

# Grammar Time

## 3



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# Grammar Time

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## 'To be', subject pronouns



### Affirmative

Full form

Short form

### Negative

Full form

Short form

### Question – short answers

**I** am      I'm  
**you** are    you're  
**he** is      he's  
**she** is     she's  
**it** is      it's  
**we** are     we're  
**you** are    you're  
**they** are   they're

**I** am not    I'm not  
**you** are not   you aren't  
**he** is not    he isn't  
**she** is not   she isn't  
**it** is not    it isn't  
**we** are not   we aren't  
**you** are not   you aren't  
**they** are not   they aren't

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



**A**

**'To be'**

- ▶ The verb **to be** has three forms in the present simple: **am, is, are**.  
I am ten years old. Leslie is a reporter. Peter and Stanley are classmates.
- ▶ To make the negative, we put **not** after the verb (**am, is, are**).  
I am not very tall. Steve is not English. Kikki and Leslie are not happy.
- ▶ To make a question with a yes or a no answer, we put the verb (**Am, Is, Are**) at the beginning of the sentence before the subject (usually a personal pronoun, noun or proper name).  
Am I funny? Are Joe and Liz English? Is your classroom big?
- ▶ To make a question using a question word or phrase, we put the question word or phrase first, the verb form next, and then the subject or adjective.  
Where is Leslie? How old are you? Why is Peter sad?
- ▶ When we speak, we often use the short form of the verb.  
I'm not very hungry. Jane isn't at home. They aren't happy.  
In the negative there are two short forms:  
We aren't thirsty. We're not thirsty.
- ▶ When we answer Yes to a question, we do not use the short form of the verb.  
Are these your glasses? Yes, they are. ~~Yes, they're.~~ X

**B**

**Personal pronouns**

- ▶ We use subject pronouns (**I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they**) in the place of a noun or a proper name.  
Peter is my best friend. He is my best friend.  
The cats are under the bed. They are under the bed.
- ▶ In the singular we use **he** or **she** for people and **it** for things and animals. In the plural we use **they** for people, things and animals.  
He's my father. It's my new book. She's an Australian woman.  
They're my cats, Cosmo and Suzie.
- ▶ If we know the gender of an animal, though, we usually use **he** or **she**.  
This is Cosmo. He is my cat. This is Suzie. She is my cat.

**Grammar practice**

**I** Write.

- |                   |                 |                  |       |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| 1 Stanley         | <u>he</u> ..... | 6 England        | ..... |
| 2 a bag           | .....           | 7 Leslie         | ..... |
| 3 John and I      | .....           | 8 Maria and you  | ..... |
| 4 my sister       | .....           | 9 Mr Smith       | ..... |
| 5 Cosmo and Suzie | .....           | 10 three posters | ..... |

## 2 Complete with *am, is* or *are*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 It <i>is</i> ..... my birthday today.         | 6 Stanley and Peter ..... classmates.        |
| 2 Tim's parents ..... teachers.                 | 7 You ..... very clever!                     |
| 3 Leslie ..... a reporter for the school paper. | 8 My friends and I ..... in the school team. |
| 4 Paris ..... the capital of France.            | 9 Stanley ..... at home.                     |
| 5 I ..... a good football player.               | 10 Cosmo and Suzie ..... in the garden.      |

## 3 Write.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Cosmo and Suzie are dogs.      | <i>Cosmo and Suzie are not dogs. They're cats.</i> |
| 2 Leslie is a doctor.            | .....  |
| 3 London is in China.            | .....  |
| 4 Peter and Stanley are cousins. | .....  |
| 5 Stanley is fat.                | .....  |
| 6 Giraffes are short.            | .....  |

## 4 Form questions.

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Cosmo and Suzie / dogs ?         | <i>Are Cosmo and Suzie dogs?</i> |
| 2 Leslie / the new reporter ?      | .....                            |
| 3 you / hungry ?                   | .....                            |
| 4 your parents / from England ?    | .....                            |
| 5 Athens / the capital of Greece ? | .....                            |
| 6 I / your best friend ?           | .....                            |
| 7 Peter and Stanley / neighbours ? | .....                            |

### Tip

We put **am, is, are** at the beginning when we make a question.

**Are Cosmo and Suzie dogs?**

~~Cosmo and Suzie are dogs? X~~

## 5 Read and complete.

- Kikki:** Hey, Stanley, are these your photographs?  
**Stanley:** Yes, (1) *they are* ..... They're from my photo album.  
**Kikki:** Look at this short boy! (2) ..... he your friend?  
**Stanley:** Yes, (3) .....! It's Peter, your brother! He's only five years old in this photograph. And this is me!  
**Kikki:** (4) ..... you in the park?  
**Stanley:** No, (5) ..... I'm in your garden.  
**Kikki:** Look at Leslie! She's a baby! (6) ..... very ugly!  
**Stanley:** This isn't Leslie.  
**Kikki:** Oh! (7) ..... she your cousin?  
**Stanley:** No, (8) .....  
**Kikki:** (9) ..... she your friend?  
**Stanley:** Yes, (10) .....  
**Kikki:** What's her name?  
**Stanley:** Kikki!



6 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 keys / are / my / where ?
- 2 Peter / why / sad / is ?
- 3 Kikki / is / how old ?
- 4 birthday / your / is / when ?
- 5 your father / where / is ?
- 6 how old / your parents / are ?
- 7 why / Cosmo / on / is / the bed ?

Where are my keys?  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Tip**

You must use the question form of the verb **to be** after question words or phrases.

Where are my keys?  
~~Where my keys are?~~ X

7 Read and complete.

TeenLink



Hi! I (1) am Stanley!  
 I am the editor of **TeenLink**, our school magazine!  
 I (2) ..... in class 6C.  
 We (3) ..... a big class, 14 boys and 12 girls! We like school very much!  
 My classroom (4) ..... great!  
 It (5) ..... (not) very big but it (6) ..... nice.  
 The desks (7) ..... new and the playground (8) ..... huge!  
 Peter and Leslie (9) ..... my friends.

Peter (10) ..... in my class, but Leslie (11) ..... (not).  
 My teacher's name (12) ..... Mr Green.  
 My favourite subjects (13) ..... English and Art.  
 What about you?  
 (14) ..... you in a big class?  
 What (15) ..... your teacher's name? What (16) ..... your favourite subjects?  
 Write a report for **TeenLink** now!  
 Stanley Davis

**Writing practice**

8 Write.

Write your letter for **TeenLink**. Use exercise 7 as an example.

- ✓ Write your name and your age.
- ✓ Write about: your school  
 your classroom  
 your best friends  
 your teacher's name  
 your favourite subjects

Hi! I'm .....

.....

.....

..... my best friends.

My teacher's name .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Oral practice**

Now you can do oral activity 1 (Teacher's Resource File).

# Articles, plural nouns

## Articles



a

an

the

zero article

a country  
a sweater  
a house  
a photo  
a big aeroplane

an apple  
an insect  
an umbrella  
an old photo  
an aeroplane

the earth  
the stars  
the English book  
the yellow car  
the big aeroplane

Peter  
London  
England  
Monday  
January



## A

**Indefinite article** (a)

The indefinite article **a** or **an** is used in the singular.

- ▶ We use **a** before a noun beginning with a consonant.  
**a magazine a zebra a doctor**
- ▶ We use **an** before a noun beginning with a vowel.  
**an alligator an exercise an octopus**
- ▶ When there is an adjective before the noun, we use **a** or **an**, depending on the first letter of the adjective.  
**a car – an expensive car an umbrella – a red umbrella**

## B

**Definite article**

The definite article **the** is used with both singular and plural nouns. We use **the**:

- ▶ when we talk about something specific. **The blue sweater is on the bed.**
- ▶ when we talk about something unique. **The Earth is round.**
- ▶ before the names of oceans (**the Pacific Ocean**), deserts (**the Sahara Desert**), rivers (**the Mississippi River**), seas (**the Ionian Sea**), ranges of mountains (**the Himalayas**), and some countries with plural names (**the United States of America**).
- ▶ when we talk about families (**the Smiths**) or nations (**the Italians, the Chinese**).

We use the indefinite article when we speak generally, while we use the definite article with something specific. Look at these examples and notice the difference.

**There's a present on the table.**

**What's this? It's a present.**

**The present on the table is for Leslie.**

## C

**Zero article**

- ▶ In English, we do NOT use an article with proper names.  
**Jane is my friend. London is in England.**
- ▶ with the names of sports and games (**basketball, Monopoly**), school subjects (**chemistry, art**), meals (**breakfast, dinner**), or with the names of languages (**English, Arabic**).  
**Chemistry is my favourite subject. Breakfast is at seven-thirty. English is easy to learn.**
- ▶ before an adjective that stands alone.  
**Look at this flower. It's beautiful!**
- ▶ when we talk about general categories using a plural noun.  
**Dogs are friendly. Ants are insects.**

## Grammar practice

### I Complete with **a** or **an**.

- 1 Are you <sup>a</sup>..... singer?
- 2 China is ..... big country.
- 3 I've got ..... idea! I've got ..... fantastic idea!
- 4 This is ..... beautiful dress!
- 5 Pablo isn't ..... English name.

### Tip

We look at the word immediately after the article to decide whether it should be **a** or **an**.

**It's an orange. It's a big orange.**

## 2 Write.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 beautiful / girl  | <i>She's beautiful. She's a beautiful girl.</i> |
| 2 expensive / watch | .....   |
| 3 clever / boy      | .....   |
| 4 old / bike        | .....   |
| 5 fast / car        | .....   |
| 6 empty / box       | .....   |
| 7 tall / man        | .....   |
| 8 cheap / computer  | .....   |

## 3 Complete with *the* or zero article.

- Is Cosmo in *the* garden?
- ..... Stanley is twelve.
- Look at ..... sky! It's ..... beautiful!
- Christmas is in ..... December.
- This is my dog, Bruno. He's ..... clever!
- ..... dinner is ready.
- Is ..... tennis your favourite sport?
- ..... flowers in your garden are fantastic!

## 4 Complete with *the* or zero article. Then find the mistake in the quiz.

### Geography quiz

- ..... New York is in *the* USA.
- ..... Paris is ..... capital of ..... France.
- ..... Parthenon is in ..... Greece.
- ..... London is in ..... England.
- ..... Nile is in ..... Egypt.
- ..... Alps are in ..... Europe.
- ..... Atlantic Ocean is between ..... USA and ..... Japan.
- ..... Sydney is in ..... Australia.

## 5 Complete with *a*, *an*, *the* or zero article.

k  
n  
i  
l  
e  
e  
t

### Animal facts

- The* ..... legs of a hippopotamus are very short.
- ..... polar bears are from ..... North Pole.
- ..... leopard is two metres long.
- ..... alligator is three metres long.
- ..... lions are from ..... Africa.
- ..... kangaroos are ..... Australian animals.
- ..... cheetah is faster than ..... tiger.
- ..... tail of ..... lion is one metre long.

Stanley Davis



# Plural nouns

Nicola, look at the **photos** from the picnic!



1

**Strawberries and feet?**



2

Are these your **friends** from school?

Well, they're artistic **photos!**



3

No, they aren't. They're **tourists!**

Oh, Kikki!

## Regular nouns

-s		-es		-ies		-ves	
book	books	bus	buses	city	cities	knife	knives
banana	bananas	glass	glasses	country	countries	leaf	leaves
apple	apples	brush	brushes	story	stories	wolf	wolves
tree	trees	church	churches	baby	babies	shelf	shelves
toy	toys	box	boxes	lady	ladies	wife	wives

## Irregular nouns

man	men	tooth	teeth
woman	women	sheep	sheep
child	children	fish	fish
mouse	mice	<b>person</b>	<b>people</b>
foot	feet	penny	pence

## A

**Regular nouns**

- ▶ To make a regular noun plural, we add the suffix **-s**.  
book – books    computer – computers    magazine – magazines
- ▶ With nouns ending in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x** or **-o**, we add the suffix **-es**.  
bus – buses    dress – dresses    church – churches    tomato – tomatoes  
There are some nouns ending in **-o**, however, which take the suffix **-s**.  
photo – photos    radio – radios
- ▶ With nouns ending in a consonant and **-y**, the **y** goes and we add **-ies**.  
lorry – lorries    country – countries    baby – babies  
With nouns ending in a vowel and **-y**, we just add **-s**.  
boy – boys    toy – toys
- ▶ With nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe**, the **f** or **fe** goes and we add **-ves**.  
knife – knives    wolf – wolves

## B

**Irregular nouns**

- ▶ Irregular nouns do not follow the rules above. We make their plurals in various ways.  
child – children    foot – feet    mouse – mice
- ▶ The plural of the noun **person** is **people**.
- ▶ Some nouns do not change in the plural.  
one fish – three fish    one sheep – ten sheep

**Grammar practice**

6 Write. Then complete the table.

1 face	<i>faces</i> .....	7 person	.....
2 woman	.....	8 photo	.....
3 class	.....	9 match	.....
4 wife	.....	10 strawberry	.....
5 day	.....	11 tomato	.....
6 mouse	.....	12 sheep	.....

-s	
-es	
-ies	
-ves	
Irregular nouns	



**7** Form the plural.

- 1 The sandwich is in the fridge.
- 2 The photo is fantastic!
- 3 An elephant is fat.
- 4 The cake is delicious.
- 5 He's a clever student.
- 6 It's an expensive radio.
- 7 She's a rich woman.
- 8 I'm a tall boy.
- 9 The big poster is on the wall.
- 10 It's an old bicycle.

*The sandwiches are in the fridge.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Tip**

The indefinite article (**a, an**) does not have a plural form.  
**It's an elephant.**  
**They're elephants.**

**8** Complete with *a, an, the* or zero article.

**Think**

**TIGERS**

by Stanley Davis

- (1) ..... tigers are from (2) ..... Asia.  
 They live in (3) ..... jungle.  
 They are (4) ..... very big cats with (5) ..... round, yellow eyes.  
 They can run very fast.  
 (6) ..... white tigers are from India.  
 (7) ..... eyes of (8) ..... white tiger aren't yellow.  
 They're (9) ..... blue.  
 (10) ..... white tigers are very beautiful.  
 But be careful! They aren't very friendly.

**Writing practice**

**9** Write.

Complete with the plural of the words in brackets.

**Think**

**KOALAS**

by .....

- Koalas are from Australia.  
 They live in (1) **forests** (forest) and they sleep in (2) ..... (tree).  
 They're very lazy! They sleep sixteen (3) ..... (hour) a day.  
 They aren't very big or very heavy.  
 They've got big (4) ..... (nose), yellow (5) ..... (eye) and very strong (6) ..... (foot). Their (7) ..... (tail) are very small.  
 They eat (8) ..... (leaf) from a tree called eucalyptus.  
 They eat two (9) ..... (kilo) every day! They love food!  
 They aren't dangerous, but they are afraid of (10) ..... (person).



**Oral practice**

Now you can do **oral activity 2** (Teacher's Resource File).



# 3

## Demonstrative pronouns



	Singular	Plural
<b>Affirmative</b>	this is...	these are...
<b>Negative</b>	this is not (this isn't...)	these are not... (these aren't...)
<b>Question</b>	Is this...?	Are these...?

	Singular	Plural
<b>Affirmative</b>	that is... (that's...)	those are...
<b>Negative</b>	that is not... (that isn't...)	those are not... (those aren't...)
<b>Question</b>	Is that...?	Are those...?



- ▶ We use demonstrative pronouns to talk about something or someone near by or further away from us.
- ▶ To talk about something or someone near by, we use **this**. The plural form is **these**.  
**This is my bedroom.      These are my cats, Cosmo and Suzie.**
- ▶ To talk about something further away, we use **that**. The plural form is **those**.  
**That's my brother, John over there.**  
**Those are Peter and Stanley's bikes at the gate.**
- ▶ We do NOT use demonstrative pronouns when we answer questions. We use personal pronouns (**he, she, it, we**, etc).  
**Is that your father's car?      Yes, it is.      ~~Yes, that is.~~ X**  
**Are those Peter's glasses?      Yes, they are.      ~~Yes, those are.~~ X**

## Grammar practice

1 Write.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 this boy	<u>these boys</u> .....	7 this knife	.....
2 that house	.....	8 .....	those men
3 .....	these keys	9 that baby	.....
4 this game	.....	10 .....	these chairs
5 .....	those children	11 .....	these notebooks
6 that dress	.....	12 that person	.....

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 These / This flowers are for my mother.
- 2 This / These apples are from my garden.
- 3 Come on! Those / That is our bus!
- 4 This / These are my cousins, Sue and Ann.
- 5 This / These present is for you.
- 6 This / These is Mr. Smith's wife and those / that are his children.
- 7 Those / That is Kikki's violin.
- 8 This / These is my brother and those / that are my parents.

3 Write.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Look at that red ball! (tomato)        | <u>That isn't a ball. It's a tomato!</u> ..... |
| 2 Look at those leopards! (tigers)       | .....  |
| 3 Look at this T-shirt! (Kikki's dress)  | .....  |
| 4 Look at those crocodiles! (alligators) | .....  |
| 5 Look at those tennis balls! (lemons)   | .....  |
| 6 Look at that plane! (helicopter)       | .....  |
| 7 Look at these grey horses! (donkeys)   | .....  |

## 4 Answer.

- |                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Is that your jacket?             | Yes, <u>it is.</u> |
| 2 Is this Suzie's bowl?            | No, .....          |
| 3 Are these your sunglasses?       | No, .....          |
| 4 Are those your parents?          | Yes, .....         |
| 5 Is this your room?               | Yes, .....         |
| 6 Are those your bikes over there? | No, .....          |
| 7 Is that a koala?                 | Yes, .....         |
| 8 Are these presents for Kikki?    | No, .....          |

### Tip

In short answers we use personal pronouns, not demonstrative pronouns.

Is that your jacket?

Yes, it is.

~~Yes, that is.~~ X

## 5 Ask and answer.

- |                            |                       |                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 this / your T-shirt?     | Is this your T-shirt? | Yes, <u>it is.</u> |
| 2 those / your sunglasses? | .....                 | No, .....          |
| 3 this / a good film?      | .....                 | Yes, .....         |
| 4 that / your school?      | .....                 | Yes, .....         |
| 5 that / your house?       | .....                 | No, .....          |
| 6 these / your new CDs?    | .....                 | Yes, .....         |
| 7 that / a leopard?        | .....                 | No, .....          |
| 8 this / Cosmo's ball?     | .....                 | Yes, .....         |

## 6 Look and write.



1 my cats ✓



2 presents / for me ?



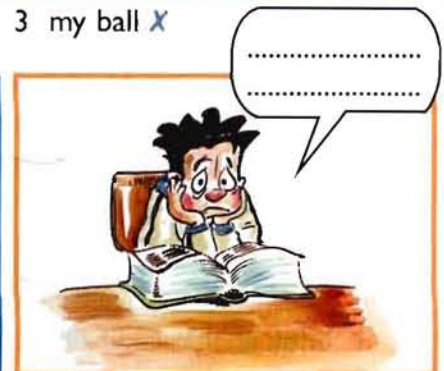
3 my ball X



4 sunglasses / awful ✓



5 your brother ?



6 a good book X



7 Write.

- 1 That is a nice dress.
- 2 Is that your pen?
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 This is an alligator.
- 6 .....
- 7 That isn't my book.
- 8 .....
- 9 That's a fantastic poster.
- 10 .....

*Those are nice dresses.* .....

.....  
 These fishburgers are for Suzie.  
 Are these for me?

.....  
 These T-shirts aren't very expensive.

.....  
 What are those?

.....  
 Those boys are from Spain.

**Tip**

When there is an indefinite article (**a, an**) in a singular sentence, there is no article in the plural sentence.  
**This is a tiger.**  
**These are tigers.**

8 Look, read and write.



Hi! (1) **This** ..... is my room.  
 (2) ..... is my computer and  
 (3) ..... is my CD player.  
 (4) ..... are my books.  
 Can you see (5) ..... posters  
 over there?  
 They're from London.  
 Can you see (6) ..... toy cars  
 on the shelf?  
 They're my favourite toy cars!  
 I love my room!

**Writing practice**

9 Draw and write.



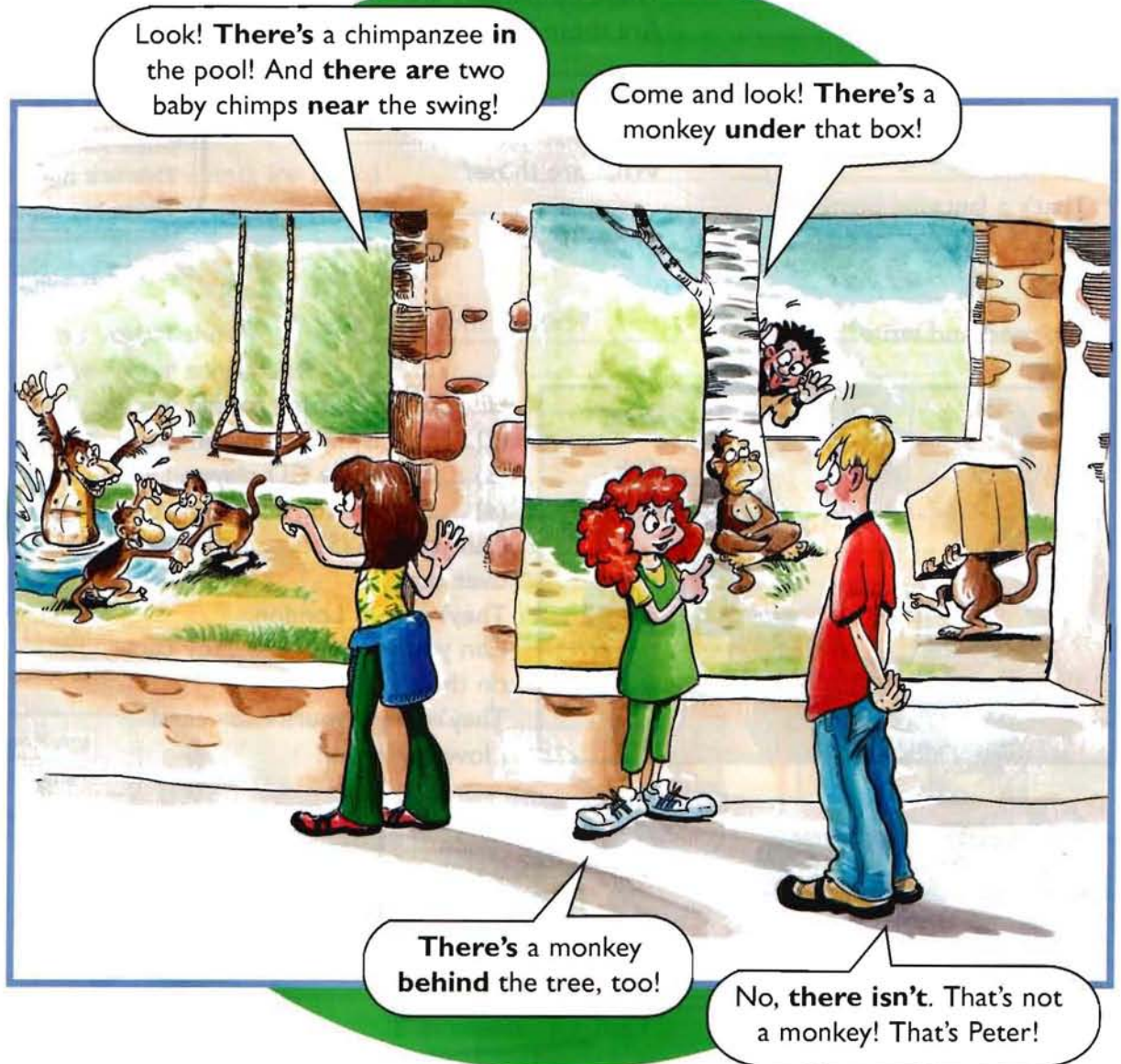
Draw your room and write a paragraph about it.  
 Use exercise 8 as an example.



**Oral practice** Now you can do **oral activity 3** (Teacher's Resource File).

# 4

## 'There is', 'there are', prepositions of place



Affirmative		Negative		Question
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form	
there is	there's	there is not	there isn't	Is there?
there are	—	there are not	there aren't	Are there?

### Prepositions of place

at	in front of
on	behind
in	next to
over	near
under	between
	among



- A**
- ▶ We use **there is** (short form **there's**), or **there are** (no short form), to say that something or someone exists, usually in a specific place.  
**There is a monkey near the swing.**      **There's a monkey near the swing.**
  - ▶ To make the negative, we put **not** after **there is / are** (short forms **there isn't / there aren't**).  
**There is not a key in the door.**      **There isn't a key in the door.**  
**There are not many boys in my class.**      **There aren't many boys in my class.**
  - ▶ To make a question, we put **Is / Are** before **there** at the beginning of the sentence.  
**Is there a cinema in this town?**      **Are there many children at the bus stop?**

- B**
- ▶ Prepositions of place tell us where something or someone is. Here are some of the most common:

at	Bob is at the zoo.
on	Your book is on the table.
in	Leslie's present is in that box.
over	Look! There's a helicopter over our house!
under	Cosmo is under the big tree.
in front of	Our car is in front of our house.
behind	There's a dog behind that tree.
next to	Dad's armchair is next to the sofa.
near	There's a big park near my school.
between (two)	In this photo, Stanley is between Peter and Leslie.
among (many)	There is only one boy among all those girls.

- ▶ Here are some standard expressions using specific prepositions:

at	at school, at home, at work
at (the)	at the zoo, at the cinema
on (the)	on the right, on the left, on the first / second floor
in	in bed, in hospital
on	on a chair, but <b>in an armchair</b> .    on TV, but <b>on the</b> radio.

- ▶ To make a question, we begin with **where**.  
**Where is Kikki? She's at home.**    **Where are my keys? They're next to your bag.**

## Grammar practice

- I** Complete with *there is* or *there are*.

- 1 There is ..... a mouse under your chair!
- 2 ..... a man at the door.
- 3 ..... five beautiful posters on the wall.
- 4 ..... twenty children in my class.
- 5 ..... a big cinema next to our school.
- 6 ..... two policemen in that police car.
- 7 ..... a beach near Fred's house.
- 8 ..... three toy shops in my town.

### Tip

We use **there is** when the following noun is singular.  
**There is a cat under the table.**

## 2 Look, read and write.



- 1 There's a banana on Kikki's desk.  
*No, there isn't a banana on Kikki's desk. There's an apple.*
- 2 There are five magazines on Leslie's desk.  
 .....
- 3 There's a toothbrush on Leslie's desk.  
 .....
- 4 There are three posters on Kikki's desk.  
 .....
- 5 There are four cassettes on Kikki's desk.  
 .....
- 6 There's a computer on Leslie's desk.  
 .....
- 7 There's a toy car on Kikki's desk.  
 .....

## 3 Look at exercise 2. Ask and answer.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 toothbrush / Leslie's desk    | <i>Is there a toothbrush on Leslie's desk? No, there isn't.</i> |
| 2 two magazines / Leslie's desk | .....   |
| 3 three photos / Kikki's desk   | .....   |
| 4 three CDs / Kikki's desk      | .....   |
| 5 radio / Leslie's desk         | .....   |
| 6 toy car / Kikki's desk        | .....   |
| 7 vase / Leslie's desk          | .....   |

## 4 Look, complete and answer.



- 1 *Where's*..... the T-shirt?
- 2 ..... the shoes?
- 3 ..... the schoolbag?
- 4 ..... are the books?
- 5 ..... the football?
- 6 ..... the glass?
- 7 *It's on the bed.*.....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....
- 12 .....



5 Read and complete.

Peter: Oh no! It's eight o'clock! I'm late for school! (1) Where are my shoes?

Kikki: (2) ..... under the bed.

Peter: (3) ..... my bag? (4) ..... my books?

Kikki: The bag (5) ..... on the chair and the books (6) ..... in the bag.

Peter: OK. Now, (7) ..... my keys?

Kikki: Here, Peter! On the desk!

Peter: (8) ..... my sunglasses? And my basketball isn't here! (9) ..... it?

Kikki: The sunglasses are in your bag and the basketball is behind the door.

Peter: OK. I'm ready! Oh, no! My hat! Where is my hat?

Kikki: It's (10) ..... your head, Peter!

6 Read and complete.

Dear diary,  
 Today I'm not (1) at school. I'm (2) ..... my room  
 (3) ..... home. I'm (4) ..... bed and I'm ill!  
 I'm with Cosmo and Suzie. They're here, next to me!  
 Cosmo is (5) ..... the left and Suzie is (6) ..... the right.  
 Peter isn't here. No! He isn't (7) ..... school!  
 He's (8) ..... the sports club with Leslie.  
 Stanley is (9) ..... the cinema with my friend, Nicola!  
 My Mum and Dad are (10) ..... work!

I am so lonely!  
 Bye for now  
 Kikki

Writing practice

7 Write.

Memory Quiz

Answer the questions. Don't look around you!

- 1 What is there under your bed?
- 2 How many pens are there in your pencil case?
- 3 Where are your socks?
- 4 What is there next to your desk?
- 5 What is there on your desk?
- 6 What is there in your schoolbag?
- 7 Where is the TV in your house?
- 8 How many posters are there on your wall?

There's a .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Now check 1 correct answer = 1 point.

6-8 Very good 😊 4-5 Good 😊 1-3 Not good 😞

Oral practice

Now you can do oral activity 4 (Teacher's Resource File).





## Affirmative

I can sing  
you can sing  
he can sing  
she can sing  
it can sing  
we can sing  
you can sing  
they can sing

Negative  
Full form

I cannot sing  
you cannot sing  
he cannot sing  
she cannot sing  
it cannot sing  
we cannot sing  
you cannot sing  
they cannot sing

## Short form

I can't sing  
you can't sing  
he can't sing  
she can't sing  
it can't sing  
we can't sing  
you can't sing  
they can't sing

## Question

Can I sing?  
Can you sing?  
Can he sing?  
Can she sing?  
Can it sing?  
Can we sing?  
Can you sing?  
Can they sing?



- ▶ We use the verb **can** to talk about what someone is able or not able to do. **Can** does not change form.  
**I can speak English. He can play the piano. We can sing.**
- ▶ To make the negative we put **not** after the verb **can**. **Can** and **not** become one word, **cannot**. The short form is **can't**.  
**I cannot help you! I can't help you!**
- ▶ To make a question with a yes or a no answer, we put **Can** at the beginning of the sentence before the subject (personal pronoun, noun or proper name).  
**Can you stand on your head? Can your friend play football?**
- ▶ The main verb is not usually repeated in short answers.  
**Can she sing? No, she can't. ~~No, she can't sing.~~ X**
- ▶ To make a question using a question word or phrase, we put the question word or phrase first, then **can**, then the subject (personal pronoun, noun or proper name).  
**What can you do? I can sing and I can act.**  
**How many hamburgers can Peter eat? He can eat three.**
- ▶ To ask who can do something we put **who**, then **can**, then the root form of the main verb. We do not repeat the main verb in short answers.  
**Who can play the violin? Kikki can. ~~Kikki can play.~~ X**

## Grammar practice

### 1 Complete with *can* or *can't*.

- 1 Cats *can* ..... climb trees.
- 2 Babies ..... write.
- 3 People ..... fly planes.
- 4 Horses ..... talk.
- 5 A fish ..... drink milk.
- 6 Tigers ..... run very fast.
- 7 A dog ..... sing.

### 2 Write true sentences with *can* or *can't*.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 fish / walk            | <i>Fish can't walk.</i> |
| 2 babies / cook          | .....                   |
| 3 a tiger / run fast     | .....                   |
| 4 a pilot / fly a plane  | .....                   |
| 5 elephants / drive      | .....                   |
| 6 people / fly           | .....                   |
| 7 a monkey / climb trees | .....                   |
| 8 a ballerina / dance    | .....                   |
| 9 cowboys / ride horses  | .....                   |
| 10 a kangaroo / jump     | .....                   |

# 5

3 Look at the table. Ask and answer.

	run fast	play the violin	climb trees	act
Peter	✓	X	✓	X
Stanley	X	X	X	✓
Kikki	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leslie	X	X	X	X
Cosmo and Suzie	✓	X	✓	X

- 1 Peter / climb trees
- 2 Leslie / act
- 3 Kikki / play the violin
- 4 peter and Stanley / play the violin
- 5 Stanley / run fast
- 6 Cosmo and Suzie / climb trees
- 7 Leslie / play the violin
- 8 Stanley / act

Can Peter climb trees? Yes, he can.

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

4 Look at exercise 3 and complete.

- 1 Who can play the violin.....?
- 2 Who .....
- 3 Who .....
- 4 Who .....
- 5 What can Kikki..... do?
- 6 What .....
- 7 What .....
- 8 What .....

Kikki can.  
 Cosmo and Suzie can.  
 Peter can.  
 Kikki and Stanley can.  
 She can play the violin.  
 He can run fast.  
 They can climb trees.  
 They can act.

5 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 she / Italian / speak / can
- 2 we / go / where / can?
- 3 here / swim / we / can't
- 4 chess / play / friend / your / can?
- 5 hear / I / you / can't
- 6 answer / question / can / this / who?
- 7 see / in this / can / picture / you / what?
- 8 she / bananas / eat / can / how many?

She can speak Italian.

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

## Tip

We use the question form of **can** after question words and phrases

**How many ice-creams can he eat?**

~~How many ice-creams he can eat? X~~



6 Read and complete.

**Interview with Mr Brenner, teacher of the month**

Leslie: (1) Can you cook (you / cook) Mr. Brenner?  
 Mr. Brenner: Yes, (2) ..... I can cook spaghetti!  
 Leslie: (3) ..... (you / play) music?  
 Mr. Brenner: No, (4) ..... but (5) ..... (I / listen) to music for hours.  
 Leslie: (6) ..... (you / draw)?  
 Mr. Brenner: Not very well but (7) ..... (I / draw) squares and circles for my lessons!  
 Leslie: (8) ..... (you / speak) foreign languages?  
 Mr. Brenner: No, I (9) ..... but Mrs. Brenner can. (10) ..... (she / speak) French, Italian and Japanese!  
 Leslie: What other things (11) ..... (you / do)?  
 Mr. Brenner: (12) ..... (fly) small aeroplanes!  
 Leslie: Wow! That's fantastic!



**Writing practice**

7 Look at exercise 6 and write.

**T  
e  
e  
n  
i  
n  
k**

**Teacher of the month: Mr Brenner**

By Leslie Banks

Mr. Brenner is the teacher of the month.  
 He is the science teacher in our school and he is 40 years old.  
 He can cook spaghetti .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Oral practice**

Now you can do **oral activity 5** (*Teacher's Resource File*).

# 6

## Imperatives, object pronouns



Affirmative	Negative	Let's
<b>Come</b> here.	<b>Don't</b> talk.	<b>Let's</b> go to the cinema.
<b>Be</b> careful.	<b>Don't</b> drink this.	<b>Let's</b> play football.
<b>Open</b> the box.	<b>Don't</b> shout.	<b>Let's</b> watch TV.
<b>Stop</b> .	<b>Don't</b> touch that.	<b>Let's</b> make a cake.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them



**A Imperatives**

- ▶ To make the positive imperative we simply use the root form of the verb with no change of form. It is always at the beginning of the sentence.  
**Sit down! Open your book. Stand up slowly.**
- ▶ To make the negative imperative we put **Do not** or **Don't** in front of the root form of the main verb. When we use **Do not** or **Don't**, we are forbidding someone to do something.  
**Don't drink that! Don't talk! Do not forget.**
- ▶ To suggest doing something, we use **Let's** followed by the root form of the main verb with no changes.  
**Let's go! Let's watch this TV programme.**

**B Object pronouns**

- ▶ Object pronouns are usually different in form from subject pronouns.  
**She** (subject) **is so beautiful.** **Look at her** (object)!  
**I** (subject) **can't carry this box.** **Can you help me** (object)?
- ▶ We put object pronouns immediately after the verb, before any other parts of the sentence.  
**She can help them do their homework. They can't see us at the moment.**

**Grammar practice**

I Match and write.

1 Come	at that boy.
2 Be	your homework now!
3 Look	careful!
4 Do	to your teacher!
5 Open	here!
6 Listen	your milk.
7 Drink	me!
8 Help	your books on page 57.

- 1 *Come here!* .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....

## 2 Write.

- |   |                         |                             |                      |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Open the window.        | <u>Don't open the door.</u> | (the door)           |
| 2 | Wear the blue dress.    | .....                       | (the black dress)    |
| 3 | Turn left.              | .....                       | (right)              |
| 4 | Sit on the chair.       | .....                       | (on the table)       |
| 5 | Buy the green jacket.   | .....                       | (the brown jacket)   |
| 6 | Press the black button. | .....                       | (the red button)     |
| 7 | Play in the garden.     | .....                       | (in the living room) |
| 8 | Close the door.         | .....                       | (the window)         |

## Tip

We put **Don't** at the beginning of the sentence when we make the negative form of the imperative.  
**Open the window.**  
**Don't open the door!**

3 Complete with *don't* or *let's*.

- You must be quiet in here. Don't shout.
- It's really hot today. .... go to the beach.
- I'm very hungry. .... make something to eat.
- You can go to the cinema, but ..... be late.
- ..... go near that tiger! It's dangerous!
- We haven't got any homework! ..... watch TV!
- It's cold. .... open the windows.
- I'm tired. .... go home.
- This isn't funny! ..... laugh!
- I can't find the museum. .... look at the map.

## 4 Write.

- |   |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Look at <b>that man</b> .                   | <u>Look at him.</u> |
| 2 | Let's watch <b>this film</b> .              | .....               |
| 3 | Wait for <b>Kim and me</b> !                | .....               |
| 4 | Don't touch <b>my CDs</b> !                 | .....               |
| 5 | Open <b>the box</b> .                       | .....               |
| 6 | Let's visit <b>uncle Tom</b> .              | .....               |
| 7 | Come to the cinema with <b>Bob and me</b> . | .....               |
| 8 | Let's call <b>Anne</b> .                    | .....               |

## 5 Write.

- |    |   |                                     |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1  | <b>Peter</b> is in the garden with <b>Stanley</b> .           | <u>He's in the garden with him.</u> |
| 2  | <b>Angela and Pam</b> can help <b>Tom</b> .                   | .....                               |
| 3  | <b>Alice</b> can't do the <b>exercise</b> .                   | .....                               |
| 4  | <b>The dog</b> is behind the <b>trees</b> .                   | .....                               |
| 5  | <b>Mr and Mrs Smith</b> are in London with <b>their son</b> . | .....                               |
| 6  | Can <b>my friend and I</b> use <b>your computer</b> ?         | .....                               |
| 7  | <b>James</b> can't come with <b>you and me</b> .              | .....                               |
| 8  | <b>Kate</b> is in her room with <b>Steve</b> .                | .....                               |
| 9  | <b>Mike and I</b> can stay with <b>you and your friend</b> .  | .....                               |
| 10 | Can <b>Paul</b> help <b>Maria and her sister</b> ?            | .....                               |



## 6 Read, choose and complete.

be come don't it (X2) let's me play put us

Peter: What's that, Kikki?

Kikki: It's a radio. But I can't turn (1) *it* ..... on.  
Can you help (2) .....

Peter: No! Don't touch (3) .....! It's Aunt Agatha's! (4) ..... careful!

Kikki: Oh, Peter... (5) ..... be silly! She can't see (6) ..... . She's in the garden.  
Come on! (7) ..... listen to some music.

Peter: Kikki! Stop! Don't (8) ..... with that! (9) ..... it back on the table!

Aunt Agatha: Peter! Kikki! (10) ..... here now! Is that my radio?

Peter: Yes, it is. Sorry, Aunt Agatha!

Aunt Agatha

7 Read, choose and complete.

T  
e  
e  
n  
n  
i  
n  
k

Recipe for an omelette

take break beat add cook serve

First, (1) *take* ..... two eggs.

(2) ..... them and (3) ..... them in a bowl.

(4) ..... salt and pepper.

(5) ..... the omelette for five minutes.

(6) ..... it with cheese and ketchup.

Enjoy your meal!

Kikki Hardy

Writing practice

8 Write.

add don't let's beat put (X2) slice wash

one pineapple ✓  
two lemons ✓  
four apples ✓  
some sugar ✓  
ice ✓

(1) *Let's* ..... make a fruit cocktail!  
(2) ..... the pineapple, the lemons and the apples.  
(3) ..... them and (4) ..... them in the mixer.  
(5) ..... some sugar.  
(6) ..... everything together.  
(7) ..... the drink in a glass.  
(8) ..... forget the ice!

Your cocktail's ready!

Oral practice

Now you can do **oral activity 6** (Teacher's Resource File).

29

# Revision 1-6

## 1 Form sentences with *am, is, are*.

- 0 he / my brother ✓ *He's my brother.*  
1 Cosmo and Suzie / in the garden ✓ .....  
2 my parents / at home X .....  
3 how old / Maria ? X .....  
4 Mr. Green / our History teacher ✓ .....  
5 Peter / your friend ? X .....  
6 where / you from ? X .....

6

## 2 Complete with *a, an, the* or zero article.

- 0 This is *a* great idea!  
1 Is he ..... doctor?  
2 ..... California is in ..... USA.  
3 ..... butterflies are ..... insects.  
4 ..... present on ..... table is for ..... Leslie.  
5 Can you play ..... football?  
6 Your report is ..... excellent!

6

## 3 Form the plural.

- 0 This picture's very funny. *These pictures are very funny.*  
1 That dress is beautiful! .....  
2 Is this flower for me? .....  
3 That photo is fantastic! .....  
4 That man is very rich. ....  
5 This isn't my book. ....  
6 Look at that baby! .....  
7 He's a clever student. ....

7

## 4 Complete.

- 0 *There's* ..... a letter for you on the table. ✓  
1 ..... twenty boys in my class. ✓  
2 ..... a TV in your bedroom ?  
3 ..... a new restaurant in Baker Street. ✓  
4 ..... many shops in this town. X  
5 ..... a cinema near your house. ?  
6 ..... a window in this room. X

6



5 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Kikki is in / on her room.
- 1 The table is among / between the sofa and the armchair.
- 2 He's at / on school.
- 3 Mr. Bower's office is at / on the second floor.
- 4 Is there a playground under / near your house?
- 5 My father is in / at work.
- 6 The bank is next to / among the post office.
- 7 Leslie is ill and she's in / at home.

7

6 Form sentences with can.

- 0 I / hear you X I can't hear you.
- 1 tigers / run fast ✓ .....
- 2 you / help me ? X .....
- 3 what / we do ? X .....
- 4 Pablo / speak English X .....
- 5 I / stand on my head ✓ .....
- 6 penguins / fly ? X .....

6

7 Choose and write.

be don't let's look open sit wait

- 0 Sit..... down!
- 1 This isn't funny! ..... laugh!
- 2 ..... at that picture. It's great!
- 3 It's very hot in here. .... the windows.
- 4 Come on, ..... go! We're late.
- 5 It's late. .... quiet!
- 6 Don't go! ..... for me!

6

8 Write.

- 0 Can John see Bob and Mick? Can he see them?
- 1 Stanley and Peter are at the cinema with Leslie. .....
- 2 This present is for Alex. .....
- 3 Can my friend and I play with you and Tim? .....
- 4 Sarah can't find her keys. .....
- 5 Charlie is next to Mary. .....
- 6 Can Jim and Tom help you and me? .....

6

Total

50

# Possessive case, 'whose?'



## Singular

John's house  
my father's car  
Cosmo's basket  
Alexis' bike

## Plural

the boys' bikes  
the cats' baskets  
my parents' room  
the childrens' books

## Of

the name of the street  
the walls of the house  
the colour of the car  
the top of the mountain

## Singular

**Whose** car is this?

It's my father's.

## Plural

**Whose** shoes are these? They're Danny's.



**A Singular**

- ▶ We use the possessive forms to show that something belongs to someone.

**This is John's house.**

- ▶ In the singular, we put an apostrophe and s ('s) after the name (**Peter's**) or noun (**the cat's**).

**Kikki is Peter's sister. That cat's tail is very long.**

When a name already ends in **-s**, we can put the apostrophe alone or followed by **-s**.

**Charles' sister is beautiful. Charles's sister is beautiful.**

**B Plural**

- ▶ To make the plural possessive of regular nouns we just add an apostrophe (') to the plural noun or proper noun.

**My parents' room is next to my room. The Smiths' house is round the corner.**

Many irregular nouns do not end in **-s** in the plural. To make the plural possessive of these nouns, we add apostrophe s ('s).

**The children's toys are on the floor.**

- ▶ When we talk about something that belongs to two or more named people, we put 's only after the last name.

**Tim and Sarah's house is near the park. ~~Tim's and Sarah's house~~ X**

**C Of**

When something belongs not to a person but to another thing, we do not use 's. We usually use a phrase with **of**.

**The colour of that car is very strange. ~~The car's colour is very strange~~ X**

**The walls of the house are yellow. ~~The house's walls are yellow~~ X**

**D Whose**

When we want to know who one or more things belong to, we use **Whose is ...?** or **Whose are ...?**

**Whose car is this? It's Anne's. Whose shoes are these? They're John's.**

**Grammar practice**

1 Complete.

- 1 Stanley's..... computer is very good. (Stanley)
- 2 ..... house is in the country. (my grandparents)
- 3 Is ..... birthday in July? (Peter)
- 4 Where are ..... bowls? (Cosmo and Suzie)
- 5 ..... room is on the left. (the children)
- 6 ..... rackets are in the wardrobe. (Becky and Doris)
- 7 That isn't ..... ball! That's my ball! (Vassilis)
- 8 ..... party is next Saturday. (my friends)
- 9 ..... pictures are in the newspaper! (those men)
- 10 ..... bike is very old. (Alexis)

## 2 Put the apostrophe in the right place.

- 1 Is your house near Mr. Smiths house?
- 2 These mens cars are exactly the same.
- 3 Dennis eyes are green.
- 4 Viv is Leslies friend.
- 5 Peter and Kikkis parents arent at home.
- 6 The childrens bikes are in the garden.
- 7 Where are Dimitris keys?
- 8 Kikkis violin is on her bed.
- 9 Carl and Lisas pet is a snake!
- 10 Those boys names are Louis and Nick.

*Is your house near Mr. Smith's house?*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 3 Write.

- 1 John's a doctor. *John is a doctor.* .....
- 2 Suzie's Stanley's cat. ....
- 3 Stanley's twelve. ....
- 4 That's Helen's father. ....
- 5 Leslie's a reporter. ....
- 6 It's Maria's birthday today. ....
- 7 They're Mike's friends. ....

### Tip

Apostrophe s ('s) may be either the possessive or the short form of the verb **is (to be)**.

**Maria's computer**  
(possessive)

**Maria's clever.**  
(verb to be)

**Peter's glasses are awful.** (possessive)

**Peter's 12 years old.**  
(verb to be)

## 4 Complete with *of*.

- 1 There's a cat on the *roof of that house* ..... (roof / that house)
- 2 The ..... are white. (walls / my house)
- 3 The ..... is beautiful! (colour / that bike)
- 4 There are wolves at the ..... (top / this mountain)
- 5 The ..... is Long Street. (name / this street)
- 6 Look! The ..... is open! (door / that car)
- 7 The ..... is very sad. (end / this story)

## 5 Ask and answer.

- |                                   |                           |        |                                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1 (car / my mother)               | <i>Whose car is</i> ..... | this?  | <i>It's my mother's.</i> ..... |
| 2 (house / Sandy and Maria)       | .....                     | that?  | .....                          |
| 3 (report / Stanley)              | .....                     | that?  | .....                          |
| 4 (keys / Nick)                   | .....                     | these? | .....                          |
| 5 (toys / the boys)               | .....                     | these? | .....                          |
| 6 (room / children)               | .....                     | this?  | .....                          |
| 7 (fishburgers / Cosmo and Suzie) | .....                     | those? | .....                          |
| 8 (dog / Tim and Toby)            | .....                     | this?  | .....                          |



6 Read and complete.

Kikki Hardy



Dear TeenLink,

This is my favourite photo!

We're on holiday in Crete, with our friend, Costas.

We're in (1) Costas' fishing boat. (Costas / fishing boat)

Look at (2) ..... (Peter / shorts) They're so funny!

(3) ..... is really funny, too! (Stanley / hair)

Our (4) ..... is on the right. (parents / boat)

You can only see (5) .....! (Mum / hand)

The (6) ..... is fantastic (colour / sea).

(7) ..... (name / boat ) is KIKH.

That's Greek for Kikki!

We are having a fantastic time!

Kikki Hardy

Writing practice

7 Write.

TeenLink

Dear TeenLink,

This is my favourite photo!

We're on holiday in .....

.....

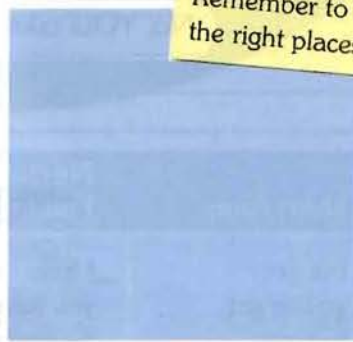
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Find a photograph of you and your friends and / or family and write about it. Use exercise 6 as an example. Remember to use 's or of in the right places!

Oral practice

Now you can do oral activity 7 (Teacher's Resource File).



# 'Have got', possessive adjectives and pronouns

## 'Have got'

1  
Oops!  
I'm sorry!  
It's OK.

2  
I've got your pencil case.  
Have you got my history book?  
Yes, I have. Here you are!

3  
Nick **has got** a book with love stories!

4  
Nick, this is your book!  
Take it!  
It isn't my book!  
You take it!

5  
Your friend **has got** my book!  
Oh, no!

No, YOU take it!

### Affirmative

#### Full form

I have got  
you have got  
he has got  
she has got  
it has got  
we have got  
you have got  
they have got

#### Short form

I've got  
you've got  
he's got  
she's got  
it's got  
we've got  
you've got  
they've got

### Negative

#### Full form

I have not got  
you have not got  
he has not got  
she has not got  
it has not got  
we have not got  
you have not got  
they have not got

#### Short form

I haven't got  
you haven't got  
he hasn't got  
she hasn't got  
it hasn't got  
we haven't got  
you haven't got  
they haven't got

### Question

Have I got?  
Have you got?  
Has he got?  
Has she got?  
Has it got?  
Have we got?  
Have you got?  
Have they got?



**A**

**Form**

- ▶ The verb **have got** has two forms: **have got** (with **I, you, we,** and **they**) and **has got** (with **he, she** and **it**). The short forms are **'ve got**, and **'s got**.

**We have got a house in Richmond Street.      He has got two sisters.**  
**We've got a house in Richmond Street.      He's got two sisters.**

- ▶ To make the negative, we put **not** between **have / has** and **got** to make **have not got** or **has not got**. The short forms are **haven't got** and **hasn't got**.

**I have not got a computer.      I haven't got a computer.**  
**She has not got a pet.      She hasn't got a pet.**

- ▶ To make a question, we put **Have / Has** at the beginning of the sentence, then the subject (personal pronoun, noun or proper name), and then **got**.

**Have you got my keys?    Has he got any brothers or sisters?**

In short answers we do not repeat **got**.

**Have you got a sister?    Yes, I have.    ~~Yes, I have got.~~ X**

**B**

**Use**

We use **have / has got**:

- ▶ to talk about something that belongs to someone.

**She's got a new camera.**

- ▶ to describe a person, animal or thing.

**He's got brown hair.    It's got a long tail.    It's got a blue door.**

- ▶ to talk about health and other problems.

**They've all got a cold.    She's got a toothache.    I've got an exam tomorrow.**

**Grammar practice**

**1** Write the short form.

- 1 My best friend has got two brothers.    *My best friend's got two brothers.*
- 2 Peter has got a sister.    .....
- 3 I have not got your pen.    .....
- 4 We have not got a big house.    .....
- 5 My cat has got green eyes.    .....
- 6 You have got a very nice bike.    .....
- 7 Mr Bower's house has not got a garden.    .....

**2** Complete with *have got* or *has got*.

- 1 I *have got* ..... a new computer.
- 2 Mr and Mrs Smith ..... three children.
- 3 That house ..... a big swimming pool.
- 4 You and your sister ..... beautiful eyes.
- 5 My cousin ..... a pet parrot.
- 6 My uncle and aunt ..... a house in the country.

3 Write.

- 1 Stanley has got long hair.
- 2 Cosmo and Suzie have got two legs.
- 3 An elephant has got small ears.
- 4 Cosmo has got a big nose.
- 5 You've got four legs.
- 6 A giraffe has got a short neck.
- 7 Kikki and Leslie have got short hair.

No, he hasn't. He's got short hair.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Look, ask and answer.



- 1 Kikki / hat
- 2 Peter / black shoes
- 3 Stanley / camera
- 4 Leslie / present
- 5 Cosmo / flower
- 6 the girls / beautiful dresses
- 7 Kikki / bag
- 8 Stanley / jacket
- 9 Cosmo and Suzie / bows
- 10 Stanley / tie

Has Kikki got a hat? Yes, she has.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5 Write the full verb form.

- 1 She's my best friend.
- 2 She's got blue eyes.
- 3 It's got four legs.
- 4 It's pretty.
- 5 Dave's tall and handsome.
- 6 Dave's got four cousins.
- 7 Maria's got long hair.
- 8 Maria's twelve years old.
- 9 Peter's Kikki's brother.
- 10 Peter's got a new computer.

She is my best friend.

She has got blue eyes.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

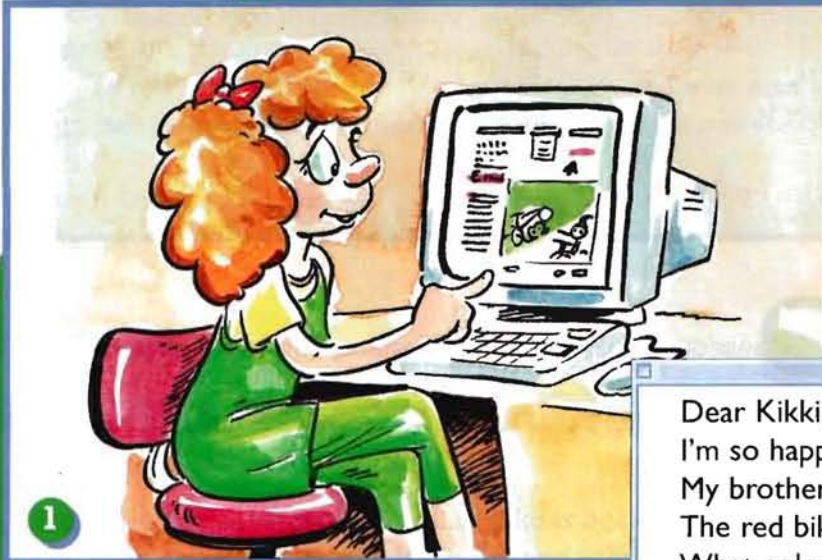
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# Possessive adjectives and pronouns



Dear Kikki,  
 I'm so happy!  
 My brother and I have got new bikes!  
 The red bike is **mine**. The blue bike is **his**.  
 What colour is **yours**?  
 There is only one problem.  
 He can't ride very well!  
 Here's a photo!  
 Love,  
 Izumi



## Subject pronouns

I  
 you  
 he  
 she  
 it  
 we  
 you  
 they

## Possessive adjectives

my  
 your  
 his  
 her  
 its  
 our  
 your  
 their

## Possessive pronouns

mine  
 yours  
 his  
 hers  
 —  
 ours  
 yours  
 theirs

### Possessive adjectives and pronouns

- ▶ We use possessive adjectives and pronouns to show who things belong to.
- ▶ We always put a noun after possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*).  
**This is my brother. His name is Bob.**
- ▶ Possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*) stand instead of both possessive adjectives and their nouns.  
**my dog – mine   her bag – hers   our house – ours**  
So there is no noun after a possessive pronoun. Possessive pronouns usually come at the end of sentences.  
**That ice cream is mine! It isn't yours!**

## Grammar practice

### 6 Complete.

- 1 This is my brother. *His* ..... name is Brian.
- 2 We're twins. .... eyes are the same.
- 3 That's Stanley's best friend. .... name is Peter.
- 4 I can't do ..... homework now. I'm tired.
- 5 Look at that house! ..... windows are broken!
- 6 Hello. I'm Alex. What's ..... name?
- 7 These are my cats. .... names are Cosmo and Suzie.
- 8 We're from France. .... house is in Paris.
- 9 The children are in the living room with ..... friends.
- 10 Peter's got a sister. .... name's Kikki.

### 7 Write.

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 These are my keys.      | These keys <i>are mine.</i> ..... |
| 2 This is our room.       | This room .....                   |
| 3 That isn't your bike.   | That bike .....                   |
| 4 Those are their books.  | Those books .....                 |
| 5 That's our house.       | That house .....                  |
| 6 This isn't your pencil. | This pencil .....                 |
| 7 That isn't his car.     | That car .....                    |
| 8 That's my T-shirt.      | That T-shirt .....                |

### 8 Write.

- 1 my father / a car / blue
- 2 Kikki / a dress / green
- 3 I / a bag / yellow
- 4 Leslie / a camera / black
- 5 you / a pen / red
- 6 they / a car / brown
- 7 we / T-shirts / white

*My father has got a car. His car is blue. The blue car is his.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

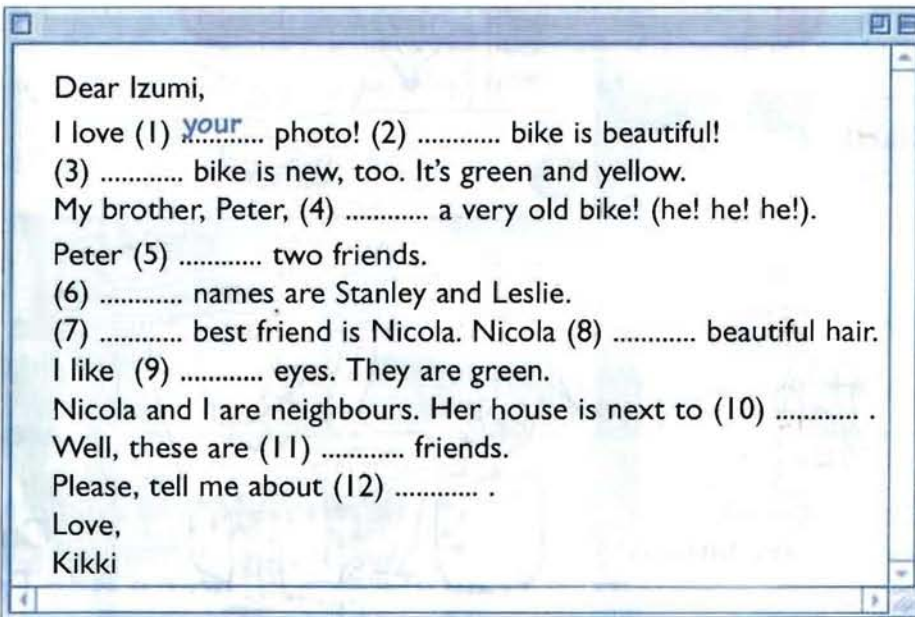
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9 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 **My** / Mine school is near the park.
- 2 Your / Yours new T-shirt is beautiful!
- 3 Hey! That ice-cream isn't for you! It's my / mine!
- 4 Have you got our / ours tickets?
- 5 Charles and Thomas are very rich. That big house is their / theirs.
- 6 That's Mike's mother. Her / Hers name is Kate.
- 7 That blue car over there is our / ours.
- 8 Theirs / Their parents are doctors.
- 9 This is Jane and that is her / hers brother.
- 10 That pen isn't your / yours. It's Tim's.

10 Complete with *have got*, *possessive adjectives* or *possessive pronouns*.



**Writing practice**

11 Write. Look at exercise 10 and write a letter to Kikki. Write about your friends and family. Look at these questions for help.

- How many friends have you got?
- What are their names?
- What are their favourite sports?
- Have they got a bike / a pet?

Dear Kikki, I've got ..... friends.

..... names are .....

.....

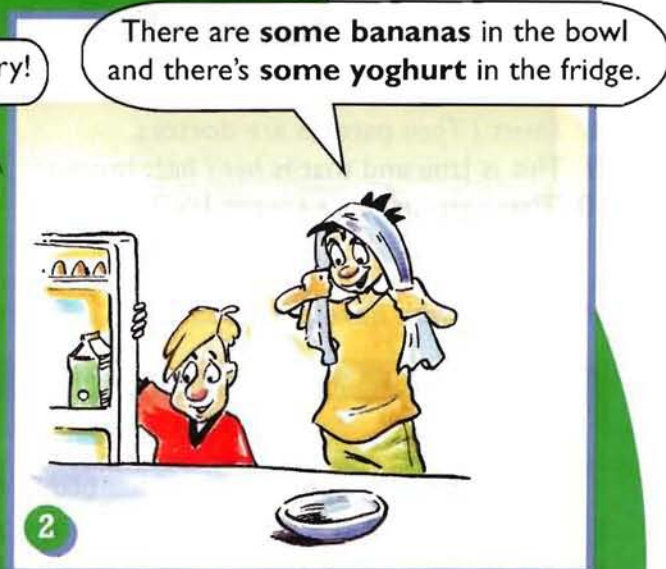
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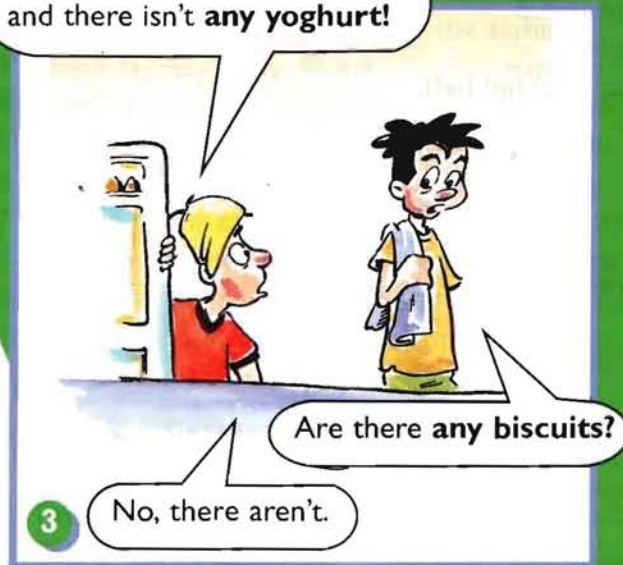
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**Oral practice** Now you can do **oral activity 8** (Teacher's Resource File).

# 'Some', 'any', countable, uncountable nouns



There aren't **any bananas** and there isn't **any yoghurt**!



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Countable nouns	There are <b>some</b> toys in that box.	There aren't <b>any</b> toys in that box.	Are there <b>any</b> toys in that box?
Uncountable nouns	There's <b>some</b> milk in the fridge.	There isn't <b>any</b> milk in the fridge.	Is there <b>any</b> milk in the fridge?



**A** **Countable and uncountable nouns**

- ▶ Countable nouns are those we can count (*one pencil, two pencils, three pencils*)  
pencil – pencils glass – glasses child – children
- ▶ Uncountable nouns are those that we cannot count (*one milk, two milks X*) and which have no plural form, like *cheese, oil, water* and *air*.  
We often use measured amounts with uncountable nouns, such as *a kilo* of sugar or *a piece* of cheese.  
milk – two glasses of milk sugar – three kilos of sugar

**B** **Some**

- ▶ In positive statements we use *some* with countable plural nouns AND with uncountable nouns, which only have a singular form.  
**There are some clouds in the sky.** (countable plural)  
**There's some milk in the jug.** (uncountable)

- ▶ In positive statements with a singular countable noun, we use the article *a / an*.  
**There is an apple in the bowl.**

**Any**

- ▶ We use *any* in questions and (*not*) *any* in negative statements. We use *any* with both countable plural and uncountable nouns.

**Have you got any sweets?**      **We haven't got any sweets.** (countable)

**Have we got any milk?**      **We haven't got any milk.** (uncountable)

- ▶ In questions and negative statements with a singular countable noun, we use the article *a / an*.

**Has she got a bike?**      **They haven't got an old house.**

**Grammar practice**

Put the nouns in the right column.

children      bird      egg      table      meat      men  
 coffee      cheese      bread      milk      tea      sandwiches  
 knife      feet      watch      cherries      poster      apples

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
Singular	Plural	
1	1 <i>children</i>	1 <i>coffee</i>
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6

## 2 Complete with a, an or some.

- 1 There's a..... letter for you on your desk.
- 2 *Be careful! There's* ..... *mouse under the sofa!*
- 3 There's ..... milk for Suzie in that bowl.
- 4 I've got ..... idea! Let's go to the cinema tonight!
- 5 Mary has got ..... baby brother.
- 6 Well done! This is ..... excellent story.
- 7 There's ..... orange juice for the children in the fridge.
- 8 This is ..... old photograph of Peter and Kikki's parents.
- 9 There's ..... soup for you on the table. It's delicious!
- 10 We've got ..... cheese. Let's make ..... pizza!

### Tip

We only use the article **a / an** if the noun is countable and singular.  
**There's a cat on the roof.**

## 3 Complete with some or any.

- 1 I've got some..... beautiful postcards from London.
- 2 There aren't ..... bananas for Stanley.
- 3 Have we got ..... orange juice?
- 4 There are ..... books on that desk. Are they yours?
- 5 This soup is awful! There isn't ..... salt in it!
- 6 There are ..... beautiful toy cars in Stanley's room.
- 7 Have you got ..... brothers or sisters?
- 8 Well done! There aren't ..... mistakes in your test!
- 9 There's ..... milk in the fridge. It's for Suzie.
- 10 Is there ..... ice cream for me?

### Tip

We use **any** only in negative statements and questions.  
**Is there any tea for me?**  
**There isn't any tea for me.**

## 4 Form the negative and the question.

- 1 There is some orange juice in the fridge.  
Is there any orange juice in the fridge? There isn't any orange juice in the fridge.
- 2 They have got some friends in Paris.  
.....
- 3 There are some mistakes in his test.  
.....
- 4 He's got some cousins in Athens.  
.....
- 5 There's some cat food for Cosmo.  
.....
- 6 We've got some fresh milk.  
.....
- 7 She's got some money for the tickets.  
.....



5 Complete the questions and answer them.

- 1 Is there any orange juice in the fridge? (apple juice)  
There isn't any orange juice but there is some apple juice.
- 2 Are there ..... hamburgers for me? (cheeseburgers)  
.....
- 3 Are there ..... shoe shops in this street? (toy shops)  
.....
- 4 ..... there ..... cola in that bottle? (lemonade)  
.....
- 5 ..... there ..... wolves in that forest? (bears)  
.....
- 6 ..... there ..... zoos in your town? (museums)  
.....
- 7 ..... there ..... milk in that cup? (tea)  
.....
- 8 ..... there ..... bananas in the fridge? (strawberries)  
.....

C

Derivatives

- ▶ We use the derivatives of **some** (*someone / somebody, something, somewhere*) in positive statements.  
**There's someone here to see you. I've got something for you.**
- ▶ We use the derivatives of **any** (*anyone / anybody, anything, anywhere*) in questions and negative statements.  
**Is there anything in that box? There isn't anything in that box. It's empty.**
- ▶ In negative statements we can use **no** instead of **not any**.  
**There aren't any children in the park. There are no children in the park.**  
When we use **no** with a noun, then the verb is positive, not negative. There should not be two negatives in the same sentence in English.  
**There are no apples in that bowl. ~~There aren't no apples in that bowl.~~ X**
- ▶ In the same way, we can use the derivatives of **no** (*no one / nobody, nothing, nowhere*) to replace the derivatives of **any** but with a positive verb.  
**There isn't anyone in this room. There's no one in this room.**

6 Rewrite the sentences using **no**.

- 1 We haven't got any money for the tickets. We've got no money for the tickets.
- 2 I can't see any clouds in the sky. ....
- 3 He's hasn't got any pets. ....
- 4 There aren't any cinemas in my town. ....
- 5 I haven't got any homework for tomorrow. ....
- 6 There isn't any salt in my soup. ....
- 7 We haven't got any CDs for the party. ....
- 8 There aren't any letters for you today. ....


## 7 Choose and write.

- 1 I'm hungry! Let's cook something .....! (something / anything)
- 2 Can you see ..... at the bus stop? (someone / anyone)
- 3 Have you got ..... in that bag? (something / anything)
- 4 I can hear ..... in the kitchen! (someone / anyone)
- 5 She's got ..... in her hand. (something / anything)
- 6 I cannot see ..... behind the tree. (someone / anyone)
- 7 We haven't got any money! We cannot buy ..... (something / anything)
- 8 I've got ..... for you! It's a present for your birthday! (something / anything)


## 8 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I've got something / anything for you. Open that box.
- 2 There's someone / anyone at the door.
- 3 Is there anything / anyone for me in that bag?
- 4 There isn't something / anything in this box! It's empty!
- 5 I can't see! There's something / anything in my eye!
- 6 I'm very hungry. Let's go somewhere / anywhere and have lunch together.
- 7 Listen! Someone / Anyone is in the house!
- 8 I can't go somewhere / anywhere tonight. I've got a lot of homework.


## 9 Look and write.




1 you / have got / money ?




2 there / monkeys ?




3 I / have got / sandwiches for you ✓



4 we / have got / comics X



5 there / photos / in this album X



6 there / orange juice X



10 Complete with *some* or *any*.

Stanley: I'm so hungry and there is nothing in the fridge!  
 There aren't (1) *any*..... bananas and there isn't (2) ..... yoghurt.  
 They're on Kikki's face!

Peter: Well, we can cook something! Let's make pancakes!

Stanley: OK. We need (3) ..... flour, (4) ..... milk,  
 (5) ..... sugar and eggs. Have we got (6) ..... eggs?

Peter: Yes. There are (7) ..... eggs in the fridge.

Stanley: Now, have we got (8) ..... flour?

Peter: Yes. There's (9) ..... flour in that cupboard.

Stanley: Great! Have we got (10) ..... milk?

Peter: There's (11) ..... milk in that bottle.

Stanley: Are we ready?  
 Can we make the pancakes? I'M HUNGRY!

Peter: No, we can't. We haven't got (12) ..... eggs.

Stanley: Eggs? We've got two eggs. They're on the table!

Peter: No, they aren't. They're on the floor!

Writing practice

11 Write.

Look at this picture for one minute. Then cover it and write sentences with *some* or *any*.



1 bananas  
 There are *some* bananas.

2 milk

3 biscuits

4 orange juice

5 cats

6 mice

7 apples

8 popcorn

9 dogs

10 cherries

Oral practice

Now you can do oral activity 9 (Teacher's Resource File).

# 'How much', 'how many', quantifiers



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
<b>Countable nouns</b>	a lot of / lots of He's got a lot of friends.	many He hasn't got many friends.	how many How many friends has he got?
<b>Uncountable nouns</b>	a lot of We've got a lot of sugar.	much We haven't got much sugar.	how much How much sugar have we got?



**A**

**A lot of, lots of**

- ▶ We use **a lot of** or **lots of** with a positive verb to talk about large numbers or amounts.  
**I bought lots of bread this morning. He's got a lot of friends.**
- ▶ We use **a lot of** or **lots of** with both countable and uncountable nouns.  
**There are a lot of new students in my class.** (countable)  
**There are lots of new students in my class.**  
**There's a lot of sugar in that cake.** (uncountable)  
**There's lots of sugar in that cake.**

**B**

**Many, a few**

- ▶ With countable nouns we use **many** with the negative to show there are not many.  
**I haven't got many friends at school.**
- ▶ When there are some, we use **a few** with a positive verb and the noun in the plural.  
**I've got a few friends in England.**  
We use **a few** with positive meaning to show that there are some.  
**There are a few cinemas in my town.** (There are some cinemas, but not many.)

**C**

**Much, a little**

- ▶ With uncountable nouns, we use **much** with the negative to show there is not a large amount.  
**There isn't much water in that glass.**
- ▶ When there is a small amount, we use **a little** with a positive verb and the noun in the singular.  
**There's a little orange juice in the fridge. It's for you.**
- ▶ We use **a little** with positive meaning to show that there is a small amount, usually enough for our present purposes.  
**We've got a little flour and a little milk. Let's make pancakes!**

**D**

**How many, how much**

- ▶ We use **how many** with countable nouns to make questions. The answer is usually a number.  
**How many children are there in your class? Twenty-five.**
- ▶ We use **how much** with uncountable nouns to make questions.  
We use phrases like **a box of, a bottle of, a carton of, a packet of, a piece of, a tin of,** etc., to talk about specific amounts of uncountable nouns. The answer to a question beginning how much is often a number of boxes, bottles, etc.  
**How much milk have we got? One carton.**
- ▶ We often use **much** or **many** in short negative answers and **a lot** or **lots** in short positive answers.  

<b>Have you got any computer games?</b>	No, not many.
<b>Is there any sugar in that bowl?</b>	No, not much.
<b>How much milk can you drink?</b>	A lot! I really like milk.

## Grammar practice

1 Put the words in the right column.

lemonade  
strawberries  
tea

sugar  
eggs  
friends

water  
butter  
oranges

biscuits  
milk  
posters

how much	how many
lemonade	

2 Complete with *how much* or *how many*.

- 1 *How many*..... computer games have you got?
- 2 ..... water can you put in that bottle?
- 3 ..... cats has Peter got?
- 4 ..... bread have we got?
- 5 ..... birds can you see in that picture?
- 6 ..... milk is there in Cosmo's bowl?
- 7 ..... homework have you got?
- 8 ..... cousins has Leslie got?
- 9 ..... pancakes can you eat?
- 10 ..... orange juice can Peter drink?

### Tip

*How many* is only followed by a plural countable noun.

**How many sandwiches can Peter eat?**

3 Complete.

- 1 *How many*..... posters *have you got?*  
I've got two posters.
- 2 How ..... milk .....?  
There's a lot of milk in that bottle.
- 3 How ..... rooms .....?  
There are twenty rooms in this hotel.
- 4 How ..... brothers .....?  
She's got three brothers.
- 5 How ..... tigers .....?  
I can see five tigers in this picture.
- 6 How ..... tickets .....?  
We've got two tickets for the theatre.
- 7 How ..... girls .....?  
There are twelve girls in my class.
- 8 How ..... money .....?  
I've only got two pounds.

### Tip

The verb following *how much* or *how many* must be in the question form.

**How much milk have we got?**

~~How much milk we have got? X~~



4 Complete with a few or a little.

- 1 Have you got any CDs for the party? Just a few.....
- 2 Is there any lemonade in the fridge? Just .....
- 3 Are there any fishburgers for Cosmo? Just .....
- 4 Is there any milk for Suzie? Just .....
- 5 Have we got any eggs for the cake? Just .....
- 6 Are there any letters for me? Just .....
- 7 Is there any sugar in the tea? Just .....
- 8 Have we got any bread? Just .....

**Tip**

We answer using **a little** when the question is about an uncountable, singular noun.  
**Have we got any orange juice?**  
**Just a little.**

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 There are a few / a little toy shops in my town.
- 2 There is only a little / many apple juice in that glass.
- 3 There are a lot of / a little toy cars in Stanley's room.
- 4 We've got a few / a little oranges but we haven't got any apples.
- 5 How much / many books are there in the library?
- 6 There is a few / a little chocolate milk in that cup. Is it yours?
- 7 She hasn't got a few / many of friends.
- 8 There are only a lot / a few people at the sports centre today.
- 9 I've got a little / a few money for Tina's birthday present.
- 10 There are a few / a little clouds in the sky.

6 Complete with not much or not many.

- 1 Is there any pepper in that omelette? No, not much.....
- 2 Has she got any friends in France? No, .....
- 3 Is there any cocoa for me? No, .....
- 4 Are there any biscuits in that packet? No, .....
- 5 Is there any lemonade in the fridge? No, .....
- 6 Are there many cinemas in your town? No, .....
- 7 Have we got any jam? No, .....
- 8 has he got any penfriends? No, .....

7 Match and write.

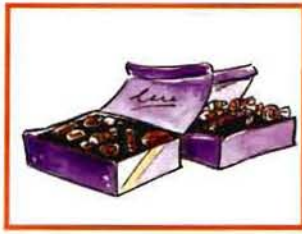
1	There aren't	brothers has Jack got?
2	How much	any ice-cream for me?
3	How many	milk have we got?
4	Is there	many tigers in the zoo.
5	Are there	much money have we got?
6	How	any sugar in my tea.
7	There isn't	any cinemas in your town?

- 1 There aren't many tigers in the zoo......
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....

## 8 Look and write.



1 sweets  
a box of sweets .....



two boxes of sweets .....



2 orange juice .....



.....



3 milk  
.....



.....



4 biscuits .....



.....

## 9 Complete.

- |                          |                                |              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 milk                   | How much milk .....            | have we got? |
| 2 carton of milk         | How many cartons of milk ..... | have we got? |
| 3 bottle of orange juice | .....                          | have we got? |
| 4 orange juice           | .....                          | have we got? |
| 5 packet of biscuits     | .....                          | have we got? |
| 6 sugar                  | .....                          | have we got? |
| 7 bread                  | .....                          | have we got? |
| 8 loaf of bread          | .....                          | have we got? |
| 9 bar of chocolate       | .....                          | have we got? |
| 10 lemonade              | .....                          | have we got? |

## 10 Form questions with *how much* or *how many*.

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 posters / you / have got                  | How many posters have you got? ..... |
| 2 cola / be / there / in that bottle        | .....                                |
| 3 rooms / be / there / in this hotel        | .....                                |
| 4 homework / you / have got                 | .....                                |
| 5 boys / be / there / in your class         | .....                                |
| 6 tickets / we / have got                   | .....                                |
| 7 orange juice / be / there / in the fridge | .....                                |
| 8 books / be / there / in your bag          | .....                                |
| 9 salt / be / there / in this soup          | .....                                |
| 10 time / we / have got                     | .....                                |



11 Look, read and complete.



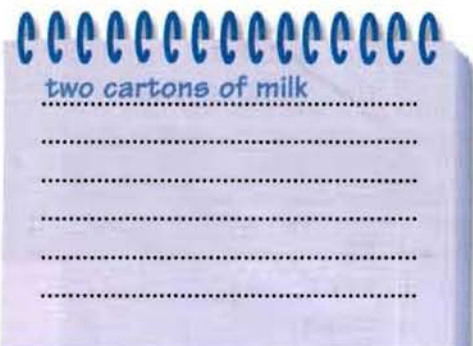
I am hungry! What is there in the fridge?  
 There (1) are three eggs (egg) and  
 there (2) ..... (milk).  
 There (3) ..... (orange juice)  
 and there (4) ..... (apple).  
 There (5) ..... (chocolate)  
 and there (6) ..... (lemonade).  
 But there is no cat food!

12 Complete with one word.

Mum: (on the telephone) Can you write the shopping list, darling?  
 Stanley: Yes, Mum. I'm in the kitchen.  
 Mum: How (1) much milk have we got?  
 Stanley: Not (2) .....!  
 We've got one (3) ..... . Is that OK?  
 Mum: No, we need three. There's Cosmo and Suzie, too.  
 How (4) ..... apples are there?  
 Stanley: There's a (5) ..... of apples in the bowl.  
 Mum: O.K. then. Now, are there any bananas?  
 Stanley: We haven't got (6) ....., just two!  
 Mum: Get two (7) ..... of bananas, then.  
 Oh, and don't forget: four (8) ..... of cat food for  
 Cosmo and Suzie, two (9) ..... of bread  
 and some orange juice.  
 Stanley: How (10) .....?  
 Mum: Two (11) ..... of orange juice are enough.  
 I think that's all. Thank you darling. Bye!  
 Stanley: Bye! And one (12) ..... of crisps for Stanley!  
 Now we're ready!

**Writing practice**

13 Write. Write your family's list for the supermarket.



**Oral practice**

Now you can do oral activity 10 (Teacher's Resource File).

## Comparison of adjectives



Regular adjectives		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster than	the fastest
hot	hotter than	the hottest
large	larger than	the largest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most



**A** **Comparative**

- ▶ We use the comparative form to compare **TWO** people, things or animals.
- ▶ When the adjective has one or two syllables, we make the comparative by adding **-er** to the end of the adjective. We put **than** after the adjective.  
**Kikki is younger than Peter. A car is faster than a bike.**
- ▶ When the adjective has more than two syllables, we put the word **more** before the adjective and **than** after it. The adjective does not change form.  
**A tiger is more dangerous than a cat. Kate is more artistic than Sue.**

**B** **Superlative**

- ▶ We use the superlative form to compare **MORE THAN TWO** people, things or animals or to describe someone or something that stands out.
- ▶ When the adjective has one or two syllables, we make the superlative by adding **-est** to the end of the adjective. We put **the** before the adjective. We often follow the superlative adjective (with or without its noun) with **in** or **of**.  
**Stephen is the tallest boy in our class. But Heidi is the tallest of all.**
- ▶ When the adjective has more than two syllables, we put **the** article the and the word **most** before the adjective, which does not change form.  
**This is the most expensive computer in the shop.**

**C** **Spelling**

- ▶ With adjectives that end in a vowel and a single consonant, we double the consonant before adding **-er** or **-est**.  
**big – bigger – biggest fat – fatter – fattest**
- ▶ With adjectives that end in **-e**, we only add **-r** or **-st**.  
**large – larger – largest nice – nicer – nicest**
- ▶ With adjectives that end in a consonant and **-y**, the **y** goes and we add **-ier** or **-iest**.  
**heavy – heavier – heaviest easy – easier – easiest**

**Grammar practice**

Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1 strong	<i>stronger</i>	<i>strongest</i>	7 large		
2 fast			8 ugly		
3 big			9 expensive		
4 good			10 funny		
5 difficult			11 beautiful		
6 thin			12 nice		

## 2 Complete with the comparative.

- 1 I'm shorter than my brother. (short)
- 2 This jacket is cheaper than that jacket. (cheap)
- 3 Dogs are friendlier than lions. (friendly)
- 4 Windsurfing is more exciting than golf. (exciting)
- 5 Cosmo is older than Suzie. (old)
- 6 This car is more expensive than that car. (expensive)
- 7 Stanley's articles are better than Dave's articles. (good)
- 8 Your house is bigger than ours. (big)
- 9 English is easier than German. (easy)
- 10 The blue dress is nicer than the red one. (nice)

### Tip

In the comparative we must put **than** after the adjective.

**Helen is shorter than Maria.**

~~Helen is shorter Maria.~~ X

## 3 Complete with the superlative.

### More Animal Facts

#### MORE ANIMAL FACTS

- 1 The blue whale is the largest animal in the world. (large)
- 2 The smallest cat in the world is only 7cm tall. (short)
- 3 The oldest pony in the world is 53 years old. His name's Teddy. (old)
- 4 The sea horse is the slowest fish. (slow)
- 5 The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world. (fast)
- 6 The biggest spider in the world can eat birds! (big)
- 7 The most poisonous animal in the world is a frog from Colombia. (poisonous)
- 8 The shortest bird in the world is only 5,5 cm long. (small)

## 4 Look at the table and write.

	Age	Height	Weight
Peter	12	1,66	60 kilos
Kikki	9	1,52	39
Stanley	12	1,70	58
Leslie	11	1,68	50
Aunt Agatha	62	1,65	72

- 1 Leslie / Stanley (short) Leslie is shorter than Stanley.
- 2 Aunt Agatha / Leslie (old) .....
- 3 Stanley / Peter (tall) .....
- 4 Kikki / Aunt Agatha (thin) .....
- 5 Peter / Kikki (heavy) .....
- 6 Leslie / Peter (young) .....
- 7 (short) Kikki is the shortest.
- 8 (old) .....
- 9 (tall) .....
- 10 (thin) .....
- 11 (heavy) .....
- 12 (young) .....

### Tip

We make the superlative using **the** before the adjective and **-est** as a suffix.

**He's the cleverest student in the class.**

~~He's cleverest student in the class.~~ X



5 Read and complete.

TeenLink

Pet lovers

Hi!  
 I'm Sarah.  
 I've got a goldfish. Its name's Goldie.  
 It's (1) the quietest (quiet) pet in the world!  
 It's (2) ..... (small) a cat or a dog.  
 A goldfish is (3) ..... (clean) a cat, so  
 I can keep it in my room!  
 I love Goldie!  
 Sarah Jones



Hi!  
 I'm Lucy.  
 I've got two pets! A parrot and a dog!  
 My parrot, Cookie, is (4) ..... (noisy) bird in the neighbourhood!  
 He's (5) ..... (clever) a canary but  
 he's (6) ..... (ugly), too!  
 My dog, Bruno, is (7) ..... (clever) dog in town.  
 He's (8) ..... (dirty) one in town, too!  
 Dogs are (9) ..... (good) cats.  
 Lucy Brown

Are you a cat lover or a dog lover?  
 Write to our magazine!  
 The (10) ..... (good) letter wins six cans of cat or dog food!

Writing practice

6 Write.

Look at exercise 5. Write your letter to **TeenLink** and say if you are a cat lover or a dog lover. Here are some adjectives that you can use:

Hi!  
 I'm.....!  
 I am a .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

- ◆ beautiful / ugly
- ◆ noisy / quiet
- ◆ dirty / clean
- ◆ small / big
- ◆ clever
- ◆ lazy
- ◆ good (friend)

Oral practice Now you can do oral activity 11 (Teacher's Resource File).

# Revision 7-11

## 1 Ask and answer.

- |                         |                           |                          |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 car / Mr. Smith       | <u>Whose car is</u> this? | <u>It's Mr. Smith's.</u> |
| 1 glasses / Chris       | ..... those?              | .....                    |
| 2 violin / Kikki        | ..... that?               | .....                    |
| 3 car / my parents      | ..... that?               | .....                    |
| 4 dog / Mike and Alexis | ..... this?               | .....                    |
| 5 bike / Aunt Agatha    | ..... this?               | .....                    |
| 6 book / Ross           | ..... that?               | .....                    |
| 7 house / Terry and Tom | ..... this?               | .....                    |

7

## 2 Form sentences with *have got*.

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 they / a house in London ✓   | <u>They've got a house in London.</u> |
| 1 she / beautiful eyes ✓       | .....                                 |
| 2 we / his phone number X      | .....                                 |
| 3 you / my pen ? X             | .....                                 |
| 4 Stanley / a brother X        | .....                                 |
| 5 your father / black hair ? X | .....                                 |
| 6 I / an idea ✓                | .....                                 |
| 7 he / a sister ?              | .....                                 |

7

## 3 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Ours / Our house is in Baker Street.
- 1 What's your / yours favourite subject?
- 2 Jack is my / mine best friend.
- 3 That big house over there is our / ours.
- 4 The blue bike is my / mine.
- 5 Tina's sister is twelve. Her / Hers name is Kate.
- 6 That red pen isn't your / yours. It's Tim's.
- 7 These are my cats. Their / Theirs names are Cosmo and Suzie.

7

## 4 Complete with *some, any, a or an*.

- 0 Have we got any sugar?
- 1 Is there ..... cola in the fridge?
- 2 They've got ..... expensive car.
- 3 Are there ..... book shops in this street?
- 4 There's ..... tea in that cup. It's for you.
- 5 I'm hungry. Are there ..... sandwiches for me?
- 6 There is ..... carton of milk in the fridge.
- 7 We've got ..... fantastic idea!
- 8 There's ..... letter for you on the table.

8



5 Complete.

- |   |          |                 |              |   |                                     |
|---|----------|-----------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 0 | How many | cousins         | have you got | ? | I've got eight cousins.             |
| 1 |          | brothers        |              | ? | She's got two brothers.             |
| 2 |          | chairs          |              | ? | There are five chairs in this room. |
| 3 |          | bread           |              | ? | We've got two loaves.               |
| 4 |          | boys            |              | ? | There are ten boys in my class.     |
| 5 |          | cola            |              | ? | There's only one bottle.            |
| 6 |          | cartons of milk |              | ? | We've got two cartons.              |
| 7 |          | cinemas         |              | ? | There are three cinemas in my town. |

7

6 Circle the correct answer.

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 0 | Is there any cola for me?<br>No, not <u>much</u> / many.        | 4 | How much lemonade can you drink?<br>A few / A lot!           |
| 1 | Are there any mistakes in your test?<br>No, not much / many.    | 5 | Have we got any eggs for the cake?<br>Just a little / a few. |
| 2 | Is there any milk for Suzie?<br>Just a few / a little.          | 6 | Have you got any friends in London?<br>No, not many / much.  |
| 3 | Are there any biscuits on that plate?<br>Just a few / a little. | 7 | Have we got any bread?<br>Just a little / a few.             |

7

7 Complete with the comparative or the superlative.

- The red T-shirt is nicer than the black one. (nice)
- This exercise is ..... that one. (difficult)
- The Pacific Ocean is ..... ocean in the world. (big)
- Their car is ..... ours. (expensive)
- Jim's ..... boy in the class. (tall)
- Your bag is ..... mine. (heavy)
- August is ..... month of the year. (hot)
- Charlie is ..... student in our class. (good)

7

Total

50





### Affirmative Full form

I am walking  
you are walking  
he is walking  
she is walking  
it is walking  
we are walking  
you are walking  
they are walking

### Short form

I'm walking  
you're walking  
he's walking  
she's walking  
it's walking  
we're walking  
you're walking  
they're walking

### Negative Full form

I am not walking  
you are not walking  
he is not walking  
she is not walking  
it is not walking  
we are not walking  
you are not walking  
they are not walking

### Short form

I'm not walking  
you aren't walking  
he isn't walking  
she isn't walking  
it isn't walking  
we aren't walking  
you aren't walking  
they aren't walking

### Question

Am I walking?  
Are you walking?  
Is he walking?  
Is she walking?  
Is it walking?  
Are we walking?  
Are you walking?  
Are they walking?



## A

**Form**

We make the present continuous with the present simple of the verb **to be** (**am, is, are**) and the root form of the main verb with the suffix **-ing**.

**I am studying or I'm studying. Kikki is painting or Kikki's painting.**

- ▶ To make the negative, we put **not** after the verb **to be** (**am / is / are**).

**He is not sleeping.**

There are two short forms:

**He's not sleeping. and He isn't sleeping.**

- ▶ In the question form, we put the verb **to be** (**am, is, are**) before the subject.

**Are you sleeping?**

**Is Peter washing the car?**

**What is Mrs Williams doing?**

**Why is that bell ringing?**

- ▶ We do not repeat the main verb in short answers.

**Are you talking to me?**

**Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.**

## B

**Spelling**

When we add the suffix **-ing**, the spelling of some verbs changes.

- ▶ With verbs ending in **-e**, the **e** goes and we add **-ing**.

**dance – dancing      come – coming**

- ▶ With one syllable verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant and add **-ing**.

**sit – sitting      run – running**

- ▶ With two-syllable verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant and with the stress on the second syllable, we double the consonant and add **-ing**.

**begin – beginning** (stress on the SECOND syllable)

**open – opening** (stress on the FIRST syllable)

- ▶ With verbs that end in **-l**, we double the **l** and add **-ing**.

**travel – travelling      label – labelling**

## C

**Use**

We use the present continuous:

- ▶ to describe an action that is happening now, at the moment when we are speaking.

**Dad is watching TV at the moment.**

- ▶ for something that is happening on a temporary basis, for a short time and not as usual.

**Maria is studying very hard these days. She has exams next week.**

- ▶ with time expressions such as **now, at the moment, today, these days**.

**Jill is packing her suitcase at the moment. It's raining today.**

**Grammar practice**

1 Write.

- |         |                              |          |           |
|---------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 stand | we <u>are standing</u> ..... | 4 swim   | she ..... |
| 2 write | he .....                     | 5 watch  | I .....   |
| 3 sit   | they .....                   | 6 listen | you ..... |



## 2 Complete with the present continuous.

- 1 Be quiet! The baby *is sleeping*. (sleep)
- 2 I ..... a cake for John's birthday. (make)
- 3 Ouch! You ..... on my foot! (stand)
- 4 Leslie ..... a report for TeenLink! (write)
- 5 Stop shouting! I ..... my homework! (do)
- 6 Dad ..... in his armchair. (sit)
- 7 Hurry up! We ..... for you! (wait)
- 8 They ..... in the pool. (swim)
- 9 What a noise! Kikki ..... the violin again! (play)
- 10 They are in the garage. They ..... the car. (wash)

### Tip

When we use the present continuous, we must remember to use the verb **to be** (**am, is, are**) as well as the main verb with the suffix **-ing**.  
**The baby is sleeping.**  
~~The baby sleeping. X~~

## 3 Look at the picture and correct the sentences.



- 1 Kikki is talking to Susan.
- 2 Mrs Green is opening the door.
- 3 Nick and Jim are carrying a bag.
- 4 Susan is standing on a desk.
- 5 Ian is drinking milk.
- 6 Becky is washing her hair.
- 7 Simon and Paul are painting.
- 8 Anna is sleeping.

*Kikki isn't talking to Susan. She's talking to Alice.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 4 Look at exercise 3. Ask and answer.

- 1 Becky / wash her brushes
- 2 Kikki / sing
- 3 Nick and Jim / carry a box
- 4 Susan / stand on a table
- 5 Mrs Green / open the window
- 6 Simon and Paul / eat
- 7 Ian / paint a picture
- 8 Simon and Paul / drink water

*Is Becky washing her brushes? Yes, she is.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**5 Form questions.**

- 1 what / you / read
- 2 where / we / go
- 3 what / she / do
- 4 why / he / look at me
- 5 what / you / eat
- 6 why / he / shout
- 7 where / this bus / go
- 8 why / they / run

What are you reading?  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Tip**

After question words and phrases (such as **why, when,** etc), we use the question form. We put **am, is** or **are** BEFORE the subject (such as **he, my parents, the dog, Tony,** etc).

**6 Read and complete.**

Dear diary,  
 I'm at school and I (1) 'm having..... (have) a great time!  
 We (2) ..... (have) an Art lesson!  
 Nicola (3) ..... (stand) on a stool  
 and Jenny (4) ..... (sit) on a chair.  
 Alice (5) ..... (paint) their picture.  
 Nick and Jim (6) ..... (not paint)!  
 They (7) ..... (wash) their brushes!  
 Our teacher, Mr Bower, (8) ..... (help) Mark  
 with his painting.  
 I (9) ..... (not do) anything!  
 I (10) ..... (just look) at them! I'm an artist!  
 Bye for now  
 Kikki

**Writing practice**

Imagine you are in the schoolyard, during the break right now. Write down what you can see. Here are some verbs you can use. You can add more!

**7 Write.**

play run climb eat drink walk talk read buy listen sing

Dear diary,  
 I am at school and .....

We .....

My friend .....

**Oral practice** Now you can do **oral activity 12** (Teacher's Resource File).

## Present simple



Affirmative	Negative Full form	Short form	Question
I eat	I do not eat	I don't eat	Do I eat?
you eat	you do not eat	you don't eat	Do you eat?
he eats	he does not eat	he doesn't eat	Does he eat?
she eats	she does not eat	she doesn't eat	Does she eat?
it eats	it does not eat	it doesn't eat	Does it eat?
we eat	we do not eat	we don't eat	Do we eat?
you eat	you do not eat	you don't eat	Do you eat?
they eat	they do not eat	they don't eat	Do they eat?



## A

## Form

- ▶ We make the present simple with the subject (a personal pronoun, noun or proper name) and the main verb. In positive statements in the third person singular (**he, she** and **it**), we add the suffix **-s** to the main verb.  
**I play basketball every Saturday. He plays basketball every Saturday.**
- ▶ To make the negative, we use the auxiliary verb **do not (don't)** after the subject and before the main verb in the first and second person and the third person plural (**I, you, we** and **they**). For the third person singular (**he, she** and **it**), we use **does not (doesn't)**. In the negative, the main verb has **NO** suffix **-s**.  
**I don't speak Greek. He doesn't speak Greek.**
- ▶ In the question form, we put the auxiliary verb **Do** (for the first and second person and the third person plural – **I, you, we** and **they**), or **Does** (for the third person singular – **he, she** and **it**) before the subject.  
In the question form, the main verb has **NO** suffix **-s**.  
**Do you read comics? Does she live in London?**
- ▶ We do not repeat the main verb in short answers.  
**Do you like football? Yes, I do. or No, I don't.**  
**Does he like football? Yes, he does. or No, he doesn't.**

## B

## Spelling

- ▶ In the present simple third person singular positive (**he, she, it**), we add the suffix **-s**. The spelling of some verbs changes.
- ▶ With verbs ending in **-s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x** and **-o**, we add **-es**.  
**I watch – she watches I finish – David finishes I go – the car goes**
- ▶ With verbs ending in a consonant and **-y**, the **y** goes and we add **-ies**.  
**I cry – the baby cries I study – she studies**  
But with verbs ending in a vowel and **-y**, we just add **-s** as usual.  
**I enjoy – he enjoys I play – Melina plays**

## C

## Use

We use the present simple:

- ▶ to describe an action that often happens or is habitual.  
**I get up at 7.00 every day.**
  - ▶ to describe permanent situations.  
**My parents work in a bank.**
  - ▶ for general truths and natural laws.  
**The Earth goes round the sun.**
- with time expressions such as:
- every day, every week, every month
  - on Tuesdays, on Saturdays
  - in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night
  - once a week, twice a week, three times a month, four times a year.

## Grammar practice

1 Form the third person singular.

- |    |       |     |            |
|----|-------|-----|------------|
| 1  | play  | he  | plays..... |
| 2  | teach | she | .....      |
| 3  | wash  | he  | .....      |
| 4  | close | she | .....      |
| 5  | carry | he  | .....      |
| 6  | fly   | it  | .....      |
| 7  | watch | she | .....      |
| 8  | tidy  | he  | .....      |
| 9  | start | it  | .....      |
| 10 | go    | she | .....      |
| 11 | like  | she | .....      |
| 12 | cry   | he  | .....      |

## Tip

If the verb ends in *-y*, we check whether there is a vowel before the *y*, as in **play**, or a consonant, as in **study**. If there is a consonant, the *y* goes and we add the suffix *-ies*.

**I play – he plays**  
**BUT I study – he studies**

2 Look at exercise 1. Put the verbs in the right column.

-s	-es	-ies
plays		

3 Complete with the *present simple*.

- Mr Green is a teacher. He teaches History. (teach)
- Jim and Nick ..... football every day after school. (play)
- Leslie ..... her room every day. (tidy)
- Peter and his friends ..... to school by bus. (go)
- The bank opens at 9.30 and ..... at 4.30. (close)
- We ..... our car every week. (wash)
- Our lessons ..... at 9.00 and finish at 3.30. (start)
- My pen friend ..... in Japan. (live)
- Elephants ..... leaves and grass. (eat)
- Kikki and her brother ..... cartoons every Sunday morning. (watch)
- Dave's father ..... in a hospital. (work)
- Stanley ..... Kikki's music. (like)



4 Write. *H.W*

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 Fish swim in the sky.        | <i>Wrong! They don't swim in the sky. They swim</i> ..... in the sea. |
| 2 Kikki plays the piano        | ..... the violin.   |
| 3 Teachers work in banks.      | ..... in schools.   |
| 4 A baker sells meat.          | ..... bread.  |
| 5 Pandas eat fish.             | ..... leaves and bamboo.  |
| 6 Leopards live in Antarctica. | ..... in Africa.  |
| 7 Stanley writes books.        | ..... articles for Teenlink.  |

**Tip**

In the negative, the third person singular of the main verb does not have the suffix -s.

He does not like fish. ~~He does not likes fish.~~ X

5 Read and complete. ✓



Stanley: Cosmo (1) *gets up*..... (get up) very late in the morning and he (2) ..... (drink) his milk. Then, he takes a nap. At lunchtime, he (3) ..... (have) lunch and then he takes a nap! In the afternoon, he (4) ..... (play) with Suzie, he (5) ..... (watch) TV and then he takes a nap! In the evening, he (6) ..... (eat) his dinner and then...  
 Peter: ... and then he takes a nap!  
 Stanley: No, he doesn't. He (7) ..... (go out) with his friends! He (8) ..... (stay) out all night!

6 Read, ask and answer. ✓

	live in England	eat cat food	play basketball	go to school
Peter	✓	X	✓	✓
Kikki	✓	X	X	✓
Cosmo and Suzie	✓	✓	X	X
Aunt Agatha	✓	X	X	X
Stanley	✓	X	✓	✓

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Peter / go to school                | <i>Does Peter go to school? Yes, he does.</i> ..... |
| 2 Cosmo and Suzie / go to school      | .....   |
| 3 Stanley / live in England           | .....   |
| 4 Kikki / play basketball             | .....   |
| 5 Aunt Agatha / go to school          | .....   |
| 6 Cosmo and Suzie / eat cat food      | .....   |
| 7 Peter / eat cat food                | .....   |
| 8 Aunt Agatha / live in England       | .....   |
| 9 Peter and Stanley / play basketball | .....   |
| 10 Kikki / go to school               | .....   |

## 7 Form questions.

- |                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 you / walk to school                | <i>Do you walk to school?</i> |
| 2 your brother / like horror films    | .....                         |
| 3 we / need any eggs                  | .....                         |
| 4 it / rain a lot in your country     | .....                         |
| 5 Mike and Paul / live in this street | .....                         |
| 6 Mr Jones / teach Geography          | .....                         |
| 7 they / go to the same school        | .....                         |
| 8 your friends / like pizza           | .....                         |
| 9 she / work in a bookshop            | .....                         |
| 10 Alice and Kate / speak Italian     | .....                         |

## 8 Read and complete.

- How *do you go to school?* .....?  
I go to school by bus.
- When .....?  
She studies for school in the afternoon.
- How often .....?  
He goes to the cinema once a week.
- What time .....?  
He goes to bed at 9.00.
- How much .....?  
I drink one glass of milk every day.
- Where .....?  
They live in Baker street.
- What .....?  
She wants a new dress for her birthday.
- How many .....?  
We need five eggs.

### Tip

In questions with question words we use the question form of the verb. So we put the auxiliary verb **do** or **does** before the subject.

**How often do you go to the cinema?**

~~How often you go to the cinema?~~ X

## 9 Match.

1 How much milk do we need for the cake?	a Yes, he does.	1b
2 Do you live near here?	b A quarter of 2 litre.	2
3 What music does your brother like?	c In a bookshop.	3
4 What time do you go to bed?	d On Saturdays.	4
5 Does your father help you with your homework?	e No, she doesn't.	5
6 Where does your sister work?	f He likes rock music.	6
7 Do the children watch TV in the afternoon?	g Yes, I do.	7
8 Does she work in an office?	h Yes, they do.	8
9 What do you want for breakfast?	i At ten o'clock.	9
10 When do you play football?	j Milk and corn flakes.	10



10 Read and complete.

**Write**

**WHITE FOXES**  
by Leslie Banks

White foxes (1) live ..... (live) in forests.  
 They (2) ..... (not sleep) at night.  
 They (3) ..... (sleep) in the day and  
 they (4) ..... (hunt) at night.  
 The white fox is a very good mother.  
 It (5) ..... (like) games and  
 it (6) ..... (play) with its babies.  
 Mother foxes (7) ..... (not hunt).  
 They (8) ..... (stay) with their babies.  
 The white fox (9) ..... (eat) birds, eggs and squirrels.  
 White foxes (10) ..... (not like) fruit very much.

11 Read and complete.

Dear Izumi,  
 The school spring holidays are near! I love this time of the year!  
 My friend Nicola and I (1) get up ..... (get up) late  
 and we (2) ..... (play) all day! We (3) ..... (not do) any homework!  
 My Mum (4) ..... (not go) to work for a week.  
 She (5) ..... (take) a holiday, too and she (6) ..... (stay) at home  
 with us! She usually (7) ..... (find) interesting things for all of us to do!  
 We (8) ..... (visit) the zoo or the planetarium, we (9) ..... (go) to  
 the cinema or the theatre. We never (10) ..... (feel) tired!  
 (11) ..... (your school / close) for a few days in the spring, too?  
 How (12) ..... (you / spend) your holidays?  
 Lots of love,  
 Kikki

**Writing practice**

12 Write. How about you? What do you do in your spring holiday?  
 Look at exercise 11 and write a letter to Kikki. Here are some ideas:

- Things you do**
- spend time with friends
  - read magazines
  - listen to music
  - play in the park
  - go shopping
  - watch more TV

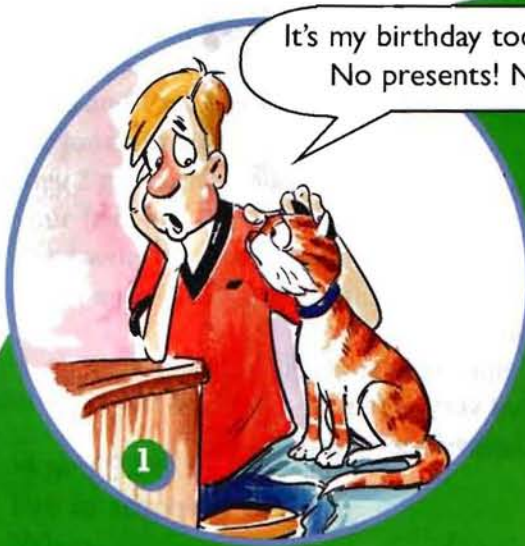
- Things you don't do**
- get up early
  - go to school
  - study
  - do homework
  - write tests
  - go to bed early

Dear Kikki,  
 I love spring holidays!  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

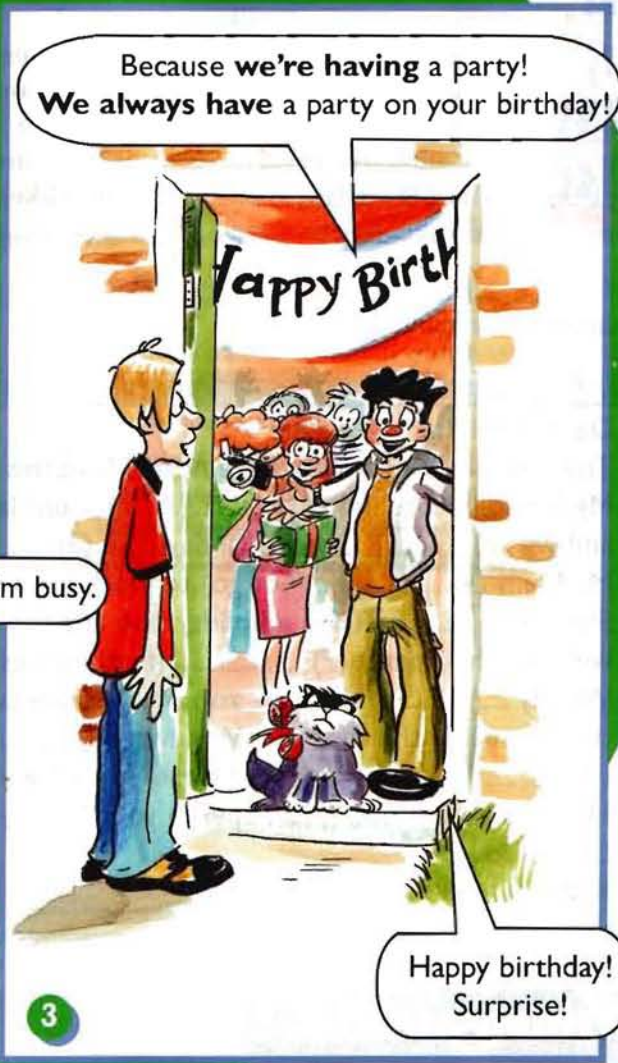
**Oral practice** Now you can do oral activity 13 (Teacher's Resource File).



## Present simple, present continuous



It's my birthday today, Suzie... No cards!  
No presents! Nobody **loves** me!



Because **we're having** a party!  
**We always have** a party on your birthday!

Happy birthday!  
Surprise!



I'm going to the park.

I can't come, I'm busy.

But it's Saturday! **We always go**  
to the park on Saturdays!

Not today!

Why?

### Present simple

He plays in the park **every afternoon**.  
He plays in the park **on Tuesdays**.  
He plays in the park **twice a week**.

### Present continuous

He's playing in the park **today**.  
He's playing in the park **now**.  
He's playing in the park **at the moment**.



**A Present simple**

We use the present simple:

- ▶ to describe an action that often happens or is habitual.  
**He plays basketball with his friends every day.**
  - ▶ to describe permanent situations.  
**They live in London.**
  - ▶ for general truths and natural laws.  
**Pilots fly planes. Dolphins eat fish.**
- with time expressions such as:
- ▶ **every day, every week, every month**
  - ▶ **on Tuesdays, on Saturdays**
  - ▶ **in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night**
  - ▶ **once a week, twice a week, three times a month, four times a year.**

**B Present continuous**

We use the present continuous:

- ▶ to describe an action that is happening now, at the moment when we are speaking.  
**She is reading a comic at the moment.**
- ▶ for something that is happening on a temporary basis, for a short time and not as usual.  
**Martin is working in Edinburgh this week.** (He usually works in Birmingham.)
- ▶ with time expressions such as **now, at the moment, today, these days.**  
**Cosmo is drinking his milk now.**  
**Don't bother him!**  
**Peter's having a shower at the moment.**  
**He can't come to the phone.**  
**Today they are travelling by train.**  
**They usually fly.**  
**We're having a lot of rain these days.**  
**It is usually dry at this time of year.**

**C Present simple and present continuous**

When we want to use the present, we need to decide whether we are describing something that is habitual (present simple) or something that is happening at this moment and so is temporary (present continuous).

Look at these examples and see the difference.

**He usually wears shorts (habitual) but today he's wearing jeans (temporary, just today).**

**Every day they play football after school (habitual) but today they are playing basketball (temporary, just today).**

**Grammar practice**

1 Complete with *every day* or *at the moment*.

- 1 Mum is cooking dinner *at the moment*.
- 2 I brush my teeth .....
- 3 We have dinner at 7 o'clock .....
- 4 Cosmo and Suzie are playing in the garden .....
- 5 Alice gets up at 8 o'clock .....
- 6 They're doing their homework .....
- 7 I'm having lunch .....
- 8 My dad finishes work at 5 o'clock .....
- 9 Peter and Stanley go to school by bus .....
- 10 Aunt Agatha is playing golf .....

**Tip**

When the verb is made up of the verb to be (I am, he is, they are, etc) and the main verb ending in -ing, then we use *at the moment* because we are describing something happening now.

**They are watching their favourite programme on TV at the moment.**



## 2 Complete with *am / is / are* or *do / does*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ✓ 1 <i>Are</i> ..... you looking for your keys? | 6 ..... your father work on Saturdays?        |
| 2 ..... you know Alex?                          | 7 ..... they having a party?                  |
| 3 ..... I driving too fast?                     | 8 ..... we need any bread?                    |
| 4 ..... your brother like cats?                 | 9 ..... Mary sleeping?                        |
| 5 ..... his aunt working?                       | 10 ..... Jim and Jerry go to school together? |

## 3 Answer.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| ✓ 1 Do you live near your school?       | Yes, <i>I do</i> ..... |
| 2 Is your teacher speaking right now?   | No, .....              |
| 3 Do your friends visit you on Sundays? | Yes, .....             |
| 4 Is it raining at the moment?          | No, .....              |
| 5 Does your best friend speak French?   | No, .....              |
| 6 Are you and your friends watching TV? | Yes, .....             |
| 7 Does your teacher drive a car?        | Yes, .....             |
| 8 Are you sitting on a table?           | No, .....              |
| 9 Do you like English?                  | Yes, .....             |
| 10 Is she having lunch now?             | Yes, .....             |

### Tip

In short answers we use the auxiliary verb that is in the question. If the question has the auxiliary **do**, then the answer is with **do**. If the question has the verb **to be** (*am, is, are*), then the answer is with **to be** (*am, is, are*).

Do you like pizza?

Yes, I do. ~~Yes, I am.~~ X

Is Michael sleeping?

Yes, he is. ~~Yes, he does.~~

Yes, he is. ~~Yes, he does.~~ X

## 4 Look and write.

### Every Monday afternoon



Peter and Kikki / ride their bikes  
they / visit Aunt Agatha

- 1 Every Monday afternoon Peter and Kikki ride their bikes. Today they are visiting Aunt Agatha.



Leslie / do her homework  
she / go to the dentist

- 2 .....



Nicola / play the piano  
she / watch TV

- 3 .....



Stanley / write articles for the school newspaper  
he / study for his History test

- 4 .....



Mrs Jason / run in the park  
she / stay in bed

- 5 .....





**5** Read and complete. Use *present simple* or *present continuous*.



Leslie: Helen, what (1) *'s happening* ..... (happen) here today?  
 Helen: Well, it's the school bazaar.  
 In the morning we usually (2) ..... (have) lessons  
 but today we (3) ..... (help) Mrs Reeves.  
 We (4) ..... (prepare) our stalls!  
 For the bazaar, my friends and I usually (5) ..... (make) cakes  
 or sweets but this year we (6) ..... (try) something different!  
 We (7) ..... (sell) handmade jewellery!  
 Jilly, my sister, (8) ..... (make) necklaces and bracelets in her  
 free time and now she (9) ..... (teach) us.  
 Girls (10) ..... (like) our jewellery very much!  
 (11) ..... (you / like) our bracelets?  
 Leslie: Yes, (12) ..... I think they're beautiful!

**Writing practice**

**6** Write.  
 You are at stall number 9. Leslie is talking to you now.  
 Read the notes and then write what you say to her.

Wednesday mornings:	play volleyball with the school team
This morning:	paint your stall
For the bazaar/usually:	sell old books
This year:	make paper kites
After the bazaar:	clean up and go home
Tonight:	have a party

Leslie: Good morning! What is happening here today?  
 You: Well, it's the school bazaar. Every Wednesday morning we .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Oral practice** Now you can do **oral activity 14** (*Teacher's Resource File*).



## Adverbs of frequency, prepositions of time

Teacher's name:  
Mrs Jackson

Student's name:  
Leslie Banks

### HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE

- What do you have for breakfast? **3/3 ✓**  
*I always have cornflakes, milk and an apple in the morning.*
- How often do you eat in a fast food restaurant? **3/3 ✓**  
*I often go to fast food restaurants with my friends, Peter and Stanley, but I usually drink some fresh orange juice.*
- Do you eat salads and vegetables? **3/3 ✓**  
*I always eat a salad for lunch at school and my Mum often cooks vegetables for dinner.*
- Do you exercise? **3/3 ✓**  
*In the mornings I walk to school. On Mondays and Wednesdays I play volleyball with the school team and at the weekend I ride my bike in the park.*

Excellent!  
12/12 ✓

I've got twelve out of twelve in my health questionnaire! What about you, boys?

He's got six out of twelve! He always eats junk food! He never eats fruit or vegetables!



Oh, yes? What about you? You never exercise!

### Adverbs of frequency

always  
usually  
often  
sometimes  
rarely / seldom  
never

### Prepositions of time

in

in the morning  
in the afternoon  
in the evening  
in the winter  
in January  
in 2000

on

on Monday  
on 10<sup>th</sup> July  
on Sunday morning  
on Tuesday evening  
on Wednesdays  
on Christmas Day

at

at 7 o'clock  
at the weekend  
at night  
at noon  
at Christmas  
at Easter



**A Adverbs of frequency**

- ▶ We use adverbs of frequency to describe how often something happens. We use them with the present simple **BEFORE** the main verb with the present simple (except **to be**).

**I always get up early.**

**Do you often go to the cinema?**

**We don't usually eat meat on Fridays.**

- ▶ With the verb **to be** (**I am, he is, they are**, etc), we put the adverb of frequency **AFTER** the verb.

**We are never late for school. He is always tired after work.**

**B Prepositions of time**

We use prepositions of time:

- ▶ **in** with the months, seasons and years: **in December, in the winter, in 2002**  
with the expressions: **in the morning / afternoon / evening**
- ▶ **on** with the names of days: **on Monday, on your birthday, on the last day of June**  
with dates of days: **on 4th August**  
with parts of named days: **on Sunday evening, on Christmas morning**
- ▶ **at** with times: **at seven o'clock, at half-past three**  
with the expressions: **at the weekend, at night, at Christmas, at festival time**

**C Time markers**

- ▶ There are some other time phrases (with more than one word) which we use with the present simple to describe how often things happen. These go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

**On Sundays he washes his car. We visit our grandparents every week.**

- ▶ Don't forget that adverbs of frequency with one word go before the main verb, but time phrases with more than one word go at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

**I always get up at seven o'clock. BUT**

**I get up at seven o'clock every morning.**

- ▶ When something happens once a week or a month we use the word **once**. For two times, we usually use the word **twice**. When something happens more than twice, we use the number (**three, four**, etc) **times a week / month**, etc.

**He visits his grandparents once a week.**

**We go to the seaside four times a year.**

**Grammar practice**

Complete with **at, in** or **on**.

- 1 He goes to bed late ..... night.
- 2 We sometimes watch TV ..... the evening.
- 3 Anne's birthday party is ..... Sunday evening.
- 4 We never go to school ..... the summer.
- 5 Lessons start ..... 9 o'clock.
- 6 My birthday is ..... 13th of August.
- 7 Spring starts ..... March.
- 8 We sometimes play tennis ..... the weekend.
- 9 My dad starts work at 9 o'clock ..... the morning.
- 10 We always buy lots of presents ..... Christmas.

## 2 Put the adverbs of frequency in the right place.

- 1 Mum goes shopping on Fridays. (always)  
Mum always goes shopping on Fridays.
- 2 Do you watch TV? (often)  
.....
- 3 Mrs Green is very busy. (always)  
.....
- 4 Does Sam get up late? (always)  
.....
- 5 Peter's room is untidy. (usually)  
.....
- 6 He doesn't go to work by bus. (always)  
.....
- 7 We don't have milk for breakfast. (usually)  
.....
- 8 I am late for school (never)  
.....
- 9 Leslie writes good reports. (always)  
.....
- 10 Stanley wears jeans. (sometimes)  
.....

### Tip

With negative statements and questions we must find the main verb and put the adverb of frequency before it.  
Does your dad often go fishing?  
We don't always walk to school.

## 3 Look at the table and write.

COSMO	always	usually	often	sometimes	never
eat a lot	✓				
sleep in the garden				✓	
play with Kikki		✓			
listen to Stanley				✓	
fight with Aunt Agatha's dog			✓		

SUZIE	always	usually	often	sometimes	never
eat a lot					✓
sleep in the garden				✓	
play with Kikki				✓	
listen to Stanley	✓				
fight with Aunt Agatha's dog					✓

- 1 Cosmo always eats a lot. Suzie never eats a lot.
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....



4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 He eats pizza. (never)                           | <u>He never eats pizza.</u> |
| 2 She eats pizza. (once a week)                    | .....                       |
| 3 Mum cooks spaghetti. (on Sundays)                | .....                       |
| 4 Dad cooks spaghetti for dinner. (often)          | .....                       |
| 5 Mr Smith plays golf. (on Tuesdays and Thursdays) | .....                       |
| 6 Mrs Smith plays golf. (never)                    | .....                       |
| 7 Does your dad go fishing? (every week)           | .....                       |
| 8 Does your brother go fishing? (often)            | .....                       |
| 9 I drink tea. (in the morning)                    | .....                       |
| 10 I drink tea after dinner. (rarely)              | .....                       |

**Tip**

The adverb of frequency that is only one word goes before the main verb. The adverbial phrase with more than one word goes at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

She often writes letters to the newspapers.

She writes letters to the newspapers every week.

5 Read, choose and complete.

in (x 2) on at (x2) always usually never

Dear diary,  
 It's Sunday and I'm very happy! I can play all day!  
 I get up late (1) on..... Sunday mornings.  
 I have breakfast and then I (2) ..... play with Cosmo in the garden.  
 I have lunch with my parents (3) ..... one o'clock.  
 (4) ..... the afternoon, I do my homework for Monday.  
 I usually go out with Peter and Stanley (5) ..... the evening,  
 but today I'm going to the cinema with Nicola.  
 The film starts (6) ..... 8.30. Nicola wants to see an adventure film but I don't.  
 I (7) ..... watch adventure films. But that's not a problem!  
 We can watch a comedy! I love comedies!  
 I love Sundays! I (8) ..... have a great time!  
 Bye for now,  
 Kikki

**Writing practice**

6 Write. What do you do on Sundays? Do you usually have a good time? Look at exercise 5.

It's Sunday and I'm very happy! I can play all day!  
 I get up .....

**Oral practice**

Now you can do oral activity 15 (Teacher's Resource File).



## 'Will', 'going to'



Affirmative		Negative		Question
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form	
I will go	I'll go	I will not go	I won't go	Will I go?
you will go	you'll go	you will not go	you won't go	Will you go?
he will go	he'll go	he will not go	he won't go	Will he go?
she will go	she'll go	she will not go	she won't go	Will she go?
it will go	it'll go	it will not go	it won't go	Will it go?
we will go	we'll go	we will not go	we won't go	Will we go?
you will go	you'll go	you will not go	you won't go	Will you go?
they will go	they'll go	they will not go	they won't go	Will they go?

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am (I'm) going to play	I am not (I'm not) going to play	Am I going to play?
you are (you're) going to play	you are not (you aren't) going to play	Are you going to play?
he is (he's) going to play	he is not (he isn't) going to play	Is he going to play?
she is (she's) going to play	she is not (she isn't) going to play	Is she going to play?
it is (it's) going to play	it is not (it isn't) going to play	Is it going to play?
we are (we're) going to play	we are not (we aren't) going to play	Are we going to play?
you are (you're) going to play	you are not (you aren't) going to play	Are you going to play?
they are (they're) going to play	they are not (they aren't) going to play	Are they going to play?



**A** Will  
Form

- ▶ We make a positive sentence with **will** and the main verb. The main verb is in the root form and does not have any suffixes. The short form of **will** is **'ll**.  
**He will be a famous singer one day.**  
**He'll be a famous singer one day.**
- ▶ We make a negative sentence with the word **not** after **will**. The short form is **won't**.  
**I will not be in London next year.**  
**I won't be in London next year.**
- ▶ When we make a question we put **Will** at the beginning, before the subject.  
**Will they visit us next month?**

**Use**

We use **will**:

- ▶ to make a prediction about what will happen in the distant future.  
**He will be famous one day.**
- ▶ to make a promise.  
**I'll help you wash the car.**
- ▶ when we make a sudden decision to do something.  
**I'll call Susan! She may know the answer.**

**B** Going to  
Form

- ▶ We make a positive sentence with the verb **to be** (**I am, he is**, etc) followed by **going to** and the main verb in the root form without any suffixes. **Going to** does not change form in the negative and questions. We usually use the short forms of **to be** when we speak.  
**I'm going to buy a new bike next week.**
- ▶ We make a negative sentence with the word **not** after the verb **to be** and before **going to**. There are two short forms of the verb **to be** in the negative which we use when we speak.  
**He's not going to have a party.**  
**He isn't going to have a party.**
- ▶ When we make a question we put the verb **to be** at the beginning, before the subject.  
**Are you going to watch this film?**

**Use**

We use **going to**:

- ▶ to talk about plans, things we intend to do in the near future, or for something we have decided to do.  
**She is going to buy a new car soon.**
- ▶ when something happening now indicates that something else is going to happen in the near future.  
**It's going to rain.**  
**There are clouds in the sky.**  
**Be careful!**  
**You're going to have an accident.**

**Grammar practice**

Read, ask and answer.



One day I will be rich.

- 1 be rich ✓
- 2 live in a small house X
- 3 marry an ugly girl X
- 4 have two children X
- 5 have his own newspaper ✓
- 6 be a famous singer X
- 7 drive an expensive car ✓
- 8 travel around the world ✓

Will Stanley be rich? Yes, he will.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## 2 Look at Leslie's notes. Ask and answer using *going to*.

Monday	go shopping in the afternoon
Tuesday	finish my report for the school paper
Wednesday	study for English test
Thursday	eat at Angela's house
Friday	go to the hairdresser's
Saturday	go to the cinema with Stanley
Sunday	visit uncle Bob

**Tip**  
 In short answers we only use the verb *to be*.  
**Is Leslie going to go shopping on Monday?**  
 Yes, she is.     ~~Yes, she is going.~~ X

- 1 go shopping on Monday
- 2 finish her report on Wednesday
- 3 study for her English test on Thursday
- 4 go to the cinema on Saturday
- 5 eat at Angela's house on Friday
- 6 go to the hairdresser's on Friday
- 7 visit her uncle on Tuesday
- 8 meet Stanley on Sunday

*Is Leslie going to go shopping on Monday? Yes, she is.*  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## 3 Complete using *in three years* or *next week*.

- 1 He'll be back in England ..... *in three years* .....
- 2 I'm going to buy a new computer .....
- 3 They're going to paint their house .....
- 4 Mark will be thirteen .....
- 5 We're going to have a party .....
- 6 They'll move to Germany .....
- 7 This town will be very different .....
- 8 I'm going to visit Tim .....

**Tip**  
 When we are talking about something that will happen in the distant future, such as in three years, we usually use *will*.  
 When we are making plans for the immediate future, such as next week, we usually use *going to*.  
**He will go to university in three years.**  
**He is going to buy a new bike next week.**

## 4 Complete with *will* or *(be) going to*.

- 1 I *am going to go* ..... to a rock concert next week.
- 2 He ..... be rich and famous in ten years.
- 3 They ..... buy the tickets for the football match next week.
- 4 The Earth ..... look very different in 30 years.
- 5 Helen ..... have a birthday party next week.
- 6 In 20 years, robots ..... do everything for us.
- 7 I ..... meet John next week.
- 8 We ..... all have electric cars in 20 years.

**Tip**  
 When we use *going to*, we are making plans for the future and we are almost sure they will happen.  
**I am going to go to a rock concert next week.**  
 (I have decided to go and I believe that I will.)



# Present continuous



<b>Will</b>	Our town will be different in twenty years.
<b>Going to</b>	I'm going to buy a new computer next week.
<b>Present continuous</b>	He's coming to London tomorrow.



**A** We use the present continuous to talk about something that we have already arranged or planned to do in the immediate future. When we use the present continuous for a future time we are absolutely sure that our plans will happen.

**I am flying to London tomorrow.** (I have the ticket and I am sure I will travel.)

**B** So, when we talk about the future we can use:

▶ **will** – to make a prediction about the distant future, a promise or a sudden decision.

**I'll be a famous writer one day.**

▶ **going to** – when we intend or plan to do something in the near future.

**We're going to sell this house this year.**

▶ **present continuous** – when we have already decided to do something and we are sure it will happen.

**He's leaving for London tomorrow.**

## Grammar practice

**5** Read and write using the *present continuous*.

**DON'T FORGET!**

- 3.30 go to the dentist
- 4.30 meet Leslie
- 6.00 take Cosmo to the vet
- 7.00 help Jane with her computer project
- 8.30 meet my parents
- 9.00 eat at uncle Dave's house



I am going to the dentist at 3.30.  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**6** Read and complete. Use *will* or *present continuous*.

**Stanley:** Peter, what's the matter?  
**Peter:** Well, we (1) *are leaving* (leave) tomorrow.  
**Kikki:** Yes, we (2) ..... (go) to the village on holiday.  
**Stanley:** So, why are you sad?  
**Kikki:** Because we never have a good time there.  
**Peter:** One day I (3) ..... (travel) to Hawaii!  
 I (4) ..... (go) surfing and swim all day.  
**Kikki:** And I (5) ..... (sit) on the beach and look at the sea. It will be great!  
**Peter:** I (6) ..... (meet) beautiful girls.  
**Kikki:** And I (7) ..... (meet) good looking boys.  
**Stanley:** OK. You (8) ..... (go) to Hawaii in 20 years!  
 Stop dreaming now and get ready!



7 Read and write. Use (be) going to.

**SCHOOL PARTY FOR BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS**

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Jenny + Stanley | make sandwiches               |
| Leslie          | buy cake                      |
| James           | bring sound system            |
| Tom + Elsie     | bring CDs                     |
| Helen + Peter   | put up the decorations        |
| Alex + Jade     | buy orange juice and lemonade |

Dear Mrs Jackson,

Here's the final list for the party:

Jenny and I are going to make the sandwiches.

Leslie .....

James .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Stanley Davis

**Writing practice**

8 Write.

Your class is going to go on a picnic next week.

Make a list and write a note for your teacher. Use (be) going to.

- make sandwiches
- get drinks
- buy plastic cups
- bring CD player
- carry footballs and volleyballs
- bring camera
- clean up after the picnic

Dear Mrs .....,  
Jane ..... and I are going to  
make sandwiches .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Oral practice** Now you can do oral activity 16 (Teacher's Resource File).

# Revision 12-16

## 1 Complete with *at, in* or *on*.

- 0 My birthday is *in*..... July.
- 1 The film starts ..... 6 o'clock.
- 2 She always has a party ..... 14th February.
- 3 I don't feel tired ..... the evening.
- 4 People give presents ..... Christmas Day.
- 5 He plays tennis ..... Saturdays.
- 6 It's very cold in our town ..... winter.
- 7 We visit them ..... Sunday afternoons.
- 8 The exam is ..... 20th May.
- 9 School starts ..... September.
- 10 He goes to bed late ..... night.

5

## 2 Complete with the *present continuous*.

- 0 Look! Aunt Agatha's dog *is running*..... behind that car! (run)
- 1 Oh, no! ..... the violin? (Kikki / play)
- 2 Come in! I ..... . (not sleep)
- 3 We ..... dinner right now. Can you call back later? (have)
- 4 Where ..... ? (you / go)
- 5 It ..... . We can play outside, now! (not rain)
- 6 Stanley is in the kitchen. He ..... the dishes. (wash)
- 7 ..... to music? (they / listen)
- 8 Hurry up! Michael ..... for us! (wait)

8

## 3 Complete with the *present simple*.

- 0 They *don't sell*..... ice-cream in this shop. (not sell)
- 1 This is Jane. She ..... next to me in class. (sit)
- 2 ..... comedies? (you / like)
- 3 We ..... in a big city in England. (live)
- 4 ..... in an office? (your Dad / work)
- 5 I ..... eggs for breakfast, thank you. (not want)
- 6 What time ..... in the morning? (they / get up)
- 7 Leslie ..... her room every day. (tidy)
- 8 ..... fish? (Kikki and Peter / like)

8

## 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Are you studying *now* / *every Friday*?
- 1 Kikki can't come to the phone. She *is washing* / *washes* her hair.
- 2 I visit my grandmother *every week* / *these days*.
- 3 Leslie brushes her teeth *three times a day* / *these days*.
- 4 *Do you live* / *Are you living* in this street?
- 5 Come and sit with us! *We watch* / *We are watching* cartoons on TV!
- 6 Don't shout! *I am doing* / *I do* my homework!
- 7 She buys a comic *now* / *every week*.
- 8 Listen! The baby *cries* / *is crying*!

8



**5** Put the *adverb of frequency* in the right place.

- 0 She's late for work. (often)
- 1 Do you get up at 7.30? (usually)
- 2 Cosmo sleeps in the garden. (often)
- 3 Does the class finish earlier? (sometimes)
- 4 We don't have a big breakfast. (usually)
- 5 I go to the supermarket with my Mum. (sometimes)
- 6 He drinks coffee. (never)
- 7 Peter's room is untidy. (always)

*She's often late for work.* .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7

**6** Complete with the *present continuous* or the *present simple*.

- 0 Mr. Howard is a teacher. He *teaches* ..... History. (teach)
- 1 She ..... in a factory. (work)
- 2 Sorry, I can't come. I ..... my homework right now. (do)
- 3 We ..... meat every day. (not eat)
- 4 ..... my new bag? (you / like)
- 5 She ..... to bed late on Saturdays. (go)
- 6 Be quiet! The children ..... for a test! (study)
- 7 My friend ..... in Japan. (live)

7

**7** Complete with *will* or *going to*.

- 0 One day I ..... *will be* ..... famous! (be)
- 1 We ..... a party next week. Please come! (have)
- 2 It .....! There are clouds in the sky! (rain)
- 3 She's very good. She ..... an Olympic medal in 2008! (win)
- 4 We ..... John next week. (meet)
- 5 In 20 years, people ..... electric cars. (use)
- 6 I ..... a new computer this Saturday. (buy)
- 7 Mark ..... back to Paris in five years. (go)

7

Total 50



## 'Was', 'were'

Were you at home last night?

No, I wasn't. I was at the cinema with Kikki.

1

Was the film good?

Peter doesn't know. He was asleep most of the time!

Why?

2

Well, the title of the film was 'The Sleeping Beauty'!

### Affirmative

### Negative Full form

### Short form

### Question

I was  
you were  
he was  
she was  
it was  
we were  
you were  
they were

I was not  
you were not  
he was not  
she was not  
it was not  
we were not  
you were not  
they were not

I wasn't  
you weren't  
he wasn't  
she wasn't  
it wasn't  
we weren't  
you weren't  
they weren't

Was I?  
Were you?  
Was he?  
Was she?  
Was it?  
Were we?  
Were you?  
Were they?



- A**
- ▶ The past simple of the verb to be is **was** for first and third person singular (**I, he, she, it**) and **were** for first, second and third person plural (**we, you, they**).  
**He was in France two weeks ago.      We were very busy yesterday morning.**
  - ▶ To make the negative, we put **not** after **was** or **were**. The short forms are **wasn't** and **weren't**.  
**They were not here last night.      They weren't here last night.**
  - ▶ In the question form, we put **was** or **were** before the subject.  
**Was George at the party on Sunday?      Where were they last night?**

- B**
- ▶ The past simple of **there is** and **there are** is **there was** and **there were**.  
**There were a lot of people here two hours ago.**
  - ▶ To make the negative we put **not** after **was** or **were**. The short forms are **wasn't** and **weren't**.  
**There weren't any phone calls for you yesterday.**
  - ▶ In the question form, we put **was** or **were** before **there**.  
**Were there many people on the beach yesterday?**

## Grammar practice

1 Complete with *was* or *were*.

- 1 It *was* ..... very hot last week.
- 2 I ..... in the school basketball team last year.
- 3 All my friends ..... at the party on Saturday.
- 4 John and his brother ..... here ten minutes ago.
- 5 My cousin ..... in Paris last month.
- 6 You ..... late yesterday!
- 7 Sue and I ..... at the theatre last night.
- 8 The film ..... great!

2 Complete with the right form of *there was* or *there were*.

- 1 *There was* ..... a call for you ten minutes ago.
- 2 ..... no one in the room. It was empty.
- 3 ..... a great film on TV last night.
- 4 ..... a lot of people at the cinema last night.
- 5 ..... no mobile phones a hundred years ago.
- 6 ..... a post office next to my house five years ago.
- 7 ..... twenty five people at Pat's party last week.

### Tip

If the noun that follows is singular we use **there was**.

**There was a call for you ten minutes ago.**

### 3 Look at the table and correct the sentences.

#### Yesterday afternoon....

Peter	at the sports club
Kikki	at home
Stanley	in the park
Leslie	at the dentist
Cosmo and Suzie	in the garden
Aunt Agatha	at the hairdresser's
Peter and Kikki's parents	at the theatre

- Peter was at the shopping centre.  
Wrong! He wasn't at the shopping centre. He was at the sports club.
- Kikki was at the cinema.  
.....
- Stanley was at the theatre.  
.....
- Leslie was at school.  
.....
- Cosmo and Suzie were at the hairdresser's.  
.....

### 4 Look at the table in exercise 3 and answer.

- Was Peter at the sports club? Yes, he was......
- Was Kikki at the theatre? .....
- Was Stanley in the park? .....
- Was Leslie at the cinema? .....
- Were Cosmo and Suzie in the garden? .....
- Were Peter and Kikki's parents at the library? .....
- Was Aunt Agatha at home? .....
- Were you at school yesterday afternoon? .....

#### Tip

In short answers we use the personal pronoun and **was** or **were**, **wasn't** or **weren't**. We do not repeat the rest of the sentence.

**Was Peter at the sports club?**

**Yes, he was.**

### 5 Form questions.

- John / at the party / on Saturday?  
Was John at the party on Saturday?
- it / cold / last week?  
.....
- you / at home / last night?  
.....
- your brother / with you / yesterday?  
.....
- they / in Germany / last summer?  
.....
- she / your English teacher / last year?  
.....

#### Tip

To make a question we put **was** or **were** at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject.

**Was John at the party on Saturday?**

~~John was at the party on Saturday? X~~



6 Form questions.

- 1 Where / John / yesterday morning?  
Where was John yesterday morning? .....
- 2 When / Mary / in London?  
.....
- 3 How old / you / two years ago?  
.....
- 4 Why / he / late / yesterday morning?  
.....
- 5 Where / your parents / at ten o'clock last night?  
.....
- 6 Why / Peter sad / last night?  
.....

**Tip**

After question words and phrases, we use the question form of the verb, so we put **was** or **were** before the subject.

**Where was John yesterday morning?**

~~Where John was yesterday morning?~~ X

7 Read and complete.

**TeenLink**



This is a picture of our town one hundred years ago!

- It (1) **was** ..... a quiet little town.  
 There (2) ..... any cars in the streets.  
 There (3) ..... only horses and carriages.  
 The air (4) ..... cleaner and people  
 (5) ..... happier.  
 There (6) ..... many shops in High Street, just a bakery, a greengrocer's and a teashop.  
 Postmen (7) ..... very busy! Their bags  
 (8) ..... full of letters.

There (9) ..... any computers or mobile phones then.  
 There (10) ..... only three telephones in the whole town!  
 Everything was different one hundred years ago!

Stanley Davis

**Writing practice**

8 Write.

Look at exercise 7. Write to **TeenLink** about your town one hundred years ago.

Dear TeenLink,  
 ..... was a quiet little town one hundred years ago. There were .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Oral practice**

Now you can do **oral activity 17** (Teacher's Resource File).





Marco Giancarlo **cooked** 176 kilos of spaghetti in one pot on 26th July 2000!



Samuel James, his wife, four children and seven cats **travelled** to France in a Mini Cooper last summer!



Tricia Booth **played** the piano for 78 hours in October 1999!



Lee Hong **tidied** her room in 48 seconds in April 2000!

## Affirmative

Negative  
Full form

## Short form

## Question

I worked  
you worked  
he worked  
she worked  
it worked  
we worked  
you worked  
they worked

I did not work  
you did not work  
he did not work  
she did not work  
it did not work  
we did not work  
you did not work  
they did not work

I didn't work  
you didn't work  
he didn't work  
she didn't work  
it didn't work  
we didn't work  
you didn't work  
they didn't work

Did I work?  
Did you work?  
Did he work?  
Did she work?  
Did it work?  
Did we work?  
Did you work?  
Did they work?



## A

## Form

- ▶ We make the past simple of regular verbs with the suffix **-ed**.  
**They played football yesterday.**
- ▶ To make the negative we put the auxiliary verb **did not** (the short form is **didn't**) before the main verb in its root form. The main verb does NOT have the suffix **-ed** in the negative.  
**He didn't watch TV last night.**      ~~He didn't watched TV last night. X~~
- ▶ In short answers we use the personal pronoun and **did** or **didn't**. We do not repeat the main verb.  
**Did you like the film?**      **Yes, I did. or No, I didn't.**

## B

## Spelling rules

- ▶ With verbs ending in **-e**, we only add **-d** in the past simple positive.  
**dance – danced like – liked**
- ▶ With verbs ending in a consonant and **-y**, the **y** goes and we add **-ied**.  
**cry – cried study – studied**  
With verbs ending in a vowel and **-y**, we add **-ed** as usual..  
**play – played stay – stayed**
- ▶ With single-syllabled verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant and add **-ed**.  
**stop – stopped plan – planned**

## C

## Use

We use the past simple:

- ▶ to talk about something that happened at a specific time in the past. We can answer a question asking when the action happened.  
**She finished her homework an hour ago.**  
(When did she finish her homework? An hour ago.)  
**He visited Rome last year. We watched a good film on TV last night.**
- ▶ to talk about a series of actions, one after the other.  
**We listened to music, we danced and then we opened our presents.**  
with time phrases such as:
  - last year, last month, last week, last Monday
  - three years ago, two days ago
  - yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon
  - in 1987, in 1996

## Grammar practice

1 Form the *past simple*. Then put the verbs in the right column.

- |          |                          |           |            |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 finish | we <u>finished</u> ..... | 8 tidy    | he .....   |
| 2 stay   | they .....               | 9 plan    | we .....   |
| 3 like   | I .....                  | 10 try    | they ..... |
| 4 cry    | he .....                 | 11 live   | she .....  |
| 5 stop   | it .....                 | 12 study  | we .....   |
| 6 watch  | you .....                | 13 answer | I .....    |
| 7 dance  | she .....                | 14 clap   | they ..... |

-ed	-d	-ied	double consonant + -ed
<u>finished</u>			

2 Choose and write. Use the *past simple*.

dance finish help like open tidy visit watch

- The game started at 7.00 and finished..... at 9.00.
- I ..... my mother in the garden yesterday.
- It was hot, so we ..... all the windows.
- The film was fantastic! We ..... it very much.
- Peter and Kikki ..... Aunt Agatha last Friday.
- We ..... a lot at the party last night.
- We ..... TV after school.
- Leslie ..... her room on Friday.

3 Form the negative.

- The game finished at nine o'clock.  
It didn't finish..... at ten o'clock.
- Mary called me on Tuesday.  
..... on Monday.
- I studied for a History test.  
..... for a Geography test.
- We watched 'Asterix and Obelix'.  
..... 'Tom and Jerry'.
- They visited uncle Bob.  
..... uncle Dave.
- James stayed in Rome.  
..... in Venice.
- Peter and Stanley played football.  
..... basketball.

### Tip

In the negative we use **didn't** and the main verb. The main verb does NOT have the suffix **-ed**.

The game **didn't finish** at ten o'clock.

~~The game didn't finished at ten o'clock. X~~



4 Look and write. Use the *past simple*.

Yesterday...



1 Kikki / play the violin ✓  
Kikki played the violin

2 Nicola / help her teacher ✓

3 Stanley / finish his article X



4 Leslie / cook spaghetti ✓

5 Peter / tidy his room ✓

6 Suzie and Cosmo / stay at home X

5 Look at exercise 4. Ask and answer.

- 1 Kikki / play the piano?  
Did Kikki play the piano? No, she didn't.
- 2 Nicola / help her mother?  
.....
- 3 Stanley / finish his article?  
.....
- 4 Leslie / cook spaghetti?  
.....
- 5 Suzie and Cosmo / stay at home?  
.....
- 6 Peter / tidy his room?  
.....

**Tip**

In the question form, as in the negative, the main verb does NOT have the suffix *-ed*.

Did Kikki play the piano?  
~~Did Kikki played the piano?~~ X

6 Read and complete. Use the *past simple*.



Stanley: (1) Did..... you enjoy your holiday in France?

Leo: Yes, I (2) .....

Stanley: (3) ..... you travel by plane?

Leo: Yes, I (4) .....

Stanley: (5) ..... you enjoy the trip?

Leo: No, I (6) ..... I hate planes.

Stanley: Did you stay in a hotel?

Leo: No, we (7) ..... We stayed at my uncle's house.

Stanley: Did you talk to any local people?

Leo: No, I (8) ..... I don't speak French.

Stanley: (9) ..... you visit the Eiffel Tower?

Leo: Yes, I (10) ..... It was fantastic!

## 7 Form questions.

- 1 We played tennis on Saturday.  
What about you? *Did you play tennis on Saturday?* .....
- 2 Alice danced a lot at the party.  
What about Sue? .....
- 3 I walked to school yesterday.  
What about you? .....
- 4 Harry remembered Mike's birthday.  
What about Simon? .....
- 5 Tom and Eric liked the film.  
What about Bob and Nick? .....
- 6 We watched TV last night.  
What about you? .....
- 7 We travelled to Rome last year.  
What about you? .....
- 8 I cooked lunch on Sunday.  
What about you? .....

## 8 Complete.

- 1 When *did you clean the house* ? We cleaned the house last week.
- 2 What .....? I cooked spaghetti.
- 3 When .....? The film started at three o'clock.
- 4 When .....? I started school in September.
- 5 Where .....? We stayed in London.
- 6 What .....? We watched a cartoon film.
- 7 When .....? I finished my homework at 8.00.
- 8 Why .....? He opened the window because it was hot.

**Tip**

After question words or phrases, we use the question form of the verb. We put **did** before the subject and do NOT put the suffix **-ed** on the main verb.

**When did you clean the house?**

~~When you cleaned the house?~~ X

9 Complete with *last Saturday* or *every Saturday*.

- 1 Peter tidied his room *last Saturday* .....
- 2 Leslie plays basketball .....
- 3 They watched a very nice film .....
- 4 Kikki played the violin .....
- 5 Stanley finished his article .....
- 6 Mark goes out with his friends .....
- 7 We clean the garage .....
- 8 Peter and Kikki visited Aunt Agatha .....



**10** Complete with the *present simple* or *past simple*.

- 1 We play..... football on Saturdays. (play)
- 2 We ..... volleyball last Saturday. (play)
- 3 The cinema ..... at 5 o'clock every day. (open)
- 4 The cinema ..... at 6 o'clock every day. (open)
- 5 We ..... uncle Tim last weekend. (visit)
- 6 We ..... uncle Tim every weekend. (visit)
- 7 My mother ..... spaghetti on Sundays. (cook)
- 8 My mother ..... hamburgers last Sunday. (cook)

**11** Read and write.

**Seamus Higg's Party**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 party / start early, right after school! | 6 there be / salad, crackers and cheese |
| 2 we / not dance                           | 7 we / not play any games               |
| 3 we / only listen to music                | 8 in the end, we / tidy the room and    |
| 4 some children / even / watch TV          | 9 wash / our glasses                    |
| 5 I / not like the food                    | 10 it / be really horrible              |

Dear diary,

Yesterday it was Seamus Higgs' party!  
 It was the most awful party of my life!  
 The party started early, .....

.....

.....

.....

Kikki

**Writing practice**

**12** Write.

Write a letter to your best friend. Tell him or her about your worst party. Here's a list of things you may want to write about.

- ♪ enjoy the party / hate the party
- ♪ party start early / party start late
- ♪ dance / not dance
- ♪ play games / not play games
- ♪ like the food / not like the food (what was there?)
- ♪ have a good time / have an awful time

Dear .....,

It was ..... party last week!

The party .....

**Oral practice** Now you can do **oral activity 18** (Teacher's Resource File).

## Past simple

### Irregular verbs



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



**Form**

- ▶ We make the past simple of regular verbs with the suffix **-ed**.  
We make the past simple of irregular verbs in various ways.  
**go – went    have – had    read – read**  
**write – wrote    see – saw    give – gave**
- ▶ To make the negative we put the auxiliary verb **did not** (the short form is **didn't**) before the main verb in its root form. Here the main verb is NOT in its past form.  
**She bought a new dress.**  
**She didn't buy a new dress.**  
~~She didn't bought a new dress. X~~
- ▶ In the question form, we put **did** before the subject, followed by the main verb in its root form, not its past form.  
**He went to the cinema.**  
**Did he go to the cinema?**  
~~Did he went to the cinema? X~~
- ▶ The verb **do** is also a main verb. In the negative and question forms, we use **do** and **did** as the auxiliary, as with all other verbs.  
**She did her homework at seven o'clock.**  
**Did she do her homework at seven o'clock?**  
**She didn't do her homework today.**

**Grammar practice**

Complete the table.

	Past simple
1 be	was, were
2 begin	
3 break	
4	bought
5	came
6	did
7 drink	
8 eat	
9 find	
10	got
11 give	

	Past simple
12	went
13	had
14	made
15 meet	
16	read
17 run	
18 see	
19	sat
20	slept
21	took
22 write	

Complete with the *past simple*.

- 1 My mother **made**..... (make) a cake for my birthday.
- 2 He ..... (buy) a new car last month.
- 3 Our lesson ..... (begin) at eight o'clock.
- 4 Kikki ..... (go) to Nicola's house on Saturday.
- 5 Peter and Stanley ..... (see) Russel White at the supermarket.
- 6 Mary ..... (write) a letter to her friends in England.
- 7 I ..... (read) a very interesting book last week.
- 8 We ..... (do) our homework and then we watched TV.

### 3 Read. Then correct the sentences.

- 1 Kikki wrote a letter at twelve o'clock.  
*Wrong! She didn't write a letter at twelve o'clock.*  
*She wrote a letter at one o'clock.*
- 2 Kikki bought cat food at one o'clock.  
 .....  
 .....
- 3 Kikki did her homework at two o'clock.  
 .....  
 .....
- 4 Kikki met Nicola at six o'clock.  
 .....  
 .....
- 5 Kikki went to the cinema at seven o'clock.  
 .....  
 .....
- 6 Kikki came back at nine o'clock.  
 .....  
 .....
- 7 Kikki ate at Leslie's house at ten o'clock.  
 .....  
 .....

#### Saturday

- 1.00 write a letter to Izumi ✓
- 2.00 buy cat food for Cosmo and Suzie ✓
- 3.00 do homework for Monday ✓
- 5.30 meet Nicola ✓
- 6.00 go to the cinema ✓
- 8.00 come back ✓
- 8.30 eat at Leslie's house ✓

#### Tip

After **didn't** we cannot have a main verb in its past form (such as **bought** or **wrote**). We use the root form (such as **buy** or **write**).

**She didn't write a letter to her friend.**  
~~She didn't wrote a letter to her friend.~~ X

### 4 Look at exercise 3 and answer.

- 1 Did Kikki write a letter to Nicola? *No, she didn't.* .....
- 2 Did she buy dog food? .....
- 3 Did she take Cosmo to the vet? .....
- 4 Did she meet Nicola? .....
- 5 Did she go to the theatre? .....
- 6 Did she do her homework at three o'clock? .....
- 7 Did she eat at Stanley's house? .....

### 5 Form questions.

- 1 Leslie bought a present for Tim. *Did Leslie buy a present for Tim?* .....
- 2 Cosmo slept on the sofa. ....
- 3 Susan found her keys. ....
- 4 Michael had a good time at the party. ....
- 5 Nick and Kate went to the cinema. ....
- 6 Kikki met Nicola at the supermarket. ....
- 7 Steve ate six hamburgers. ....
- 8 Peter made a chocolate cake. ....



6 Look, ask and answer.

Last Sunday



- 1 Kikki / paint a table?  
 Did Kikki paint a table? No, she didn't. She painted a chair.
- 2 Nicola / read a book?  
 ..... a magazine.
- 3 Leslie / eat a banana?  
 ..... a sandwich.
- 4 Suzie / drink water?  
 ..... milk.
- 5 Stanley and Leslie / play basketball?  
 ..... table tennis.
- 6 Peter / make a cake?  
 ..... pop corn.
- 7 Cosmo / sleep in his basket?  
 ..... under a tree.

7 Complete.

- 1 When *did he come back* .....? He came back at 10.00.
- 2 Where .....? We went to the zoo.
- 3 What .....? We ate hamburgers.
- 4 When .....? They went to England last year.
- 5 Where .....? I met him at school.
- 6 When .....? I read this book a month ago.
- 7 What .....? I bought a new T-shirt.
- 8 What .....? We had eggs for breakfast.
- 9 When .....? She got up at 7.30.
- 10 When .....? I saw her yesterday.

8 Complete with the *past simple*.

## DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Ancient Egyptians *slept*..... (sleep) on pillows made of stone.
- 2 Ernest Vincent Wright ..... (write) a book with 50.000 words, but he ..... (not use) the letter 'e'.
- 3 In 1961 scientists ..... (send) a chimpanzee into space. His name ..... (be) Ham.
- 4 Some dinosaurs ..... (eat) plants, but they ..... (not eat) grass!
- 5 In 1903 the Wright brothers ..... (fly) a plane for the first time.
- 6 Sylvester Howard Roper ..... (drive) the first motorcycle in 1867.
- 7 Sean Shannon ..... (read) 260 words in 23 seconds in 1995.
- 8 The largest dinosaurs ..... (be) 15m tall.

9 Complete with the *past simple*.

- Dear diary,
- I (1) *went*..... (go) to the beach with Peter and Stanley yesterday morning.
- I (2) ..... (not have) a good time.
- I (3) ..... (build) some beautiful sandcastles, but Peter and Stanley's ball (4) ..... (fall) on them.
- Then we played volleyball, but I (5) ..... (not win). Stanley did.
- I (6) ..... (break) my sunglasses and
- I (7) ..... (lose) my Walkman.
- We (8) ..... (come) back at three o'clock, but we couldn't get in because we (9) ..... (not have) our keys.
- Mum and Dad (10) ..... (be) at work, so we waited in the garden for two hours!
- What a day!
- Kikki

10 Write the sentences in the *past simple*.

- 1 She meets her friends at the bus stop every day.  
*She met her friends at the bus stop*..... yesterday.
- 2 I don't drink tea at night.  
..... last night.
- 3 Do you get up early on Sundays?  
..... last Sunday?
- 4 We always have a great time!  
..... yesterday.
- 5 Do you go to England every year?  
..... last year?



11 Read, choose and complete.



be come eat give have meet play speak visit write

**T**  
**e**  
**e**  
**n**  
**L**  
**i**  
**n**  
**k**

**BASKETBALL STAR IN OUR TOWN!**

by Leslie Banks

Russel White, the famous basketball player, was in our town!

Our editor, Stanley Davis, (1) **met** him at the supermarket, last Saturday.

Russel (2) ..... very kind and he (3) ..... to our editor about his visit.

Russel (4) ..... to our town last week. Did you know that his grandparents live in our town! This was a great surprise!

Russel has many fans in our town. He (5) ..... with the local basketball team three days ago and he also (6) ..... schools and sports camps in the area.

Russel (7) ..... no photographs with him so he (8) ..... his name on a box of cat food and (9) ..... it to Stanley! Sadly, Stanley's cat (10) ..... the box! Russel left for New York this morning but he will be back in our town next month!

**Writing practice**

12 Write.

You met a famous pop star at a restaurant last week. Write your article to **TeenLink**. Here are some ideas:

- Did you go to his / her table?
- Did you speak to him / her?
- Did you ask for an autograph?
- Did he / she give you one?
- Did you say thank you?
- How did you feel?
- What did he / she eat?
- What did he / she drink?
- When did he / she leave?

**FAMOUS POP STAR IN OUR TOWN!**

By .....

....., the famous pop star, was in our town!

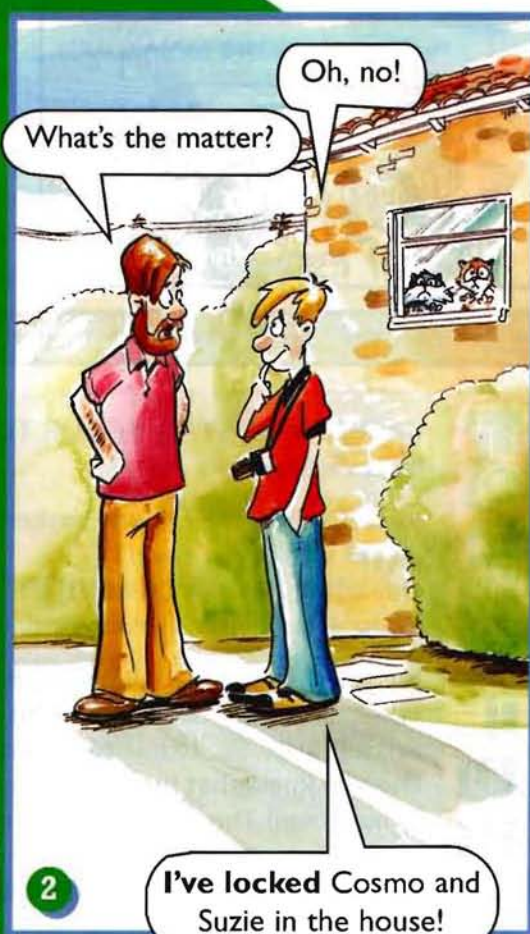
I met him / her .....

He / She .....

**Oral practice**

Now you can do **oral activity 19** (*Teacher's Resource File*).





## Regular verbs

Affirmative		Negative		Question
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form	
I have opened	I've opened	I have not opened	I haven't opened	Have I opened?
you have opened	you've opened	you have not opened	you haven't opened	Have you opened?
he has opened	he's opened	he has not opened	he hasn't opened	Has he opened?
she has opened	she's opened	she has not opened	she hasn't opened	Has she opened?
it has opened	it's opened	it has not opened	it hasn't opened	Has it opened?
we have opened	we've opened	we have not opened	we haven't opened	Have we opened?
you have opened	you've opened	you have not opened	you haven't opened	Have you opened?
they have opened	they've opened	they have not opened	they haven't opened	Have they opened?

## Irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I have eaten (I've eaten)	I have not eaten (I haven't eaten)	Have I eaten?
I have bought (I've bought)	I have not bought (I haven't bought)	Have I bought?
I have seen (I've seen)	I have not seen (I haven't seen)	Have I seen?



## A

## Form

- ▶ To make the present perfect, we use the auxiliary verb **have / has** with the past participle of the main verb.

**She has packed her suitcase and she is ready to go!**

- ▶ The past participle of regular verbs ends in the suffix **-ed**, like the past simple form.

**look – looked – looked   finish – finished – finished**

**I have finished my homework for Monday.**

- ▶ The past participle of each irregular verb is different. It is often different from its past simple form, too.

**eat – ate – eaten   go – went – gone   run – ran – run**

**You have eaten my ice-cream!**

- ▶ To make the negative, we use **have not** or **has not** before the past participle. The short forms are **haven't** or **hasn't**.

**He has not called me.   He hasn't called me.**

- ▶ In the question form, we put the **have** or **has** before the subject, and then the past participle.

**Have you seen Kate?   Has she packed her suitcase?**

- ▶ In short answers we use only the personal pronoun and the auxiliary verb.

**We do not repeat the past participle.**

**Have you taken my CD player?   Yes, I have. or No, I haven't**

~~Yes, I have taken. No, I haven't taken. X~~

## B

## Use

We use the present perfect:

- ▶ to talk about something which happened in the past at an unspecified time. We either do not know when it happened or we are not interested in when it happened.

**He has bought a new car.**

(the important thing is that he bought a new car, not when he bought it.)

- ▶ to talk about something that has just happened. We often use **just** for this meaning.

The word **just** goes after the auxiliary and before the main verb.

**They have just left for school.   I have just finished my homework.**

## Grammar practice

Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
1 be	was, were	<i>been</i>	8 give		given
2 begin		begun	9 go	went	
3 break	broke		10 make		made
4 buy		bought	11 read	read	
5 come	came		12 run		run
6 do		done	13 sit	sat	
7 eat		eaten	14 sleep		slept

## 2 Write.

- |    |        |      |                          |
|----|--------|------|--------------------------|
| 1  | write  | he   | <i>has written</i> ..... |
| 2  | close  | we   | .....                    |
| 3  | see    | they | .....                    |
| 4  | put    | she  | .....                    |
| 5  | eat    | it   | .....                    |
| 6  | drink  | you  | .....                    |
| 7  | finish | he   | .....                    |
| 8  | play   | she  | .....                    |
| 9  | study  | I    | .....                    |
| 10 | leave  | they | .....                    |
| 11 | buy    | she  | .....                    |
| 12 | go     | he   | .....                    |

**Tip**

When we put a verb into the present perfect, we must first decide whether it is regular or irregular. If it is regular (such as *play* or *finish*), we use *have* or *has* and add the suffix *-ed* to the main verb root form (*have played*, *has finished*). Regular past participles have the same form as their past simple (*play* – *played* – *played*).

3 Complete with the *present perfect*.

- Mum *has made*..... (make) a delicious omelette!
- I ..... (read) this book.
- He ..... (wash) the car.
- We ..... (buy) a new house in the country.
- Cosmo and Suzie ..... (drink) all the milk.
- You ..... (break) my vase!
- She ..... (finish) her homework.
- It ..... (stop) raining.
- Thomas ..... (pass) his exam.
- Somebody ..... (take) my umbrella.

**Tip**

When we make the present perfect of an irregular verb we need the past participle (such as *gone* or *written*), not the past simple form (*went* or *wrote*).

He *has taken* my umbrella. ~~He has took my umbrella.~~ X

## 4 Complete with the negative form.

- I've called Kate, but I *haven't called*..... Susan.
- She has met Tom, but she ..... Richard.
- We have seen 'Space Adventure 1' but we ..... 'Space Adventure 2'.
- I've bought some eggs for the cake, but I ..... any sugar.
- He has found his keys, but he ..... his wallet.
- They have travelled to Italy but they ..... to Japan.
- You have tidied the living room, but you ..... your room!
- We have invited Nick, but we ..... Larry.



## 5 Read, choose and write.



break call climb drink eat lock paint

Peter: What a mess!

Kikki: Yes, Aunt Agatha's grandson, Thomas, is here!

Peter: Oh God! Is there any orange juice for me?

Kikki: No, Thomas (1) has drunk it all!

Peter: What about the cake?

Kikki: He (2) ..... it !

Peter: What's happened to Mum's vase?

Kikki: He (3) ..... it!

Peter: Look at the walls!

Kikki: He (4) ..... on them!

Peter: What's that noise in the cupboard?

Kikki: It's Cosmo! Thomas (5) ..... Cosmo in the cupboard!

Peter: Where is Thomas now?

Kikki: He (6) ..... up the tree.

Peter: Why?

Kikki: Aunt Agatha (7) ..... just ..... . She's coming to get him! He! He!

## 6 Form questions.

1 we / buy the tickets for the concert?

Have we bought tickets for the concert?

2 the game / finish?

3 you / do your homework?

4 Mark / open his present?

5 he / meet your sister?

6 Cosmo / eat all the cat food?

## Tip

To make a question with a yes or no answer, first we put **Have** or **Has**.

Then we decide whether the main verb is regular or irregular. If it is regular, we add the suffix **-ed** to make the past participle.

If it is irregular, we have to remember the form of the past participle.

**lock** (regular verb)

**Have you locked the door?**

**take** (irregular verb)

**Have you taken my CD player?**

## 7 Form sentences.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | you / buy a present for Mike's birthday ? | <u>Have you bought a present for Mike's birthday?</u> |
| 2  | our team / win the match ✓                | .....   |
| 3  | you / eat my ice-cream ✓                  | .....   |
| 4  | we / see this film X                      | .....   |
| 5  | they / sell their house ?                 | .....   |
| 6  | you / lock the door ?                     | .....   |
| 7  | he / pass his driving test X              | .....   |
| 8  | I / write a letter to Paul ✓              | .....   |
| 9  | you / do your homework X                  | .....   |
| 10 | I / lose my keys ✓                        | .....   |

## 8 Read and complete. Use the present perfect.

**Peter:** So, are we ready?

**Stanley:** Yes, everything's ready. It's going to be a great party!

**Peter:** Stanley, (1) have you brought (you / bring) the CDs?

**Stanley:** Yes, (2) .....

**Peter:** Where's Kikki? (3) ..... (she / buy) the drinks?

**Leslie:** Yes, (4) .....

She (5) ..... (buy) plastic cups, too.

**Peter:** Great! What about the sandwiches?

Leslie, (6) ..... (you / make) the sandwiches?

**Leslie:** Yes, (7) .....

I (8) ..... (put) them on the kitchen table.

**Peter:** On the kitchen table?! Oh, no!!! Where's Cosmo?

**Stanley:** He's in the kitchen. He (9) ..... (eat) all the sandwiches!

Oh, no!

## 9 Circle the correct answer.

- Have you saw / seen my sunglasses?
- You have broken / broke my glasses!
- Where you have / have you put my keys?
- Have / Has John and Tim called you?
- He hasn't gave / given me his phone number.
- She hasn't buy / bought tickets for the concert.
- It has / Has it stopped raining?
- Cosmo has drank / drunk all the milk.
- I haven't did / done my homework.
- Have you saw / seen Michael?

### Tip

Don't forget that we use the past participle to make the present perfect, not the past simple form of the verb.

**We've seen this film.**

~~We've saw this film. X~~



**10** Read and complete. Use the *present perfect*.

be buy eat make (x2) read take visit

Dear Leslie,

I'm on holiday, at last!  
My Dad (1) has bought a cottage  
in Cornwall; it's really beautiful!

We (2) ..... some beautiful  
little fishing villages  
and I (3) ..... lots of  
photographs!

I (4) ..... kilos of ice-cream!  
Cornish ice-cream is very famous.

I (5) ..... a lot of new  
friends and we're always out  
together.



I (6) ..... any books  
because I (7) ..... very busy!

What about you? (8) .....  
you ..... any plans for your  
holiday?

Write soon,  
X X  
Stanley

**Writing practice**

**11** Write.

You are on holiday. Write a letter / or card to your best friend. Look at these questions for help.

- ⊗ Have you visited any places?
- ⊗ Have you seen something interesting?
- ⊗ Have you met new people?
- ⊗ Have you made new friends?
- ⊗ Have you been to a restaurant?
- ⊗ Have you eaten or drunk anything unusual?
- ⊗ Have you bought any souvenirs?

Dear .....

I am on holiday in .....  
It's fantastic!

I have .....  
.....  
.....  
.....



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

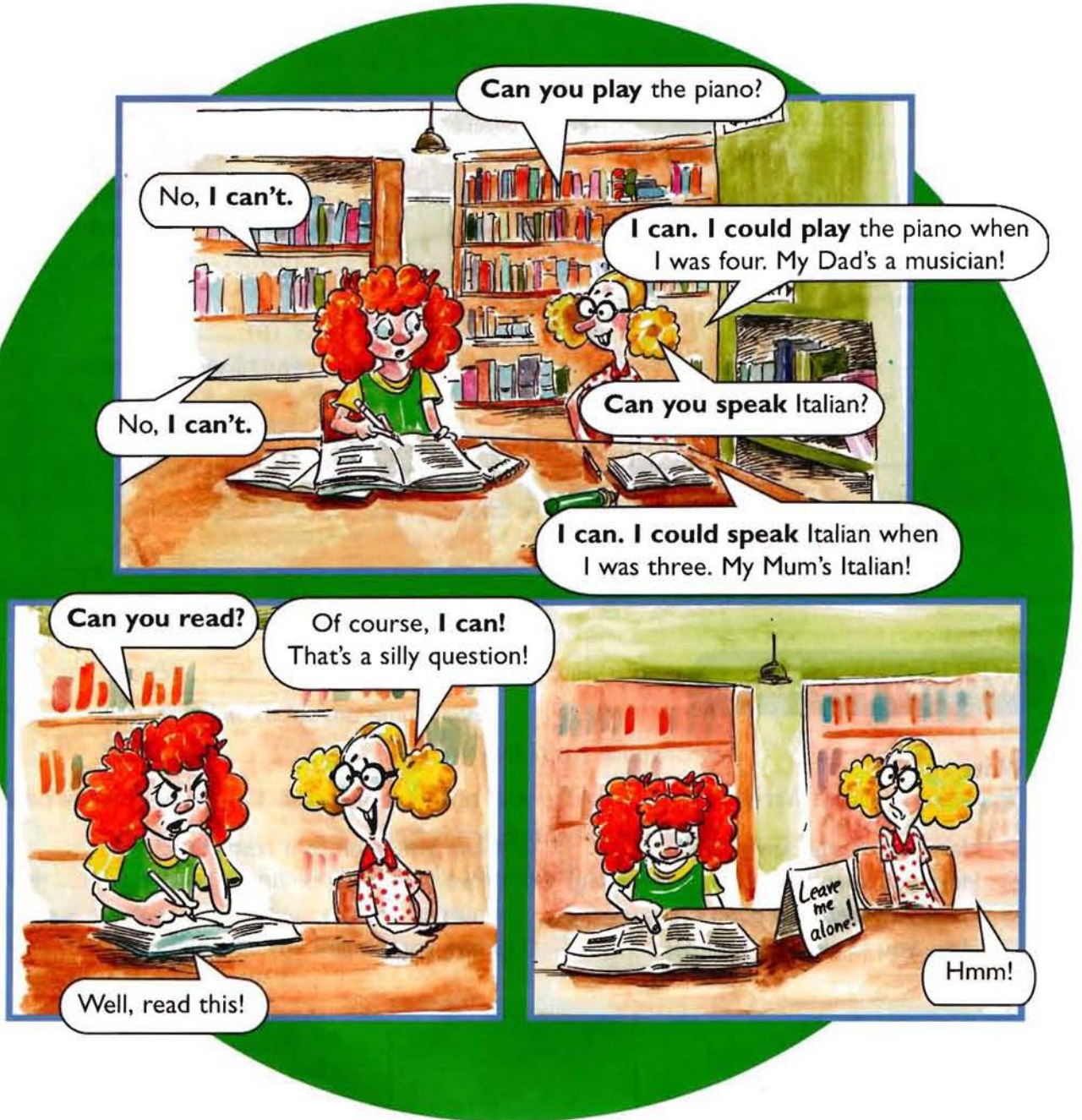
**Oral practice**

Now you can do **oral activity 20** (*Teacher's Resource File*).



## Modal verbs

### 'Can', 'could'



#### Affirmative

I could sing  
 you could sing  
 he could sing  
 she could sing  
 it could sing  
 we could sing  
 you could sing  
 they could sing

#### Negative Full form

I could not sing  
 you could not sing  
 he could not sing  
 she could not sing  
 it could not sing  
 we could not sing  
 you could not sing  
 they could not sing

#### Short form

I couldn't sing  
 you couldn't sing  
 he couldn't sing  
 she couldn't sing  
 it couldn't sing  
 we couldn't sing  
 you couldn't sing  
 they couldn't sing

#### Question

Could I sing?  
 Could you sing?  
 Could he sing?  
 Could she sing?  
 Could it sing?  
 Could we sing?  
 Could you sing?  
 Could they sing?



**A** **Modal Verbs**

We use modal verbs with other verbs. They are placed before the main verb. Some modal verbs are: **can, could, must, may, will**.

Modal verbs do not change form. They are the same in all the persons, in the negative and in question forms. The main verb is in the root form (the bare infinitive) and also does not change.

**B** **Can**

- ▶ We often use **can** to talk about what someone is able or not able to do. It expresses ability.

I can play the guitar.                      He can speak Chinese.  
I can't play the guitar.                    He can't speak Chinese.  
Can you play the guitar?                Can he speak Chinese?

- ▶ We also use **can** to ask for or give permission.

Can I go out?                                You can come in now.

- ▶ We also ask permission using **may**. This is more polite. We use it when speaking to someone older than ourselves, or someone we do not know well or we want to impress.

Can I use your phone? (asking someone we know well, a friend)

May I use your phone? (asking someone we do not know well, possibly a stranger)

**C** **Could**

- ▶ **Could** is the past of **can**. We use **could** to talk about something someone was able or unable to do in the past.
- ▶ We make questions and negatives with **could** as we do with **can**.

She could read when she was five.

Could you read when you were five?

I couldn't read when I was five.

**Grammar practice****I** Complete with *can* or *can't*.

- 1 Penguins .....*can*..... walk but they can't fly.
- 2 She's got a great voice! She ..... sing very well.
- 3 I ..... lock the door. I haven't got the key.
- 4 ..... I go out, miss?
- 5 OK. You ..... go to the cinema, but don't be late.
- 6 She's only a baby. She ..... walk.
- 7 ..... we come with you?
- 8 ..... I go to the park, mum?

## 2 Complete with *could* or *couldn't*.

- 1 Jack was a clever child. He *could* ..... read when he was four.
- 2 ..... you use a computer when you were seven?
- 3 Mr Smith ..... run very fast when he was young, but now he can't.
- 4 I looked for my keys but I ..... find them.
- 5 I had a headache last night. I ..... do my homework.
- 6 Swimming is easy! I ..... swim when I was three.
- 7 ..... you read when you were five?
- 8 He ..... come to the party because he was ill.

## 3 Look and write.

### Seven years ago...



- 1 Nicola / walk / talk  
*Nicola could walk but she couldn't talk.*  
 .....



- 2 Kikki / play with paint / draw  
 .....



- 3 Stanley / climb up a tree / climb down  
 .....



- 4 Peter / ride a bike / stop  
 .....



- 5 Rob / write / spell  
 .....



- 6 Leslie / eat with a fork / use a knife  
 .....

## 4 Complete with *can* / *can't* or *could* / *couldn't*.

- 1 Anne is a ballerina. She *could* ..... dance when she was four.
- 2 It was so hot last night that I ..... sleep.
- 3 I'm sorry, I ..... help you now. I'm very busy.
- 4 Leslie is our best reporter. She ..... write very good reports.
- 5 ..... you ride a bike when you were six?
- 6 I ..... do this exercise. It's too difficult!
- 7 Kikki was a baby seven years ago. She ..... walk.
- 8 ..... he speak English five years ago?
- 9 ..... Jonathan play the guitar two years ago?
- 10 We ..... go to the cinema yesterday. We were very busy.

### Tip

When we talk about something someone was able or was not able to do in the past, we use *could* or *couldn't*.  
 Anne *could* dance when she was four.



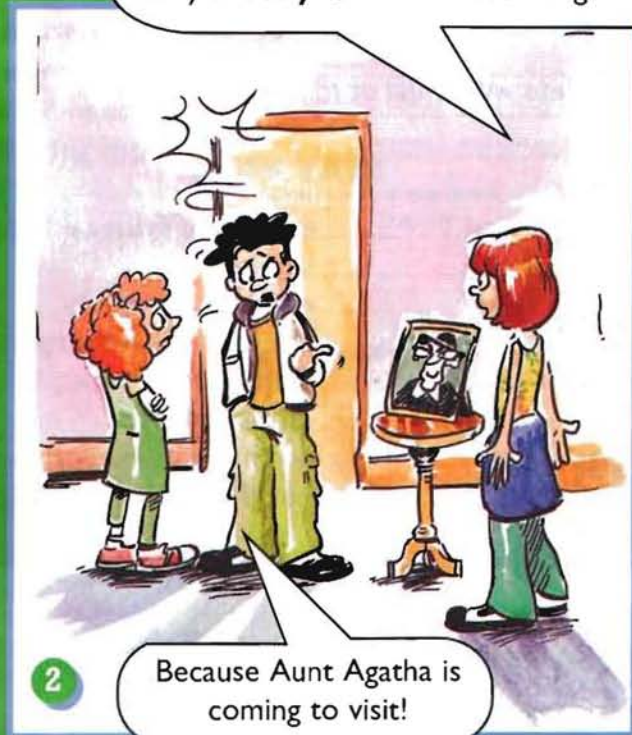
# 'Must'

Kikki, you **must tidy** the living room!  
 Peter, you **must wash** the car, it's dirty!  
 And you **must buy** some flowers!  
 Remember! The cats **mustn't come** into the house! Oh, hello Leslie!



1

I don't understand!  
 Why **must you do** all these things now?



2

Because Aunt Agatha is coming to visit!

## Affirmative

I must sing  
 you must sing  
 he must sing  
 she must sing  
 it must sing  
 we must sing  
 you must sing  
 they must sing

## Negative Full form

I must not sing  
 you must not sing  
 he must not sing  
 she must not sing  
 it must not sing  
 we must not sing  
 you must not sing  
 they must not sing

## Short form

I mustn't sing  
 you mustn't sing  
 he mustn't sing  
 she mustn't sing  
 it mustn't sing  
 we mustn't sing  
 you mustn't sing  
 they mustn't sing

## Question

Must I sing?  
 Must you sing?  
 Must he sing?  
 Must she sing?  
 Must it sing?  
 Must we sing?  
 Must you sing?  
 Must they sing?

- ▶ **Must**, as with all modal verbs, comes before the main verb, which is in its root form (bare infinitive).
- ▶ The negative form of **must** is **must not** (short form **mustn't**). To make a question with a yes or a no answer, we put **must** at the beginning of the question, followed by the subject.  
**We mustn't make any noise! Must we get up at seven o'clock?**
- ▶ We use the positive form of **must** to express something we are obliged to do.  
**I must do my homework. You must be careful.**
- ▶ We use the negative form of **must** to forbid something.  
**You mustn't park your car here! We mustn't talk in class.**

## Grammar practice

- 5 Complete with *must* or *mustn't*.

T  
E  
N  
M  
I  
N  
U  
T  
E

### HOW TO STAY HEALTHY

- 1 You must ..... eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
- 2 You ..... smoke.
- 3 You ..... eat a lot of sweets.
- 4 You ..... eat lots of hamburgers.
- 5 You ..... drink lots of milk.
- 6 You ..... go to bed late.
- 7 You ..... go to the gym every week.
- 8 You ..... eat three small meals every day.

- 6 Choose and complete. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

be do eat hurry park play talk tidy

- 1 I can't come with you. I ..... must do ..... my homework.
- 2 We haven't got much time. We .....
- 3 Be quiet! You ..... in the library.
- 4 We ..... our car here. There's a 'No Parking' sign.
- 5 Stop that! You ..... football in the classroom!
- 6 He's very fat. He ..... so many sweets.
- 7 You ..... very careful.
- 8 Your toys are on the floor. You ..... your room now!



7 Form sentences with *must* and *mustn't*.



Aunt Agatha

- 1 make a noise X
- 2 run in the house X
- 3 be quiet ✓
- 4 play loud music X
- 5 stay out of the house ✓
- 6 take my dog for a walk ✓
- 7 go to bed late X
- 8 eat sweets X

"You *mustn't* make a noise.  
 You .....  
 You .....  
 You .....  
 The cats .....  
 You .....  
 You .....  
 You ....."

8 Form sentences with *can* and *can't*.



Mrs Hardy

- 1 go to Stanley's house ✓
- 2 listen to music in your room ✓
- 3 bring friends to the house X
- 4 watch TV in the living room X
- 5 play in the park ✓
- 6 ride your bikes in the street ✓
- 7 have a party X

"You *can* go to Stanley's house.  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ....."

**Writing practice**

9 Write.

Write sentences with things that you *must* / *mustn't* do and sentences with things that you *can* / *can't* do at home. Here are some ideas:

- ▷ get up early
- ▷ have breakfast
- ▷ tidy (my) room
- ▷ fight with (my) brother / sister
- ▷ open the door to strangers
- ▷ go to parties at the weekend
- ▷ bring (my) friends home
- ▷ ride (my) bike in the street
- ▷ watch TV late in the evening
- ▷ eat vegetables
- ▷ do my homework after school



**Oral practice** Now you can do oral activity 21 (Teacher's Resource File).





**Peter:** Who are you?

**Mop:** I'm Mop from Planet Zog.

**Peter:** How did you get into my room?

**Mop:** I'm an Alien. I can do anything!

**Peter:** You aren't going to hurt me, are you?

**Mop:** No, I'm not.

**Peter:** What do you want?

**Mop:** You must come with us to Planet Zog. We want the cleverest child in this town.

No, no! Leave me alone! I'm not clever! Take Kikki! She's cleverer than me!



That's true, isn't it?

### Yes / No questions

Are you ready?

Has he got a sister?

Is he watching TV?

Do they live in Willow street?

Does she speak English?

Did he come with you?

Can you play the guitar?

Could you ride a bike five years ago?

Must we go now?

Is it going to rain?

Will you go on holiday next summer?

Yes, I am.

Yes, he has.

Yes, he is.

No, they don't.

Yes, she does.

Yes, he did.

No, I can't.

No, I couldn't.

Yes, we must.

No, it isn't.

Yes, I will.



**Yes / No Questions**

▶ In questions with a yes or a no answer, we use an auxilliary verb (such as **do, have, did**) at the beginning of the question before the subject. We answer **Yes** or **No**, followed by the auxilliary, but we do not repeat the main verb. We end with a question mark.

**Have they got any children?**      **No, they haven't.**

**Do you like comedies?**              **Yes, I do.**

**Did you go to the party?**            **No, I didn't.**

▶ The auxilliary verb we use depends on the tense of the verb. For instance, we use **do** or **does** for the present simple, **did** for the past simple, and so on.

▶ We use the same auxilliary in the answer as we do in the question. If, for instance, we ask using **did**, we answer using **did**.

**Did you stay at home last night?**    **Yes, I did.**    ~~Yes, I do.~~ X

**Grammar practice**

**1 Form questions.**

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 He can play the guitar.        | <i>Can he play the guitar?</i> ..... |
| 2 She visited her grand parents. | .....                                |
| 3 We will be famous one day.     | .....                                |
| 4 They are watching a comedy.    | .....                                |
| 5 He's got two brothers.         | .....                                |
| 6 They've eaten three pizzas.    | .....                                |
| 7 He lives in London.            | .....                                |
| 8 They work in a bank.           | .....                                |

**2 Complete.**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1 <i>Did</i> ..... he call you last night? | No, he didn't.   |
| 2 ..... they live in England?              | Yes, they do.    |
| 3 ..... you going to the cinema?           | No, we aren't.   |
| 4 ..... they got a son?                    | Yes, they have.  |
| 5 ..... he speak English two years ago?    | No, he couldn't. |
| 6 ..... she got a pet?                     | No, she hasn't.  |
| 7 ..... you stand on your head?            | Yes, I can.      |
| 8 ..... you a beautiful baby?              | Yes, I was.      |
| 9 ..... we go to bed now?                  | Yes, you must!   |

**Tip**

Remember that the question and the answer use the same auxilliary verb. If the question is with **did**, the answer will be with **did**. If the question is with **was** or **were**, the answer will be with **was** or **were**.

**Did he call you last night?**      **No, he didn't.**    ~~No, he doesn't.~~ X

**Were you at home last night?**    **No, I wasn't.**    ~~No, I'm not.~~ X

## 3 Find the question.

- |    |                                     |   |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1  | <u>Did they go to France?</u> ..... | No, they didn't go to France. They went to Italy.       |
| 2  | .....                               | No, I can't play the guitar. But I can play the piano.  |
| 3  | .....                               | Yes, I do. I like English very much!                    |
| 4  | .....                               | No, he didn't. He didn't call me.                       |
| 5  | .....                               | Yes, it is. That's my Dad's car.                        |
| 6  | .....                               | No, I don't! I hate fish!                               |
| 7  | .....                               | No, we don't live in Brighton. We live in London.       |
| 8  | .....                               | Yes, she did. She bought a new car last month.          |
| 9  | .....                               | No, he doesn't drive to work. He goes to work by train. |
| 10 | .....                               | No, I can't speak Russian. But I can speak Japanese.    |

## Wh- questions

<b>What</b> are you doing?	I'm making a cake.
<b>Who's</b> that woman over there?	It's Mrs Harrison.
<b>When's</b> your birthday?	It's in September.
<b>Where</b> did they go?	They went to the cinema.
<b>Whose</b> car is that?	It's my father's.
<b>Which</b> bag is yours?	The red one.
<b>Why</b> are you laughing?	Because this film is very funny.
<b>How</b> are you?	Fine, thank you.
<b>How old</b> are you?	I'm ten.
<b>How much</b> milk do we need?	We need three cartons.
<b>How many</b> CDs did you buy?	I bought four.
<b>How often</b> do you go to the cinema?	We go to the cinema every week.

## Wh- questions

- ▶ These questions begin with question words or phrases such as **where, what, when, how often**. We do not answer **Yes** or **No** to these questions. We give information.
- ▶ The question words or phrases always come at the beginning of the question. Then comes the auxiliary verb (such as **is** or **are, do** or **does, can**, etc), the subject and the main verb. There is a question mark at the end.  
**What are you doing? Why did he leave? How old is your sister?  
 How much butter have we got? How many girls are there in your class?**
- ▶ We use the question word **which** to single out one person or thing from others.  
**Which bike is yours? (the red bike or the blue bike)**
- ▶ After the word **which**, as with **whose**, there is usually a noun, and then the auxiliary verb.  
**Which dress do you like? Whose car is that?  
 Which film did you see? Whose book is this?  
 Which team do you support? Whose project will win the competition?**



4 Read and complete.

- |   |       |  |                              |
|---|-------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | Where | is Aunt Agatha's dog?                    | It's in Cosmo's basket.      |
| 2 |       | do you wash your car?                    | Every week.                  |
| 3 |       | is making all that noise?                | Kikki is playing the violin! |
| 4 |       | did the film start?                      | Ten minutes ago.             |
| 5 |       | dress do you like? This one or that one? | I like that one.             |
| 6 |       | were you late for school today?          | I missed the bus!            |
| 7 |       | basket is this? Cosmo's or Suzie's?      | It's Suzie's.                |
| 8 |       | milk is there in Suzie's bowl?           | Not much.                    |

5 Read and complete.

- |    |               |              |  |
|----|---------------|--------------|--|
| 1  | How much milk | have we got? | We've got three cartons of milk.               |
| 2  | Which jacket  |              | The brown jacket is mine and the red is Ron's. |
| 3  | Who           |              | It's my brother.                               |
| 4  | When          |              | School starts in September.                    |
| 5  | How           |              | My Dad goes to work by bus.                    |
| 6  | Why           |              | I'm crying because I can't go to John's party. |
| 7  | How often     |              | We visit our grandparents every Saturday.      |
| 8  | How many      |              | There are ten boys in my class.                |
| 9  | What          |              | They're drinking tea.                          |
| 10 | How often     |              | She goes to the cinema twice a week.           |

6 Read and complete.



- Kikki: (1) Who's that girl?  
 Penny: She's the new student.
- Kikki: (2) .....  
 Penny: Her name is Marianne.
- Kikki: (3) .....  
 Penny: She comes from France.
- Kikki: (4) .....  
 Penny: Yes, she can. Her mother's English.
- Kikki: (5) .....  
 Penny: She lives in High Street.
- Kikki: (6) .....  
 Penny: She has got one brother.
- Kikki: She's a snob! I don't like her.  
 (7) .....  
 Penny: Yes, I do. She's my cousin!  
 Kikki: I'm sorry!

## Question tags

This is your house, **isn't it?**  
 You have got a brother, **haven't you?**  
 They live in London, **don't they?**  
 You are doing your homework, **aren't you?**  
 They bought a new car, **didn't they?**  
 He will come with us, **won't he?**  
 He can play the guitar, **can't he?**  
 I am your best friend, **aren't I?**

This isn't your house, **is it?**  
 You haven't got a brother, **have you?**  
 They don't live in London, **do they?**  
 You aren't doing your homework, **are you?**  
 They didn't buy a new car, **did they?**  
 He won't come with us, **will he?**  
 He can't play the guitar, **can he?**  
 I am not your best friend, **am I?**

## A

## Form

- ▶ To make a question tag, we use the same auxiliary verb as appears in the sentence and the personal pronoun representing the subject of that sentence. (*Jim = he, Stanley and Peter = they*, etc.) We always put a question mark after the tag.
- ▶ The auxiliary verb depends on the tense we are using.  
**Stanley is the editor of TeenLink, isn't he?**  
**Peter and Kikki stayed at home last night, didn't they?**
- ▶ When the sentence is positive, the question tag is usually negative.  
**She's beautiful, isn't she? You stayed in a hotel, didn't you?**
- ▶ When the sentence is negative the question tag is usually positive.  
**She doesn't smoke, does she? They aren't coming with us, are they?**
- ▶ When the sentence has a modal verb, we make the question tag with the same modal verb.  
**We must leave, mustn't we? He can't swim, can he?**

## B

## Use

- ▶ Question tags are short questions we put at the end of a sentence when we want to learn something or to confirm something. We use question tags when we are not completely sure of something and we want someone else's confirmation.  
**You like pizza, don't you?**

## 7 Complete.

- 1 You know John, *don't you?*.....
- 2 They're leaving tomorrow, .....
- 3 He's very busy, .....
- 4 Your name is Alex, .....
- 5 You will help me, .....
- 6 The film was great, .....
- 7 She lives in London, .....
- 8 You are going to come with us, .....
- 9 He can sing very well, .....
- 10 They went to the party, .....

## Tip

The sentences in exercise 7 are all positive. The question tags should be negative.

**You know John, don't you?**

~~**You know John, do you? X**~~



8 Complete.

- 1 Those dogs aren't dangerous, *are they?*
- 2 She couldn't drive two years ago, .....
- 3 You don't play tennis, .....
- 4 We won't be late, .....
- 5 We aren't going to school tomorrow, .....
- 6 He didn't come, .....
- 7 This isn't your book, .....
- 8 Cosmo doesn't like dogs, .....
- 9 You haven't got a car, .....
- 10 He can't play the guitar, .....

**Tip**

The sentences in exercise 8 are all negative. The question tags should be positive.

Those dogs aren't dangerous, are they?

~~Those dogs aren't dangerous, aren't they?~~ X

9 Form questions.

**T  
e  
e  
n  
L  
i  
n  
k**

Hi there! My name is Kevin, I'm from the USA and I'm looking for a penfriend. Please answer these questions and I'll write back soon!

- 1 what / your name ? *What's your name?* .....
- 2 how old / you? .....
- 3 you / a boy or a girl? .....
- 4 where / you / live? .....
- 5 you / like / sports? .....
- 6 you / go / to school? .....
- 7 which / your favourite pop group? .....
- 8 who / your favourite film star? .....
- 9 when / your next holiday? .....
- 10 you / want to visit / my country? .....

**Writing practice**

10 Form questions.

Look at exercise 9 and write your advertisement for a penfriend. You can ask about:

- age ✓
- family ✓
- school ✓
- music / pop stars ✓
- cinema / film stars ✓
- favourite food / clothes / books sports ✓
- free time / hobbies ✓
- birthday ✓

**T  
e  
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L  
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n  
k**

Hi there!  
My name is

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Oral practice**

Now you can do oral activity 22 (Teacher's Resource File).

# Revision 17-22

## 1 Form the negative.

- 0 It was cold last night. *It wasn't cold last night.*
- 1 Stanley locked the door. ....
- 2 We stayed at home. ....
- 3 Cosmo ate all the cat food. ....
- 4 Leslie and Kikki were at the party. ....
- 5 Peter cooked spaghetti. ....
- 6 Sue found her keys. ....
- 7 We played football. ....

7

## 2 Complete with the past simple.

- 0 The film *was* ..... very good. (be)
- 1 The plane ..... at 9 o'clock. (not leave)
- 2 ..... his name? (they / know)
- 3 Leslie ..... in the park yesterday. (be)
- 4 She ..... about her holiday. (not talk)
- 5 We ..... our friends outside the restaurant. (meet)
- 6 They ..... this car two years ago. (buy)
- 7 ..... to Nicola's house on Saturday? (Kikki / go)

7

## 3 Complete with the present perfect.

- 0 I have *watched* ..... this film three times! (watch)
- 1 ..... his notebook? (he / find)
- 2 The dog ..... all the biscuits. (eat)
- 3 Mum isn't here. She ..... to the bank. (go)
- 4 ..... Lisa? (you / call)
- 5 I ..... Michael's brother. (not meet)
- 6 She ..... a letter to her pen friend in China. (write)
- 7 ..... a present for Steve's birthday? (you / buy)

7

## 4 Choose and write.

how whose what when where who why which

- 0 *When* ..... is Kikki's birthday?
- 1 ..... is he crying?
- 2 ..... coat is this?
- 3 ..... old is your friend?
- 4 ..... did he say?
- 5 ..... are my keys?
- 6 ..... shoes do you like?
- 7 ..... is that man with the hat?

7



5 Choose and write.

must(x2) mustn't can can't(x2) couldn't could

- 0 Peter ..... *must* ..... study today because he's got a test tomorrow.
- 1 Leslie ..... read when she was four.
- 2 You ..... make noise. Your Dad is sleeping!
- 3 Kikki ..... carry this bag. It's very heavy.
- 4 We ..... tidy our room. Aunt Agatha is coming.
- 5 I had a headache last night! I ..... do my homework.
- 6 She has got a fantastic voice. She ..... sing very well.
- 7 I ..... help you. I'm very busy.

7

6 Form the question.

- 0 They're looking at the painting.
- 1 She bought a new jacket.
- 2 We know his brother.
- 3 The boys have seen this film.
- 4 He will be in France next summer.
- 5 They're going to help him.
- 6 He was late for school.
- 7 She must leave early.

*Are they looking at the painting?*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7

7 Complete.

- 0 She works for a magazine, *doesn't she?* .....
- 1 You've got a white cat, .....
- 2 We aren't leaving now, .....
- 3 They went home, .....
- 4 You haven't met my brother, .....
- 5 She can't speak French, .....
- 6 It will be a great party, .....
- 7 This isn't your book, .....
- 8 Your name is Alex, .....

8

Total

50

# Irregular verbs

	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
1	be	was, were	been
2	begin	began	begun
3	break	broke	broken
4	bring	brought	brought
5	buy	bought	bought
6	catch	caught	caught
7	come	came	come
8	cut	cut	cut
9	do	did	done
10	draw	drew	drawn
11	drink	drank	drunk
12	drive	drove	driven
13	eat	ate	eaten
14	fall	fell	fallen
15	feel	felt	felt
16	find	found	found
17	fly	flew	flown
18	get	got	got
19	give	gave	given
20	go	went	gone
21	have	had	had
22	hear	heard	heard
23	keep	kept	kept
24	know	knew	known
25	leave	left	left
26	lose	lost	lost



**Infinitive****Simple****Past participle**

27	<b>make</b>	made	made
28	<b>meet</b>	met	met
29	<b>pay</b>	paid	paid
30	<b>put</b>	put	put
31	<b>read</b>	read	read
32	<b>ride</b>	rode	ridden
33	<b>run</b>	ran	run
34	<b>say</b>	said	said
35	<b>see</b>	saw	seen
36	<b>sell</b>	sold	sold
37	<b>send</b>	sent	sent
38	<b>sing</b>	sang	sung
39	<b>sit</b>	sat	sat
40	<b>sleep</b>	slept	slept
41	<b>speak</b>	spoke	spoken
42	<b>stand</b>	stood	stood
43	<b>swim</b>	swam	swum
44	<b>take</b>	took	taken
45	<b>teach</b>	taught	taught
46	<b>tell</b>	told	told
47	<b>think</b>	thought	thought
48	<b>understand</b>	understood	understood
49	<b>wake</b>	woke	woken
50	<b>wear</b>	wore	worn
51	<b>win</b>	won	won
52	<b>write</b>	wrote	written

# Wordlist

## Unit 1

neighbour  
reporter  
school paper  
boss  
who  
under  
parents  
capital  
football player  
classmate  
clever  
school team  
garden  
giraffe  
plant  
subject  
photo album  
only  
ugly  
cousin  
sunglasses  
nice  
editor  
magazine  
playground  
huge  
Art  
report

## Unit 2

school trip  
tomorrow  
blanket  
board game  
tin  
cat food  
exercise  
sweater  
insect  
earth  
expensive  
round  
present  
chemistry  
friendly  
ant  
country  
funny  
spaceship  
watch

empty  
cheap  
sky  
dinner  
polar bear  
hippopotamus  
leopard  
metre  
strong  
cheetah  
faster (than)  
tail  
strawberry  
foot  
artistic  
tourist  
brush  
church  
lady  
knife  
leaf  
wolf  
shelf  
wife  
tooth  
lorry  
match  
roof  
fridge  
delicious  
wall  
live  
jungle  
be careful  
forest  
sleep  
lazy  
eucalyptus  
dangerous

## Unit 3

pretty  
bedroom  
crisps  
notebook  
T-shirt  
tennis ball  
helicopter  
grey  
bowl  
over there  
awful

## Unit 4

chimpanzee, chimp  
pool  
swing  
many  
bus stop  
armchair  
sofa  
left  
right  
floor  
police car  
toy shop  
town  
toothbrush  
vase  
schoolbag  
sock  
glass  
pancake  
sports centre  
closet  
ill  
I'm late  
work  
I'm so lonely  
memory  
pencil case

## Unit 5

fly  
speak  
stand  
chess  
act  
cook  
pilot  
drive  
climb  
ballerina  
ride a horse  
article  
hear  
count  
take photos  
month  
spaghetti  
hour  
well  
square  
circle



foreign language  
other  
thing

## Unit 6

leave  
pull  
what's the matter?  
get  
worry  
forbid  
carry  
wear  
turn  
jacket  
press  
button  
living room  
shout  
really  
make  
something  
laugh  
museum  
map  
visit  
call  
son  
stay  
put  
turn on  
touch  
silly  
add  
beat  
break  
fry  
serve  
recipe  
salt  
pepper  
enjoy  
meal  
beat  
slice  
wash  
pineapple  
sugar  
mixer  
everything  
drink  
forget  
ice

## Unit 7

cup  
tray  
straw  
cushion  
wardrobe  
next  
exactly  
pet  
tail  
clothes  
help  
story  
sad  
holiday  
fishing boat  
shorts  
fisherman

## Unit 8

headache  
toothache  
country  
bow  
tie  
ticket  
concert  
computer room  
twins  
same  
tired  
broken  
age  
tell  
TV programme

## Unit 9

yoghurt  
biscuit  
gloss  
egg  
cloud  
sweet  
bottle  
bread  
cherry  
meat  
tonight

well done  
excellent  
soup  
mistake  
fresh  
flour  
cupboard

## Unit 10

butter  
carton  
shampoo  
loaf of bread  
drachma  
cocoa  
packet  
jam  
bar of chocolate  
time  
shopping list  
kitchen  
need  
enough

## Unit 11

wild  
domestic  
heavy  
world  
young  
easy  
difficult  
windsurfing  
exciting  
whale  
pony  
sea horse  
frog  
height  
weight  
goldfish  
quiet  
keep  
neighbourhood  
canary  
win  
can  
noisy  
dirty  
clean

# Wordlist

## Unit 12

fall  
stand  
still  
paint  
paint someone's picture  
run  
poor  
talk  
watch  
at the moment  
work  
hard  
now  
today  
these days  
pack a suitcase  
rain  
dance  
come  
begin  
travel  
write  
swim  
listen  
wait  
win  
homework  
read  
newspaper  
hurry up  
noise  
violin  
again  
garage  
brush  
sing  
too fast  
a lot of  
snow  
have a good time  
great  
stool  
just  
artist  
imagine  
during  
break  
right now

## Unit 13

I like  
music  
horrible  
cartoon  
every  
comics  
cry  
study  
get up  
bank  
sun  
morning  
afternoon  
evening  
night  
week  
teach  
tidy  
start  
pen friend  
grass  
baker  
sell  
panda  
late  
lunchtime  
take a nap  
horror film  
bookshop  
want  
bacon  
breakfast  
milk  
near  
quarter  
litre  
cornflakes  
fox  
hunt  
game  
think  
planetarium

## Unit 14

card  
busy  
surprise  
pilot  
bother  
look for

know  
dentist  
hate  
happen  
bazaar  
prepare  
stall  
try  
different  
handmade  
jewellery  
necklace  
bracelet  
free time

## Unit 15

health  
questionnaire  
junk food  
exercise  
salad  
always  
usually  
often  
sometimes  
rarely  
seldom  
never  
untidy  
jeans

## Unit 16

painting  
famous  
painter  
clean  
carpet  
paint  
rich  
(my) own  
journalist  
around  
hairdresser  
meet  
rock concert  
electric  
free ticket  
vet  
project  
leave  
village



order  
get  
sound  
put  
decoration  
clean up

## Unit 17

asleep  
title  
Sleeping Beauty  
two weeks ago  
last  
phone call  
yesterday  
mobile phone  
sports club  
library  
carriage  
air  
bakery  
greengrocer  
teashop  
postman  
whole

## Unit 18

plan  
clap  
by plane  
hotel  
local people  
remember  
comedy  
crackers

## Unit 19

autograph  
answer  
find  
table tennis  
pillow  
stone  
scientist  
space  
dinosaur  
motorcycle  
second  
sandcastle

## Unit 20

mean  
exam  
what  
suffer  
invite  
water  
missing text  
cottage  
fishing village  
plot  
unusual  
sawyer  
skate  
musician  
voice  
key  
draw  
spell  
fork  
use  
knife

## Unit 21

understand  
with  
gym  
meal  
cup  
fat  
loud music  
traffic lights  
fight  
stranger

## Unit 22

planet  
what  
what  
what  
guitar  
what

where  
where  
whose  
which  
why  
how  
because  
miss  
come from  
snob

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