**.
write - writing
- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**.
swim - swimming **But:** *eat - eating*
- Verbs with two or more syllables which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**, **only** when the last syllable is stressed.
begin - beginning **But:** *visit - visiting* (since the last syllable isn't stressed)
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + l** double the **l** before the **-ing**.
travel - travelling **But:** *feel - feeling*
- Verbs which end in **-le** change the **le** to **-y** before the **-ing**.
die - dying

We use the Present Progressive:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.
Listen! Scott is playing the guitar.
- for actions that are happening temporarily or at the present period of time.
She's working at a supermarket these days.
- for future arrangements (we mention when).
Peter is leaving for Paris next week.

Time Expressions

- now, right now, at the moment, at present, these days, today
- this week/year, etc.
- tonight, tomorrow, on Wednesday, etc.
- next week/year, etc.

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

The Present Simple is used:

- for actions we do every day, for actions which are repeated regularly or for permanent states.
I visit my grandparents every weekend.

Time Expressions

- usually, always, often, etc.
- every day/week, etc.
- in the morning/afternoon, etc.
- on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.
- at the weekend, etc.
- once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.

The Present Progressive is used:

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, for actions that are happening temporarily at the present period of time or for future arrangements.

Time Expressions

- now, at the moment, today
- these days, this week/year, etc.
- tonight, tomorrow, etc.
- next week/year, etc.

Stative Verbs

The following verbs are **not** normally used in the **Present Progressive**. They are called **stative verbs**:

stative verbs:

- see, smell, taste, hear, etc.
- love, like, hate, want, etc.
- know, think, understand, etc.
- cost, own, seem, appear, etc.

2 Activities

A. Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Use the Present Progressive and the phrases in the box to write sentences.

play a board game read a magazine listen to music dance
play volleyball fish by the lake ride a bike



1. Tamara is riding a bike
2. Peter and Ben are dancing
3. Angela is reading a magazine
4. Tim and Mary are playing volleyball
5. Michael and Janet are playing board game
6. Terry is listening to music
7. Jonathan is fishing by the lake



B. Complete the dialogue with the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Mandy Hey Jane, it's me, Mandy! What (1) _____ you _____ (do)?

Jane Hi, Mandy. Well, I (2) _____ (surf) the Net at the moment. Why (3) _____ you _____ (ask)?

Mandy I (4) _____ (go) to the youth club. Do you want to join me? Tom and I (5) _____ (take) part in a board game contest.

Jane I'd love to come but my parents (6) _____ (go) out and I (7) _____ (stay) at home with my younger brother. (8) _____ you guys _____ (play) football tomorrow afternoon? Maybe I can join you then.

Mandy No, I (9) _____ (not go) out tomorrow because my sister Jenny (10) _____ (have) a birthday party and I want to be there.

Jane OK, see you on Thursday then! Have fun at the party.

C. Choose a or b.

1. Philip _____ a shower at the moment.
a. has b. is having

2. We _____ our house every year.
a. paint b. are painting

3. _____ to the cinema this evening?
a. Do they go b. Are they going

4. John _____ like fishing.
a. doesn't b. isn't

5. Sheila _____ her mother in London next week.
a. doesn't visit b. isn't visiting

6. Harry _____ up early on Sundays.
a. gets b. is getting

7. We _____ swimming today. It's very cold outside.

a. don't go b. aren't going

8. This soup _____ really bad.
a. smells b. is smelling

D. Look and write what the people usually do and what they are doing now.



1. wash the car / play table tennis

Jane usually washes the car but today she is playing table tennis.



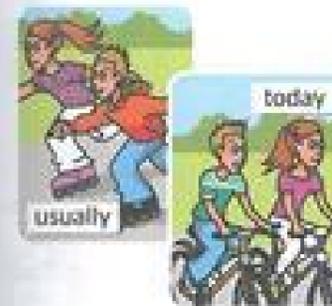
2. watch TV / go to the cinema

Tom _____



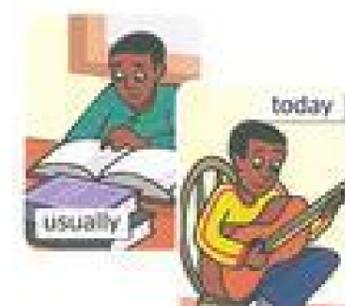
3. listen to music / paint

Tina _____



4. go rollerblading / ride bikes

Betty and Mark _____



5. do homework / play the guitar

Brian _____



6. play board games / watch a DVD

Nancy and Lee _____

E. Make sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

1. Ben / sleep / right now _____

2. Julie / not understand / French _____

3. We / work / at my dad's shop / these days _____

4. Philip / usually / go swimming / at the weekend _____

5. Mum / want to go / concert / tonight _____

6. Lucy and Tom / not go shopping / tomorrow _____

7. Mark / ride his bike / every day _____

8. James / not like / working / on Saturdays _____

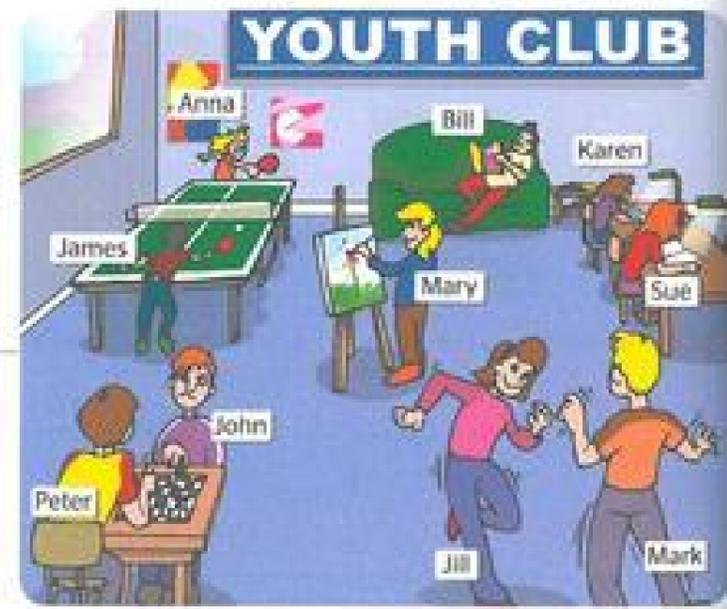
F. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. What does your brother usually do in the evening? | a. I'm going camping. |
| 2. What's Mark doing at the moment? | b. Never. I hate it. |
| 3. What are you doing this summer? | c. He goes out with friends. |
| 4. What do you think of chess? | d. He's having a shower. |
| 5. How often do you play tennis? | e. I think it's boring. |

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the picture of Morriston Youth Club. Choose one of the people in the picture but don't tell your partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions to find out which person your partner has chosen.

- Is it a boy or a girl?
It's a...
- Is he/she playing/reading, etc.?
Yes, .../No, ...
- Is he/she wearing...?
Yes, .../No, ...



4 Writing

Look at the picture above. Use the prompts in the box to write sentences about what the people usually do on Saturday afternoons and what they are doing at the youth club now.

- Usually** • Mary / tidy / room • John / play / guitar • Bill / spend / time with family
• Jill / go skateboarding • Anna / listen / music

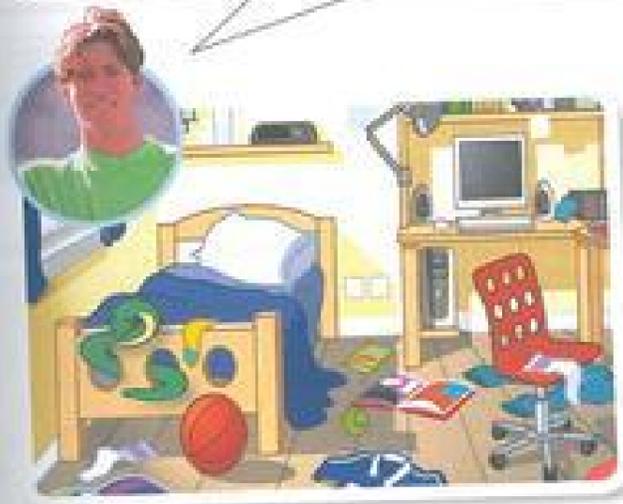
Mary usually tidies her room on Saturday afternoons but today she is painting.

Module 1

Countable - Uncountable Nouns Some - Any - No - Every and their compounds

Look at the pictures below and read the speech bubble.

I'm Joey and Mona is my sister. We're family but we're very different. Mona's room is always tidy. There's nothing on the floor, her clothes are in the wardrobe and everything is nice and clean. My room is always messy. There are things everywhere and I can't find anything. I've got no time to tidy up! But you know what? It's OK! You see, no one wants to be in my room, because my pet snake Crawly is in there!



Now complete the sentences writing Joey or Mona.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ has got a pet snake. | 3. _____ has no time to tidy up. |
| 2. _____ has got a very clean room. | 4. _____ never leaves things on the floor. |

1 Grammar

Countable / Uncountable Nouns

- Countable Nouns:**
- They have singular and plural forms and can be counted.
 - We can use **a / an** or numbers before them.
a chair - seven chairs

- Uncountable Nouns:**
- They **only** have a singular form and cannot be counted.
 - We **cannot** use **a / an** or numbers before them.
meat - milk - sugar

Note:
The words: hair, time, weather, money, homework are uncountable nouns.

6 Some - Any - No - Every

• We use **some, any, no** with **plural countable nouns** and with **uncountable nouns**.

We use **some**:

- in affirmative sentences. *There are some books on the desk.*
There is some milk on the table.
- in questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. *Would you like some water? Can I have some milk, please?*

We use **any**:

- in questions. *Is there any milk on the table?*
- in negative sentences. *There aren't any books on the table.*

We use **no**:

- in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning (= not any). *There's no milk in the glass. (= There isn't any milk in the glass).*

• We use **every** with **singular countable nouns**. *Every family in this town has got a car.*

7 Compounds of some, any, no and every

	SOME	ANY	NO	EVERY
People	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one nobody	everyone everybody
Things	something	anything	nothing	everything
Places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

• These **compounds** always take **singular verbs**.

Someone is behind the door.
Everybody here works very hard.

• We use the **compounds of no** in **affirmative** sentences with a negative meaning.

There was nobody in the office.

• We use the **compounds of any** in **questions** and **negative** sentences.

Do you need anything else?
I can't find my glasses anywhere.

2 Activities

A. Complete the sentences using **some, any, no or every**.

1. Derek has got _____ very nice paintings in his living room.
2. I can't go out with you. I've got _____ money.
3. When Mary's got _____ free time, she hangs out with her friends.
4. Is there _____ orange juice in the fridge?
5. _____ house in my neighbourhood has got a garden. They're beautiful.
6. Can I have _____ of this cake, please?
7. _____ student at my school has got a mobile phone.
8. I haven't got _____ new posters in my room.

B. Look at the pictures and write sentences using **some, any or no**.



books / CDs

1. There are some books but there aren't any CDs / there are no CDs.



board games / computer games

2. _____



chairs / armchairs

3. _____



goldfish / hamsters

4. _____



posters / portraits

5. _____

C. Complete the dialogue with the compounds in the box.

anybody something anywhere
somewhere everything nothing

- Mum** Is (1) _____ home? I need help!
Fred What are you doing here, Mum? You're late for work.
Mum I'm looking for my glasses. I can't go (2) _____ without them.
Fred I think I saw them (3) _____.
Let me look in the living room. Oh, there's (4) _____ on the shelf. There they are. Can you see them?
Mum Fred, when I'm not wearing my glasses, I can see (5) _____!
Fred OK, Mum! Here you are! Now, you've got (6) _____ you need.
Mum Thanks, dear.

D. Choose **a, b** or **c**.

1. It's so messy in here! There are clothes _____.
a. anywhere b. somewhere c. everywhere
2. There are so many people. You can't sit _____.
a. nowhere b. anywhere c. something
3. _____ likes Jim! He is very nice.
a. Anybody b. Everywhere c. Everybody
4. I'm not going to the party. I've got _____ to wear.
a. nothing b. something c. anything
5. We never buy milk. _____ in my family likes it.
a. Someone b. Everybody c. No one
6. Do you want _____ to eat?
a. nothing b. anything c. somebody

E. There is one mistake in each of the sentences below. Find it and correct it.

1. Have we got no orange juice?
2. There isn't nobody at home.
3. Would you like any cake?
4. I can't find my cat somewhere.
5. There are any people at the cinema.
6. Everyone student has got a bag.
7. There's nothing water in the fridge.
8. Ann, come here, something wants to talk to you.
9. There's everything on my bed. What is it?
10. OK class, is every here? Great. let's go!

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. SA asks SB to close his/her eyes and imagine that he/she is somewhere he/she likes. SA asks SB questions to find out where SB is, who is with him/her, what things there are in that place, etc. Use **some, any, no, every** and their compounds. Then swap roles.

Where are you?
Is anyone with you?
Are there any...?
Is there a...?



I'm in a room ...
Yes. / No.
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

4 Writing

Write a few sentences describing your classroom (think about what is on the walls, in the bookcases, on the shelves / desks, etc.). Use **some, any, no, every** and their compounds.

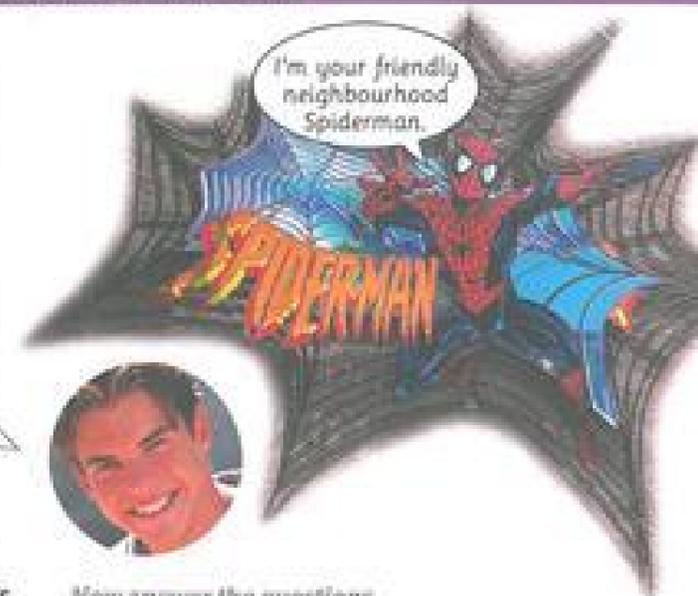
In our classroom there are some / aren't any...

Module 1 1a

Personal Pronouns / Possessive Adjectives
Possessive Pronouns / Possessive Case

Read the text.

Who's **your** favourite superhero?
I'm Adrian and **mine** is Spiderman. Did **you** know that...?
• **Spiderman's** real name is Peter Parker.
• **He** lives with **his** aunt May and **his** uncle Ben.
• **Their** house is next to **Mary Jane's** house. Peter likes **her** a lot.
• A **spider's** bite gave **him** superpowers and **he** helps the people of Manhattan.
• There are a lot of bad guys in Manhattan. One of **them** is Green Goblin.



What do these words refer to? Look **at the words** in the text.

1. mine _____
2. his _____
3. their _____
4. him _____

Now answer the questions.

1. Whose real name is Peter Parker?

2. Whose house is next to Peter Parker's house?

1 Grammar

Personal Pronouns / Possessive Adjectives / Possessive Pronouns

SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS	OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	-
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

• **Subject personal pronouns** are used to show who or what does something. They replace proper nouns or common nouns and go before the verb as subjects.

Look at that girl! She's beautiful.

• **Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.

Scott is so funny. Look at him!

• **Possessive adjectives** are used to show who something belongs to. They always go before nouns and do not take any articles before them.

Her hat is green.

- **Possessive pronouns** are used instead of **possessive adjectives + noun**, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be used as short answers to questions starting with **whose...?**

Your bag is brown, but mine is black.
That cat is hers.
Whose is this ball? It's his.

D Possessive Case

- We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to someone (people or animals).

John has got a book. > This is John's book. > It's John's.
Jack has got black hair. > Jack's hair is black.

We form the *Possessive Case*:

- by adding 's to **singular nouns**.
This is Helen's cat. This is the dog's ball.
- by adding 's to regular **plural nouns**.
The girls' T-shirts are over there.
- by adding 's to **irregular plural nouns**.
These are women's watches.
- when two or more people own the same thing, we add 's **only** to the **last** noun.
This is George and Mary's dog.
- when two or more people own two or more different things, we add 's to **each** noun.
These are John's and Rick's bikes. (John and Rick own different bikes)

Note:

We use **of + noun** to show that something belongs to a thing or to an abstract noun.
The windows of the house are red.

2 Activities

A. Complete the text with subject or object personal pronouns.

Subject: Holiday in Rome

Dear Tom,

How are (1) _____? (2) _____ am writing to (3) _____ from Rome. (4) _____ 'm staying at Carla's house. Do you remember (5) _____? (6) _____ went to summer school in the UK together. (7) _____ lives with her parents near the city centre. (8) _____ are archaeologists so (9) _____ know a lot about the sights in Rome. Today (10) _____ am visiting the Colosseum with (11) _____ and tomorrow her cousins are joining (12) _____, too.

Well, that's all for now. (13) _____ promise to send you some photos soon.

Love,

Zoe

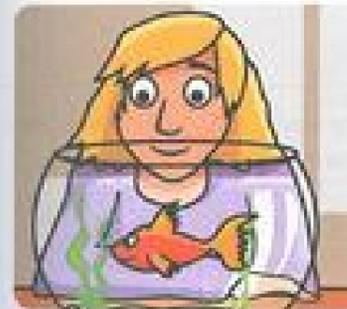
B. Circle the correct words.

- A: Ted, is that car your / yours?
B: No, it isn't me / mine. It's my father's.
- A: Hey Bill, can you give us / ours your new CD?
B: It isn't mine / her. It's my brother's. Let's ask him / her.
- A: That's John's new T-shirt. Do you like it / her?
B: No, I don't! Yours / His is better.
- A: Mrs Miles is a very rude woman! Do you know him / her?
B: Yes, I do! She lives next to us / our.

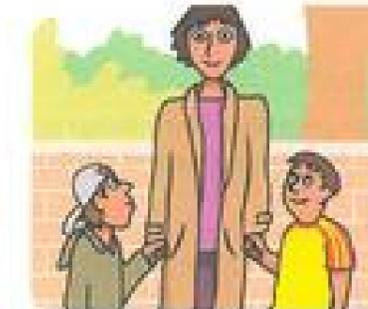
C. Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives (my, your, his, etc.) or possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, etc.)

- Britney Spears is _____ favourite pop star. I love _____ new songs.
- Pam and Mary are very lazy. _____ flat is always messy.
- Peter doesn't like pop music. I don't think these CDs are _____.
- Lucy is driving a new car but it isn't _____.
- I love Robbie Williams. I've got all _____ CDs.
- I've got a dog and my neighbours have got a dog, too. Mine is very quiet but _____ is very noisy.

D. Look at the pictures and write sentences using the possessive case.



- Lisa has got a beautiful goldfish.
Lisa's goldfish is beautiful.



- Tom and Jerry have got a very tall mum.



- My sisters have got a new car.



- My neighbour has got a famous husband.



- The children have got a black dog.



- Alex and Tom have got blue mobiles.

E. Choose a or b.

1. These are _____ clothes.
a. Meg's b. Meg
2. Can you see that tall boy? _____ my brother.
a. His b. He's
3. Mary is very clever. _____ projects are the best in the class.
a. Her b. Hers
4. _____ is this car? Is it yours?
a. Who's b. Whose
5. These are Mike's and _____ shoes.
a. John b. John's
6. I've got a new friend. _____ name is Ben.
a. His b. Her
7. Can you give _____ a pen, please?
a. mine b. me
8. The _____ T-shirts are on the bed.
a. boys' b. boys
9. My parents love tennis. It's _____ favourite sport.
a. their b. they're
10. These are my _____ hats.
a. parent's b. parents'

3 Speaking

Work in groups of four. Students put a few of their things in an empty box or schoolbag. Then they take turns to pick something out of the box/bag and ask the rest of their group who it belongs to.

Whose book is this? Is it yours, Debbie?

Yes, it's my book / it's mine. No, it isn't mine. It's Mike's.

4 Writing

Write a paragraph about your best friend. Answer the following questions:

- Who's your best friend?
- How old is he/she?
- Has he/she got any brothers/sisters?
- What are their names?
- What's your best friend's favourite subject?
- Is he/she a good student?
- How often do you hang out together?
- What do you like doing together?

A. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Jane and Mary _____ (often / wake up) early on Saturdays. They _____ (clean) the house.
2. My dad _____ (rarely / sit) around doing nothing.
3. A: How often _____ (Mike / spend) time with his friends?
B: Well, he _____ (usually / go) out with them at the weekend.
4. My parents _____ (not read) magazines but I _____ (enjoy) reading them.

B. Complete with the Present Progressive of the verbs in the box.

meet not have paint take go

1. Chris _____ dinner with us tonight. He _____ to a concert.
2. A: _____ you _____ Jack today?
B: Yes, I am. At the library.
A: Say hello to him.
3. A: Where's Beth?
B: She _____ out the rubbish.
4. My parents _____ the house this week.

C. Complete with prepositions of time.

1. We always go to the beach _____ the summer.
2. I always have a shower _____ six o'clock _____ the morning.
3. Lucy goes to the youth club _____ Saturday afternoons.
4. Ben sometimes watches TV _____ late _____ night.
5. I never go to the cinema _____ the week, only _____ the weekend.
6. _____ the moment I'm talking on the phone.

D. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- My brother _____ (not know) how to use a computer but he _____ (want) to learn.
- Every Saturday Betty _____ (go) to a restaurant but this Saturday she _____ (stay) at home. Her cousins from Canada _____ (visit) her.
- A: Hey, kids. What _____ you _____ (do)?
B: We _____ (surf) the Net.
A: I _____ (need) some help in the kitchen.
B: OK, we _____ (come).

E. Choose a, b or c.

- We hate Jimmy. He's always rude to _____
a. us b. our c. ours
- That bike isn't _____, it's Tony's.
a. you b. your c. yours
- This is _____ goldfish. Isn't it beautiful?
a. Ray and Ted b. Ray and Ted's c. Ray's and Ted's
- Where are the children? I've got something important to tell _____
a. their b. they c. them
- Look at our new classmate. What's _____ name?
a. his b. him c. he
- A: Who's doing the washing-up tonight?
B: My _____
a. sister b. sister's c. sisters'
- That poster is _____. Do you like it?
a. my b. me c. mine
- My _____ car is very old.
a. grandparents b. grandparent's c. grandparents'

F. Circle the correct words.

- Where's Jack? I can't find him **somewhere** / **anywhere**.
- I love the people in this town. **Everyone** / **Someone** is kind and friendly!
- Susan has got **no** / **any** time to help me.
- Can I have **any** / **some** extra cheese on the pizza?
- A: Is there **anywhere** / **anything** to eat? I'm hungry.
B: Sorry. There's **everything** / **nothing** in the fridge.
- Hello? Is there **anybody** / **somebody** here?
- I'm going to the supermarket because there isn't **any** / **no** coffee.

Module 2 2a

Past Simple (Affirmative)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. The verbs are in the Past Simple.

lived worked won painted wrote



1. Pablo Picasso

_____ 'Guernica' in 1937.



2. Albert Einstein

_____ the Nobel Prize for Science in 1921.



3. Alexander Fleming

_____ as a doctor at St Mary's Medical School in London.



4. Robin Hood

_____ in Sherwood Forest in Nottingham, England.



5. Marco Polo

_____ the first book about China.

1 Grammar

Past Simple Affirmative

AFFIRMATIVE

I played / ate
You played / ate
He played / ate
She played / ate
It played / ate
We played / ate
You played / ate
They played / ate

• We form the **Past Simple** of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the base form of the main verb. The Past Simple form is the same for **all** persons in the singular and in the plural.

work > worked walk > walked clean > cleaned

Spelling

- Verbs ending in **-e**, take only **-d**.
dance - danced
- Verbs with one syllable ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.
stop - stopped
- Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a **stressed vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.
prefer - preferred **But** *visit - visited* (the last syllable isn't stressed.)
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y**, change the **y** to **i** before the **-ed**.
try - tried **But** *play - played* (the verb ends in a **vowel + -y**.)
- Verbs ending in **one vowel + l**, double the **l** before the **-ed**.
travel - travelled **But** *sail - sailed* (the verb ends in **two vowels + -l**.)

- Each irregular verb forms the **affirmative** form of the **Past Simple** in a different way. You can find these verbs in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 165.
go > went *eat > ate* *do > did* *have > had*

We use the Past Simple:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
We bought our house five years ago.
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.
I always went to bed early when I was a student.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
Yesterday, I got up at 8.00, had breakfast and left for school.

Time Expressions:

yesterday, in 2016, etc.
two hours ago, five years ago, etc.
last night/week/Sunday/March, etc.

2 Activities

A. Write the Past Simple of the verbs below.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. open _____ | 6. go _____ |
| 2. arrive _____ | 7. enjoy _____ |
| 3. make _____ | 8. believe _____ |
| 4. try _____ | 9. want _____ |
| 5. study _____ | 10. sleep _____ |

B. What did the people in the pictures do yesterday? Look and complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.



1. Helen and Jason _____ (walk) to the city centre yesterday.



4. Bill _____ (go) skateboarding yesterday.



2. Sue _____ (listen) to music yesterday.



5. Stevie _____ (have) a birthday party yesterday.



3. Laura and Tim _____ (visit) their grandparents yesterday.



6. Jack _____ (stay) at home yesterday.

C. Complete the sentences using the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

find help go spend see play cook have

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They _____ lunch early. | 6. I _____ my dad to clean the garage a week ago. |
| 2. Fred _____ spaghetti for us yesterday. | 7. John _____ table tennis with Jane last Friday. |
| 3. We _____ a horror film last Saturday. | 8. We _____ time with our cousins last weekend. |
| 4. I _____ to school yesterday morning. | |
| 5. My sister _____ a dog in our garden. | |

D. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- last / stayed / Sunday / home / I / at

- year / cousin / London / my / visited / last

- homework / Jack / yesterday / his / did

- Saturday / brother / cake / a / last / my / made

- house / Meg / ago / the / cleaned / days / two

- night / a / film / last / we / boring / watched

- up / Lyn / late / yesterday / got

- the / Mr Charles / ago / left / an / office / hour

3 Speaking

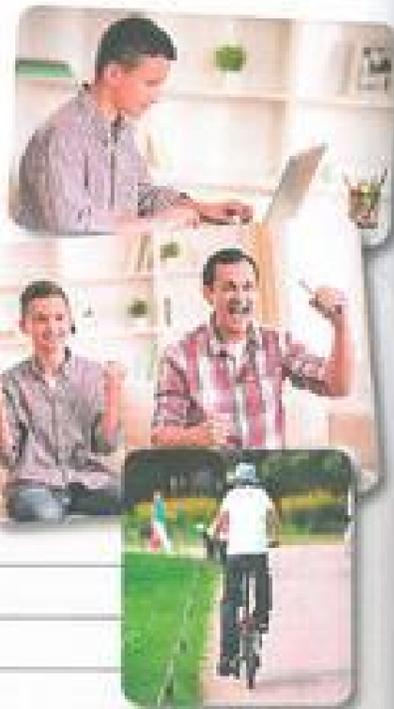
Talk in pairs. Tell each other what you did yesterday.

Yesterday, I got up at...

4 Writing

Write a few sentences about what you did yesterday.

Yesterday, I...



Module 2 2b

Past Simple (Negative - Questions)

Matt and Bruce are friends. They live in different cities so they often send emails to each other. Read part of Matt's email to Bruce and part of Bruce's email to Matt.



Now complete the sentences with the words/phrases below.

Bruce's team Bruce Matt's brother Matt

- _____ didn't like the film he saw.
- _____ didn't go out on Saturday night.
- _____ didn't win the cricket match.
- _____ didn't go out with Mary.

1 Grammar

Past Simple Negative - Questions

NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I did not play/eat	I didn't play/eat	Did I play/eat?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
You did not play/eat	You didn't play/eat	Did you play/eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
He did not play/eat	He didn't play/eat	Did he play/eat?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
She did not play/eat	She didn't play/eat	Did she play/eat?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
It did not play/eat	It didn't play/eat	Did it play/eat?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
We did not play/eat	We didn't play/eat	Did we play/eat?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
You did not play/eat	You didn't play/eat	Did you play/eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
They did not play/eat	They didn't play/eat	Did they play/eat?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

- We form the **negative** of the **Past Simple** with **did not / didn't** and the base form of the main verb.
- We form the **interrogative** of the **Past Simple** with **did** and the base form of the main verb.

2 Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

- Susan didn't **enjoy** / **enjoyed** the trip to Wales a week ago.
- Did you **like** / **liked** the concert?
- Matt **went** / **goes** rollerblading last Saturday.
- We **didn't want** / **don't want** to stay at home last night.
- Where did you **go** / **went** last weekend?
- What did you **eat** / **ate** yesterday?
- I **helped** / **help** my mum with the housework last weekend.

B. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.



- We _____ (not go) fishing yesterday.
We _____ (go) on a picnic.



- My friends _____ (not swim) in a swimming pool.
They _____ (swim) in the sea.



- Kim and Sam _____ (not visit) London.
They _____ (visit) Paris.



- We _____ (not do) our homework.
We _____ (do) the washing-up.



- My dad _____ (not read) a magazine yesterday.
He _____ (read) a newspaper.



- Steve _____ (not have) an omelette for lunch.
He _____ (have) some pizza.

C. Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: What _____ (you/do) last weekend? _____ (you/go) to Anne's party?

B: No, I didn't. I _____ (stay) at home because I _____ (have) a Maths test on Monday.

A: Oh, I see. _____ (you/get) a good grade?

B: No, I didn't.
- A: _____ (you/visit) your grandparents yesterday?

B: No, I didn't. I _____ (go) to the cinema with Tim and Rob.

A: What _____ (you/see)?

B: We _____ (see) a horror film.

A: _____ (you/like) it?

B: No, I didn't, but Tim and Rob really _____ (enjoy) it.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Make questions and answers, as in the example.



- Jane / visit / Buckingham Palace / last year / ?
No > visit Trafalgar Square
Did Jane visit Buckingham Palace last year?
No, she didn't. She visited Trafalgar Square.

- Mr Brown / go camping / two years ago / ?
No > stay at a hotel



- the children / have lunch / at home / yesterday / ?
No > go to a Chinese restaurant

- Dave / clean / his room / yesterday / ?
No > play computer games





5. Susan / have / pizza / last night / ?

No > have a salad

6. Sue and Ben / go for a walk / in the forest / ?

No > go for a walk by the sea



E. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What did you do last weekend?

2. Where did you go on holiday last summer?

3. How many DVDs did you watch last week?

4. What time did you get up yesterday?

5. What time did you go to bed last night?

6. How did you get to school this morning?

3 Speaking

Talk in pairs. Look at what Alison did and didn't do on her trip to Scotland. Ask and answer as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> go for a swim | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stay at a hotel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> go on a picnic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> visit famous sights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> do water sports | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> watch TV |

Did she go for a swim?

No, she didn't.

4 Writing

Write a few sentences about Alison's trip.

Alison went to...

Module 2 2c

Past Simple of the verb be

Read the text below.

The Beatles **were** a famous music band in the 60s. They **were** from Liverpool but they **weren't** famous only in England. People all over the world **were** crazy about their music. Their first big hit **was** *Love Me Do* in 1962. In 1970 John Lennon, one of the singers of the group, **wasn't** happy with the group. That **was** the end of The Beatles.



Now answer the questions below with **Yes, he was / No, he wasn't / Yes, they were / No, they weren't**.

1. Were The Beatles famous in the 60s?

2. Were The Beatles from the USA?

3. Was John Lennon a singer?

4. Was John Lennon happy with the group in 1970?

1 Grammar

Past Simple of the verb be

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Note: The Past Simple of **there is / there are** is **there was / there were**.

Was there a book on the desk yesterday? > Yes, there was.
No, there wasn't.

There weren't any children at school last Monday.

2 Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

- We went to the cinema yesterday. The film wasn't / weren't interesting.
- She was / were tired last night and she went to bed early.
- I wasn't / weren't in Paris five years ago.
- It was / were very cold last winter.
- Were / Was you at home last night?
- His life wasn't / weren't easy. He wasn't / weren't a happy man.
- What was / were your favourite subject when you were / was at school?

B. Look at the pictures and write where the people were yesterday, as in the example.



1. Was Lisa at the post office yesterday?
No, Lisa wasn't at the post office.
She was at the shopping centre.



3. Was Dylan at the zoo last Saturday?
No, Dylan _____



2. Were Stan and Amanda at the park yesterday morning?
No, Stan and Amanda _____



4. Were Andrew and Mary at the theatre last weekend?
No, Andrew and Mary _____

C. Look at the pictures. Use the prompts to make questions and then answer them.



1. she / at the art gallery / last Saturday / ?



2. you / in Egypt / last summer / ?



3. the boy / tired / yesterday / ?



4. your parents / at the shopping centre / yesterday / ?

D. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Why was Tom tired? | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Last summer. |
| 2. Where were you last summer? | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. We were in Greece. |
| 3. Was your sister at home last night? | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. No, there wasn't. |
| 4. When were they in Rome? | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Because he went to bed late last night. |
| 5. Was there a good film on TV last night? | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. Yes, she was. |

E. Complete with the Past Simple of the verb be.

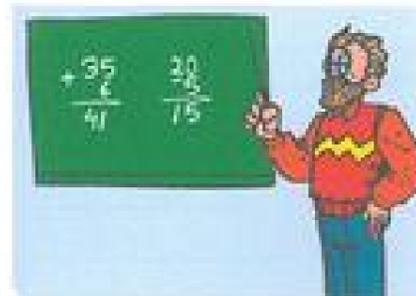
1. A: Where _____ you yesterday morning?

B: I _____ at the zoo.
It _____ wonderful.

A: _____ you alone?

B: No, I _____ alone.

I _____ with my uncle James.



2. A: Who _____ that man?

B: Mr Brown. He _____ my favourite teacher when I _____ in year 9 at school.

A: _____ he a Music teacher?

B: No, he _____.

He _____ a Maths teacher.

F. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Tim: Hi Tim, how are you?

Jack: Oh, I'm fine. I (1) _____ (have) a great time yesterday.
 There (2) _____ (be) a street party in my neighbourhood. The music
 (3) _____ (be) amazing and we (4) _____ (dance)
 a lot. There (5) _____ (be) a lot of food, too.
 We (6) _____ (have) a big
 barbecue. Where (7) _____ (be)
 you yesterday?

Tim: I (8) _____ (go) to the cinema
 but the film (9) _____ (not be)
 very good. It (10) _____ (be)
 really boring!



3 Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer about the last time you were at a party (people, food, music, etc.).

Whose party was it?

Were there lots of people?

It was Lillian's party.

Yes, all my classmates were there.

4 Writing

Write a few sentences about where your family and your friends were yesterday afternoon.

My... was...

A. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: I _____ (go) to the shopping centre with Cynthia yesterday.
 B: Really? What _____ you _____ (buy)?
 A: I _____ (buy) a skirt and she _____ (get) a present for her
 mum.
- There is a new Japanese restaurant in town. We _____ (go) there yesterday
 and we _____ (have) dinner. We _____ (eat) sushi. Peter
 _____ (not enjoy) it at all but I really _____ (like) it.
- A: What _____ you _____ (do) yesterday?
 B: I _____ (stay) at home. I _____ (surf) the Net and then
 I _____ (watch) a horror film on TV.
- We _____ (visit) Berlin last year. It _____ (be) amazing.
 We _____ (have) a great time there.
- A: We _____ (go) to a French restaurant with Maria yesterday.
 B: What _____ you _____ (eat)?
 A: We _____ (try) snails.
 B: Oh, I love them.

B. Complete with the Past Simple of the verb **be**.

- A: Where _____ you last night, Paul?
 B: I _____ at the cinema with John. We saw *Spider 5*.
 A: _____ it scary? Frank saw it too and that's what he told me.
 B: No, it _____, it _____ really boring!
- A: _____ you and Betty at the school concert yesterday?
 B: No, we _____. Betty had a bike accident. She broke her leg and
 _____ in bed all day.
 A: Poor Betty. _____ you with her?
 B: Yes, I _____. She _____ alone. I _____ there
 most of the afternoon and we played board games.

Look at the picture and read the speech bubbles.



Now answer the questions below.

- Who is going to buy the soft drinks? _____
- Who is going to decorate the house? _____
- Who is going to buy new clothes? _____

1 Grammar

Future *be going to*

We use the Future *be going to*:

- for actions that we intend to do in the future.
I'm going to travel to Australia in the summer.

- We form the Future *be going to* with the verb *be* (*am, is, are*) + *going to* + base form of the main verb.

She is going to buy a jacket.

Time Expressions

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

Note:

When we form Future *be going to*, only the verb *be* changes.

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am going to work	I'm going to work	I am not going to work	I'm not going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work	You aren't going to work
He is going to work	He's going to work	He is not going to work	He isn't going to work
She is going to work	She's going to work	She is not going to work	She isn't going to work
It is going to work	It's going to work	It is not going to work	It isn't going to work
We are going to work	We're going to work	We are not going to work	We aren't going to work
You are going to work	You're going to work	You are not going to work	You aren't going to work
They are going to work	They're going to work	They are not going to work	They aren't going to work

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

Present Progressive with future meaning

- We use the Present Progressive for actions that we plan to do in the near future (we mention when).
I'm flying to the USA tonight.

2 Activities

A. Complete the sentences. Use the Future *be going to* of the verbs in brackets.

- Mary _____ (visit) her grandparents.
- We _____ (have) dinner at an Italian restaurant.
- Peter and I _____ (stay) at a hotel by the lake.
- _____ you _____ (make) a cake for your birthday?
- They _____ (not travel) by plane.

B. Use the prompts to make questions using the Future **be going to** and then answer them, as in the example.

- Colin / take the dog for a walk / ? → ✗
Is Colin going to take the dog for a walk?
No, he isn't.
- they / visit / Prague / next summer / ? → ✓

- Frank / help / his parents / with the garden / at the weekend / ? → ✗

- the children / ride / their bikes / to school / tomorrow / ? → ✗

- your parents / take / the car / to Glasgow / ? → ✓

C. Look at Maria's diary and write sentences. Use the Present Progressive with future meaning, as in the example.

WEEKLY PLANNER

MONDAY 11
16.00 visit grandparents
19.30 have dinner with Claire

TUESDAY 12
17.00 play tennis with Tim
19.00 go to cinema with Sue

WEDNESDAY 13
18.00 take dog for walk

Maria is visiting her grandparents at 16.00 on Monday the eleventh.

D. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- you / night / doing / what / Saturday / are / on / ?

- to / Paris / flying / is / Justin / tomorrow / .

- going / there / Sam / be / to / is / ?

- late / are / arrive / we / to / going / .

- tonight / I / going / am / out / .

3 Speaking

Talk in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about your plans for your next birthday. You can use some of the ideas in the box or your own.

What are you going to do on your next birthday?

have a party invite friends
make a cake prepare snacks

I'm going to have a party.

4 Writing

Write a few sentences about your plans for your next birthday. I am going to...



Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.

Zookeeper Excuse me you two. You **mustn't** feed the gorillas.
Peter We know that. We just want to take a picture of them.
Zookeeper What's that, then?
Dennis It's a banana. It's my lunch.
Zookeeper Well, put it in your pocket. The gorillas **mustn't** see it.
Dennis Oh, sorry. Can you take a picture of us?
Zookeeper Sure. But you **must** stand together. I can't get you in the picture.
Dennis Is that OK?
Zookeeper There!
Peter Thanks!



Now answer the questions below.

1. What **mustn't** the boys do at the zoo? _____
2. What has Dennis got? _____
3. Who takes a picture of the boys? _____

1 Grammar

The verb *must*

We use:

- **must** to express obligation.
You must go now.
- **mustn't** to express prohibition.
You mustn't talk in class.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I must go	I must not go	I mustn't go	Must I go?	Yes, I must .	No, I mustn't .
You must go	You must not go	You mustn't go	Must you go?	Yes, you must .	No, you mustn't .
He must go	He must not go	He mustn't go	Must he go?	Yes, he must .	No, he mustn't .
She must go	She must not go	She mustn't go	Must she go?	Yes, she must .	No, she mustn't .
It must go	It must not go	It mustn't go	Must it go?	Yes, it must .	No, it mustn't .
We must go	We must not go	We mustn't go	Must we go?	Yes, we must .	No, we mustn't .
You must go	You must not go	You mustn't go	Must you go?	Yes, you must .	No, you mustn't .
They must go	They must not go	They mustn't go	Must they go?	Yes, they must .	No, they mustn't .

Note: The verb **must** (like **can**) is a **modal verb**. It has the **same form** in all persons, in the singular and in the plural. It is followed by a verb without **to**. The interrogative and negative are formed without **do / does** or **don't / doesn't**.

2 Activities

A. Complete the sentences with **must/mustn't**.

1. You _____ sit in the sun for too long in the summer.
2. You _____ wear warm clothes in the winter.
3. You _____ talk in the library.
4. You _____ play with fire. It's dangerous!
5. You _____ call her. It's her birthday!
6. You _____ study for your test tomorrow.

B. Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't** and the verbs in the box.

take keep throw touch buy run

1. You _____ a ticket.
2. You _____ rubbish on the floor.
3. You _____ pictures.
4. You _____ the works of art.
5. You _____ in the museum.
6. You _____ the museum clean.

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using **must** or **mustn't** as in the example.



1. She / clean / room
She **must** clean her room.



2. Dad / cook / dinner



3. You / swim / lake



4. He / help / mum



5. She / eat / before swimming



6. You / feed / animals

D. Look at the signs and write what you **must** or **mustn't** do.



1. _____



3. _____



2. _____



4. _____

3 Speaking

Guessing game: Where am I?

One student comes up to the front of the class and says a few rules using **must**/**mustn't**. The rest of the students have to try to guess where he/she is.

I **mustn't** eat. I **must** be quiet.

Are you in a library?

4 Writing

Create your own bedroom rules.

You **must** sing in my room.

Module 3 3c 3d

Adjectives Comparative Form - Superlative Form

How much do you know about the world? Decide which of the following statements are True and which are False. Write T (for True) or F (for False) in the boxes provided.

1. Africa is **the largest** continent in the world.
2. The Caribbean Sea is **deeper than** the Mediterranean Sea.
3. The Amazon is **the longest** river in South America.
4. Mount Everest is **taller than** Mount Kilimanjaro.
5. The USA is **larger than** Canada.



Answers 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

1 Grammar

Adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns and have the same form in the **singular** and in the **plural**.
The dog is clever. The dogs are clever.
- They go **before** nouns or after some verbs.
This is a small house. This house is small.

Comparative - Superlative Form

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.
Ben is older than Kate. Kate is younger.
- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.
Dennis is the oldest student in the class / of all.
Frank is the youngest of the three boys in the picture.

Formation of the Comparative Form:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er**.
tall - taller Jane is taller than me.
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective**.
expensive - more expensive The green jacket is more expensive than the black jacket.

Formation of the Superlative Form:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-est**.
tall - tallest George is the tallest in the class.
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **most + adjective**.
difficult - most difficult This is the most difficult exercise of all.

Spelling:

- Adjectives which end in **-e** take **-r** (comparative) or **-st** (superlative).
large - larger - largest
- One-syllable adjectives which end in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).
big - bigger - biggest
- Adjectives which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).
happy - happier - happiest But shy - shyer - shyest

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

2 Activities

A. Complete the table.

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
		biggest
	worse	
difficult		
		fastest
	cheaper	
easy		
		best
hot		
	more expensive	

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the comparative form.



1. George / happy / Steve



2. village / quiet / city



3. horse / slow / car



4. red car / modern / yellow car

C. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Tokyo is _____ (expensive) city to live in.
- The cheetah is _____ (fast) animal.
- Asia is _____ (large) continent in the world.
- Football is _____ (popular) sport in South America.
- Vatican City is _____ (small) country in the world.

D. Choose a or b.

- January has got _____ days than February.
a. more b. most
- The giraffe is _____ animal in the world.
a. taller b. the tallest
- Lions are _____ than elephants.
a. more dangerous b. most dangerous
- The Nile is _____ river in Africa.
a. the longest b. longer

E. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Who is the _____ (popular) singer in your country?
- Maths is _____ (interesting) than English.
- Mike is _____ (good) at football than Matt.
- Ben is the _____ (tall) boy in my class.
- My car is _____ (fast) than Kate's.
- It's _____ (hot) today than it was yesterday.

3 Speaking

Talk in pairs. Look at the pictures of the three women below and take turns to compare them using the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.

beautiful young old short long chubby slim



HELEN



JANE



KATE

4 Writing

Write a few sentences comparing yourself with two of your friends/classmates.

I am... than...

A. Complete with the Future **be going to** of the verbs in brackets.

Susan (1) _____ (fly) to Malta next Saturday. She (2) _____ (be) there for a week. She (3) _____ (not stay) in Valletta, the capital. There (4) _____ (be) thousands of people there and she doesn't like crowded places. She (5) _____ (stay) at a hotel in a town called St. Julian's. She (6) _____ (swim) in the sea every day but she (7) _____ (not do) any water sports. Susan likes museums and old buildings so she (8) _____ (visit) all the sights on the island.



B. Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

- I'm getting up early tomorrow, so I _____ go to bed early tonight.
- You _____ watch TV all day. It's bad for your eyes.
- She is chubby. She _____ eat junk food.
- You _____ use your mobile phone in the library.
- When it's hot and sunny, you _____ drink a lot of water.
- Oh, mum, _____ we go now? I'm having a great time!

C. Choose a or b.

- Peter is _____ than John.
a. taller b. tallest
- This is the _____ restaurant in town.
a. cheaper b. cheapest
- It was the _____ day of my life.
a. worse b. worst
- Tokyo is a _____ city than Mumbai.
a. most modern b. more modern
- Maths is the _____ school subject.
a. more difficult b. most difficult
- Carnaval is the _____ festival in Brazil.
a. more popular b. most popular
- Dogs are _____ than sheep.
a. noisier b. noisiest

D. Complete with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- What's the _____ (large) continent in the world?
- Do you think that Brad Pitt is _____ (popular) than Tom Cruise?
- In the 1960s cars were _____ (slow) than today.
- Do you know the name of the _____ (high) mountain in the world?
- Piranhas are the _____ (dangerous) creatures in the Amazon River.

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Julie Jason, where were you yesterday?
Jason I was at the planetarium. We had a project on space travel and I **couldn't** use the Internet, so I went there for information. There was a show about space travel, too.
Julie Did you like it?
Jason Well, I don't know. You see, I didn't watch it. I slept like a baby under the planetarium night sky! I just **couldn't** keep my eyes open.



Now answer the questions.

- Where was Jason yesterday?

- Why did he go there?

- What happened during the show?

1 Grammar

The verb *could*

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It We/You/They could walk
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They couldn't (= could not) walk
QUESTIONS	Could I/he/she/we/you/they it walk?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they could. No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they/couldn't.

• **Could** is the past tense of **can**. We use it to express ability in the past.
 My sister **could** play the piano when she was seven.

2 Activities

A. Complete with **could** or **couldn't**.

- A:** _____ you make model planes when you were young?
B: Yes, I _____.
- When I was ten years old, I _____ draw very well but now I can.
- Yesterday I wanted to go swimming but I _____ find my swimsuit.
- My sister _____ ride a horse when she was seven years old but I _____ because I was afraid.

B. Complete with **can**, **can't**, **could** or **couldn't**.

- Sorry, Janet _____ come to the phone now. She's sleeping.
- Three years ago I _____ skateboard very well, but I _____ now.
- Lee is only ten months old but he _____ walk. I _____ walk when I was his age.
- My mum _____ find any bananas this morning, so she _____ make a banana cake now.

C. Look and write sentences using **could**, as in the example.

five years ago  Penny / speak / Spanish  now

1. Penny **couldn't** speak Spanish five years ago, but now she can.

five years ago  Jim / play / guitar  now

when she was young  Susan / swim  now

3. _____



when he was young

Bob / ride / bike



now

4.

D. Complete the dialogue with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Kim Hi, Jack!
- Jack Hi, Kim. How (1) _____ (be) your weekend? What (2) _____ you _____ (do)?
- Kim I (3) _____ (not can) do anything! I (4) _____ (spend) my Saturday at the hospital!
- Jack (5) _____ you _____ (have) a car accident?
- Kim No, I (6) _____ (fall) off my bed and I (7) _____ (sprain) my ankle.
- Jack Oh, no! (8) _____ (can) you move it?
- Kim No, I (9) _____ (not can).
- Jack Poor you!
- Kim Luckily, I (10) _____ (not break) it. What about you? (11) _____ you _____ (go) to Anna's party?
- Jack No, Tim (12) _____ (come) to my house and we (13) _____ (not want) to go. We (14) _____ (stay) at home and (15) _____ (watch) a DVD.

3 Speaking

Game:

Go round the class, ask questions and complete the chart. Be the first to complete it with three names and you're the winner!

What could you do when you were four years old?

ABILITY	NAME
use / computer	
swim	
play / football	
draw / pictures	
climb / tree	

Could you use a computer when you were four years old?

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't.

4 Writing

Use the information above to write sentences about your classmates.

Module 4 4b 4c

Past Progressive
Past Simple - Past Progressive

Read Leo's email to his friend Alice.

Dear Alice,
Happy Birthday! I'm sorry I didn't come to your party, but I had an accident! Here's what happened!
It was 8 a.m. I **was going** to school **when** suddenly I saw the bus and started running to the bus stop. **While I was running**, something hit me very hard and I fell down. It was my friend Rob on his bike!
Rob's all right, but I'm writing this email from the hospital. I hurt my head and broke my leg. Ouch!
Take care.
Leo



Now choose a or b.

- Did Leo go to Alice's birthday party?
 - a. Yes, he did.
 - b. No, he didn't.
- Where was Leo going at 8 a.m.?
 - a. He was going to school.
 - b. He was going to the hospital.
- What was Leo doing before he fell down?
 - a. He was riding his bike.
 - b. He was running to the bus stop.
- What happened to Leo?
 - a. He hurt his hand and broke his arm.
 - b. He hurt his head and broke his leg.

1 Grammar

Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I was playing	I was not playing	I wasn't playing
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing
He was playing	He was not playing	He wasn't playing
She was playing	She was not playing	She wasn't playing
It was playing	It was not playing	It wasn't playing
We were playing	We were not playing	We weren't playing
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing
They were playing	They were not playing	They weren't playing

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Was I playing?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he playing?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she playing?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it playing?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we playing?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they playing?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

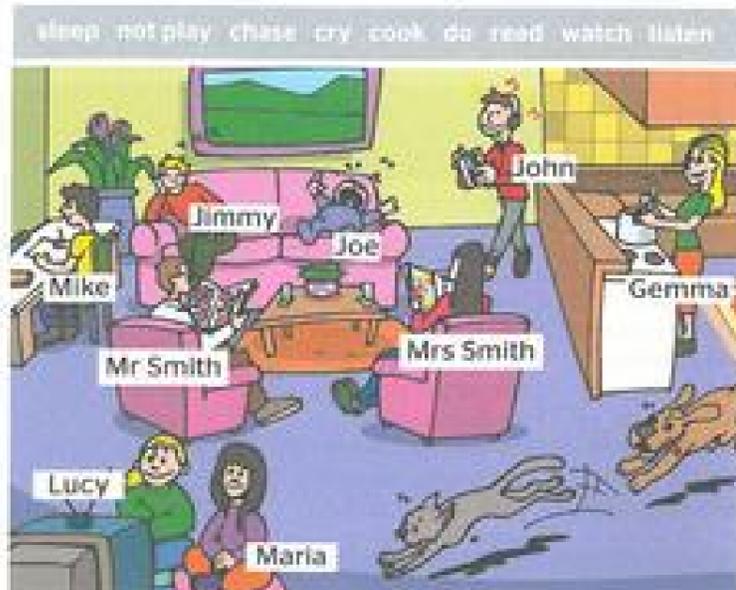
We use the Past Progressive:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
I was watching TV at seven o'clock yesterday evening.
- to set the scene in a story.
It was raining and Jill was walking in the forest.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.
While Mum was cooking, Jane was reading a book.

Note: • We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action that interrupted the longer one. We usually use **while + Past Progressive** and **when + Past Simple**.
While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

2 Activities

A. Look at the picture and complete the blanks with the Past Progressive of the verbs in the box.



sleep not play chase cry cook do read watch listen

Yesterday afternoon...

1. Mike _____ his homework.
2. John _____ the piano. He _____ to music.
3. While Lucy and Maria _____ TV, Gemma _____.
4. The dog _____ the cat around the house.
5. Jimmy _____ on the sofa.
6. Mr and Mrs Smith _____ magazines.
7. Baby Joe _____ because he was hungry.

B. Write questions and answers using the Past Progressive, as in the example.



1. John / sleep / 9.00 / last night / ?
No > surf the Net
Was John sleeping at 9.00 last night?
No, he wasn't. He was surfing the Net.



2. Julie / cry / in the car / ?
No > laugh



3. they / do / homework / ?
Yes



4. Jonathan / clean / the house / yesterday afternoon / ? Yes



5. Bob / read / magazine / two days ago / ?
No > walk / in / forest



6. Simon / play / the piano / ?
No > play / guitar

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

1. _____ you _____ (ride) your bike when the accident _____ (happen)?
2. George _____ (drive) to work when he _____ (crash) into a car.
3. While my brother _____ (climb) Old Mountain, it _____ (start) snowing.
4. My mother _____ (brush) her teeth when I _____ (arrive) home.
5. Mr Firth _____ (sit) under a big tree when he _____ (see) a snake.
6. What _____ you _____ (do) in the hospital when I _____ (see) you?
7. My father _____ (read) his newspaper when the ball _____ (hit) him.
8. Who _____ Mary _____ (meet) when she _____ (go) to school?
9. The police officer _____ (chase) a tall woman when he _____ (slip) and _____ (fall) in the middle of the street.
10. Last night at the party I _____ (dance) while my friends _____ (eat) snacks.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Past Simple or the Past Progressive and **while** or **when**, as in the example.



1. Brian / drive / hospital / see / old friend (while)
While Brian was driving to the hospital, he saw an old friend.



2. They / walk in the forest / start raining (when)



3. Jack / sit / garden / find a gold ring (when)



4. Donna / clean / basement / she / find / old map (while)



5. Bill / have dinner / someone / call (while)



6. Robert / watch TV / friends / arrive / (when)

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

Sandy Hey, Dawn. How are you?

Dawn Not very well. I (1) _____ (break) my arm and (2) _____ (sprain) my ankle three days ago.

Sandy What? How (3) _____ (you / do) that?

Dawn It's a long story. Believe it or not, it (4) _____ (happen) while I (5) _____ (dance).

Sandy You, dancing? But you don't like dancing.

Dawn Yes, but my grandma (6) _____ (have) a party for her 70th birthday. She (7) _____ (want) all her grandchildren to dance with her.

Sandy That's nice. So what (8) _____ (happen) while you (9) _____ (dance)?

Dawn My grandmother loves dancing. She (10) _____ (move) all around the living room when suddenly she (11) _____ (slip). She almost (12) _____ (crash) into the TV.

Sandy Was she hurt?

Dawn No, she wasn't, but I was. You see, I (13) _____ (try) to save her when I (14) _____ (fall) onto the TV instead!

F. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

1. What was Sally doing at 10 p.m. last night?
2. Were you sleeping when I called you?
3. What did your sister do after dinner?
4. Did you have fun at the party?
5. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

- a. She went out.
- b. No, I didn't like it.
- c. She was writing an email.
- d. I was going to the cinema.
- e. No, I was listening to music.

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and put them in order. Then use the prompts and take turns to say what happened. Begin the story with 'Yesterday evening I went to the cinema with my sister Jenny'.



a we / walk / home / when / it start raining



b after / film / we walk / bus stop / when / we see / friend Carol



c at home / while / Jenny dry / hair / I / decide / to buy / car



d while / we talk / Carol / bus / come / but not stop

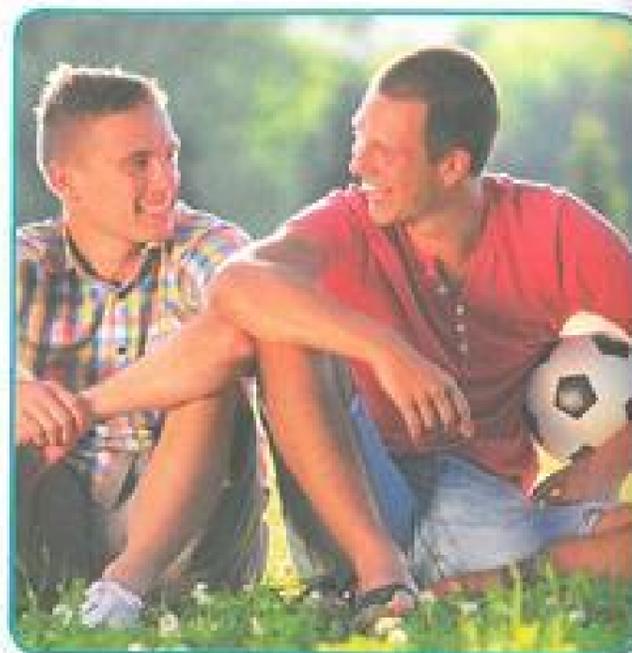
4 Writing

Look at the pictures and the prompts in the Speaking activity above and write what happened.

Yesterday evening I went to the cinema with my sister Jenny.

Read the dialogue and write P for Paul, M for Mike or B for Both.

- Paul** Guess what! I'm thinking of trying out for the football team.
- Mike** What? Really?
- Paul** Yeah, why not? I get up **early** every morning and I play football in the garden.
- Mike** You need to do more than that. You need to train **hard**, learn techniques... And anyway, you're not even a fast runner.
- Paul** Why do I need to run **quickly**? You don't run fast and you're in the football team.
- Mike** But I'm the goalkeeper, silly.



1. He likes football.
2. He doesn't wake up late.
3. He's not a fast runner.
4. He's in the football team.

1 Grammar

Adverbs of manner

• **Adverbs of manner** describe the way in which something happens and usually answer questions beginning with **how**.

Spelling

- We form most **adverbs of manner** by adding **-ly** to the corresponding adjective.
quiet > quietly careful > carefully
- Adjectives ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.
easy > easily
- Adjectives ending in **-le**, drop the **-e** and take **-y**.
terrible > terribly

Irregular Adverbs

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

2 Activities

A. Write the adverbs, as in the example.

1. She's a **careful** driver.
She drives carefully.
2. James and Grace are **horrible** dancers. They dance _____.
3. The baby is very **quiet**.
He sleeps _____.
4. Maria is a **good** actress.
She acts _____.
5. Tim is a **fast** runner.
He runs _____.
6. She is a **terrible** singer.
She sings _____.
7. All the children were **happy** about the day trip.
They sang _____ in the car.
8. This is an **easy** exercise.
I can do this exercise _____.

B. Complete the blanks with the adverbs of the adjectives in brackets.

My cousins organised a four-day holiday in the mountains near our town. We started climbing very (1) _____ (early), at six o'clock in the morning, because it was (2) _____ (unbelievable) hot. As we were climbing (3) _____ (slow) towards the top, we heard a very strange noise. My best friend Tom screamed (4) _____ (loud). Then he fell and hurt his knee. There was nothing we could do. He was (5) _____ (bad) hurt so we decided to leave (6) _____ (quick). We carried Tom (7) _____ (careful), returned home (8) _____ (safe) and took him to hospital. I'm sure Tom will never go on a climbing trip again!

C. Choose a or b.

1. Please be careful around here.
It isn't very _____.
a. safe b. safely
2. My brother doesn't like anything. He gets bored _____.
a. easy b. easily
3. Mandy is a _____ person. Everyone likes her.
a. nice b. nicely
4. I saw this _____ film last night. I didn't like it.
a. terrible b. terribly
5. How _____ can you sing, Danny?
a. good b. well
6. The teacher looked at the students _____ when she saw them talking during the lesson.
a. angry b. angrily

3 Speaking

Work in groups of four. Ask your partners how well they can do the activities using the adverbs of the adjectives in the box, as in the example. Then report your findings to the class.

- run • play football • use a computer • draw • dance • sing • cook good nice beautiful fast Can you run fast? Yes, I can. Three people in my group can run fast.

4 Writing

Think about how well you can do some things. Write five sentences using the adverbs of the adjectives in the box.

good bad careful quick slow

I can... well.

I don't... quickly.

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Angela I had another nightmare last night. I was at the top of a building when I slipped and fell off. It was really strange! I woke up screaming again. I **didn't use to have** any nightmares. I don't understand why I keep having them lately.

Peter Poor you! I **used to have** a lot of nightmares when I was younger.

Angela Really?

Peter Yeah! I still remember one scary nightmare. I was walking by a lake when suddenly a big fish jumped out of the lake and ate me! After that nightmare, I was afraid to go anywhere near a lake.



Now answer the questions.

- Where was Angela in her nightmare?

- Who used to have nightmares, Angela or Peter?

- What happened after Peter had the scary nightmare?

1 Grammar

The verb *used to*

AFFIRMATIVE	I /He/She/It/We/You/They used to play
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They didn't use to play
QUESTIONS	Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they use to play?

The verb **used to** is followed by the base form of a verb. It describes actions that happened often or regularly in the past, but they no longer happen. We form the interrogative and negative with **did / didn't**.

We used to go skateboarding every afternoon when we were young. (We don't go now).

2 Activities

A. Look at the pictures and make sentences using **used to**, as in the example.



1. John / not be / slim
 > chubby
John didn't use to be slim.
He used to be chubby.



2. They / not live / London
 > Paris



3. Martin and I / not drive / school
 > walk / school



4. The building / not be
 supermarket > hospital



5. Stella / not have / fair hair
 > dark hair



6. My parents / not climb / mountains
 > play football

B. Look at the table and write sentences about Mr and Mrs Grant. Use **used to** or **didn't use to**, as in the examples.

	Mr Grant		Mrs Grant	
	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT
ride a bike to work	✓	✗	✗	✓
visit museums	✗	✓	✓	✗
go cycling at the weekends	✓	✗	✗	✓

- Mr Grant used to ride a bike to work, but he doesn't now.
- Mrs Grant didn't use to ride a bike to work, but she does now.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

C. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What did you use to look like when you were younger?

2. What time did you use to wake up and go to bed when you were younger?

3. Did you use to hang out with your friends when you were younger?

4. What did you use to be scared of when you were younger?

3 Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner used to do when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

have nightmares
go cycling
do the washing-up
read newspapers
tidy your room
speak English
use a computer

Did you use to have
nightmares when you
were younger?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

4 Writing

Write a few sentences about things that you used to or didn't use to do when you were younger. You can use some of the ideas from the Speaking activity or your own.

A. Complete the sentences with **can, could, can't** or **couldn't**.

1. A: How many languages _____ you speak?
B: Only English.
2. I _____ swim three years ago, but now I can.
3. A: This is my new CD.
B: But you _____ sing two years ago.
A: I _____ sing. I only play the guitar. My friend Emma is the singer.
4. _____ you ride a bike when you were five years old?
5. When she was two, my sister _____ talk, but I could.
6. A: _____ you cook Chinese food?
B: No, I _____. But I can cook Mexican food.
7. Where are my sunglasses? I _____ find them.
B: We _____ go to the beach yesterday because there was something wrong with my car.

B. Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I couldn't sleep because Mike _____ (cry) all night.
B: He _____ (not cry). He _____ (scream).
A: I know!
2. Mary _____ (not study) yesterday afternoon. She _____ (sit) in the kitchen and she _____ (talk) to her mother all afternoon.
3. My parents _____ (have) lunch at the Italian restaurant when they saw Mrs Collins and her daughter.

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

Sue (1) _____ (read) a book in the park last week when suddenly it (2) _____ (start) raining. She (3) _____ (not can) stay there, so she (4) _____ (take) her book and (5) _____ (leave). While she (6) _____ (run) back home, she (7) _____ (fall) down and (8) _____ (hurt) her leg. Luckily, Mrs Phillips, her mum's best friend, (9) _____ (drive) home at that time. She (10) _____ (see) Sue and (11) _____ (take) her to hospital. The doctor (12) _____ (tell) her to stay in bed for three days. Sue (13) _____ (not be) happy.

D. Complete the sentences with the adjective or adverb of the words in brackets.

1. My car is really old. It's very _____ (slow).
2. He's a _____ driver. (fast)
3. It was _____ cold in the mountains. (unbelievable)
4. Barbara can sing very _____. (good)
5. She found her brother in another country after 15 years. She was very _____. (luck)
6. She plays the piano _____. (beautiful)

E. Complete with the correct form of **used to** and the verbs in brackets.

1. A: _____ the Smiths _____ (live) in Essex?
B: No, they _____ (live) in Surrey.
2. A: _____ your mum _____ (help) your dad at the shop?
B: Well, she _____ (not work) at my dad's shop, but now she does.
3. Laura and I _____ (paint) landscapes all the time when we were young, but we don't do it now.
4. My friends and I _____ (not hang) out together at the shopping centre but we do now.

Look at the pictures and read the dialogue below.



Jim Dad, the Tigers are playing tomorrow and Bill's going. **Can** I go, too?
Dad No, Jim, I don't think so. It **might** not be a good idea, two kids alone at a match...
Jim Come on, Dad, we're not kids!
Dad I've got an idea. **Why don't** we all go together? I always enjoy a good match!
Jim But, Dad...
Dad Come on, let's go buy the tickets.



Now match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Jim asks | a. is going to the match. |
| 2. His father thinks | b. for permission to go to a football match. |
| 3. Bill | c. it might not be a good idea. |
| 4. Jim's father likes | d. watching football. |
| 5. Jim doesn't want | e. his father to join them. |

1 Grammar

Can - Could - May - Might

Can, could, may and might are modal verbs and:

- they are followed by the base form of a verb, **without to**.
- they are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- they form the interrogative and negative without **do**.

We use Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?:

- to ask for permission.
Can/Could/May I go to the theatre?
- we use **can/may** to give or refuse permission.
Can/Could/May I go to the theatre?
Yes, you can/may.
No, you can't/may not.
- to offer help politely.
Can/Could/May I help you?

We use Can I / you...?, Could I / you...?:

- to make polite requests. It is more polite to use **could** instead of **can** in requests.
Can/Could I have a glass of water?
Can/Could you give me a glass of water?
- to ask for a favour.
Can/Could you help me with my homework?

We use may, might and could:

- to express possibility in the present or future.
It may/could rain today.

Note:
Might expresses slight possibility.
She might be at work.

Let's..., How about...?, Why don't we/you...?

We use Let's..., How about...?, Why don't we / you...? to make suggestions.

- **Let's... + the base form of the verb** (without **to**).
Let's go out tonight.
- **How about + -ing form...?**
How about going to the cinema?
- **Why don't we / you + the base form of the verb** (without **to**)...?
Why don't we go shopping today?

2 Activities

A. Look at the pictures and the prompts and use **can** or **could** to make requests or ask for a favour.



1. help / find / mobile
Can/Could you help
(me) find my mobile?



2. see / your tickets



3. have / a cup of coffee



4. make / fruit salad



5. call / Steve



6. pick up / George / from / airport

B. Complete the dialogue with **Let's...**, **Why don't...?** or **How about...?**

Tom Hi, Ann! It's Saturday today. (1) _____
go out tonight!

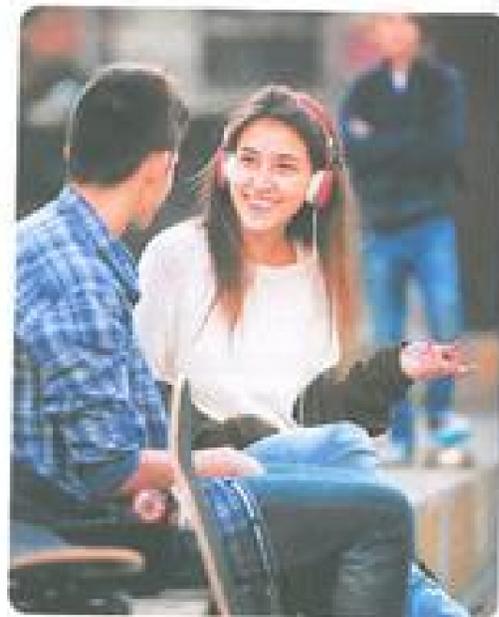
Ann OK! (2) _____ going to the cinema?

Tom Oh, no! That's boring! (3) _____ we
go to the planetarium? There's a new 3D film
showing.

Ann No, I don't like 3D films. (4) _____ go
to David's café for hot chocolate and
doughnuts!

Tom That's a good idea! (5) _____ we call
Lucy, too?

Ann OK, I'll call her. See you later!



C. Write sentences expressing possibility. Use **may**, **might** or **could**.

buy / souvenir
sell / old bike

win / race
visit / tomorrow

become / astronaut
become famous

have / accident
go to / stadium



1. Dan needs some
money so he may/
might/could sell
his old bike.



2. Peter runs really fast
so he _____



3. Diane doesn't drive
carefully so she _____



4. Paul is at the souvenir
shop. He _____



5. I want to see my best
friend Clara so I _____



6. Brian is a great artist
so he _____



7. Tina is crazy about
space. She _____



8. Tom and Jim's
favourite football team
is in town so they _____

D. Complete the sentences.

1. _____ you tell me the time, please?

7. My mobile phone is ringing. _____ you
answer it, please?

2. _____ I help you?

8. _____ I use your computer for a minute?

3. How _____ visiting Ann?

9. The weather is really nice. _____ go
swimming.

4. It's very cold today. It _____ snow.

5. A: Mum, I need your car! _____
I take it?

10. Mary isn't at home. She _____ be at
the library.

B: No, you _____ not.

6. _____ don't we watch a DVD tonight?

E. Choose a, b or c.

- Oh, no! I left my passport at home. _____ go back home and get it.
 - Let's
 - How about
 - Let's to
- This exercise is really difficult. _____ me, please?
 - May you help
 - Can I help
 - Could you help
- I'm bored of playing computer games. _____ go out tonight?
 - How about
 - Why don't we
 - We could
- The weather is terrible. The climbers may _____ lost in this snowstorm.
 - to get
 - getting
 - get
- Charlie broke his leg while he was playing football. How about _____ him in the hospital?
 - to visit
 - visiting
 - visit
- _____ a double espresso and a doughnut, please?
 - Could you have
 - Could I have
 - I could have
- This dress looks silly on you. Your classmates might _____ at you.
 - laugh
 - laughing
 - to laugh

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that Ben and Lorraine are going to the Summer Festival. Read the information about them and the poster of the festival. Then take turns to talk about what Ben and Lorraine **may/may not, might/might not** or **could/could not** do at the festival and give reasons for your choices.

Ben might go to the All-Star Circus because he likes wild animals.

You're right. He might not go to the Body Painting because he doesn't like art.



- Ben Dale**
- likes wild animals
 - plays the electric guitar
 - likes skateboarding

- Lorraine Dale**
- likes going to the theatre
 - likes table tennis
 - likes drawing



SUMMER Festival 24-29 July

- Art Moscow**
Modern Russian Painting
- Body Painting**
by James Weller
- Teenage Table Tennis**
Local Table Tennis Championship
- Kids Theatre**
plays especially for children
- All-Star Circus**
with tigers, lions, giraffes, etc.
- The Blue Stripes**
Rock Concert
- Skate Fun**
Skateboarding Display

4 Writing

Imagine that you are going to the Summer Festival. Write what you **may/might/could** do at the festival.

Module 5 5b

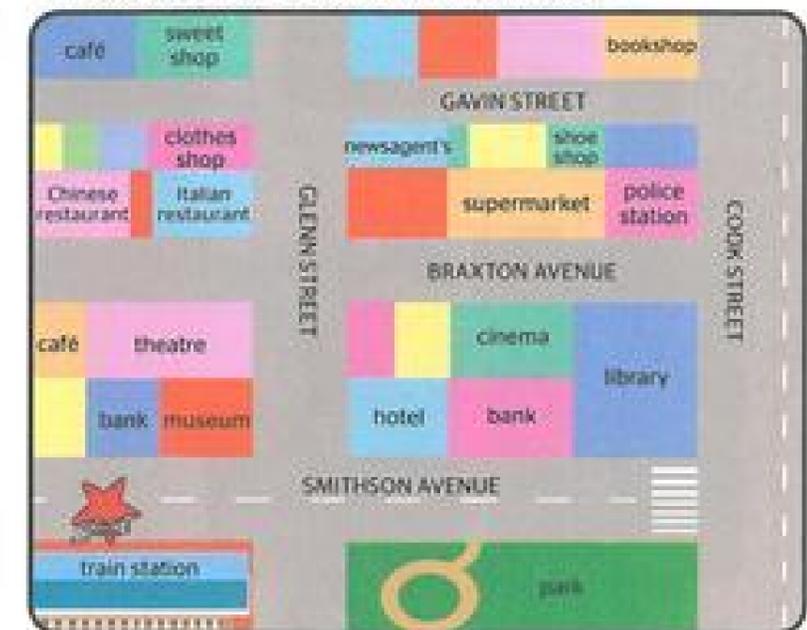
Prepositions of place Prepositions of movement

A. Read Maria's email to Sam.

Dear Sam,
I'm afraid I can't pick you up from the station on Friday. But my house isn't far from there. Here are the directions: When you get **out of** the station, turn right and walk **along** Smithson Avenue. Turn left at the museum **into** Glenn Street. Go **up** the street and at the newsagent's turn right **into** Gavin Street. My house is at number 32, **next to** a shoe shop and **opposite** a bookshop. I'm sending you a map too, so you can't miss it!

Maria

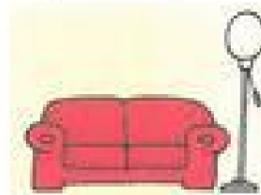
B. Maria forgot to draw the route on the map for Sam. Read the directions to her house again and draw the route.



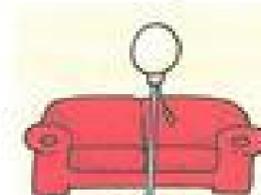
1 Grammar

Prepositions of Place (next to - in front of - opposite - between - behind)

Prepositions of place show where something or someone is situated.



- next to**
There is a lamp next to the sofa.



- in front of**
There is a lamp in front of the sofa.



- opposite**
The post office is opposite the library.



- between**
The lamp is between the sofa and the table.



- behind**
There is a lamp behind the sofa.

b Prepositions of Movement (up - down - into - out of - through - across - along - from... to - around)



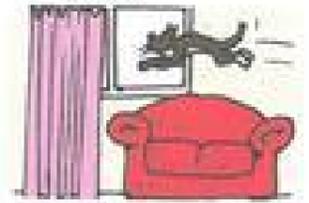
• **up**
He is running up the hill.



• **down**
He is running down the hill.



• **into**
She is jumping into the pool.



• **out of**
The cat is jumping out of the window.



• **through**
The train is going through the tunnel.



• **across**
The child is running across the street.



• **along**
He is running along the street.



• **from... to**
He is driving from London to Brighton.

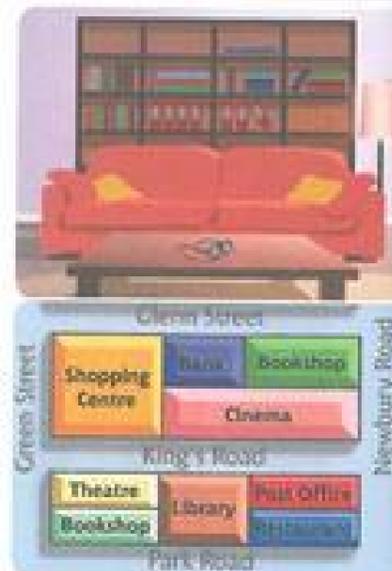


• **around**
She is riding her bicycle around the castle.

2 Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with the prepositions of place (next to, in front of, opposite, between and behind).

- The shopping centre is _____ the theatre.
- The bank is _____ the bookshop and the shopping centre.
- The post office is _____ the library.
- The bookcase is _____ the sofa.
- The table is _____ the sofa.



B. Look at the pictures and complete with the prepositions in the box.

around
across
into
down
up
out of
from... to
along
through



- Yesterday afternoon Tina was walking _____ the shopping centre while her friend John was going _____ the shopping centre. But they didn't see each other.



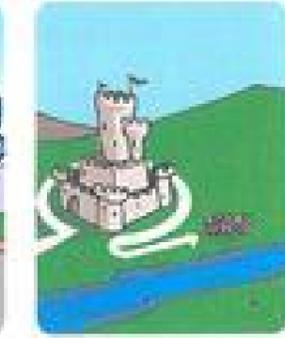
- She ran _____ the hill and swam _____ the lake.



- Ted drove _____ the mountain and went _____ the tunnel.



- The athlete ran _____ Brussels _____ Paris.



- The tourists walked _____ the castle and then walked _____ the river.

C. Choose a, b or c.

- The petrol station is _____ the car park and the museum.
a. front of b. next c. between
- The bus stop is _____ of the police station.
a. behind b. in front c. opposite
- The students ran _____ the classroom quickly when the teacher arrived.
a. out b. through c. into
- The children climbed _____ the tree and I took a picture of them.
a. along b. up c. across
- There is a shoe shop _____ to the cinema.
a. behind b. opposite c. next
- Look! The little girl is walking _____ the street.
a. around b. across c. out of
- Pam and I are cycling _____ the park.
a. up b. down c. around

D. Look at the map and circle the correct words in the email.

Dear Jenny,

I am really happy that you are coming to my party! We are going to have a great time. Well, here is how you can get to my house:

Walk (1) **down** / **out of** the train station and turn right (2) **into** / **along** Pine Street.

Go (3) **along** / **through** this street and then turn left at the supermarket. That's Elm Street.

Walk (4) **up** / **over** Elm Street and then turn left at the bank. There's a library (5) **opposite** / **next to** the bank. My house is on your right (6) **between** / **opposite** the library.

See you tomorrow at 7 p.m.

Mark

3 Speaking

Play a guessing game in pairs. Look at the map above. Choose a house and give directions how to get to a place. Your partner must guess where you are.

I'm at house A. Go down... Where am I?

You are at the supermarket.

That's right!

4 Writing

Choose a house to start from. Write directions how to get to two places.

Look at the pictures and read the texts.

Do you like where you live?

I like it a lot here. It isn't as noisy as a city and the air is cleaner. There aren't a lot of things to do, of course, but I don't mind. The most important thing for me is nature and I really enjoy it here.

(Dennis)

It's true. The city is noisy, dirty and crowded. But I love it! It's the best place in the world to live in. No other place is as exciting as the city. I think country life is very boring!

(Clara)



Now answer the questions.

1. Why doesn't Dennis like the city?

2. Which is the most important thing for Dennis?

3. Which is the best place in the world for Clara to live in?

4. Why does Clara like living in the city?

1 Grammar

1 Comparisons: (not) as... as

- as + adjective / adverb + as
Debbie's as tall as her brother.
- not as + adjective / adverb + as
Geography isn't as interesting as History.

2 Which...?

We use **Which...?** when we want to select one thing or person from a group of things or people.

Which mountain is higher? Mt Everest or Mt Kilimanjaro?

2 Activities

A. Look at the information and write sentences. Use **as... as** or **not as... as** and the words in brackets.

- double-decker: ticket €1.50
helicopter: ticket €60
(expensive) The ticket for the double-decker isn't as expensive as the ticket for the helicopter. _____
- Brian: 15 years old
Lucy: 15 years old
(old) _____
- cats: live up to 20-25 years
horses: live up to 30-40 years
(long) _____
- November: 20°C
August: 35°C
(hot) _____
- Amanda: has got 50 CDs
Tina: has got 50 CDs
(many) _____

B. Rewrite the sentences using **as... as** or **not as... as** and the words in brackets.

- Argentina is smaller than Brazil. (big)
Argentina _____
- Popcorn is cheaper than crisps. (cheap)
Crisps _____
- Lisa and Fay sing very well. They both won the singing competition. (well)
Fay _____
- Yesterday it was very cold. Today it isn't very cold. (warm)
Yesterday _____
- Mark and Frank are very funny. They both make me laugh. (funny)
Frank _____

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives given and **(not) as... as**, as in the example.



€1.50



€3.50



€3.50



Tom



Charlie



Bob

- lemonade / cappuccino (expensive)
The lemonade is not as expensive as the cappuccino.
/ is not more expensive than the cappuccino. _____
- lemonade / espresso (cheap)
The lemonade is cheaper than the espresso. _____
- lemonade / three (cheap)
The lemonade is the cheapest of the three. _____
- Tom / Charlie (tall) _____
- Bob / Tom (short) _____
- Bob / Charlie (tall) _____



- plane / motorbike (fast) _____
- plane / three (fast) _____
- motorbike / tram (slow) _____
- Maths / History (difficult) _____
- Geography / History (easy) _____
- Maths / three (difficult) _____

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

- Tim is the _____ (good) driver in his family.
- The underground is _____ (crowded) than the tram.
- Fay thinks Science is the _____ (easy) subject of all.
- The book is as _____ (interesting) as the film. Read it.
- Bill wears _____ (modern) clothes than Jack.
- This is the _____ (hot) day of the year.
- I think that the _____ (dangerous) means of transport is the motorbike.
- Jake is probably the _____ (rude) person in the world.
- Twenty years ago the streets of our city were _____ (clean) than they are today.
- Karen isn't as _____ (beautiful) as Kathy.

E. Choose a, b or c.

- James is more friendly _____ John.
a. as b. than c. the
- Sandra's room isn't _____ tidy as her brother's.
a. as b. more c. most
- Robert is the _____ man in the world. He won lots of money in a competition.
a. luckier b. lucky c. luckiest
- The attic is _____ darkest room in my house.
a. most b. the c. as
- Pam's hair is as _____ as Alison's.
a. longer b. long c. longest
- I think that the _____ important thing in my life is my family.
a. more b. most c. as
- A: _____ motorbike is the cheapest?
B: The black and orange one.
a. Why b. What c. Which

F. Circle the correct words.

- Tom** I'm really bored. Why don't we play a board game?
- Kate** OK. Let's play the World Atlas game. I love Geography.
- John** Oh, come on Kate. We aren't as (1) **better / good** as you at Geography.
- Kate** But I think it's (2) **the most interesting / most interesting** game.
- Tom** Oh, OK then. Let's play.
- Kate** Which is the (3) **higher / highest** mountain in Asia, Tom?
- Tom** Erm... Mt Everest?
- Kate** That's right! Good for you! Now, John, which is the longest river in North and South America?
- John** It's the Mississippi in the USA!
- Kate** Well, the Mississippi is (4) **the longest / as long as** river in the USA but it isn't as (5) **longer than / long as** the Amazon in Brazil.
- Tom** Oh, yes I forgot about the Amazon. OK, Kate, I've got one for you. Where does the (6) **most famous / more famous** bicycle race take place?
- Kate** In France, of course.
- Tom** That's right. But how did you know that? You aren't good at sport.
- Kate** Well, I'm Chris Froome's (7) **biggest / bigger** fan and I think he is the (8) **best / good** cyclist of all time!

G. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- _____ is as dangerous as _____
- I am _____ than _____
- Football is as _____ as _____
- Dogs are _____ than _____
- _____ is the _____ of all.
- _____ is as interesting as _____
- Pop music is _____ than _____

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the activities below and compare them using the words in the box.



reading watching TV swimming playing tennis

I think that reading is more ... than watching TV. What do you think?

I think that reading isn't as ... as watching TV.



life in the city life in the country doing the washing-up washing the car

easy difficult exciting interesting
boring bad good safe dangerous

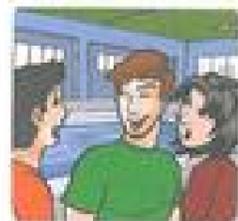
4 Writing

Write a few sentences comparing the means of transport in your neighbourhood.

A. Complete with the correct form of **can, could, may or might**

- _____ you wait for me? I can be there in five minutes.
- _____ I have a glass of orange juice, please?
- A: _____ I speak to Reggie, please?
B: He is not at home right now. He _____ be at Penny's house.
A: Thank you very much. I _____ call him later!
- A: Dad, _____ I go to Irma's party?
B: Of course you _____. But please come back before midnight.
- A: _____ I borrow your car tonight?
B: No, I'm afraid you _____. Your mum and I are going out for dinner.

B. Complete the blanks with **Let's... How about...? Why don't...?**



- A: I'm really hungry. _____ having fish and chips at Mike's?
B: OK.
C: No way! I hate fish and chips. _____ have pizza at the new Italian restaurant.



- A: This dress is really nice. _____ you buy it?
B: No, it's very expensive. _____ go to the shop in King's Street! The dresses there are cheaper.



- A: I'm so bored.
B: _____ we go to the cinema? The film *Dangerous City* starts at 7 o'clock.



- A: Great! School's over!
B: _____ having a party?



- A: I'm really tired.
B: Yeah! _____ get a taxi.

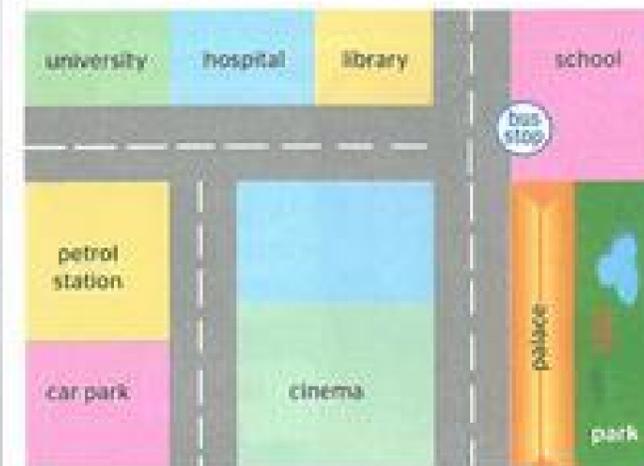
C. Complete with the prepositions of movement in the box.

around into from out of
through along up down to

- When they were on holiday last year, they travelled _____ Dover _____ Calais by ship.
- James tried to climb _____ the mountain, but he couldn't get to the top. So, he came _____ the mountain sad and tired.
- Turn _____ Devon Street. You'll see the library on your right.
- My dad never throws litter _____ the window when he drives.
- You need to drive _____ the tunnel to arrive in Jordan City.
- Yesterday morning John was walking _____ Fleet Street when a car accident happened.
- He goes jogging _____ the lake every day.

D. Look at the map and complete the sentences with the prepositions of place in the box.

behind opposite in front of next to between



- The hospital is _____ the university and the library.
- The bus stop is _____ the school.
- The park is _____ the palace.
- The cinema is _____ the car park.
- The petrol station is _____ the car park.

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

- Which country is the _____ in the world? (cold)
- The mobile phone was as _____ as the watch. (expensive)
- Recycling is one of the _____ ways to help the environment. (good)
- Julie's house is as _____ from the city centre as Nigel's house. (far)
- Which is the _____ lake in Africa? (large)
- Greg isn't as _____ in art as Keith. (interested)
- There are _____ islands in Greece than in Spain. (many)
- The new sofa isn't as _____ as the old sofa. (comfortable)

E. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the prompts and comparative/superlative forms or (not) as... as.



- Blue Sea Hotel / old / four. The Blue Sea Hotel is the oldest of the four. _____
- Bellview Hotel / old / Lakeview Hotel _____
- Lakeview Hotel / new / Waterside Hotel _____
- Waterside Hotel / new / Bellview Hotel _____
- Waterside Hotel / new / four _____

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Luke I read something really interesting in a magazine yesterday and I'm going to do an experiment. If you keep a goldfish in a dark room for days, it turns white! Isn't it amazing?

Doris Oh, no! Are you going to try it on your fish? Poor Goldie!

Luke Don't worry, it's going to be all right. We're just going to call her Snowy after the experiment!



Write T for True or F for False.

- Luke is going to do an experiment.
- A goldfish turns white when you keep it for days in a room without any light.
- Doris likes Luke's idea.
- Goldie is going to become white.
- After the experiment, Goldie's going to have a new name.

1 Grammar

Zero Conditional

- Zero Conditionals express general truths.

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
<i>If you mix yellow and blue,</i>	<i>you get green.</i>

- Zero Conditionals consist of the **if-clause** and the **main clause**.
When the if-clause is before the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma.
If you don't water plants, they die. But Plants die if you don't water them.

Note: In Zero Conditionals we can use **when** instead of **if**.
When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

Future *be going to*

We use the Future *be going to*:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.
I'm going to travel to Australia this summer.
- for predictions based on evidence.
Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Time Expressions:

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

2 Activities

A. Match the two halves of the Zero Conditionals.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. If there's a snowstorm, | a. you need a passport. |
| 2. You help the environment | b. when it's hot. |
| 3. If you want to travel to the UK, | c. it's difficult to climb a mountain. |
| 4. When you mix red and white, | d. you get pink. |
| 5. I have a shower twice a day | e. when you recycle old newspapers and magazines. |
| 6. If I've got some free time, | f. I relax and watch TV. |

B. Join the sentences to form Zero Conditionals. Use the words in brackets.



1. Babies are often hungry. So they cry. (**when**)
When babies are hungry, they cry.



4. It's usually very hot in the summer. Plants need lots of water. (**when**)



2. I often get lost when I go to the city centre. So I use my map. (**if**)



5. Sometimes people are rude and selfish. These people haven't got many friends. (**if**)



3. I sometimes feel really tired. Then I listen to classical music. (**if**)



6. It's often windy in the winter. So you can't travel by boat. (**when**)

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Future **be going to**, as in the example.

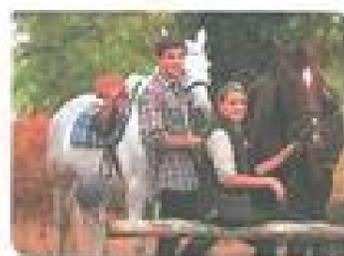


1. Dennis / travel / plane

Dennis is going to travel by plane.



2. They / paint / room



3. They / ride / horse



4. Laura / buy / a pair of trousers



5. Liam / play / tennis



6. They / have / lunch

D. Complete the dialogue with the Future **be going to** of the verbs in brackets.

Alice Hey, Alex! What (1) _____ you _____ (do) this weekend?

Alex I (2) _____ (organise) a birthday party for my friend Anna.

Alice That's nice! Where (3) _____ the party _____ (take) place?

Alex I don't know. I (4) _____ (call) John and ask him if we can have the party at his house.

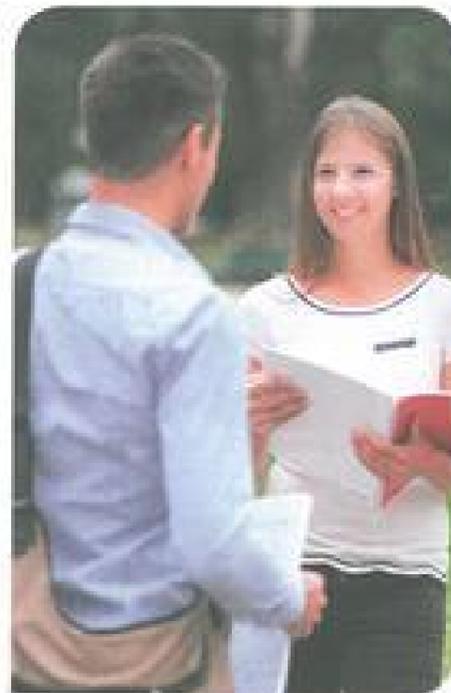
Alice He (5) _____ (not be) here at the weekend. He (6) _____ (visit) his aunt.

Alex Really? Then he (7) _____ (not come) to the party.

Alice No, he isn't. So (8) _____ you _____ (look for) another place?

Alex Yes, I am! Can you help me?

Alice Sure!



E. Choose **a, b** or **c**.

1. They _____ build a shopping centre next to the museum.
a. going b. are going c. are going to

2. When it gets dark in the desert, it _____ cold.
a. is getting b. gets c. is going to get

3. Tom is going to Italy. He is going _____ us lots of souvenirs.
a. bring b. brings c. to bring

4. Our room is very messy. We _____ to get into trouble when mum comes home.
a. going b. are going c. is going

5. When our teacher is angry, she _____.
a. shout b. is shouting c. shouts

6. If we _____ rubbish in the streets, we keep our city clean.
a. aren't throwing b. don't throw c. going to throw

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at what Lucy has got in her suitcase. What is she going to do on her holiday? Take turns to say.



4 Writing

Complete the sentences.

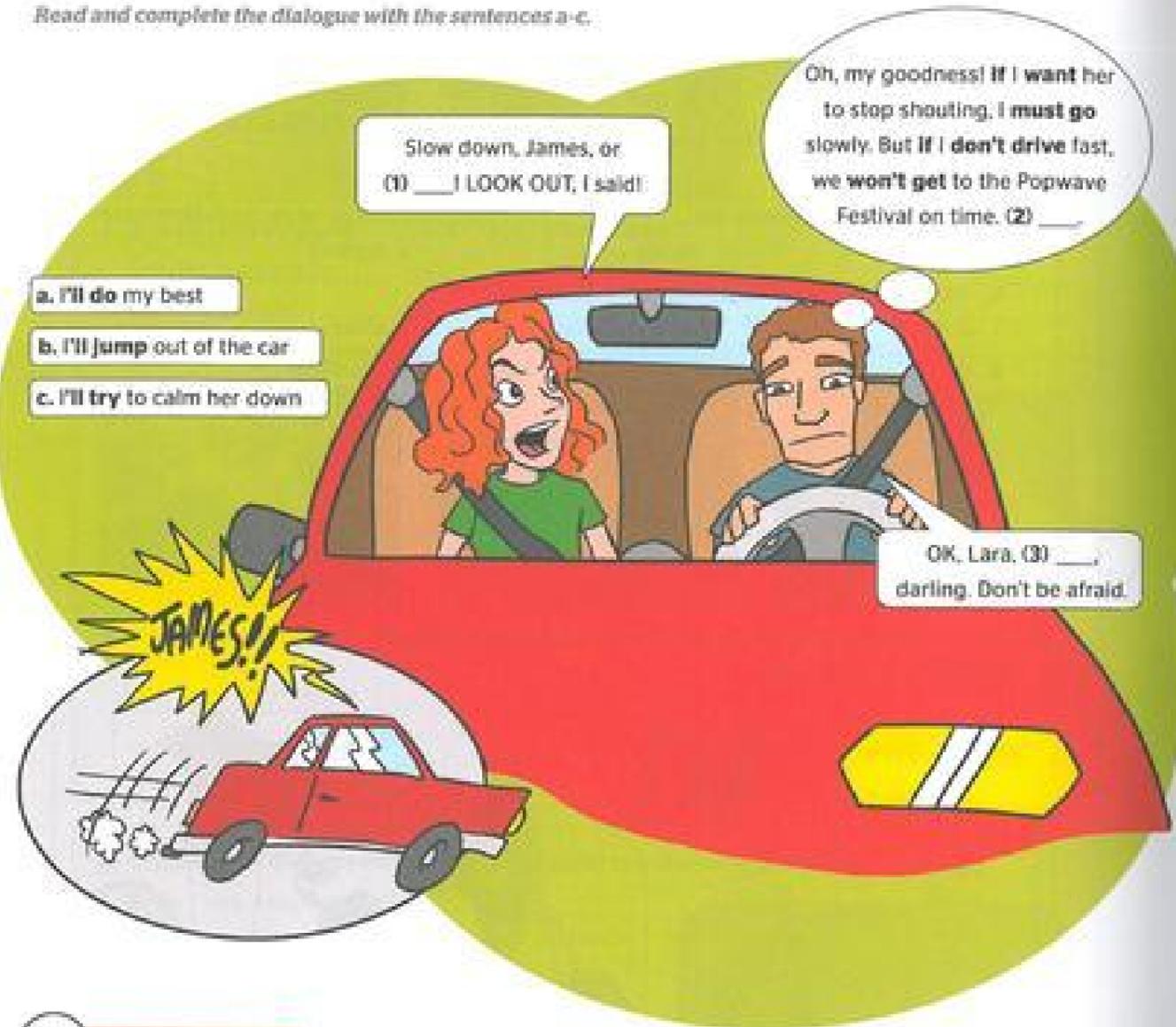
When I am hungry, _____

I relax when I, _____

When I am embarrassed, _____

I use the dictionary when, _____

Read and complete the dialogue with the sentences a-c.



1 Grammar

Future Will

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
I/He/She/It We/You/They	will play	I/He/She/It We/You/They	won't (will not) play

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

We use the Future Will for:

- **predictions**, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.
I believe/think he won't come tonight.
- **spontaneous decisions** that we make at the moment of speaking.
I like these sunglasses. I'll buy them!
- **offers**.
I'll help you with the washing-up.
- **warnings and threats**.
Be quiet or I'll tell your mum.
- **promises**.
I won't lie to you again, I promise.
- **requests**.
Will you help me with my homework?

Time Expressions:

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

Conditional Sentences Type 1

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

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple <i>If you go to John's party,</i>	• Future Will <i>you'll have a good time.</i>
	• Modal Verbs (may, might, can, must) <i>you must buy a present.</i>
	• Imperative <i>call me.</i>

2 Activities

A. Match.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I haven't got any money to buy this CD. | a. I promise I won't do it again. |
| 2. Daniel is crazy about music. | b. I'll look it up in the dictionary. |
| 3. You were very rude to the waiter. | c. Will you help me tidy it? |
| 4. I have no idea what this word means. | d. Yeah, I know. I think he'll become a singer. |
| 5. This room is a mess but I feel very tired. | e. Buy me a new one or I'll tell Dad. |
| 6. I'm sorry I broke your CD player. | f. I'll buy it for you. |

B. Complete the dialogue with the Future **Will** of the verbs in brackets.

- Tony** Hey Mum, look at that red bike. It's cool. (1) _____ you _____ (buy) it for my birthday?
Mum No, I (2) _____. You don't need a new bike.
Tony Oh, come on Mum, please. I promise I (3) _____ (take) out the rubbish for a month.
Mum I said 'no'.
Tony Oh, Mum, I (4) _____ (wash) your car for two months.
Mum Tony, stop it or I (5) _____ (not get) you a birthday present at all.
Tony Oh, OK. But I think I (6) _____ (need) some new clothes for the party.
Mum Mmm... That's a good idea. We (7) _____ (go) shopping and buy some clothes.

C. Read the sentences and make Conditional Sentences Type 1.



1. Bill must run very fast or he won't win the race.
 If Bill runs very fast, he will win the race. / If Bill doesn't run very fast, he won't win the race.



2. Do you feel tired? You must go on holiday.



3. Take a taxi or you'll be late for work.



4. The mobile phone might be expensive so Patty might not buy it.



5. Are you cold? Take a jacket with you.



6. Don't write on the desk! You'll be in trouble.

D. Choose a, b or c.

- If my sister can't do the experiment, I _____ her.
 a. will help b. help
- John will be very upset if you _____ his invitation.
 a. refuse b. will refuse
- If it rains, _____ an umbrella.
 a. will take b. take
- Will you _____ my dog while I'm away?
 a. take care of b. taking care of
- I'm hungry. I will _____ a sandwich.
 a. to make b. make
- If you _____ to go shopping tomorrow, let me know.
 a. to decide b. decide
- If you need anything, just _____ the button and someone will come and help you.
 a. pushing b. push
- Are you ready? I _____ you to the airport.
 a. take b. will take

E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you _____ (travel) to Africa, you must wear light clothes.
- If Jake doesn't study hard, he _____ (not do) well at school.
- This party is horrible. I think I _____ (go) home.
- We can go to the cinema tonight if you _____ (like).
- Beth doesn't like seafood. I _____ (cook) something else for her.
- Stop talking or you _____ (be) in trouble.
- Don't do the washing-up, Mum. I _____ (do) it.
- If you get bored, _____ (come) to the youth club.

3 Speaking

Work in pairs. Use the prompts to make questions and discuss with your partner.

What will you do... if...?

What / do / next / Sunday / if / rain / ?

if... I will...

What / do / this afternoon / if / parents / not be / home / ?

What / do / tomorrow / if / not have got / homework?

What / do / next weekend / if / finish / work / early / ?

4 Writing

Write a few sentences about what you think schools will be like in the future. Think about the following:

teachers books / computers homework transport to school

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you _____ (want), I'll paint your portrait.
- If John _____ (do) his homework in the afternoon, he'll come to the cinema with us this evening.
- If you are rude and selfish, you _____ (not make) many friends.
- We _____ (not climb) the mountain tomorrow if there is a snowstorm.
- If they _____ (take) the underground, they will arrive sooner.
- If Donna answers this question, she _____ (get) 500 euros!
- When you take fish out of the water, they _____ (die).
- When you throw litter in rivers and lakes, you _____ (make) the problem of water pollution worse.

B. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. When it rains, | a. we will clean up the park. |
| 2. If I change my mind about the cinema, | b. her parents will buy her a telescope. |
| 3. When you use public transport, | c. you get green. |
| 4. If you mix blue and yellow, | d. my father doesn't go fishing. |
| 5. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, | e. you help the environment. |
| 6. If Kim does well in Science, | f. I will meet you there. |

C. Complete with the Future **be going to** of the verbs in the box.

not enjoy buy drive damage
not take be

- Don't press all the buttons on the machine!
You _____ it!
- On the last day of our trip we _____ souvenirs to give our friends back home.
- Oh no! Look at all the traffic.
We _____ late for sure.
- Jack _____ a bus to Oxford. He _____ there.
- If you hate horror films, don't watch this one. You _____ it.

D. Complete the dialogues with the Future **will** of the verbs in brackets.

- A: It's raining! How _____ I _____ (get) to school?
B: Don't worry! I _____ (drive) you there.
- A: I think you _____ (become) a brilliant scientist one day.
B: Well, I don't know about brilliant but I believe I _____ (be) a very hard-working scientist.
- A: When _____ I _____ (find) time to do all the washing-up, tidy my room and take out the rubbish?
B: I'm leaving now so I _____ (take) the rubbish out for you.
- A: Don't be so rude or I _____ (not speak) to you again.
B: I'm sorry. I promise I _____ (not do) it again.

Irregular Verbs

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
be	was/were
become	became
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
let	let
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
ring	rang
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
shine	shone
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

