

YEAR 7

Miss Ana & Miss Orne









### Be

We use be with subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc) or with other nouns. He is hungry.

Sharks are grey.

We use be to talk about someone's job, nationality, relationship or his or her name.

He is a scientist.

They are English.

We are sisters.

1 am Jake.

We also use be to describe people or things.

Robbie is young.

The hut is old.

We use the short form in everyday English.

Hi, I'm Oliver.

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short	answers
I'm (I am) you're (you are) he's (he is) she's (she is) it's (it is)	I'm not (I am not) you aren't (you are not) he isn't (he is not) she isn't (she is not) it isn't (it is not)	Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't.
we're (we are) you're (you are) they're (they are)	we aren't (we are not) you aren't (you are not) they aren't (they are not)	Are we? Are you? Are they?	Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.



Write the sentences again with the short form of be.

- 1 You are very tall.
- 2 He is clever.
- 3 We are not on holiday.
- 4 I am in the garden.
- 5 They are not cousins.
- 6 She is not happy.
- 7 They are funny tricks.
- 8 It is not a good idea.
- 2 Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the correct form of be.

You're very tall.



- 1 The sea 's blue.
- 2 It \_\_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful day.
- 3 It \_\_\_\_\_cold.
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach.
- 5 I in the sea.
- 6 Ben and Harry \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ happy.
- 8 Holidays \_\_\_\_\_cool!
- Complete the sentences about you with the correct form of be.
  - 1 I m from Greece.
    - 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ crazy about science.
    - 3 My dad \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist.
    - 4 My mum \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.
    - 5 My friends and I at school now.
    - 6 My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ funny.
    - 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ nine years old.
    - 8 My house \_\_\_\_\_ new.

Look at the picture and answer the questions.



- 1 Is the sky grey?
- 2 Are the girls happy?
- 3 Is the house small?
- 4 Are the cats white?

- 5 Is the dog big?
- 6 Is the door black?
- 7 Is the boy tall?
- 8 Is the car old?

# Complete the questions with Am, Are or Is. Then complete the short answers.

No, it isn't.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ Kate your new friend?

Yes, she is

2 \_\_\_\_\_ we crazy about school?

No,\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ the sharks in the sea?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ David young?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_ Misty and Molly big chimps?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ I beautiful?

7 \_\_\_\_\_ you and Tom cousins?

No.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ you twelve years old?

No,\_\_\_\_\_

### Circle the correct words.

- 1 Is / Are we at the beach?
- 2 My cousin is / are cool.
- 3 Sharks isn't / aren't red.
- 4 Is / Are they sisters?
- 5 Uncle Joe isn't / aren't in the house.
- 6 I am / are in the water.
- 7 You isn't / aren't short.
- 8 Is / Are the baby happy?

# Speaking Speaking

Ask and answer the questions with your partner.

Are you at the beach now?

No. I'm not.

- Is your school new?
- Is your best friend tall?
- Is your uncle a teacher?
- Is your classroom big?
- · Are your cousins clever?
- Is your birthday in April?
- Are you twelve years old?

# **Present Simple Affirmative**



### **Present Simple Affirmative**

We use the Present Simple to talk about

- general truths.
   It snows in winter.
- things that we do regularly.
   On Sundays we go to the beach.
- permanent situations.
   My grandparents live in Spain.

We form the affirmative of the third person singular (he, she, it) by adding -s to the verb.

like likes eat eats give gives

### Affirmative

I sing you sing he sings she sings it sings we sing you sing

they sing

We form the affirmative of the third person singular of verbs that end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -o, by adding

riss misses
wash washes
touch touches
fix fixes
do does

When a verb ends in a constanant + -y, we take off the -y and add -ies to form the affirmative of the third person singular.

study studies carry carries

When a verb ends in a vowel + -y, we just add -s to form the affirmative of the third person singular.

play plays stay stays

### Time expressions

The following time expressions go at the beginning or at the end of a sentence: every day/night/week/month/year, at the weekend, in the morning/afternoon/evening, on Thursdays/Saturdays, etc. My cousin cleans his room every Saturday.

On Wednesdays we go to my aunt's house.



# Present Simple Negative & Question





### Present Simple Negative & Question

In the negative form, we use do or does, the word not and the infinitive of the main verb without to (bare infinitive). I don't like history.

Mark doesn't wash his bike every week.

In the question form, we use do or does and the bare infinitive.

Do you eat eggs?

Does she carry her books to school?

In short answers, we only use do or does. We don't use the main verb.

Does she like my skateboard?

Yes, she does.

Do they have computer lessons?

Yes, they do.

Negative	Question	Short answers		
l don't play (do not play) you don't play (do not play)	Do I play? Do you play?	Yes, I do. Yes, you do.	No, I don't.	
he doesn't play (does not play)	Does he play?	Yes, he does.	No, you don't. No, he doesn't.	
she doesn't play (does not play)	Does she play?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.	
it doesn't play (does not play)	Does it play?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.	
we don't play (do not play)	Do we play?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.	
you don't play (do not play)	Do you play?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.	
they don't play (do not play)	Do they play?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.	

1	Max doesn't eat spaghetti at s	chool, (eat)		
2	my teeth in the a	fternoon. (brus	ih)	
3	They fun in the ge	ography lesson	(have)	
4	We in the library. (			
5	Sandy her homewo	1981 <b>5</b> 88	kend. (do)	)
6	You in front of the			
7	The scientist a lapt		*	
8	We Japanese food			
	repairing food	(600)		
Co	mplete the questions with Do or Does.	Then complet	o the sh	ort answers
		COMMERCIAL		
1	she have fun at school?	5		he go to the cafeteria for lunch?
	No. she doesn't			
Ž	Tara eat hamburgers?	6		we sing in the music lesson?
	Yes,			
3	they get up at 10 o'clock	.7		Mrs Hanson use the globe in the
	on Saturdays?			phy lesson?
	Yes,		Yes,	2
4	you like eggs for breakfast?	8	_	they carry their laptops to school
	No		No	
		acuse the sur		
w	rite questions with these words. Then a you / wear / a uniform at school	nswer the qu		
	rite questions with these words. Then a			
	rite questions with these words. Then a you / wear / a uniform at school			
	rite questions with these words. Then a you / wear / a uniform at school Do you wear a uniform at school?			
	rite questions with these words. Then a you / wear / a uniform at school Do you wear a uniform at school? Yes, I do./No, I don't. your best friend / like / lizards			
1	rite questions with these words. Then a you / wear / a uniform at school Do you wear a uniform at school? Yes, I do./No, I don't.			
1	rite questions with these words. Then a you / wear / a uniform at school Do you wear a uniform at school? Yes, I do./No, I don't. your best friend / like / lizards			
	rite questions with these words. Then as you / wear / a uniform at school  Do you wear a uniform at cohool?  Yes. I do./No. I don't. your best friend / like / lizards  your friends / watch / DVDs  you / have / lunch at school			
2 8	you / wear / a uniform at school  Do you wear a uniform at school?  Yes, I do./No, I don't.  your best friend / like / lizards  your friends / watch / DVDs			
	rite questions with these words. Then as you / wear / a uniform at school  Do you wear a uniform at cohool?  Yes. I do./No. I don't. your best friend / like / lizards  your friends / watch / DVDs  you / have / lunch at school			

# Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



Does he like maths?
 No, he doesn't.



2 Do they cook on Saturdays?



3 Do they wear helmets in the classroom?



4 Does she get up at 7 o'clock every morning?



5 Do the children eat in the kitchen?



6 Do you sit next to a boy in the classroom?

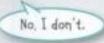
# Circle the correct words.

- My cousin Yoko don't /doesn't wear a helmet to school.
- 2 'Do you like karaoke?' 'Yes, I do / don't.'
- 3 It don't / doesn't snow in the summer.
- 4 'Do they go to the art club after school?' 'No, they do / don't."
- 5 Mr Jones don't / doesn't teach history.
- 6 'Do children wear school uniforms in England?' 'Yes, they do / does.'
- 7 'Does he like computer lessons?' 'No, he don't / doesn't.'
- 8 We don't / doesn't eat in the cafeteria every day.



Ask and answer questions with your partner about what you do and don't do every day. Use the suggestions to help you.

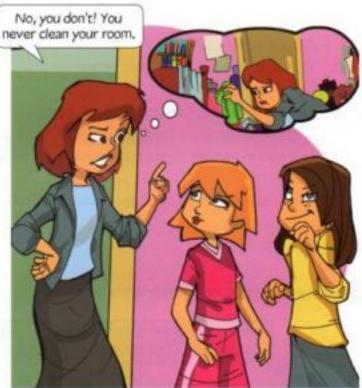
Do you have lunch at school every day?



- walk to school?
- get up at 7 o'clock?
- have lunch at school?
- play in a team?
- stay home?
- meet your friends after school?
- every day
- every morning
- every afternoon
- · every night
- · at the weekend
- on Mondays, Tuesdays, etc

# Adverbs of Frequency





### Adverbs of Frequency

We use adverbs of frequency when we talk about habits or when we want to say how often something happens.

0% 

never 

sometimes 

often 

usually 

always

Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.

We aften walk to school.

They always have lunch at 1 o'clock.

But they go after the verb be.

It is usually warm in the summer.

She is often at home on Wednesdays.

We use **How often** ...? to ask for more information about how often something happens.

How aften do you write in your diary? How aften does mum cook spaghetti?

We can use the following time expressions to answer the question How often ...? every day/week/weekend/month, once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year, etc.

How aften do you cook? Once a day,

6	Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.
	Lat the Holds in the confect order to move semicines or decanons.

- 1 at / go / usually / we / to bed / 9 o'clock We usually go to bed at 9 o'clock.
- 2 never / Dad / works / weekend / at / the
- 3 ? / magazines / how often / you / read / do
- usually / a test / have / on Tuesdays / we
- 5 ? / your mum / cook / how often / does
- 6 ? / they / how often / do / the cinema / to / go
- your teacher / often / is / the playground / in
- 8 7/go/how often/the/he/does/karaoke club/to

# Look at the table and complete the sentences.

	stays home on Mondays	finishes school at 3 o'clock	wears jeans to school	reads comics in bed	talks to friends on the phone
Nicky	1	1111	-	-	1
Todd	11	-	111	1	1

- Nicky never wears jeans to school.
- 2 Todd \_\_ reads comics in bed.
- 3 Todd \_\_\_\_\_ wears jeans to school.
- talk to friends on the phone. 4 Nicky and Todd \_\_\_\_
- 5 Nicky\_\_\_\_ reads comics in bed.
- finishes school at 3 o'clock. 6 Todd
- 7 Todd stays home on Mondays.
- 8 Nicky \_\_\_ \_ finishes school at 3 o'clock.



### Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I don't like food in the morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ have breakfast.
  - (a) never
- b always
- 2 Susie loves books. She \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the library after school.
  - a never
- b usually
- 3 I'm scared of dogs. I \_\_\_\_\_ play with them.
  - a always b never

- 4 Maggie likes games. She \_\_ buys them from the shop.
  - a often
- b never
- 5 Susie plays the guitar. She goes to the music club after school.
  - a sometimes b never
- 6 We only do sums in the lesson. Our teacher. gives us sums for homework.
  - a often b never

### Answer the questions so they are true for you. Use these adverbs of frequency.

always	never	often	sometimes	usually
How ofte	n do you v	valk to sch	nool?	
How ofte	n do you s	ee your gr	randparents?	
How ofte	n do you s	tudy in th	e library?	
How ofte	n do you v	vatch DVD	)5?	
How ofte	n do you v	vear jeans	at school?	
How ofte	n đo you t	alk to you	r friends on the	phone?
How ofte	n do you s	ing in the	music lesson?	
How ofte	n do you h	ave lunch	at school?	



Ask and answer questions with your partner. Use the suggestions to help you.

How often do you go to the beach? I go to the beach twice a year.

- · go to the beach?
- play a sport?
- · see your best friend?
- cook?
- go on holiday?
- have an English lesson?
- eat hamburgers?
- go to the cinema?

- every day
- every week
- every weekend
- · every month
- once/twice/three times a day
- once/twice/three times a week
- once/twice/three times a month
- once/twice/three times a year



# Question Words, Subject & Object Questions



Where is the kite competition ... what time does it start ... when does it finish ... and whose kite is this?

Hey! That's not one question!

### **Ouestion Words**

We use question words when we want more information than just yes or no in the answer.

We use the following question words:

- What to ask about things or actions.
   What is this? It's a stamp collection.
   What do you do on Saturdays? I do my homework.
- Who to ask about people.
   Who is this? My friend Paul.
- Where to ask about position or place.
   Where is my guitar? It's on your bed.
- Whose to ask who something belongs to.
   Whose comic is it? It's my comic.
- When to ask about time.
   When is the art competition? It's on Friday.
- Why to ask about the reason for something.
   Why do you collect stamps? I think it's interesting.
- Which to ask about one person or thing within a group of similar people or things.
   Which pencil do you want? I want the blue one.
- How to ask about the way someone does something.
   How do you go to school? I go to school by bus.

# Remember!



Be careful with these words: Who's (who is) and Whose (asks who something belongs to). Who's in the classroom? Clare is in the classroom. Whose skateboard is this? It's Clare's skateboard.

### Circle the correct words.

- 1 What / Who is your favourite singer?
- 2 Whose / Who's shop is this?
- 3 When / What do you go swimming?
- 4 Which / How bag do you like?

- 5 Where / What is the matter with Donna?
- 6 Why / How do you make a kite?
- 7 Why / Which do you do your homework at school?
- Who / Where is the music club?

### Match.

- When do you get up?
- 2 Where does he live?
- 3 Whose hamburger is this?
- 4 Who's the boy in school uniform?
- 5 What do pupils do after school?
- 6 How do you spell 'cat'?
- 7 Which ball do you want?
- 8 Why do you want a sandwich?

- a It's George.
- b The small one.
- c C-A-T
- d I'm hungry.
- e Their homework.
- f It's Nigel's.
- g. At half past seven.
- h In a beach house.

### Look at the pictures and complete the questions with question words.



- Put the words in the correct order to make questions.
  - 1 the / is / Chinese lesson / when When is the Chinese lesson?
  - 2 your / game / is / what / favourite
  - 3 comics / these / whose / are
  - 4 the puzzle / has got / who / a piece of
  - 5 stay / in / where / you / do / the summer
  - 6 cake / do / make / how / a / you

### Subject & Object Questions

When we use question words to ask about the subject of a sentence (the person, animal or thing that does the action), the word order does not change and the verb stays in the affirmative form.

Who lives here?

(Sally lives here.)

Whose drink is on the table? (Peter's drink is on the table.)

When we use question words to ask about the object of a sentence, then the word order changes to the question form.

What do you eat in the morning?

(I eat eggs.)

Where do you stay in the summer?

(I stay at my uncle's house.)

# Look at the answers and complete the subject and object questions.

1	SQ: Who comes from prazil	
	OQ: Where does Liz come from	?
	Liz comes from Brazil.	
2	SQ: Who	
	OQ: What	?
	Tom likes puzzles.	
3	SQ: What	?
	OQ: When	
	The competition is on Friday.	
4	SQ: Who	
	OQ: Where	.7
	Jamie and Helen live in Canada.	
5	SQ: Whose	
	OQ: Where	?
	Susan's laptop is in the classroom.	



Ask and answer the questions with your partner. Use the suggestions to help you.

> Who is your best friend?

My best friend is Sally.

- What is your favourite sport?
- What is your favourite hobby?
- When is your birthday?
- What do you usually have for breakfast?
- Where do you live?

The ice-skating competition starts soon. Can we go, please?





Remember!

Bare infinitive =

infinitive without to

### Can

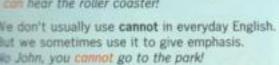
We use can to

- show ability. We can sing. Can they speak French?
- ask for or give permission to do something. Can I go on the ride? You can go to the cinema on Saturday.

Can is followed by the bare infinitive. We use can for the pri Can I go on the merry We can go swimming

We often use can with I com hear the roller o

We don't usually use But we sometimes us



resent and the future. y-go-round now, Mum? t at the weekend.	
th verbs of feeling, such as see, hear, smell, etc. coaster!	
cannot in everyday English. se it to give emphasis. go to the park!	

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short	answers
can go.	I can't (cannot) go.	Can I go?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
You can go.	You can't (cannot) go.	Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
He can go.	He can't (cannot) go.	Can he go?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
She can go.	She can't (cannot) go.	Can she go?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
t can go.	It can't (cannot) go.	Can it go?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Ne can go.	We can't (cannot) go.	Can we go?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
You can go.	You can't (cannot) go.	Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
They can go.	They can't (cannot) go.	Can they go?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't

### Complete the sentences with can or can't.

- Teddy bears can't speak.
- Penguins \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_swim.
- ride bicycles. 3 Babies \_\_\_\_
- 4 Sharks \_\_ fly.
- 5 Spiders \_\_\_\_\_ move fast.
- 6 Robots \_\_\_\_\_ read magazines.

### Complete the sentences using can or can't and the words in brackets.

1	Can	he	Gook	Chinese food? (cook)	
2	Pupils			comics in the classroom.	(read)

- to the amusement park? (go)
- 4 Bobby \_\_\_ \_\_\_ a computer, because he hasn't got any money. (buy)
- 5 It's very cold. You \_\_\_\_ \_\_ today. (swim)
- 6 We\_ lunch in the cafeteria. (have)

### Look at the pictures and write sentences about them. Use can or can't.



1 they / play games on the computer They can play games on the computer.





2 the dog / come in



5 the baby / do the puzzle



3 Dina / play the guitar



6 the girls / see the park from the ferris wheel

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# Imperative, Object Pronouns & Let's



### Imperative

We use the imperative when

- we give instructions or orders.
   Out the cake, Paul
- we want to prevent something.
   Boo't movel There's a spider over there.

We form the imperative with the bare infinitive.

We don't use a subject pronoun. The imperative is the same whether we are talking to one person or to many people.

Se your homework, Mary.

Mars Dad, buy me some candles!

It's late.

We form the negative with the word don't.

Don't draw on the desk!

# Remember!

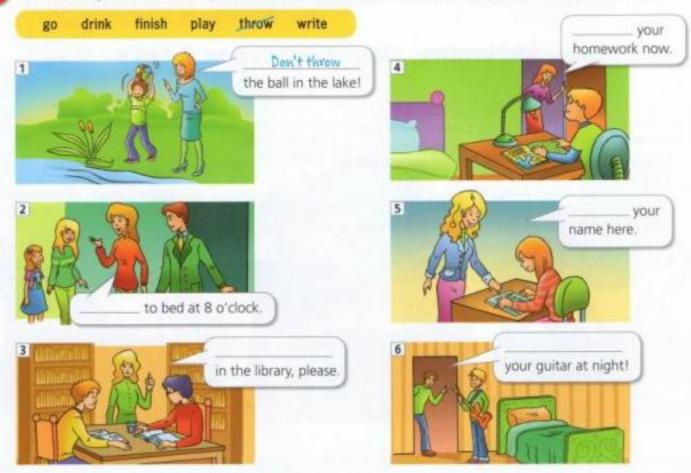


We often use the word please so that we are more polite. Open the door, please. Please buy a birthday card for Sally.

### Complete the sentences with the imperative. Use the verbs in brackets.

1 _	Don't swim	in that water! (not swim)
2 _		careful on the rides! (be)
3 -		to bed. It's 12 o'clock! (go)
4 _		that! It's paint! (not touch)
5 _		lunch for me. I've got a sandwich. (not make)
6 _		your teeth, please. (brush)
7 _		there. That's my seat. (not sit)
8 _		your books away. (put)

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct imperative form of these verbs.



### **Object Pronouns**

We use object pronouns to replace the object of a sentence. Objects are words (nouns, pronouns) that usually come after the verb.

Look at the balloons! Look at them! Can I open the present? Can I open It?

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
1	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	US
you	you
they	them

- Complete the sentences with object pronouns.
  - 1 Dance with \_\_\_\_\_\_, please! (I)
  - 2 Mum made a costume for \_\_\_\_\_\_ (he)
  - 3 Throw the ball to \_\_\_\_\_. (we)
  - 4 Open the door for \_\_\_\_\_\_, please. (they)
  - 5 Give the phone to \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
  - 6 Can I come shopping with \_\_\_\_\_\_? (you)

# Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

- Where's my uniform? I can't find \_\_\_\_it \_\_\_\_
- 2 Those are my stamps. Give \_\_\_\_\_\_ to me!
- 3 I need a calculator. Find one for \_\_\_\_\_\_, please.
- 4 We're hungry. Buy two hamburgers for \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 She's a good dancer. Look at \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They're tourists. Ask \_\_\_\_\_ where they're from.

### Let's

We use Let's with the bare infinitive to suggest something. Let's have lunch at Sarah's house. Let's make a birthday cake for Nicky.

We form the negative with the word not. Let's not go to the park today. Let's not go swimming in the sea.

- Complete the sentences using Let's or Let's not and the words in brackets.
  - 1 Let's go to the film festival. I love films. (go)
  - 2 \_\_\_\_\_ our bikes. It's boring. (ride)
  - 3 a party. It's your birthday! (have)
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_lunch in the garden. It's cold. (have)
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ our faces for the partyl It's fun! (paint)
  - 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to pop music. I don't like it. (listen)
  - Match.
    - 1 What can we do this weekend?
    - 2 The tourists can't speak English.
    - 3 Those are Paul's balloons.
    - 4 There are sharks in this sea.
    - 5 The festival is on Saturday.
    - 6 We need some candles for the cake.

- a Let's not swim here.
- b Let's not go to the cinema again.
- c Speak to them in French.
- d Don't give them to John.
- e Let's make something for our stall.
- f Let's get them from Dad's shop.

# **Speaking**

Make arrangements for the weekend with your partner. Use the suggestions to help you.

On Saturday morning, let's go to the park. OK, and on Saturday night, let's go to the cinema.

- · watch a DVD
- · go to the amusement park
- go for a walk

- have a party
- play basketball
- go bowling

# Countable & Uncountable Nouns





We don't use a or an with

uncountable nouns.

### Countable & Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns are nouns that we can count. They have both singular and plural forms. When the subject of a sentence is in the plural, then the verb must also be in the plural. Sam's ball is blue. Remember!

The balls are green.

Uncountable nouns are nouns that we cannot count. They don't have plural forms. When the subject of a sentence is an uncountable noun, then the verb must be in the singular.

John's got lots of work.

Ice cream is delicious.

We can use expressions such as: a piece of, a slice of, a cup of,

a glass of, a carton of, a loaf of, etc to show how much we have of something.

I've got a piece of cake.

Two cups of coffee, please.

Complete the table with these nouns.

animal clown fun hair laptop map money music party robot time work

Countable	Uncountable
animal	fun

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



1 Fm hungry. Let's make some sandwiches .



4 Sandra has got beautiful \_



for the party. 2 We need red \_\_\_



5 Wow! That's a lot of



3 Dad's favourite food is \_\_\_\_



6 Mum, we must buy some \_\_\_ for the twins.

# Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Our teacher always gives us \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
- (b) -
- 2 Wowl Look at the \_\_\_\_\_ at this party!
  - a food
- b foods
- 3 This is \_\_\_\_ great film!
- b a
- 4 Oh no! I've got paint in my \_\_\_

  - a hair b hairs
- 5 there music at the carnival?
  - Are
- b is
- 6 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ costume for the carnival?
- b a

Look at the pictures and complete the phrases with one of these expressions.

a carton of

a cup of

a glass of

a loaf of

a packet of

a slice of



1 a packet of crisps



4 \_\_\_\_\_lemonade



2 \_\_\_\_ mill



5 \_\_\_\_\_\_bread



3 \_\_\_\_\_pizza



6 \_\_\_\_\_coffee

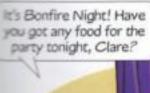


Talk to your partner about what you've got in

- your schoolbag.
- your bedroom.

I've got lots of books in my bag. I've got an apple and an orange.





Yes, I've got some food but I haven't got any drinks.





### Some & Any

We use some in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to say that something exists.

There are some toys in the box.

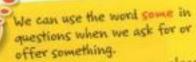
There's some food in the kitchen.

We use any in negative sentences and questions with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to say that something doesn't exist or to ask if something exists.

Are there any drinks on the table?

Theven't got any homework today.

# Remember!



Can I have some money, please? Can I get you some coffee?

### Complete the sentences with some or any.

- 1 I need Some candles for the cake.
- 2 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ friends in Australia?
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ good costumes this year.
- 4 Are you hungry? We've got hamburgers.
- 5 Are there \_\_\_\_\_ witches in the film?
- 6 He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ clues to the mystery.
- 7 He needs \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy Christmas presents.
- B Do you buy \_\_\_\_\_ fireworks on Bonfire Night?
- 9 There aren't masks in the shop.
- We need food for the festival.

# Choose the correct answers.

- 1 There aren't \_\_ DVDs in the room.
  - a some
    - (b) any
- 2 We've got \_\_ \_ lemonade in our bags.
  - a any
- b some
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ any tickets for the play.
  - a There are
- b There aren't
- 4 Do you play \_\_\_\_\_ jokes on April Fool's Day?
  - a any
- b some

- 5 Has the clown got \_\_\_\_\_ balloons?
  - a some b any
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ any kites in the shop?
  - a There are b Are there
- 7 Please send us \_\_\_\_\_ invitations.
- - - a any b some
- a There are b There aren't
- 8 any sharks in the sea.
- Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using some or any and the words given.



1 snow / the beach

There isn't any snow on the beach



5 rides / amusement park

There are



2 maps / classroom

There aren't.



carnivals / Greece

Are there



3 coffee / this restaurant

Is there:



food / the table

There is



4 presents / Christmas tree

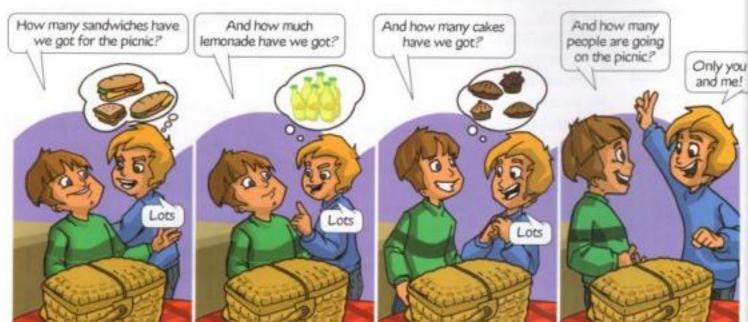
Are there.



8 apples / bowl

There are





### Much & Many

We use much and many to describe quantity. We use much with uncountable nouns mainly in negative sentences and questions. There isn't much cheese in my sandwich. Have you got much time?

We use many with plural countable nouns mainly in negative sentences and questions.

There aren't many waiters in the restaurant. Are there many glasses on the table?

We use How much ...? and How many ...? when we ask about quantity. We use How much ...? for uncountable nouns and How many ...? for countable nouns.

How much fruit do you eat? How many plates are there?

# Remember!

We usually don't use much and many in affirmative sentences. We use lots of or a lot of instead She's got a lot of/lots of friends. David drinks a lot of/lots of water.

# Circle the correct words.

- 1 Are there much /many oranges on the tree?
- 2 He hasn't got much / many work to do today.
- 3 The amusment park is boring. There aren't much / many rides.
- 4 She doesn't have much / many snacks.
- 5 There aren't much / many desserts on the menu.
- 6 The man in the café hasn't got much / many hair.
- 7 Are there much / many children in the parade?
- 8 There isn't much / many pizza on the plate.

### Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with much or many.



1 There isn't wuck ketchup.



4 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ drinks on this menu.



There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_ people at the café.



5 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ pieces in this puzzle.



3 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ water in the glass.



6 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ ice in this drink.

### Complete the questions with How much or How many.

1 _	How many	candles are there on the cake?
2 _		food do we need for the stall?
3 _		glasses are there on the kitchen table?
4 _		fast food restaurants are there in your town?
5 _		cheese do we need for the sandwiches?
6 _		milk do you drink in the morning?
7 _		visitors go to the food festival every year?
8		money do we need for the carnival costumes?



Ask and answer questions with your partner about what you eat and drink. Use the suggestions to help you.

How many meals do you have a day?

I usually have three.

- · milk / for breakfast?
- fruit / in the evening?
- meat / for dinner?
- sandwich / at school?
- water / every day?
- biscuit / every day?



### **Present Continuous Affirmative**

We use the Present Continuous for actions that

- are in progress at the time of speaking.
   Robbie and Jake are running in the race.
- are in progress around the time of speaking.
   These days, more and more people are using the Internet.
- are temporary.
   She's living in London at the moment.

We form the affirmative with am, are or is and the main verb with the -ing ending.

read reading

When the main verb ends in -e, we take off the -e and add -ing. chase chasing

When the verb ends in vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add -ing.

winwinning

When the verb ends in -ie, we take off the -ie and add -y and -ing.

lie Lying

When the verb ends in -1, we double the -1 and add -ing. travel travelling

### Time expressions

We often use the following time expressions with the Present Continuous: now, at the moment, these days, this year, today, tonight, etc.

I am writing a letter at the moment.

Monica is working a lot these days.

Simon is stoying with his grandparents tonight.

### Affirmative

I'm falling (I am falling)
you're falling (you are falling)
he's falling (he is falling)
she's falling (she is falling)
it's falling (it is falling)
we're falling (we are falling)
you're falling (you are falling)
they're falling (they are falling)

### Complete the table.

fall → falling	write → writing	cut → cutting
play	have	win
climb	dance	get
enter	leave	put
push	make	sit
sail	practise	stop
throw	ride	swim

e	Complete the survey of				
84	Complete the sentences with	th the Present	Continuous.	Use the verbs	in brackets.

1	We	've working	on the computer. (work)	
2	The cat		the lizard. (chase)	
3	Wow! Paul		a boat! (buy)	
4	Look! Terry		a kite. (fly)	
5	Tom		his bike. (fix)	
6	Sally		the calculator. (use)	
7	1		for my test. (study)	
8	Mum and Dad		around Australia. (trave	1)

Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous. Use these verbs.

	do	move	run	walk	wear	write
i	1	sec too	lking		to school	today.
2	Kelly				new	trainers.
}	The robo	ot				its hands!
	1				an email	to Uncle Bob.
,	Wendy.				in t	the race.
5	John and	d Bob				the puzzle.

P	ut the words in the correct order to make sentences.
.1	are / fast / they / running / very They are running Very fast.
-2	race / Todd / entering / the / is
3	park / are / we / the / sitting / in
4	her / she / doing / is / homework
5	Mandy / are / and / volleyball / Dad / playing
6	a / having / on / Nick / is / at the moment

# Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Present Continuous. Use these verbs.

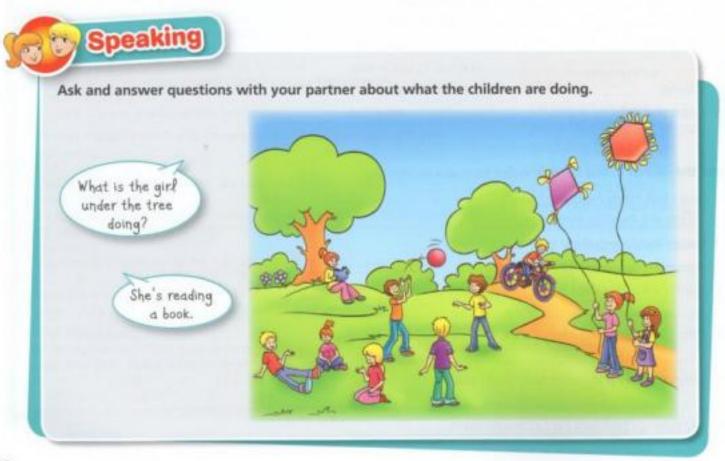




Brian and Alan their horses.

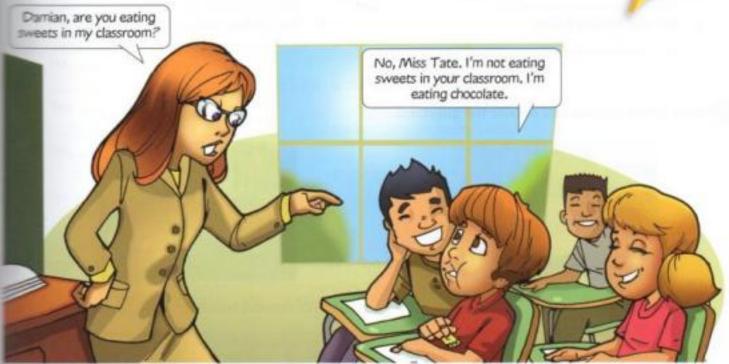


into 6 Molly and Emma the pool.





# **Present Continuous Negative & Question**



### Present Continuous Negative & Question

in the negative form, we use am, are or is, the word not and the main verb with the -ing ending.

You are not listening.

Mel is not playing.

in the question form, we use am, are or is, and the main verb with the -ing ending.

Am I wearing your hat?

we you listening to the radio?

Julie cooking dinner?

In short answers, we only use am, are or is. We don't use the main verb.

Am I doing my homework?

Yes, you are,

Are you enjoying the party?

No. I'm not,

Are Amanda and Paul watching TV?

Yes, they are.

Negative	Question	Short	t answers
I'm not falling (am not falling) you aren't falling (are not falling) he isn't falling (is not falling) she isn't falling (is not falling) it isn't falling (is not falling) we aren't falling (are not falling) you aren't falling (are not falling) they aren't falling (are not falling)	Am I falling? Are you falling? Is he falling? Is she falling? Is it falling? Are we falling? Are you falling? Are they falling?	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.

- Make the sentences negative.
  - The gymnast is training.
     The gymnast isn't training.
  - 2 She is swimming in the sea.
  - 3 Sam and Bob are boxing.

- 4 I'm wearing my new jeans.
- 5 You are practising for the competition.
- 6 We're talking to the champion now.
- 2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1 Is Max eating? Yes, ke is.



4 Are the boys bowling?



2 Is the dog chasing a cat?



5 Is Jane playing the piano?



3 Is Tina riding a horse?



6 Are the boys climbing a mountain?

Omplete the questions with the Present Continuous using the words in brackets. Then complete the short answers.

1		Is she riding	her bike? (she / ride)
	Yes,	she is	
2			a tennis match? (he / watch)
	No		
3			scared now? (you / feel)
	No,		
4			in the team? (they / play)
200	Yes,		
5	Mari		the ball? (the footballer / kick)
	Yes,		
6	No,		to the sports centre? (we / walk
	140,		

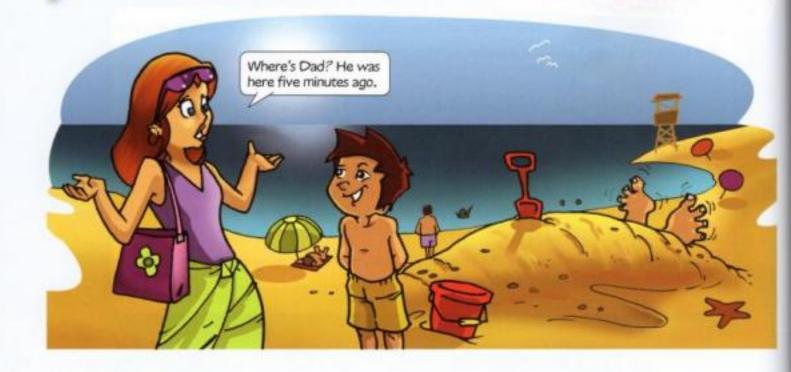
Complete the email with the Present Continuous. Use these verbs.







# Past Simple: Be, There was & There were



### Past Simple: Be

The Past Simple of the verb be is was and were. We use the Past Simple for events, situations and habits in the past.

The party was great fun. The children were very quiet.

In the negative form, we add the word not after was or were.

The boys weren't scared. Mandy wasn't at school

In the question form, we use was or were.

Was the train ride interesting? Were the camels in the desert?

### Time expressions

We often use the following time expressions with the Past Simple, they go at the end or at the beginning of a sentence: yesterday, yesterday morning/afternoon, last night/week/month/year,

two hours/days/weeks ago, etc.

I was at home last night.

Last month Mum and Dad were on holiday.

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Shor	t answers
I was you were he was she was it was we were you were they were	I wasn't (was not) you weren't (were not) he wasn't (was not) she wasn't (was not) it wasn't (was not) we weren't (were not) you weren't (were not) they weren't (were not)	Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?	Yes, I was. Yes, you were. Yes, he was. Yes, she was. Yes, it was. Yes, we were. Yes, you were. Yes, they were.	No, I wasn't. No, you weren't. No, he wasn't. No, she wasn't. No, it wasn't. No, we weren't. No, you weren't. No, they weren't.

1 The camels we're thirsty. 2 There		sentences with was or were	e.		
3 The hot dog	1 The camels	were thirsty.			
4 The swimsuit in Mum's suitcase.  5 We in the tent last night.  6 Jake in front of the pyramids.  7 Our passports on the table.  8 I at the beach last Saturday.  Make the sentences negative.  1 The skiing holiday was fun The skiing holiday wash't Fun.  2 The girls were scared of the spiders.  3 The camel ride was exciting.  4 I was very hungry this morning.  5 Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  6 We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were, Then write short answers.  1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? X Yes, it was.  2 the old buildings in the city centre? X 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓ 1 the winner? X	2 There	lots of people	at summer camp.		
Second Paragraph Sec	3 The hot do	g deliciou:			
Solution   Figure   Figure   Solution   S	4 The swimsu	uitin Mum	r's suitcase.		
7 Our passports on the table. 8 I at the beach last Saturday.  Make the sentences negative. 1 The skiing holiday was fun The skiing holiday wasn't fun. 2 The girls were scared of the spiders. 3 The camel ride was exciting. 4 I was very hungry this morning. 5 Mel and Kim were in India a month ago. 6 We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers. 1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗ Yes, it was. 2 the old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓ 3 the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? ✗	5 We	in the tent last ni	ght.		
Make the sentences negative.  1 The skiing holiday was fun. 2 The girls were scared of the spiders. 3 The camel ride was exciting. 4 I was very hungry this morning. 5 Mel and Kim were in India a month ago. 6 We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were, Then write short answers. 1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗ Yes, if was: 2 the old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓ 3 the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? ✗	6 Jake	in front of the p	yramids.		
Make the sentences negative.  1 The skiing holiday was fun. 2 The girls were scared of the spiders. 3 The camel ride was exciting. 4 I was very hungry this morning. 5 Mel and Kim were in India a month ago. 6 We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers. 1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? X Yes, it was. 2 the old buildings in the city centre? X 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓ 3 the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? X	7 Our passpo	rts on the	table.		
The skiing holiday was fun.  The girls were scared of the spiders.  The camel ride was exciting.  I was very hungry this morning.  Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, if was.  The skiing holiday wasn't fun.  Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  The girls were scared of the spiders.  The girls wasn't fun.  The skiing holiday wasn't fun.  The	8 1	at the beach last Sa	turday.		
The skiing holiday was fun.  The girls were scared of the spiders.  The camel ride was exciting.  I was very hungry this morning.  Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, if was.  The skiing holiday wasn't fun.  Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  The girls were scared of the spiders.  The girls wasn't fun.  The skiing holiday wasn't fun.  The	Make the sen	tences negative.			
The girls were scared of the spiders.  The camel ride was exciting.  I was very hungry this morning.  Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, it was.  The old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  The winner? ✗  The winner? ✗			The ckiing holiday	wasn't fun.	
The camel ride was exciting.  I was very hungry this morning.  Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, if was.  The old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? ✗					
4 I was very hungry this morning.  5 Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  6 We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  1					
Mel and Kim were in India a month ago.  We were in the Sahara Desert last week.  Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.    Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗ Yes, if was.   the old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓ 1 the winner? ✗					
Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  1		N. 15 J. N. 15 J. H.			
Complete the questions with Was or Were. Then write short answers.  1					
1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, it was.  2 the old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  3 the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? ✗		THE SHITTER STREET COME TO SELECT			
1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, it was.  2 the old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  3 the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? ✗					
1 Was the camel very tall? ✓ 5 the masks cheap? ✗  Yes, it was.  2 the old buildings in the city centre? ✗ 6 Shelley in Australia last month? ✓  3 the music too loud? ✓ 7 I the winner? ✗	Complete the	questions with Was or Wer	e. Then write short	answers.	
Yes, it was.  2 the old buildings in the city centre?   5 Shelley in Australia last month?   3 the music too loud?   7 I the winner?   7					sks chean? ¥
the old buildings in the city centre?   Shelley in Australia last month?   the music too loud?   7 I the winner?   I the winn				Circ tria	and circupi A
			centre? x 6	Shelley	in Australia last month? ✓
4 you at the Tower of London yesterday? ✗ 8 the magician on the train? ✓		_ the music too loud? ✓	7	I the w	inner? X
4 you at the Tower of London yesterday? ✗ 8 the magician on the train? ✓	3				
	3				
	4	you at the Tower of London	yesterday? 🗶 8	the ma	gician on the train? ✓
	4	you at the Tower of London	yesterday? 🗶 8	the ma	gician on the train? 🗸
	4	you at the Tower of London	yesterday? 🗶 8	the ma	gician on the train? 🗸
There was & There were  The Past Simple of there is and there are is there was and there were. We use there was and there were to talk or ask about something that existed in the past.  There was a lot of food on the table.  There were three spiders in the tent	There was & 1 The Past Simple talk or ask abou There was a lot	There were of there is and there are is the t something that existed in the of food on the table.	ere was and there we		
The Past Simple of there is and there are is there was and there were. We use there was and there were to talk or ask about something that existed in the past.  There was a lot of food on the table.  There were three spiders in the tent.	There was & 1 The Past Simple talk or ask abou There was a lot There were three	There were of there is and there are is the t something that existed in the of food on the table. e spiders in the tent.	ere was and there we past.	re. We use there was	and there were to
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The Past Simple of there is and there are is there was and there were. We use there was and there were to talk or ask about something that existed in the past.  There was a lot of food on the table.  There were three spiders in the tent.  Affirmative Negative Question Short answers	There was & 1 The Past Simple talk or ask about There was a lot There were three Affirmative	There were of there is and there are is the something that existed in the of food on the table. e spiders in the tent.  Negative	ere was and there we past.  Question	re. We use there was	and there were to
The Past Simple of there is and there are is there was and there were. We use there was and there were to talk or ask about something that existed in the past.  There was a lot of food on the table.  There were three spiders in the tent.	There was & 1 The Past Simple talk or ask abou There was a lot There were three Affirmative There was	There were of there is and there are is the t something that existed in the of food on the table, e spiders in the tent.  Negative  There wasn't (There was not)	Question  Was there?	re. We use there was  Short  Yes, there was.	and there were to

### Omplete the sentences with There was, There were, There wasn't or There weren't.

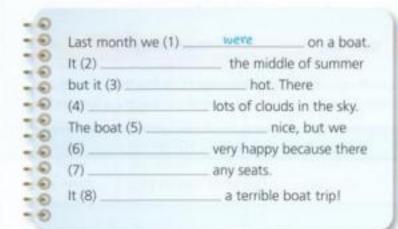
- 1 There were many tourists on the beach. ✓
- 2 much snow on the mountain. X
  3 any umbrellas in the sand. X
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ many people on the plane. ✓
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a sailing boat in the sea. ✓
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_two swimming pools at the hotel. ✓

# Circle the correct words.

- 1 Mum and Dad wasn't (weren't on the houseboat last weekend.
- 2 Was / Were the hotel expensive?
- 3 There was / were a lot of people at the parade.
- 4 There were / Were there any snakes in the desert?
- 5 My trainers was / were under the suitcase!
- 6 Sally was / were in France last week.
- 7 Was / Were you at the cycling race this morning?
- 8 The mountain bike wasn't / weren't cheap!

### 6 Look at the picture and complete with was, wasn't, were or weren't.







Think about your holiday last year. Ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

- Was it a summer or a winter holiday?
- Were you with your family?
- · Were your friends with you?
- Were you at the beach, in the mountains or in the countryside?
- · Was it boring or interesting?

# Past Simple Affirmative: Regular Verbs



Last summer, Sandy was in Athens. She visited the Acropolis, ...



... and some museums.



She walked in the town and shopped for presents for her family, ...



... and then she relaxed in her hotel room.

### Past Simple Affirmative: Regular Verbs

We use the Past Simple for

- actions or situations which started and finished in the past.
  - We stayed in a hotel on the beach.
- past habits.
  - Mum and Dad travelled a lot.
- actions which happened one after the other in the past.
   He washed his face, brushed his teeth and walked down the stairs.

We form the affirmative of regular verbs by adding the -ed ending.

want wanted

### Affirmative

I watched you watched he watched she watched it watched we watched you watched they watched When the verb ends in -e, we just add -d.

use user

When the verb ends in a consonant + -y, we take off the -y and add -ied.

try tried

When the verb ends in a vowel + -y, we just add -ed. stay stayed

When the verb ends in vowel + consonant, then we double the last consonant and add -ed.

fit fitted

When the verb ends in -I, we double the -I and add -ed. travel travelled

#### Time Expressions

The following time expressions are used with the Past Simple: yesterday, last night/week/month/year, etc. They travelled to Japan last year.

#### Ago

We use ago to talk about something that happened a number of years, minutes, days, etc in the past. I arrived ten minutes ago.

She visited Egypt three years ago.

Complete the tables.

Verb	Past Simple
carry	carried
chase	
cry	
fit	
look	
start	

Verb	Past Simple
stay	stayed
tie	
travel	
try	
want	
use	

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The children played Monopoly after dinner. (play)
- 2 Amanda's new jeans \_\_\_\_\_\_ her well. (fit)
- 3 The flight \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 o'clock. (land)
- 4 I in a flat near the River Thames. (live)
- 5 The passengers \_\_\_\_\_\_ their tickets and passports. (need)
- 6 John \_\_\_\_\_ the bags into the house. (carry)
- 7 Paul \_\_\_\_\_ the book about lizards. (like)
- 8 Susan her swimsuit. (wash)
- 9 The bus \_\_\_\_\_ at the Eiffel Tower (stop)
- 10 Uncle Jim \_\_\_\_\_ on a big ship. (work)

Complete the text with the Past Simple. Use these verbs.

arrive dance decide enjoy stay travel try visit



Last week I (1) decided to visit my cousins in

Alexandria, Egypt. I (2) there by plane.

It was a long flight and I was happy when the plane finally

(3)

Alexandria is a great place. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ at my cousins' house in the city centre for one week. On Monday, we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ The Bibliotheca Alexandrina. It's an amazing library and it's very, very big!

On Friday night I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Egyptian food in a restaurant. It was delicious! There were lots of people and the music was very good. We (7) \_\_\_\_\_ too!

I (8) \_\_\_\_ my holiday very much.



## Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Past Simple. Use these verbs.



1 Susie

tried

the apple juice.



5 My cat Mindy

watch

up the tree.



2 Dad

our suitcases to the port.



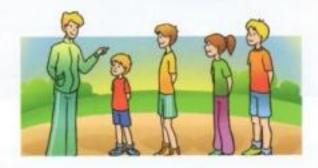
6 Nick

all his presents after the party.



3 We

the planes at the airport.



7 The coach

his players.



4 Dan and Mandy this afternoon. at the bus stop



8 My Mum ... last night...

\_spaghetti for dinner



Talk to your partner about the following things.

I played Monopoly last night.

I talked to my best friend last night.

- something you watched on TV
- a game you played
- a person you talked to
- somewhere you visited
- a film you enjoyed



# Past Simple Affirmative: Irregular Verbs



#### Past Simple Affirmative: Irregular Verbs

There are lots of irregular verbs in English. Irregular verbs do not follow the rules on page 81. We form the Past Simple of irregular verbs in different ways. See the Irregular verbs list on page 113.

## Complete the tables.

Verb	Past Simple
bring	brought
catch	
come	
fall	
feel	
give	
hold	
keep	

Verb	Past Simple
know	knew
put	
ride	
run	
sell	
think	
throw	
win	

#### Complete the sentences with the Past Simple. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We found a beautiful shell in the sand. (find)
- 2 Mum and Dad \_\_\_\_\_ a new tent for our camping trip. (buy)
- 3 | lots of delicious pizza in Rome. (eat)
- 4 Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of the diving champion! (take)
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ many tall buildings in New York. (see)
- 6 Oh no! I \_\_\_\_\_ my sun cream at home. (leave)
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress to the party. (wear)
- 8 Johnny \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful time in Portugal. (have)

### 1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Past Simple. Use these verbs.



Georgina <u>dvew</u> a beautiful picture.



4 Veronica \_\_\_\_\_\_ her birthday cake.



Nicholas his leg on holiday.



5 The ship \_\_\_\_\_ the port two hours ago.



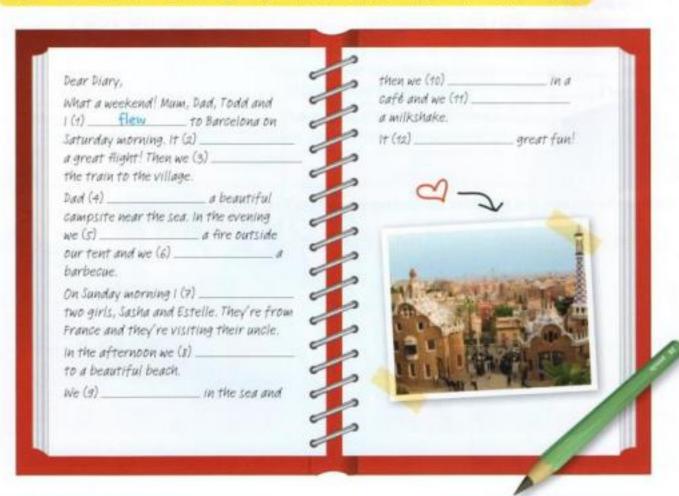
3 I a really interesting book yesterday.



6 You \_\_\_\_\_ a really interesting story.

Complete the diary with the Past Simple. Use these verbs.

be be choose drink fly go have make meet sit swim take





# Past Simple Negative & Question: Regular & Irregular Verbs





#### Past Simple Negative & Question: Regular & Irregular Verbs

In the negative form, we use did, the word not and the bare infinitive.

She didn't go to the film studio.

We didn't enjoy the concert.

In the question form, we use did and the bare infinitive.

Did you get his autograph?

Did they give her the role?

In short answers, we use did or didn't. We don't use the main verb.

Did Alan buy a puzzie?

Yes, he did.

Did Lyn and Caroline go the party?

No, they didn't.

Negative	Question	Shor	tanswers
I didn't come (did not come) you didn't come (did not come) he didn't come (did not come) she didn't come (did not come) it didn't come (did not come) we didn't come (did not come) you didn't come (did not come) they didn't come (did not come)	Did I come? Did you come? Did he come? Did she come? Did it come? Did we come? Did you come? Did they come?	Yes, I did. Yes, you did. Yes, he did. Yes, she did. Yes, it did. Yes, we did. Yes, you did. Yes, they did.	No, I didn't. No, you didn't. No, he didn't. No, she didn't. No, it didn't. No, we didn't. No, you didn't. No, they didn't.

1	I got the singer's autograph, but I didn't get	the actor's.
2	Mary saw her favourite pop group, but she	
3	Max and Sam went to the amusement park, but they	to the cinema
4	Mel and I bought some hamburgers, but we	any chips.
5	Mark liked the songs, but he	the books.
6	The cat <b>played</b> with the mouse, but it	with the dog.
Ma	ake the sentences negative.	
1	She wanted the role. She didn't want the role.	
2	The audience enjoyed the concert.	
3	He went for an interview.	
4	We found the film studio.	
5	They agreed to shoot a film.	
6	The cameraman looked happy.	
Ch	ange the sentences into questions.	
1	You met a famous scientist.	
	Did you meet a famous scientist?	_
2	They talked to the dancer.	
3	You travelled by boat.	
4	She took part in the competition.	
5	We forgot the tickets.	
6	The magician did lots of tricks.	

## Look at the pictures and complete the questions using these verbs. Then write short answers.



1 Did Sam meet
famous tennis player?
Yes, he did.



2 \_\_\_\_\_ Dina \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar at the concert?



by train?



4 the boys the volleyball match?



5 \_\_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain?



6 \_\_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_\_to work?



Ask and answer questions with your partner about what you did and didn't do last week. Use the suggestions to help you.

Did you go to the park? Yes, I did.

- · go to the cinema
- see a film
- buy CDs
- listen to the radio
- go to a concert
- get a famous person's autograph
- take photos
- · have a test

# Question Words with the Past Simple



#### Question Words with the Past Simple

We use question words with the Past Simple to find out more information about an action in the past.

Who broke the glass? (Jane broke the glass.)

What did Jane break? (Jane broke a glass.)

When did Jane break the glass? (She broke it yesterday.)

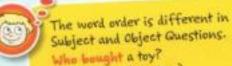
Where did Jane break it? (She broke it in her bedroom.)

Which glass did she break? (She broke the blue one.)

Whose glass was it? (It was her mum's.)

How did she break it? (She dropped it.)

# Remember!



(Mandy bought a toy.) What did Mandy buy? (Mandy bought a toy.)

Complete the dialogue with question	on word	5.

Helen: (1) What did you do on Saturday night, Henry?

Henry: I went to the cinema.

Helen: Oh, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ film did you see?

Henry: I saw a horror film but I didn't like it.

Helen: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ didn't you enjoy it?

Henry: Well, it wasn't scary! (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ did you spend your Saturday night, Helen?

Helen: I went to the pop concert.

Henry: Oh, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ did you go with?

Helen: My cousins.

Henry: Did you have fun at the concert?

Helen: Yes, I did.

Henry: (6) songs did the pop group sing?

Helen: Lots of songs. All amazing, of course!

## Circle the correct words.

- 1 Where they shot / did they shoot the romance?
- 2 Whose story the children enjoyed / did the children enjoy?
- 3 How you found / did you find tickets to the new musical?
- 4 Who thought / did they think the adventure film was exciting?
- 5 When she started / did she start acting?
- 6 Whose bike rode Jane / did Jane ride?
- 7 Why he ate / did he eat your hotdog?
- 8 Who you saw / did you see the western with?
- Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.

how what when where who why

1 When did the dancer arrive?
The dancer arrived yesterday.
2
They travelled to Italy by boat.
3
She visited her aunt in Ireland.
4
The actor stayed in a hotel.
5



# Write questions with the Past Simple.

She missed the new action film.

She smiled because she got the role.

6

- 1 who / they / give / the award to Who did they give the award to?
- 2 which / actor / Thomas / speak to
- 3 who / he / sell / the company to
- 4 how / I / lose / my laptop
- 5 where / Jake / see a ghost
- 6 which medal / the champion / win
- 7 why / the cameraman / shout
- 8 when / you / have / a riding lesson



Imagine that you went somewhere and you met a famous person. Ask and answer questions about this person with your partner.

> Who did you meet?

I met Justin Timberlake.

- Who did you meet?
- When did you meet him or her?
- Where did you meet him or her?
- Why did you go there?
- How did you get there?
- What did he or she say to you?

# Review 5

## Units 9 & 10

Chases	45		
Choose	tne	correct	answers.

- 1 The western film \_\_\_\_\_ very exciting.
  - (a) was
  - b were
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ from Japan.
  - a wasn't
  - b weren't
- 3 My flight \_\_\_\_\_long.
  - a was
  - b were

- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ at the film studio yesterday.
  - a wasn't
  - b weren't
- 5 Hannah \_\_\_\_\_ late for school this morning.
  - a was
  - b were
- 6 We \_\_\_\_ at the hotel last night.
  - a wasn't
  - b weren't

#### Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with There was, There were, There wasn't or There weren't.



There was

lots of snow last winter.



a young woman at the bus stop.



lots of clothes in the suitcase.



any trees in the desert.



many cruise ships in the

port.



any money in the purse.

## Complete the sentences with the Past Simple. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Two years ago we <u>Stayed</u> in a beautiful hotel in London. (stay)
- 2 I my school bag to school. (carry)
- 3 Sharon \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work by train this morning. (travel)
- 4 The boys \_\_\_\_\_ us in the playground. (chase)
- 5 You're late! The lesson \_\_\_\_\_\_ at 9 o'clock. (start)
- My parents and I \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Eiffel Tower last year (visit)
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ a trick on my dad last week! (play)
- John the film last night. (enjoy)

omplete the table.    Make the sentences negative. Use the words in brack picnic	200		break a windo ver break a win didn't.	4 Table 17 M	the family / drive airport	to the
skateboard    Dill and Mark walked a lot in Paris. (London)   They didn't walk a lot in London.		(40)	d Ann / run on			ture of
1 Jill and Mark walked a lot in Paris. (London)   They didn't walk a lot in London.			THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH	6	I A LE LA LECTRICA DE LA CONTRACTOR DE L	have a
go wenf 2 I enjoyed the musical. (film)  break 3 Mum took us to the cinema last week. (theatre)  find 4 Steven left his laptop on the plane. (suitcase)  know 5 You played tennis yesterday. (basketball)  see think 6 The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Who Why				Jill and Mark walked a le	ot in Paris. (London)	kets.
break  find  give  know  see  think  Mum took us to the cinema last week. (theatre)  4 Steven left his laptop on the plane. (suitcase)  5 You played tennis yesterday. (basketball)  6 The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Who Why		went	2			
find give know 5 You played tennis yesterday. (basketball) 5 The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Whore Who Why					the state of the s	
give know see think  You played tennis yesterday. (basketball) The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Where Who Why	110000		3	Mum took us to the on	ema iast week. (theatre)	
know  see think  The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Where Who Why	V00V-		4	Steven left his laptop or	the plane. (suitcase)	
see think 6 The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Vrite questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Who Why					W 1000 W 10 H	
think  6 The dog ate my biscuit! (cake)  Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Where Who Why	101000000		5	You played tennis yeste	rday. (basketball)	
Write questions with the Past Simple about the underlined words. Use these question words.  How What When Where Who Why			6	The dog ate my biscuit!	(cake)	
					e these question words.	
Anna de de la companya de la company	180					
I went on a cruise last week	How What					
They visited the pyramids.	How What	go on a cruise?				
	How What When did you I went on a cru	go on a cruise? lise last week				
I saw <u>my teacher</u> at the airport.	How What When did you I went on a cru They visited the	go on a cruise? lise last week e pyramids				

He travelled to Ireland by train.





#### Comparative

We use the comparative to compare two people, animals or things. We often use the word than after the comparative.

Our cat is smaller than our dog.

An elephant is bigger than a tiger.

#### Short adjectives

- We add -er to adjectives with one syllable.
   long longer
- When the adjective ends in -e, we just add -r. close closer
- When the adjective ends in vowel + consonant, we double the last consonant and add -er.
   big bigger
- When the adjective ends in -y, we take off the -y and add -ier.
   pretty prettier

#### Long adjectives

- We form the comparative of two-syllable adjectives by using the word more before the adjective.
   boring more boring
- Some two-syllable adjectives have two comparative forms.
  - clever cleverer or more clever
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables by using the word more before the adjective.
   exciting more exciting

#### Irregular adjectives

There are irregular adjectives, which do not follow these rules.

good better bad warse

for further or farther

The words much, many, a lot of, lots of, a little and a few also have a comparative form.

much more lots of more many more a little less a lot of more a few fewer

Complete the tables.

Adjective	Comparative
big	bigger
fast	
far	
good	
high	
horrible	
hot	
interesting	
pretty	
serious	

Adjective	Comparative
amazing	move amazing
bad	
beautiful	
boring	
close	
dangerous	
exciting	
happy	
hard	
long	

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

- hotter Egypt is \_ than England. (hot)
- Paul is \_\_ than his brother. (lazy)
- 3 My binoculars are \_\_\_ than Teddy's. (expensive)
- than the path. (wide) 4 The road is\_
- 5 The orange butterfly is \_ \_ than the blue one. (small)
- 6 Kathy's science mark is \_\_\_\_ \_ than mine. (bad)
- 7 Simon is \_ \_\_\_ than Henry. (intelligent)
- 8 Kate's hair is \_\_\_ than mine. (short)
- 9 The lake is \_\_ than the river. (clean)
- 10 John's house is \_\_\_ away than mine. (far)

Complete the sentences with the comparative form of these adjectives.



cheaper The red torch is than the blue torch.



The tiger is . than the leopard.



The blue fish is than the pink one.



The elephant is \_ than the pig.



John's drawing is . than Paul's.



The penguin's home is than the lion's.

#### as ... as

We can also use as + adjective + as to compare two people, animals or things. We use as ... as when the two people, animals or things are the same. Sally is as sweet as Julie.

We use not as + adjective + as when the two people, animals or things aren't the same. The dolphin isn't as big as the whale.

Complete the sentences. Use as ... as and not as ... as.



1	Miranda is	as old as	Tilly.	(old)
2	Miranda is		Tilly.	(tall)
3	Miranda is		Tilly.	(heavy)
4	Miranda is		Tilly.	(clean)
5	Miranda is		Tilly.	(expensive)



Use the comparative form and talk about pets with your partner. Use the suggestions to help you.

Cats are nicer than dogs.

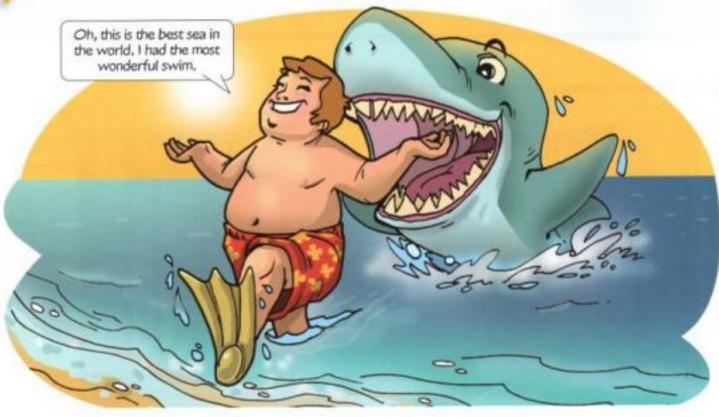
Dogs are friendlier than rabbits.

- e cat
- spider
- · dog
- mouse
- rabbit lizard
- · good
- friendly
- horrible
- tiny

nice

sweet





#### Superlative

We use the superlative to compare more than two people, animals or things. We use the word the before the superlative.

We often use a phrase beginning with in or of to continue the sentence.

Russia is the biggest country in the world.

Elena is the quietest student in the class.

#### Short adjectives

- We add -est to adjectives with one syllable.
   kind the kindest
- When the adjective ends in -e, we just add -st. nice the nicest
- When the adjective ends in vowel + consonant, we double the last consonant and add -est.

big the biggest

 When the adjective ends -y, we take off the -y and add -iest.

ugly the ugliest

#### Irregular adjectives

There are irregular adjectives, which do not follow these rules.

good the best bad the worst

far the furthest or the farthest

The words much, many, a lot of, lots of, a little and a few also have a superlative form.

much the most lots of the most many the most a little the least a lot of the most a few the fewest

#### Long adjectives

- We form the superlative of two-syllable adjectives by using the words the most before the adjective.
  - boring the most boring
- Some two-syllable adjectives have two superlative forms.
  - clever the cleverest or the most clever
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables by using the words the most before the adjective.
   amazing the most amazing

# Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	the worst
difficult	more difficult	
easy	easier	
good	better	
hard	harder	
hot	hotter	
important	more important	
many	more	
popular	more popular	
strange	stranger	

2	Complete the sentences	with the	superlative	form of	the adjectives	in brackets
_	complete the sementer	AALFIL PILE	Subclining	101111 01	rue anderrises	THE MEDICAL

- 1 My puppy is the noisiest pet in the neighbourhood! (noisy)
- 2 Helen's pony is \_\_\_\_\_\_ of all! (fast)
- 3 I went to \_\_\_\_\_\_ carnival last week. (boring)
- 4 We saw \_\_\_\_\_\_ peacock at the zoo. (amazing)
- 5 The goldfish was \_\_\_\_\_\_ fish in the bowl. (small)
- 6 James is \_\_\_\_\_\_ boy in our class. He's got a pet mouse! (lucky)
- 7 Last week I came first in the horse-riding competition. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of my life! (exciting)
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ thing about my uncle's farm is the insects. (horrible)

## Complete the dialogue with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Richie: Hi, Maggie. Did you enjoy your birthday party?

Maggie: Yes, I did.

Richie: It was (1) the best (good) party this year.

Maggie: Yes, it was. The clowns were wonderful. Max was

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (funny) clown and he did some

amazing tricks.

Richie: Yes, he did and we played some great games. The food was

nice, too. I loved the hamburgers and pizza, but the hotdogs

were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (tasty).

Maggie: Yes, they were. Mum and Dad got me

(4) (unusual) present.

Richie: What did they get you?

Maggie: A parrot. It says (5) (silly) things

and it's got (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) colours.

Richie: Oh, I love parrots!

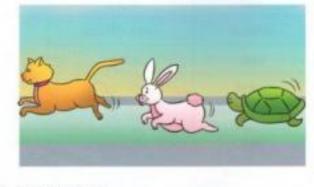




big lazy long many small slow strong young



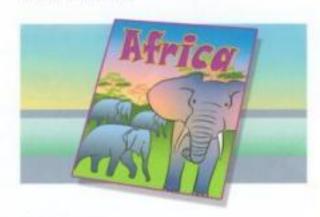
The monkey has got the longest tail.



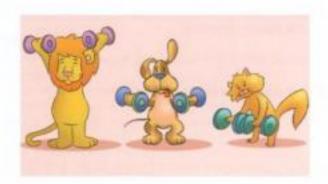
5 The tortoise is \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the race.



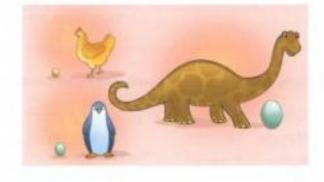
2 The white cat is \_\_\_\_\_ cat.
It wakes up at 8 o'clock!



6 Africa has got elephants in the world.



3 The lion is \_\_\_\_\_\_ animal.



7 The dinosaur's egg is \_



4 The white mouse is \_\_\_\_\_



8 Tim's dog is





#### Comparative & Superlative

We use the comparative to compare two people, animals or things. We often use the word than after the comparative.

The cat is bigger than the mouse.

#### as ... as

We can also use as + adjective + as to compare two people, animals or things. We use as ... as when the two people, animals or things are the same. We use not as ... as when the two people, animals or things are not the same.

This computer game is as expensive as that one.

English is not as difficult as Japanese.

We use the superlative to compare more than two people, animals or things. We use the word the before the superlative. We often use a phrase beginning with in or of to continue the sentence.

The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world.

# Remember! See the rules for comparative and superlative forms on pages 95 & 98.

## Circle the correct words.

- 1 Erica's dog is friendlier / the friendliest than Sam's.
- 2 Peter's house is bigger than / the biggest in the street.
- 3 I have got most / more books than you.
- 4 Carla is cleverer / the cleverest than her brother.
- 5 The maths test was easier / the easiest than the geography test.
- 6 Joanne is the best / better than student in my class.
- 7 This peacock has got brighter / the brightest colours than that peacock.
- 8 Our cat sleeps inside at night because it's warmer / the warmest than the garden.

2 c	hoose the correct answers.			
1	Monkeys are worms. a the most clever b more clever than	5	Fish is meat. a healthier than b the healthiest	
2	My binoculars are as the scientist's.  a as good b better than	6	The pirate costume is a more popular b the most popular	than the cowboy's.
3	The zoo is the park. a the furthest b further than	7	Chimpanzees are not a more dangerous b as dangerous	as lions.
4	The cave at the end of the beach is of all.	8	The cat has got	food on its plate than the doo

the least

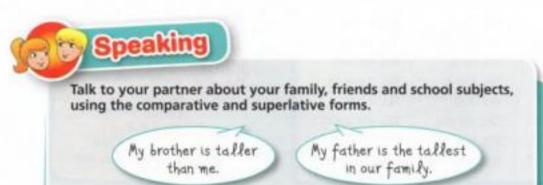
less

b

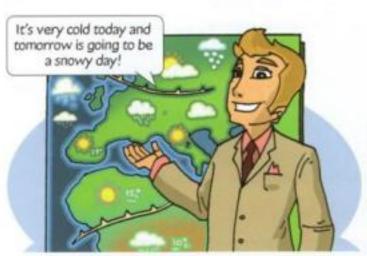
Complete the text with the comparative or the superlative form of these adjectives.

a scarier than
 b the scariest





# 12 Lesson 1 Be going to





#### Be going to

We use be going to

- to talk about future plans and intentions.
   I'm going to play in the park this afternoon.
- to predict that something is going to happen, when we have some proof or some information.
   The sky is blue. It's going to be a nice day.

Be going to is followed by the bare infinitive. We're going to visit our grandparents tonight.

#### Affirmative

I'm going to make you're going to make he's going to make she's going to make it's going to make we're going to make you're going to make they're going to make

#### Negative

I'm not going to make you aren't going to make he isn't going to make she isn't going to make it isn't going to make we aren't going to make you aren't going to make they aren't going to make We form the affirmative with am, are or is, going to and the bare infinitive.

Karen is going to make a cake for the party.

We form the negative with am, are or is, the word not, going to and the bare infinitive.

Andrew and Jason are not going to play football this evening.

We form questions with am, are or is, going to or the bare infinitive.

Is Bianca going to visit us?

We form short answers with am, are or is. We don't use going to or the main verb.

Are you going to meet Elizabeth? Yes, I am.

Is Alexander going to go to Australia? No. he isn't.

#### Time Expressions

We often use the following time expressions with be going to, they go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence: tonight, tomorrow, soon, later on, in the morning/evening, this afternoon/weekend, next week/year, in a week/month etc.

This summer we're going to travel to India. We're going to stay at home this evening.

#### Question

Am I going to make ...?
Are you going to make ...?
Is he going to make ...?
Is she going to make ...?
Is it going to make ...?
Are we going to make ...?
Are you going to make ...?
Are they going to make ...?

#### Short answers

Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, you are. No, you aren't. Yes, he is. No, he isn't. Yes, she is. No, she isn't. Yes, it is. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. Yes, we are. No, you aren't. Yes, you are. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

# Remember

I'm = I am
you've = you are
he's = he is
she's = she is
it's = it is
we've = we are
they've = they are

ces with the negation to the flicult. We	the cinema tonight. (go)  live form of be going to. Use the verbs in brackets.
ces with the negation to the flicult. We	us! (find) a lovely day at the beach. (have) n February. (visit) (fall) the cinema tonight. (go)  ive form of be going to. Use the verbs in brackets. I tonight. (tidy) he party. She wasn't invited. (go)
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fficult. We to the	he party. She wasn't invited. (go)
fficult. We	ALC - T. CONT.
1000	the song contest. (win)
me the	laptop. It's very expensive. (buy)
	y raincoat to school. (wear)
going to take	an umbrella? (Max / take)
ns using be going t	o and the words in brackets. Then complete the short answer
going to take	an umbrella? (Max / take)
	your homework tonight? (you / do)
-	and a construction of the property of the American Construction of the Construction of
	in the cave? (they / sleep)
	to the many 7 (the section of Assembly
	to the moon? (the astronaut / travel)
	the invitations this afternoon? (you / send)
	Life invitations this afternoons (you / send)
	the British museum in London? (Vicky / visit)
	the origin museum in condonit (vicky) visit)
	going to take



go have make ride visit watch



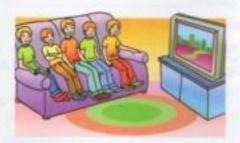
On Monday, I <u>m going to vide</u>
 my bike near the river.



On Tuesday, Dad and I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a kite.



3 On Wednesday, I \_\_\_\_\_ sailing in the lake with Andy.



4 On Thursday, we \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD at Jude's house.



5 On Friday, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ a picnic on the beach.



6 On Saturday, I \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents in the countryside.



Talk to your partner about what you are going to do this summer. Use the suggestions to help you.

I'm going to visit my cousins in Sydney.

Wow! I'm going to learn Japanese.

- trips/journeys/holidays
- outdoor activities
- entertainment
- unusual plans





#### **Future Simple**

We use the Future Simple

- to predict the future.
   People will live on other planets one day.
- for decisions we make at the time of speaking.
   We'll come for a walk, too.
- when we want to offer help.
   I'll come and help you plant some trees.
- for promises, threats and warnings.
   I'll take you for a swim, I promise.
- to ask somebody to do something for us.
   Will you walk to the beach with me, please?
- after phrases such as I think, I'm sure, I hope, I bet, etc.

I'm sure we'll save the rainforest.

We form the affirmative with will and the bare infinitive.

Cathy and I will buy the presents.

We form the negative with will, the word not and the bare infinitive.

Stevie will not help me with my homework.

We form questions with will and the bare infinitive.

Will Alex come with us?

We form short answers with will or won't. We don't use the main verb.

Will you meet Paul tonight?

Yes, I will,

Will it rain tomorrow?

No, it won't.

#### Affirmative

I'll come (will come) you'll come (will come) he'll come (will come) she'll come (will come) it'll come (will come) we'll come (will come) you'll come (will come) they'll come (will come)

#### Negative

I won't come (will not come)
you won't come (will not come)
he won't come (will not come)
she won't come (will not come)
it won't come (will not come)
we won't come (will not come)
you won't come (will not come)
they won't come (will not come)

Question	Short answers		
Will I come? Will you come? Will he come? Will she come? Will it come?	Yes, I will. Yes, you will. Yes, he will. Yes, she will. Yes, it will.	No, I won't. No, you won't. No, he won't. No, she won't. No, it won't.	
Will we come? Will you come? Will they come?	Yes, we will. Yes, you will. Yes, they will.	No, we won't. No, you won't. No, they won't.	

#### Time Expressions

We often use the following time expressions with the Future Simple, they go at the beginning or at the end of a sentence: tonight, tomorrow, soon, later on, in the morning/evening, this afternoon/weekend, next week/year, in a week/month etc.

I'll study this evening.

Tomorrow I'll go mountain climbing with you.

2	I'm going to a party tonight.	b	Don't worry, I'll help you with it.
3	Let's take Mum skiing for her birthday.	— с	John and I will walk to school.
4	It's really hot.	d	She will enjoy it.
5	Don't cut down any more trees.	e	I think I'll have a cold drink.
6	I can't do my science homework!	f	You'll destroy the park.
Ma	ake the sentences negative.		
1	Mum and Dad will put up our tent.		
	Mum and Dad won't put up our tent.		
2	Uncle Todd will take us to the amusement park.		
3	They'll sleep in the igloo.		
4	It'll be foggy tomorrow morning.	П	
5	Isabel will win the race.		
	MINIMAL STREET TO SEE THE STREET STREET STREET STREET		4
	We'll look for information about the planets. rite questions with the Future Simple. Then com	plete	the short answers.
		plete	the short answers.
Wi	rite questions with the Future Simple. Then com Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about rainforests?	plete	the short answers.
Wi	rite questions with the Future Simple. Then com Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about vainforests? Yes, she will	plete	the short answers.
Wr 1	Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about vainforests? Yes, she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls	plete	the short answers.
Wr 1	Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about rainforests Yes,she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls No,	plete	the short answers.
Wr 1	Army / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about vainforests? Yes, she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls No, Susie and I / talk about / about our holiday	plete	the short answers.
wr 1 2	Army / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about vainforests? Yes, she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls No, Susie and I / talk about / about our holiday No,	plete	the short answers.
wr 1 2	Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about vainforests Yes, she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls No, Susie and I / talk about / about our holiday No, Robbie / give / me / book / about wild animals	plete	the short answers.
wr 1 2	Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about / rainforests Yes,she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls No, Susie and I / talk about / about our holiday No, Robbie / give / me / book / about wild animals Yes,	plete	the short answers.
2	Amy / talk about / rainforests Will Amy talk about vainforests Yes, she will Josh and Kate / bring / photos / of waterfalls No, Susie and I / talk about / about our holiday No, Robbie / give / me / book / about wild animals Yes, Mum / walk / in the forest / with me	plete	the short answers.

a I'm sure you'll have a great time.

Match.

1 It's a lovely morning

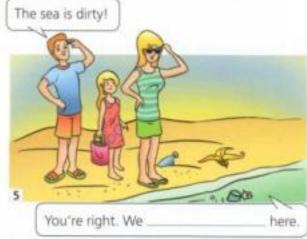
















Talk with your partner about what you will do to help protect the environment. Use the suggestions to help you.

I'll use less water when I shower.

- That's a good idea.

  I'll pick up rubbish
  at the beach.
- clean the streets
- pick up rubbish at the beach
- plant trees
- use less paper / save water
- talk to people about rainforests

# Where do you live?

# Words

Listen and read. 💵

Hello, I'm Jack. Here's a picture of my house, and this is my address. I live at number 38 Swan Street, Littlemore.



Jack Morris, 38 Swan Street, Littlemore

eighty one hundred twenty fifty sixty forty seventy thirty ninety ten

40 forty

30

100

10

60

20

90

50

70

# 3 Write the numbers.



twenty-one forty-nine





fifteen



sixty-two



ninety-four



fifty-six

# 1 At the park

Words

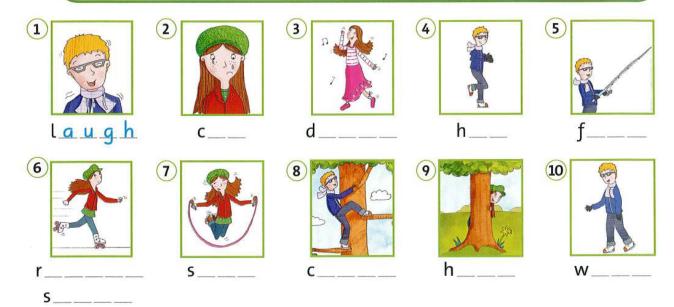
playing in the park.

Jack and I like



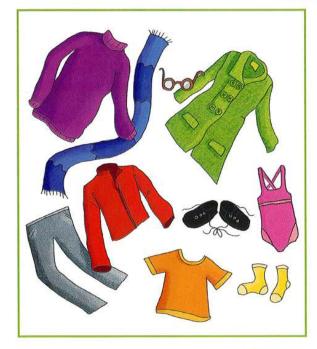
Complete the verbs.

hop skip walk climb laugh roller skate dance cry fish hide



2 Look and write the colours.

orange pink yellow black green purple brown blue red grey



1 a \_green \_ coat
2 a \_purple \_ sweater
3 a \_ blue \_ scarf
4 a pair of \_\_\_\_\_\_ socks
5 a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ trousers
6 a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ shoes
7 an \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt
8 a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ glasses
9 a \_\_\_\_\_ jacket

10 a \_\_\_\_\_ swimsuit

# Reading & speaking

## Read, look and write the numbers.



- **a** He's wearing a red sweater.
- **b** They're skipping. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- **c** She's carrying a doll.
- **d** They're fishing. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- **e** They're wearing blue T-shirts. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- **f** He's roller skating.
- **g** He's hopping.
- **h** They're wearing glasses. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_

# Play the game. Say and guess.

I'm hopping.

No. I'm carrying a car.

I know. You're number nine.

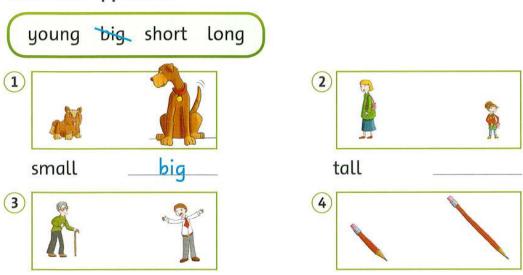
- 3 S Listen and circle. D Ask and answer.
  - 1 What are you wearing today?
  - 2 What colour are your shoes?
  - 3 Do you wear glasses?



yes no

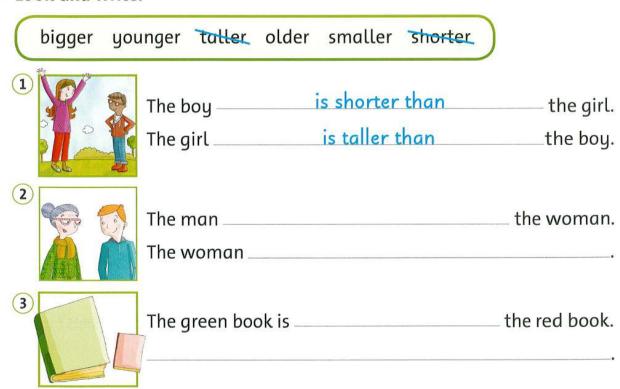
# Language practice

# Write the opposites.



## 2 Look and write.

old



short





I've got Kim. Kim is older than Ben. One point for me!



# Language practice

# 1 Write the colours. Listen and check. 💵





grey scarf, but the \_\_\_\_\_scarf

is the longest.



The yellow	tree
is taller than	n the
	_ tree, but
the	tree is
the tallest.	

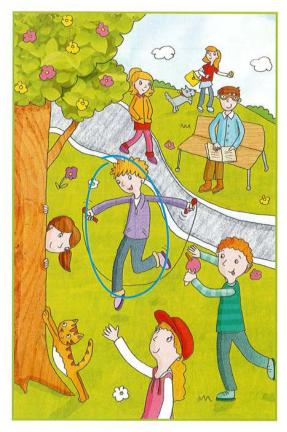


The blue flowe	er is
smaller than t	he
f	lower,
but the	
flower is the sr	nallest.

# Look at the cards and write. (2) 121

1	is the tallest child.	4	is the oldest child.
2	is the shortest boy.	5	is the youngest boy.
3	is the oldest airl	6	is the tallest airl

# Find and circle. Write yes or no.



In the picture, can you find:

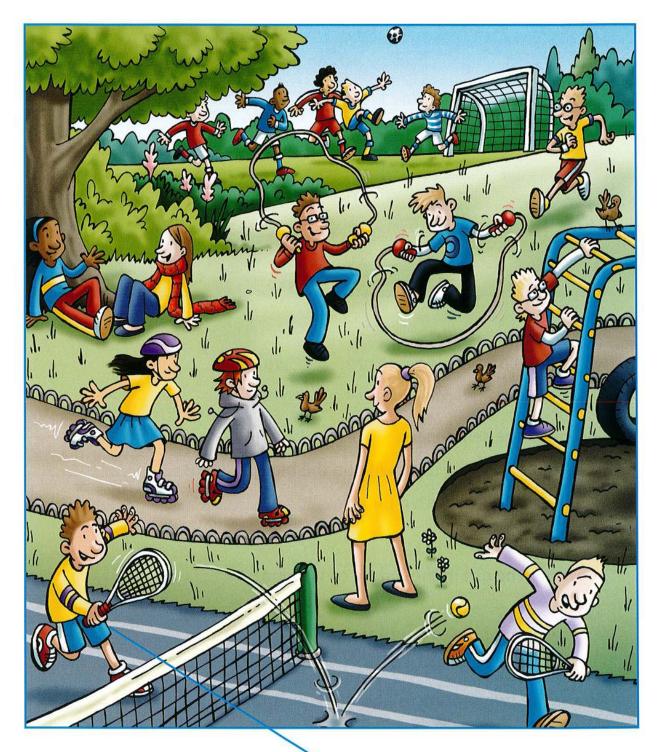
- 1 a boy who is skipping? \_\_yes\_\_
- 2 a girl who is wearing a yellow hat? \_\_no\_\_
- **3** a cat that is asleep? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a man who is wearing glasses?
- 5 a woman who has got a red bag? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a dog that is brown and white?
- 7 a tree that has got flowers?
- 8 a boy who has got an ice cream?

# Movers practice test

Listening, Part 1

Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 💵

Sally Jim Peter Mary



Jane Paul Fred

# Movers practice test

## Reading & Writing, Part 6

Look and read and write.



# **Examples**

	The man and the woman are <u>walking</u> .
	Where's the red car? <u>next to the tree</u>
Co	omplete the sentences.
1	The smallest dog is brown and the biggest dog is
2	A girl is playing with a yellow
Αı	nswer the questions.
3	What's the girl in the purple coat doing?
4	How many houses are there?
N	ow write two sentences about the picture.
5	
6	

# Movers practice test

Listening, Part 5

Listen and colour and write. There is one example.



# A busy week

# Words

## Write the words.

homework film walk website ride CD shopping drive music swim DVD









go shopping

do your\_\_\_\_\_

go for a\_







go for a \_\_\_\_\_

go for a\_

go for a \_\_\_\_ on your bike







watch a\_\_\_\_ (or a \_\_\_\_\_

listen to (or a \_\_\_\_\_

look at a on the internet

## Write the verbs.

email sail text cook wash call



text my friend



my friend



my friend

(4)

dinner



a boat



the car

# Reading & speaking

# 1 Look, read and answer the questions.

	Paul	Jim	Fred	Peter
Way Stay	X	1	1	×
	X	/	Х	1
	/	X	/	1
	/	X	X	1
O COL	×	<b>√</b>	X	/
	<b>√</b>	1	1	×
State Control of the	1	Х	1	1

1	He likes calling his friends, but he doesn't like emailing them. He loves making things.
2	What's his name?jim  He likes going sailing and going for a swim, but he doesn't like making things.  What's his name?
3	He likes calling and emailing his friends. He loves cooking dinner, but he doesn't like washing the car.  What's his name?
4	He doesn't like cooking dinner or washing the car, but he loves making things and calling his friends.  What's his name?

# Write about you.

I like	and		
but I don't like	or		

# 3 S Listen and circle. D Ask and answer.

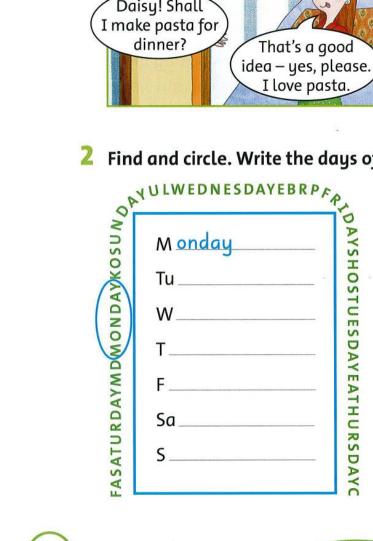
1	Do you like shopping?	yes	no	
2	Who cooks dinner in your house?	mum	dad	me
3	Do you like making things?	yes	no	
4	How often do you go swimming?	never	every week	every day

# Story

## 👤 Listen and read. Then act. 🐠



Find and circle. Write the days of the week and answer the question.



capital l	etter for the the week!
	Monday
	What day is it today? It's

often cook dinner on Thursdays!

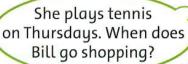
# Language practice

Do the speaking activity. P 122 and 123



When does Sue play tennis?

> He goes shopping on Mondays.





Write these adverbs in your own language. Circle the adverbs that are in the story on page 14.

)(	$\mathcal{L}$	
	7	1

X never

1	7	
1		
6	1	

sometimes

	-

often



always

Listen. Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) three things that Jack does at the weekend. D









Write four true sentences about you.

Ι

never sometimes

often

always

text my friends do my homework watch TV cook dinner

at the weekend. on Saturdays. on Sundays. on Wednesdays.

1	
2	
3	

4

#### Reading & Writing, Part 2

Read the text and choose the best answer.

Paul is talking to his friend Fred.

#### Example

**Paul:** Are you in the kitchen, Fred?

Fred: A It's here.

(B) Yes, I'm here. C Yes, you are.



1 Paul: What are you doing?

**Fred:** A He emails his friends.

B I'm doing my homework.

C It's a computer.

2 Paul: Is that your computer?
5 Paul: Let's go on Saturday.

Fred: A No, it's my dad's.

B Yes, they are.

C It's on the table.

3 **Paul**: Do you like swimming? 6 **Paul**: Shall I text you on

Fred: A Yes, you like it.

B No, it doesn't.

C Yes, I love it!



4 Paul: Would you like to go for

a swim at the weekend?

**Fred:** A Yes, I'd like that.

B Yes, they like it.

C Yes, I can.

Fred: A No, it's Sunday.

B I'm going there.

C All right.

Friday?

Fred: A I went to school on

Friday.

B No. Call me.

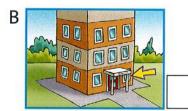
C No, you're not.

#### Listening, Part 4

Listen and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the box. There is one example.  $\bigcirc$ 

Where does Lily live?







1 Who does she live with?







2 What does Lily do in the park?







3 Which girl is Lily's friend?







4 What does Lily do in the evenings?







#### Reading & Writing, Part 4

Read the text and the example. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

### Weekends



## Example

1

2

3

4

5

Do you go to scho	ol on Saturdo	ays? Who	at about Sundays?
Children don't go	to school	at	the weekend.
What do they do d	n those day:	s? Lots of	children
th	eir homewor	k. Many	children have
hobbies too. Some	children like	<u> </u>	tennis
or going	footbo	ıll practi	ce.
When they are at	home, they o	an lister	to music, watch
films	read book	s and e-l	oooks. There are
lots of things to de	o when you _		at school!

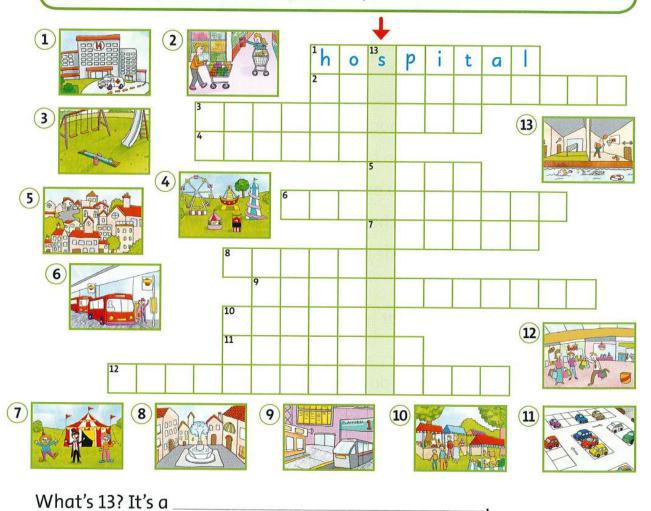
Example	to	in	at
1	do	doing	are
2	play	plays	playing
3	to	for	on
4	but	or	can
5	aren't	isn't	don't

# 3 In the town

## Words

Look and complete the crossword. Find the word.

bus station shopping centre playground circus hospital funfair car park market square supermarket train station town



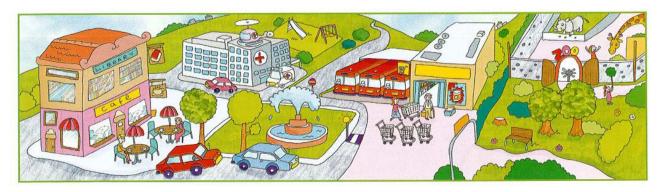
2 Write the prepositions.

near below opposite above

1 Daisy is \_\_\_\_\_ Jack. 3 Daisy is \_\_\_\_\_ Jack.
2 Daisy is \_\_\_\_\_ Jack. 4 Daisy is \_\_\_\_\_ Jack.

# Reading & speaking

## Read questions and answers about a town centre. Draw lines.



- 1 Where's the café?
- 2 Where's the helicopter?
- 3 Where's the supermarket?
- 4 Where's the zoo?
- **5** Where's the hospital?
- **6** Where's the playground?

- a It's next to the bus station.
- **b** It's behind the park.
- c It's below the library.
- **d** It's on the roof of the hospital.
- e It's near the hospital.
- **f** It's opposite the bus station.

## Read and draw the things in the picture.

There are two birds flying above the library.

There is a man near the bus station.

A woman is standing between the trees in the square.

There is a dog in the park.

## 3 Look at the picture. Ask and answer.

Excuse me.
Where's the park,
please?

It's in front of the zoo.

## 4 S Listen and circle. DB Ask and answer.

1 Is there a library in your town? yes no

2 Do you often go to cafés? yes no

3 What's your favourite shop called? Tony's Toys Book Fun

## Story











## Look and write. What did Jack do on Saturday?

have a drink buy a present catch a bus listen to a band do his homework

- 1
  - 1 First he went to the library to do his homework .
  - 2 Then he went to the t\_\_\_\_\_ sh\_ to \_\_\_\_\_



- 3 After that he went to the c\_\_\_\_\_ to
- 4 Then he went to the p\_\_\_\_\_ to

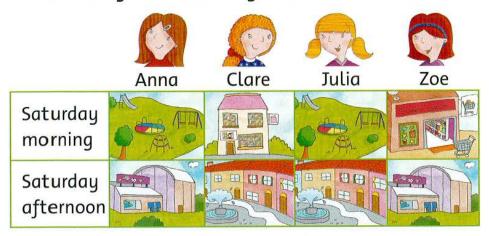




5 Then he went to the b\_\_\_\_\_s\_\_\_s\_\_\_

# Language practice

What did they do on Saturday? Look and write the names.



- 1 She went to the library, and she went to the town centre.

  She didn't go to the sports centre. Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She didn't go to the playground. She went to the supermarket, and she went to the sports centre. Name:
- 3 She went to the playground, and she went to the sports centre. She didn't go to the supermarket. Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- Complete the questions and answers.
  - 1 Where did Clare go on Saturday afternoon?

She went to the <u>town centre</u>.

**2** Where did Zoe go on Saturday morning?

She \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3 Where did Anna and Zoe go on Saturday afternoon?

They \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Where did \_\_\_\_\_\_ go on \_\_\_\_\_\_

She went to the library.

3 Do the speaking activity. P124

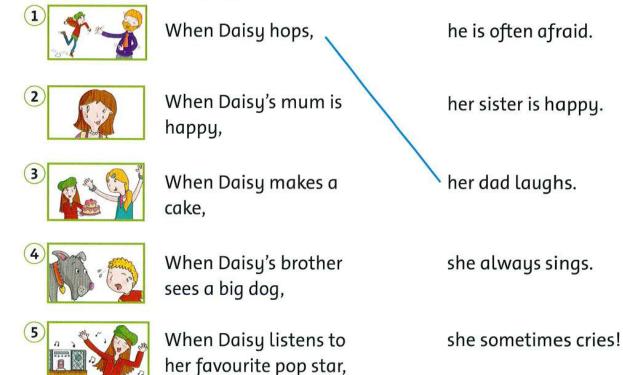


## Language practice

Look at the pictures of Jack and Daisy. Write sentences.



2 Look, read and draw lines.



#### Reading & Writing, Part 1

Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.



a library



an ear



a table



a playground



a phone



a supermarket



a mouth



an armchair

#### Example

This is in your house and it has got four legs. When you eat your dinner, you put food on it.

a table

### Questions

- 1 You smile, eat and talk with this. It is on your face.
- 2 There are lots of books here. You can read them here or you can read them at home.
- 3 This is in the living room and you can sit on it. It is smaller than a sofa.
- 4 This is part of your body. You listen with it.
- 5 This is a very big shop. You can buy food here.

#### Listening, Part 3

Peter is telling Mrs Green about his family and friends and where they went today. Where did each person go?

Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example. 🗇🖽



Charlie

his dad

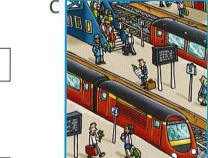




В



his brother





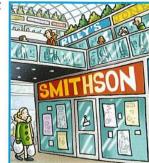
Jim

his sister



Ε

F

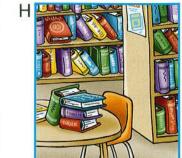




Lily



G SCHOOL



#### Reading & Writing, Part 5

Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.

There are two examples.

#### All about me

My name is Grace. I have got a dog called Ben. He is small, but he is good at running. I live in a flat with three bedrooms. My bedroom is the smallest. There is a computer in my room, but I don't enjoy playing games on it. I like writing emails or using apps. On Saturdays, I sometimes go to the library in the morning. There are lots of good books and CDs at the library.

### **Examples**

Grace's dog is good		at running		
There are	three	bedrooms in Grace's flat.		

#### Questions

1	Grace has got the	bedroom.
2	Grace enjoys writing	
3	She sometimes goes	on Saturday mornings.



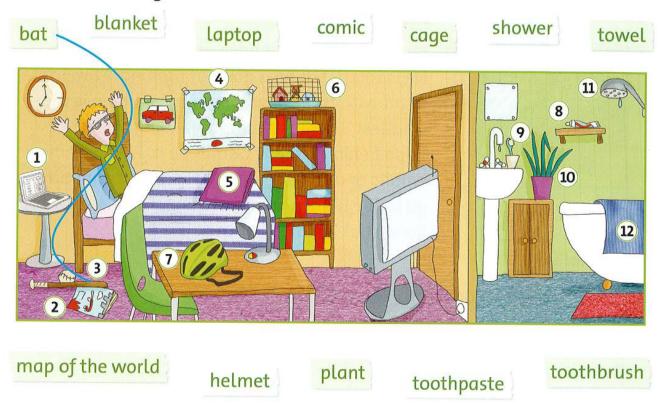
Yesterday was Wednesday. It was my birthday. After lunch, I went to the sports centre with my family and some friends. The sports centre is huge. You can play hockey there. I like to practise hockey every weekend. It is is my favourite sport! After that, we went to a café near the park.

4	Yesterday was Grace's	
5	You can	_ at the sports centre.
6	They went to a café that is	

# 4 At home

## Words

Find the things and draw lines.



2 Find the shapes and complete the sentences.

Can you find something round on the bedroom wall?

Yes, it's a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Can you find something square on the bathroom wall?

Yes, it's a \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Can you name more things in the picture? Write the words.

In Jack's bedroom	In the bathroom
a desk	a bath

## Story

## 👤 Listen and read. Then act. 🐠









#### 2 Look and write the colours.



inside



outside



upstairs



downstairs

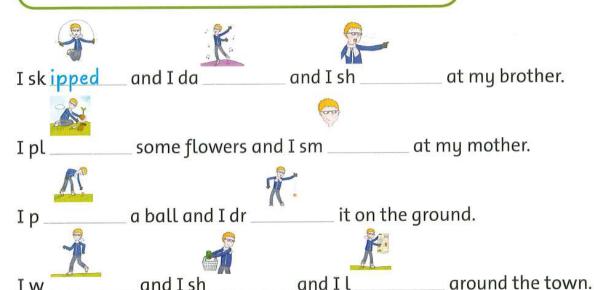


- 1 The brown cupboard is upstairs, but the \_\_\_\_\_ cupboard is downstairs.
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ chair is outside, but the \_\_\_\_ chair is inside.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ kite is inside, but the kite is outside.
- **4** The \_\_\_\_\_ clock is downstairs, but the \_\_\_\_ clock is upstairs.

# Language practice

## Complete the rhyme. Listen and say. ①20

picked up looked danced dropped shouted shopped planted skipped walked smiled



## Look. Choose and complete the sentences.

listen / listened close / closed call / called fish / fished watch / watched sail / sailed email / emailed open / opened



He didn't <u>email</u> his friend. He called him.



They didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_ to music. They \_\_\_\_\_ a film.



He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the door. He



In the past simple, we use the infinitive for negative sentences and questions.

## Language practice

Write the verbs in the past simple. What did Daisy do this morning? Listen and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the pictures. 1

> woke up ate made got took had got up rode bought saw



wake up woke up



get up



eat an apple



have breakfast



buy an ice cream



see Jack



take some photos



ride her bike

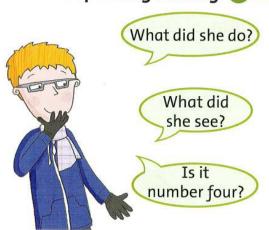


get dressed

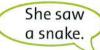


make a cake

2 Do the speaking activity. (2) 125











#### Reading & Writing, Part 6

**Examples** 

Look and read and write.



<b>N</b> 5	ow write two sentences about the picture.
4	What is the small boy doing?
3	How many people are there in the café?
Αı	nswer the questions.
2	There are three cakes on the biggest
1	The man with a wet coat has got black
C	omplete the sentences.
	What colour is the cat that's outside the café?grey
	There is a clock above the <u>door</u> .
	Section 1 (Section)

#### Listening, Part 2

Listen and write. There is one example. 🕬

# Shopping









How many shops?

5

1 Favourite shop:

the \_\_\_\_\_shop

Where:

in \_\_\_\_\_Street

3

Phone number:

4

Bought: two\_\_\_\_\_

5

and a \_\_\_\_\_

#### Reading & Writing, Part 3

Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct words next to numbers 1–5. There is one example.

My name is Jane. Last weekend I <u>walked</u>	_ to the zoo with my mum
and my brother. First, we looked at the gira	ffes. One of the giraffes looked
at me, and I think it (1)! My fav	ourite animal was a very
long snake. It was beautiful, and I took a (2	2) My brother
was afraid, but I wasn't. We had lunch in th	ne ( <b>3</b> ) I ate a
(4), and I drank some water. Aft	ter that we went to the shop.
I (5) a comic book about anima	ls. There are lots of funny
stories in it.	

#### **Example**



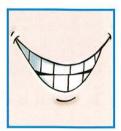
walked



bought



café



smiled



burger



hippo



rode



photo

(6) Now choose the best name for the story. Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) one box.

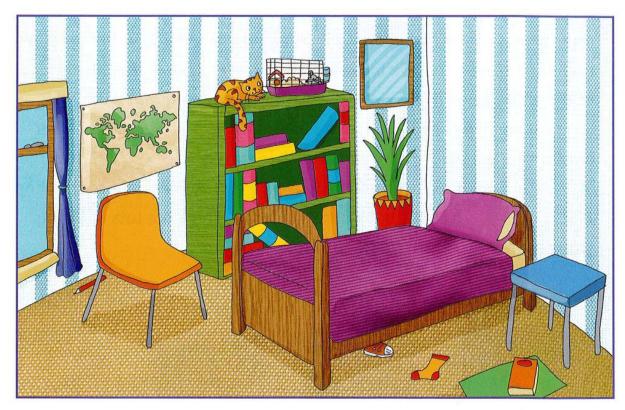
A book about animals

Jane's day at the zoo

Lunch in a café

# Revision 1

## 1 Look and answer the questions.



					2	tenter.	200	
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	1/1/	nat	10	III	Inr	tha	haa	,
	vv	11(11	15	11111	101	1111		

a shoe

- 2 What is below the map?
- 3 What is between the mat and the shoe?
- 4 What is behind the chair?
- **5** What is inside the cage?
- 6 What is next to the cage?
- 7 What is on the mat?
- 8 What is above the plant?

## **2** Read and draw the things in the picture.

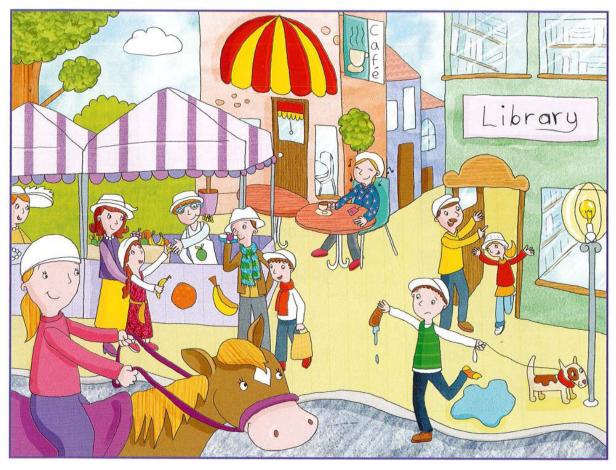
There is a doll in front of the chair.

There is a laptop on the table next to the bed.

There is a helmet on the floor near the window.

There is a picture above the bed.

### Read and colour the hats.



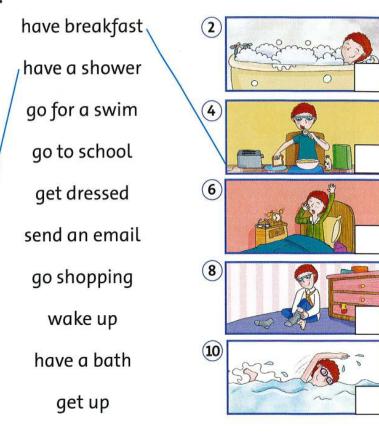
- 1 The boy with a wet shoe is wearing a green hat.
- 2 The woman who is riding a horse has got a black hat.
- 3 The girl who is buying a banana is wearing a purple hat.
- 4 The man with the yellow sweater is wearing a brown hat.
- 5 The boy with a bag has got an orange hat.
- 6 The girl who is hopping is wearing a green hat.
- 7 The man who is wearing a scarf has got a red hat.
- 8 The woman who is listening to music has got a blue hat.

## Complete the sentences.

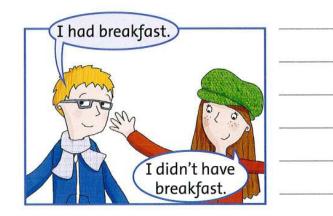
- 1 The children who are wearing green hats are near the
- 2 The people with scarves are in the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The woman with a blue hat is sitting outside the

5 Look and read. Draw lines.





6 What did you do this morning? Put a tick (✓) or cross (✗) next to each picture in Activity 5. Then write six sentences.



7	What do you do at the weekend? Complete the sentence	s.
	Use phrases from Activity 1.	

I always \_\_\_\_\_\_.

I often \_\_\_\_\_

I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_.

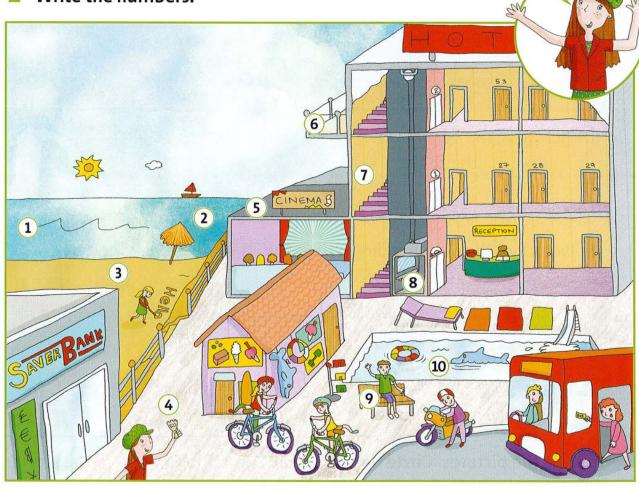
I never \_\_\_\_\_



# Lets go on holiday!

## Words

Write the numbers.



ticket	wave 1	cinema	stairs	seat
lift	sea	balcony	beach	swimming pool

## Look at the picture in Activity 1 and draw lines.

- 1 A woman
- 2 A boy
- 3 Agirl
- 4 A man
- 5 Two children

- a is getting on a motorbike.
- **b** is writing a message in the sand.

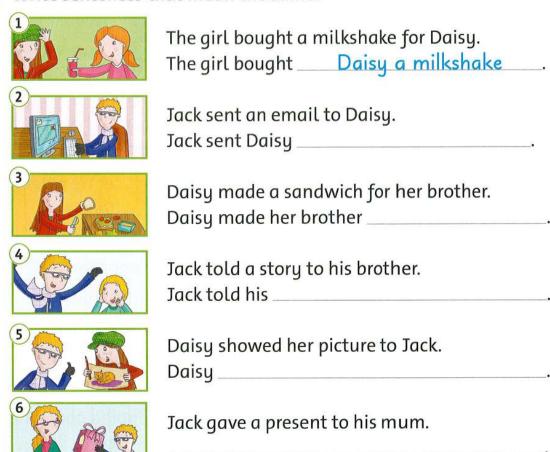
I'm on holiday

with my family.

- **c** is sitting on a seat.
- **d** are getting off their bikes.
- e is getting on a bus.

# Language practice

## Write sentences that mean the same.



## 2 Complete the rhyme. Listen and say. 🕬

a chair a snake a pear a story some lunch an ice cream a book a cake





She bought me <u>an ice cream</u>
She bought me
I cooked her
And I pulled out



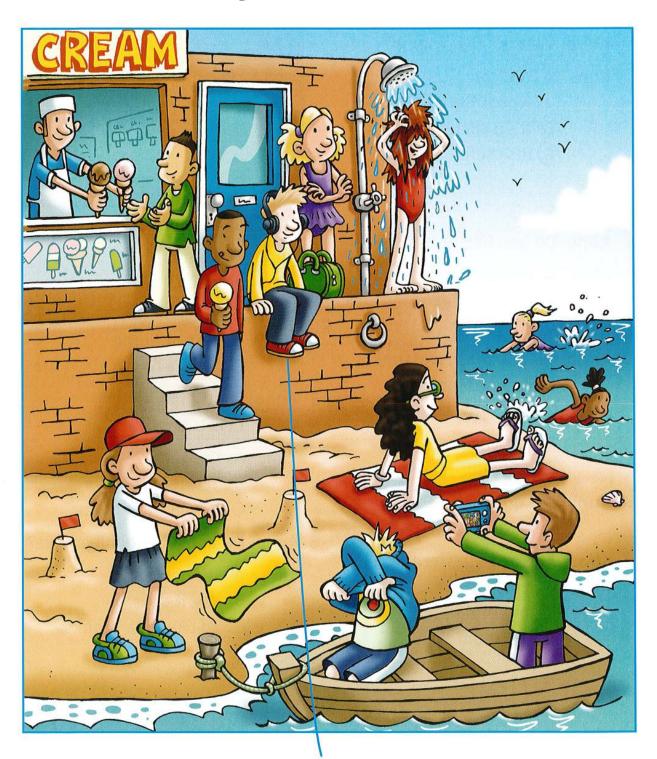


He told them	
He made them	
They read him	
And they showed him	

#### Listening, Part 1

Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 🕬

Jim Vicky Jane Charlie



Mary Fred Peter

#### Reading & Writing, Part 2

Read the text and choose the best answer.

Kim is talking to her friend Anna.

#### Example

Anna: Where's the cinema?

Kim: A You can

watch films.

B It's a circus.

(C) It's there.

#### Questions

1 Anna: Do you like films?

Kim: A I love them!

B Yes, you do.

C It's great!

2 Anna: Do you often watch

DVDs at home?

Kim: A It's a TV.

B Yes, they are.

C Yes, I do.

3 Anna: Did you come

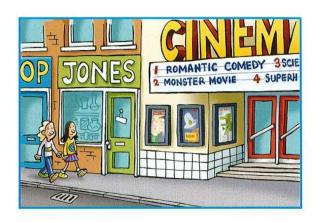
here last week?

Kim: A No, it's yesterday.

B No, I was

on holiday.

C Yes, it did.



4 Anna: Is your brother

here too?

Kim: A She's here.

B He's at home.

C Yes, he can.

5 Anna: Shall I buy the

tickets now?

Kim: A OK.

B Yes, I shall.

C Yes, I've got them.

6 Anna: Do you want a milkshake?

Kim: A It's here.

B Yes, it does.

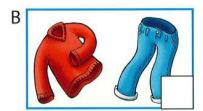
C I'd like that, thanks.

#### Listening, Part 4

## Listen and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the box. There is one example. $\bigcirc$

What clothes did Sally's mum buy yesterday?







1 Where did Sally go this morning?







2 Which is Sally's house?







3 What is in her bedroom?







4 What did she do after lunch?





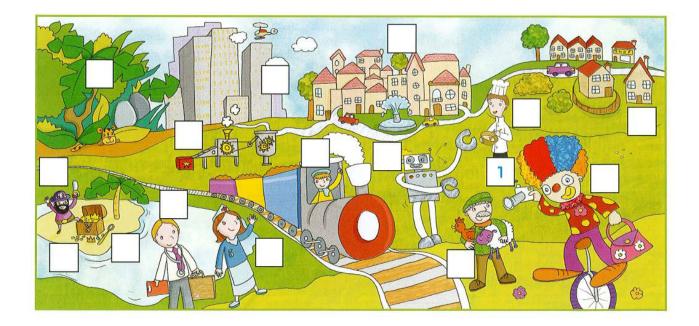


# 6 My favourite book

## Words

Number the people, places and things in the picture.

1 camera 2 doctor 3 town 4 clown 5 island 6 city 7 machine 8 farmer 9 nurse 10 jungle 11 pirate 12 treasure 13 village 14 train driver 15 robot 16 cook



Write the words in the correct box.

People doctor	
doctor	

Pla	ces		
tov	vn		

# Reading & speaking

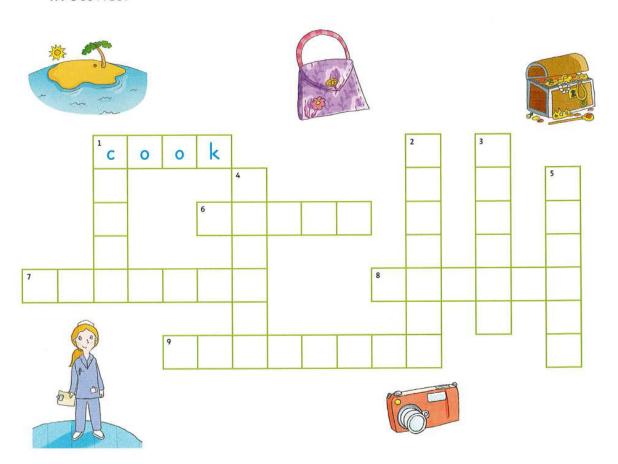
## Complete the crossword.

#### Across →

- **1** This person works with food in a kitchen.
- **6** This person works with doctors in a hospital.
- **7** This is a kind of bag that women often carry.
- **8** You can take photos and make videos with this.
- **9** Pirates sometimes find this in stories.

#### Down J

- 1 This man wears funny clothes. People laugh when they see him.
- **2** This place is smaller than a town.
- 3 This person works on a farm.
- **4** This is a hot place, with lots of trees and animals.
- **5** You can't drive to this place because it is in the sea.



## 2 S Listen and circle. DB Ask and answer.

- 1 Do you live in a city, a town or a village? a city a town a village
- **2** Would you like to be a farmer? yes no
- 3 Which do you like best, books or comics? books comics

#### Reading & Writing, Part 5

Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words. There are two examples.

#### Fred's weekend



Fred's cousins are called

My name is Fred, and I want to tell you what I did last weekend. I went to see my cousins, Jim and Clare. They live on a farm. It's a nice place, and I love going there. Jim is ten, like me, but Clare is younger than us. On Saturday morning, we went outside. We played in the garden all morning. Then we had lunch in the garden too. We ate chicken and chips.

#### **Examples**

Fred likes going to the	farm	·
Questions		
1 Clare is	than Jim and	Fred.
2 The children played in		$\_$ on Saturday morning.
3 They had	for lunch.	
ren en v		0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

lim and Clare .

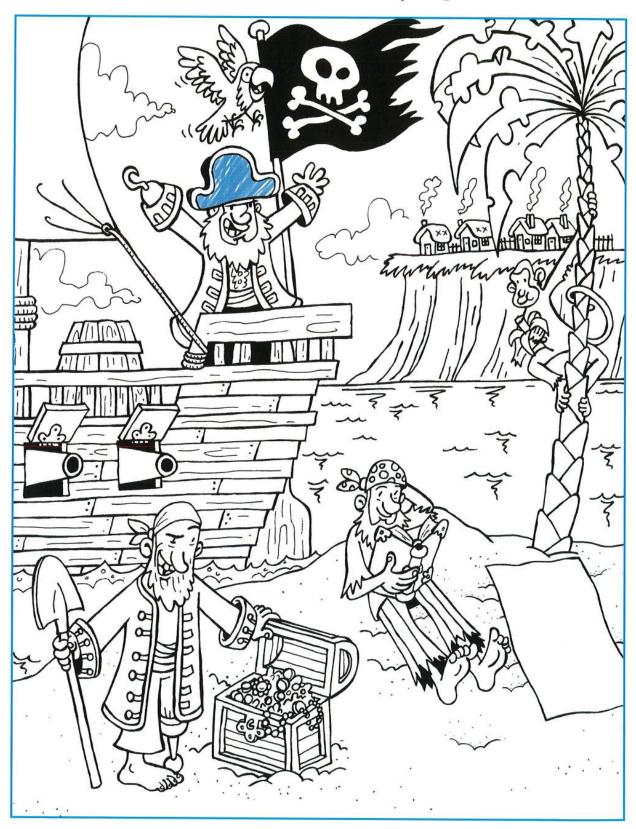


After that, Clare said, 'Please can you take a photo, Fred?' I took a photo, then I played football with Jim. We both love playing football. I scored a goal! Clare didn't play with us. She went to the supermarket with her mum. They bought some meat and fruit for dinner.

4 Clare wanted Fred to	•
5 Fred and	both enjoy playing football.
6 Clare and her mum went to	to buy some food

#### Listening, Part 5

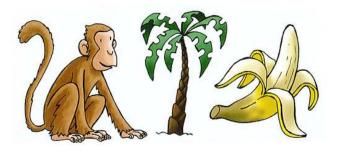
Listen and colour and write. There is one example. 🕬 🖽



#### Reading & Writing, Part 4

Read the text and the example. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

## Monkeys



## Example

1

2

3

4

5

Do you like monkeys? Some monkeys are small and
some <u>are</u> big. The smallest monkey in the
world is about 12 centimetres tall! Most monkeys
in the jungle in hot countries,
there are monkeys in some cold
countries too. All monkeys are good
climbing trees. They love playing in the trees with
friends. They eat fruit and plants, and
they sometimes eat small animals
They love eating bananas!

Example	is	are	were
1	lives	living	live
2	or	but	where
3	at	to	for
4	his	our	their
5	too	and	then

# Reading & speaking

Colour the pairs that mean the same.

mother

grandpa

dad

grandmother

grandma

father

mum

grandfather

Read, look and write yes or no. Circle two adjectives that mean the same.



Has Daisy's father got ...

brown hair? \_\_no\_\_

fair hair? \_\_\_\_\_

long hair? \_\_\_\_\_ short hair? \_\_\_\_

curly hair? \_\_\_\_\_

straight hair? \_\_\_\_\_

a blonde beard? a red moustache?

Listen and draw and colour. DE Listen and draw lines.



Jack's father



Jack's uncle



Jack's grandfather



Jack's cousin

44 Age: Home: house

Work: supermarket

Age: 21 Home: flat

Work: café

39 Age: Home: house

Work: hospital

1

2

Age: 62 Home: flat

Work: library

4 🕙 Listen and circle. 🐠 Ask and answer.

1 How many grown-ups live with you?

2

2 Have you got any brothers or sisters?

yes

3 How many cousins have you got?

no

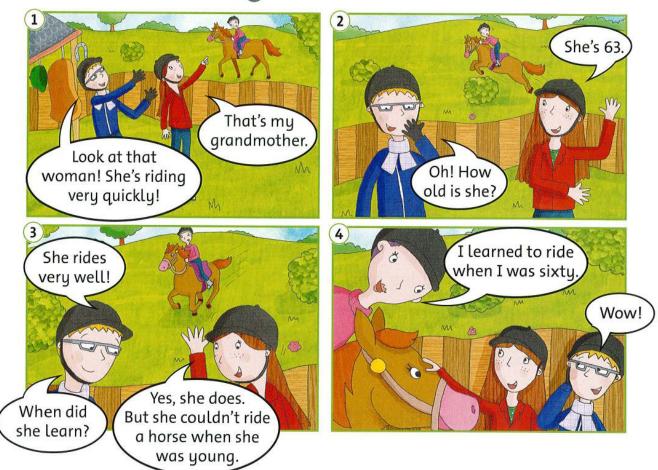
4

6

3

# Story

## 1 Listen and read. Then act. 🕬 🖼



## Look and complete the sentences with could or couldn't.

couldn't	🗴 could 🗸	age 3	age 4	age 5	age 6	age 7	age 8	age 9
*	roller skate	X	X	X	X	1	1	1
25	ride a horse	X	X	X	X	X	1	1
To Can	swim	X	X	1	1	1	1	1

- 1 Daisy <u>couldn't</u> swim when she was three.
- 2 She roller skate when she was seven.
- 3 She ride a horse when she was six.
- 4 She roller skate when she was four.
- 5 She swim when she was five.
- **6** She ride a horse when she was eight.

# Language practice

## 1 Complete the table about you. Do the speaking activity. P129

/	Could you	1
ride	e a bike when	you
	were three?	



	Could	you	
swim	when	you	were
	seve	n?	

Yes, I
could.
1

## Write four true sentences.

I could	when I was	·	
I couldn't	when I was		
I			

## Read, look and write the numbers. Complete the sentences with could or couldn't.

- 1 Jack <u>couldn't</u> write when he was three, but he <u>could</u> draw a circle.
- 2 Jack \_\_\_\_\_ dance, but his friends \_\_\_\_.
- 3 Jack's parents \_\_\_\_\_ see lots of houses, but Jack \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Jack \_\_\_\_\_ build a den, but Jack's brother \_\_\_\_!
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ go for a bike ride, but his brother \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Jack \_\_\_\_\_ climb the tree, but he \_\_\_\_ climb down!













Write the adjectives, then draw lines to the opposites.

loud bad quiet slow good quick













Read, look and draw lines.





- 1 Daisy's parents
- 2 Daisy's grandfather
- 3 Daisy and Jack
- 4 The horses
- 5 Daisy's grandmother
- 6 Daisy's sister

- a are singing loudly.
- **b** are running quickly.
- c is talking quietly.
- d are playing badminton well.
- e is walking slowly.
- **f** is roller skating badly.

#### Listening, Part 3

Kim is telling Mr Day about her family and what they bought today. What did each person buy?

Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example.



her aunt







her mother

her uncle









her grandfather



E





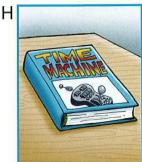


her sister

her cousin







#### Reading & Writing, Part 2

Read the text and choose the best answer.

Vicky is talking to her friend Jane.

**Examples** 

**Jane:** What are you doing,

Vicky? Are you washing

the car?

Vicky: A It's here.

B I'm in the garden.

(C) Yes, it's very dirty.



#### Questions

Vicky:

1 Jane: Shall I help you? 4 Jane: Do you like helping

**Vicky:** A Yes, please. your parents?

B No, they can't. Vicky: A Yes, they do.

C OK, it's a car.

B Yes, sometimes.

C It helps them.

2 Jane: Have you got any water? 5 Jane: Would you like to have

A No, it's wet. a car like this?

B Yes, there are. Vicky: A Yes, you would.

C Yes, I have.

B Yes, but I think red cars are better.

s nere. cars are better.

3 Jane: Is it your dad's car? C No, I haven't got one.

Vicky: A No, it's my mum's. 6 Jane: Do you go to school

B No, he doesn't. in the car?

C Yes, it was.

Vicky: A No, I walk.

B No, I didn't.

C Yes, it's my school.

#### Listening, Part 4

Listen and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the box. There is one example.  $\bigcirc$ 

Where did Paul and his mother go on Saturday?





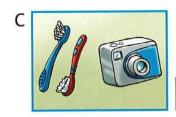




1 What did they buy?







2 Where did Paul see the clown?







3 What did the clown do?

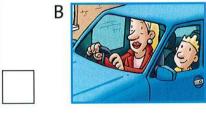






4 How did they go home?







# What's for lunch?

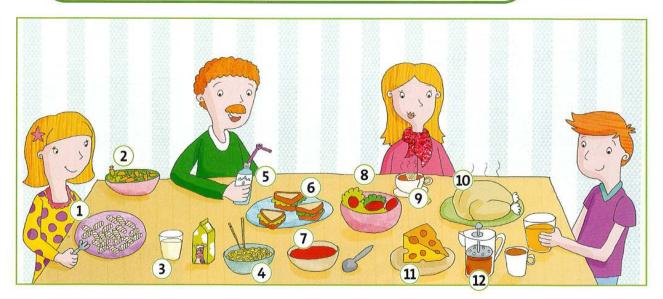
I'm

hungry!

# Words

#### Write the words.

cheese chicken milk <del>pasta</del> coffee salad tea water soup sandwiches vegetables noodles



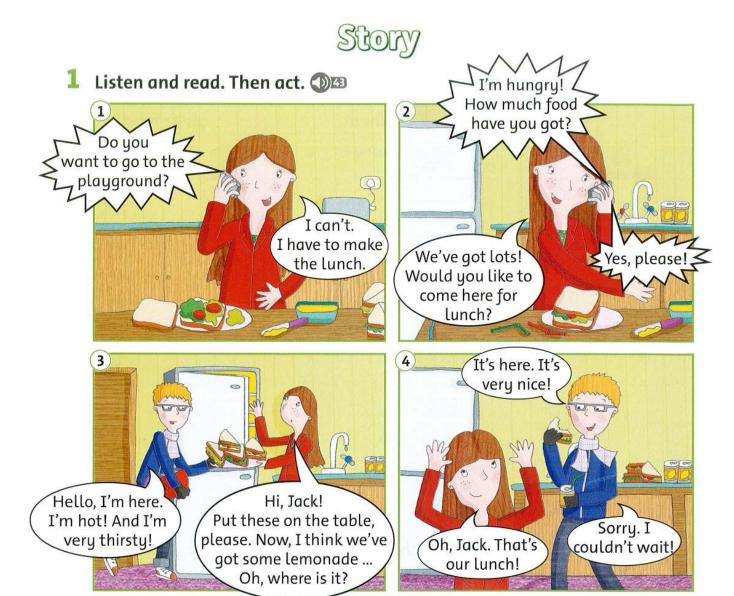
1	pasta	7	
2	1925	8	
3		9	
4		10	
5		11	
6		12	

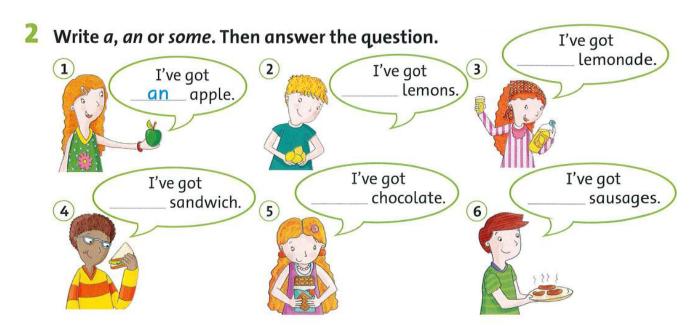
# Look at the picture in Activity 1 and draw lines.

The man has got	a <b>bowl</b>	of tea.
The girl has got	a <b>glass</b>	of water.
The woman has got	a bottle	of soup.
The boy has got	а <b>сир</b>	of pasta.
There is	a <b>plate</b>	of orange juice.



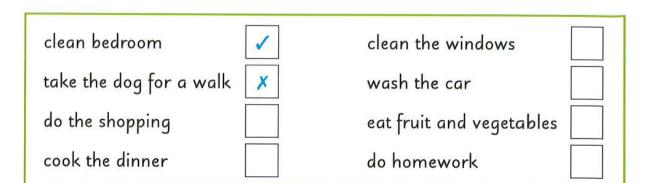






Look at the nouns with *some*. Which ones are uncountable?

What does Jack have to do at home? Listen and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) or cross (x).  $\bigcirc$ 



Do the speaking activity. (2) 130





What do they have to do? Write.

feed sit Say water carry go

on the floor a big bag outside the plants the fish the alphabet



The children have to say the alphabet.



The boy has to



The children



The girl



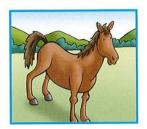
The children



The children

#### Reading & Writing, Part 1

Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.



a horse



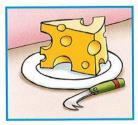
ice cream



a tiger



a garden



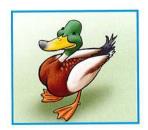
cheese



a kitchen



pancakes



a duck

#### **Example**

This animal can run quickly. It lives in hot places and it eats meat.

a tiger

#### Questions

- 1 This place is outside, next to your house. Children often play in it.
- 2 You can see this animal at a farm. Some people like riding it.
- 3 People often eat this food in sandwiches. It can be yellow, white or orange.
- 4 This is a room in a house. You can cook dinner here. People sometimes eat here too.
- 5 This food is very cold. You can eat it from a bowl.

Listening, Part 2

Listen and write. There is one example.

# My birthday party



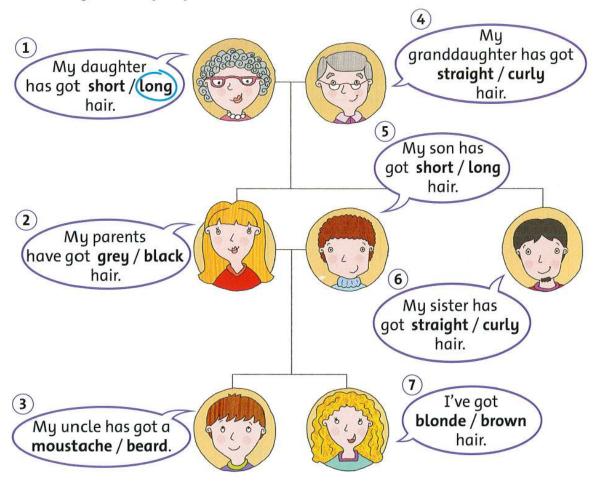
	When?	on <u>Monday</u>
1	House number:	
2	Street:	Street
3	Food:	sandwiches, and
4	How many children?	
5	Grown-ups:	Mum, Dad and

#### Reading & Writing, Part 3

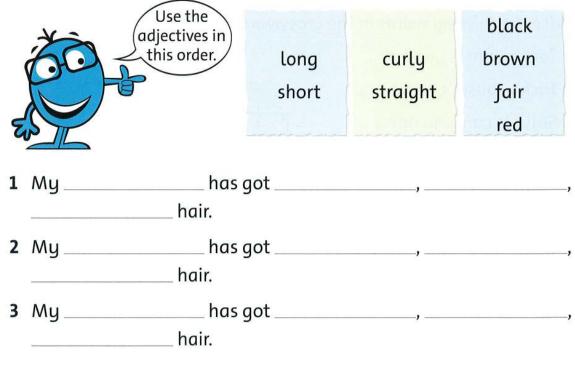
Lucy's busy day

Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct words next to numbers 1-5. There is one example. My name is Lucy. Yesterday I went to the <u>library</u> I wanted to read some books. At twelve o'clock, my mum me. She wanted me to go home. 'I've got to go to the supermarket to buy some milk and fruit,' she said. I (2) home quickly. My little brother was in the living room. I gave him a of water because he was thirsty. Then he asked me to  $(3)_{-}$ make him a sandwich. I made two sandwiches and we ate them on the because it was a sunny day. We looked down and we could see a girl in the street. She had a ball. She shouted, 'Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ and played football with her. She was play?' We went (5)\_ a brilliant football player! Example glass downstairs Library ran phoned laughed balcony house (6) Now choose the best name for the story. Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) one box. A day at the library The girl who ran out of the library

3 Look, find the people and circle the correct words.



4 Write about three people in your family. Use the box to help you.



# 5 Read about Jack's family. Draw lines.

This is a photo of Zoe, who's very good at swimming. She's my aunt. This is her in her favourite swimming pool. She's wearing a green hat and a swimsuit.

Julia is my grandmother. She's a dentist.
This is a photo of her in the place where
she works. She's wearing a white coat
and she's got brown curly hair.

My cousin Sally loves going for a walk at the weekend. In this photo she's wearing a white scarf and a blue jacket. She's carrying her lunch in a bag.

My mum's name is Vicky. She goes to the cinema every week. In this photo she is outside the cinema with her friends.

She is wearing her new red coat.









# 6 Write the missing words in the crossword. Then answer the question.

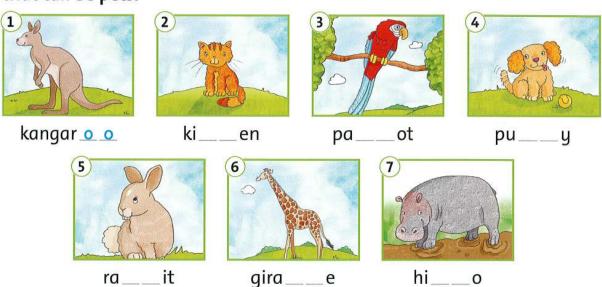
- 1 Jack's aunt is good at ...
- 2 Jack's cousin's name is ...
- 3 Sally is carrying her ...
- 4 Jack's grandmother is a ...
- 5 Vicky goes to the cinema every ...
- 6 Sally's scarf is ...
- 7 Jack's mum has got a new ...
- 8 Julia has got curly ...

What has Sally got in her bag?

# 9 Do you like animals?

# Words

1 Complete the words with double letters. Circle the animals that can be pets.



Find, circle and write nine more animal words.

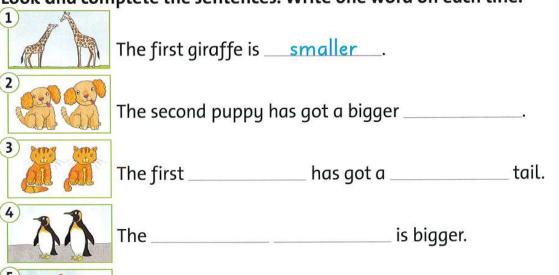
b	5	h	а	r	k	f	k	u	С	Across → shark
t	r	b	h	Х	w	h	а	l	e	<u></u>
٧	S	а	n	e	5	j	g	i	t	
р	n	t	w	f	а	0	S	o	i	0.0
а	а	d	0	l	р	h	i	n	g	
n	i	i	r	y	n	i	f	m	e	
d	l	t	d	e	V	b	е	а	r	
а	С	r	О	С	О	d	i	l	e	
d	o	р	e	n	g	u	i	n	р	
Dov	vn↓									
								-		

# keading & speaking

# 1 Read and circle *right* or *wrong*. Listen and check.

Pandas eat meat.	right	wrong
All sharks have got teeth.	right	wrong
Most crocodiles live in the sea.	right	wrong
A lion is a kind of cat.	right	wrong
A fly has got eight legs.	right	wrong
Crocodiles can run more quickly than hippos.	right	wrong
Bats can't stand up.	right	wrong
The biggest whale is bigger than a bus.	right	wrong
Hippos eat plants and fish.	right	wrong
The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world.	right	wrong
	Pandas eat meat.  All sharks have got teeth.  Most crocodiles live in the sea.  A lion is a kind of cat.  A fly has got eight legs.  Crocodiles can run more quickly than hippos.  Bats can't stand up.  The biggest whale is bigger than a bus.  Hippos eat plants and fish.  The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world.	All sharks have got teeth.  Most crocodiles live in the sea.  A lion is a kind of cat.  A fly has got eight legs.  Crocodiles can run more quickly than hippos.  right  Bats can't stand up.  The biggest whale is bigger than a bus.  right  Hippos eat plants and fish.

# Look and complete the sentences. Write one word on each line.



- 3 🐧 Listen and circle. 🐠 Ask and answer.
  - 1 Have you got any pets? yes yes no
  - 2 Are you frightened of spiders? yes no
  - 3 What's your favourite animal?



The \_\_\_\_\_ rabbit has got shorter \_\_\_\_\_.







# Story



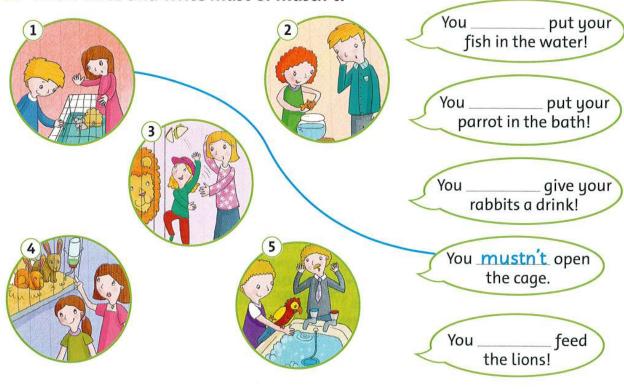




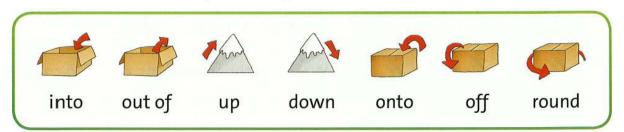








1 Read the words in the box.
Listen and number the pictures.





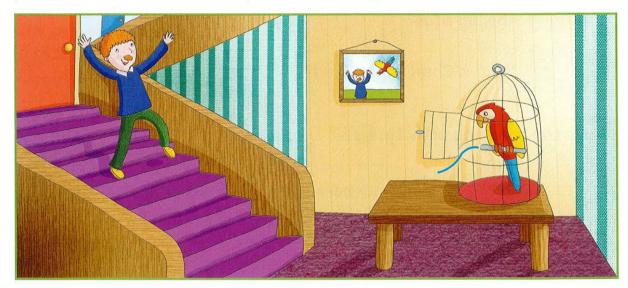




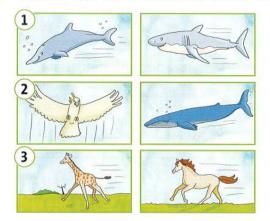


# Read and draw the parrot's route.

My parrot jumped out of its cage, and it jumped onto the table. Then it flew off the table and flew up the stairs. It flew round my dad. Then it flew down the stairs, and it flew into its cage!



## 👢 Guess the answers and circle. Listen and check. 🐠



Which of these animals can swim more quickly? A dolphin. / A shark.

Which of these animals can sing more loudly? A whale. / A parrot.

Which of these animals can run more quickly? A giraffe. / A horse.

#### 2 Look, read and draw lines.



- 1
- Why is Paul going into the bat house?
- 2

Why has Clare got a fish?



Why is Nick buying a burger?



Why is Grace looking at the big cage?



Why is Charlie surprised?

- **a** Because the elephant has got his ice cream.
- **b** Because he's hungry.
- **c** Because there are lots of parrots in it.
- **d** Because he loves little animals.
- **e** Because she wants to give it to the bear.

# 3 Do the speaking activity. (2) 131

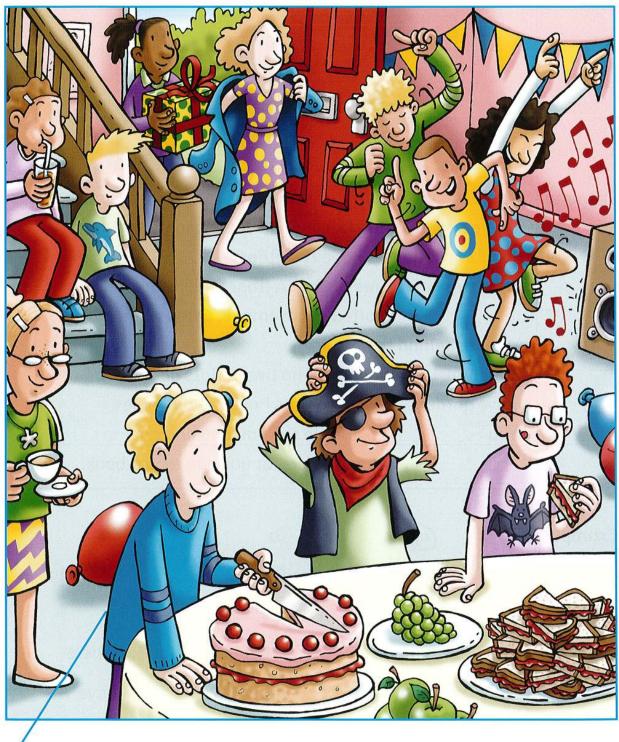




#### Listening, Part 1

Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 🕬 🖾

Jane Charlie Lily Fred



Mary Peter Jim

#### Reading & Writing, Part 4

Example

1

2

3

4

5

Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines.

# There are lots of different kinds \_\_\_\_\_ f home Some people live in houses and some people live in flats. Most houses have two floors, \_\_\_\_\_ they can have three or four. A floor under the ground \_\_\_\_\_ called a 'basement'. Often there is a garden behind the house, \_\_\_\_\_ children can play. Lots of people who live in flats don't

Example	र्ल	to	i	n
1	that	but	b	ecause
2	do	are	i.	S
3	who	what	V	vhere
4	can	are	ł	nave
5	any	your	t	heir

have gardens, but many flats have got balconies.

dinner there, or you can read a book.

You \_\_\_\_\_ sit on the balcony and eat

#### Listening, Part 5

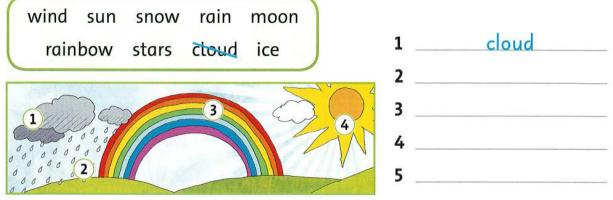
Listen and colour and write. There is one example. 🕬 🖽



# 10 The weather

# Words

#### Write the words.









# What's the weather like? Complete the sentences.

cold hot raining snowing windy cloudy sunny













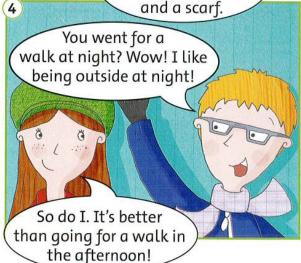
## 👤 Listen and read. Then act. 🐠

Why? What was the weather like? Was it veru windy?









# Write in, on or at.



Daisy went for a walk <u>on</u> Saturday evening. She often goes for a walk \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.



Jack often reads \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon. Sometimes he reads \_\_\_\_\_ night, too.



Daisy doesn't like eating cake \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime. But she loves eating it \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday!



Jack watched a film \_\_\_\_\_ Friday afternoon, but he didn't watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

## Read and complete the answers.











- 1 What did Jack put on?
- 2 What did Daisy put in her bag?
- 3 What did Daisy take off?
- 4 What did Jack take to the park?
- 5 What did Daisy bring to the beach?
- He put on his <u>shoes</u>.

  She put a \_\_\_\_\_ in her bag.

  She took off her \_\_\_\_.

  He took his \_\_\_\_.

She brought a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2 Look and write the days.









Tuesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

- 1 When did Jack see a lizard?
  On \_\_\_\_\_Thursday\_\_\_\_.
- 2 When did it snow?
  On
- **3** When did Daisy play hockey? On \_\_\_\_\_.
- When did Daisy paint her bedroom? On

- **5** When did Daisy go to Jack's house? On \_\_\_\_\_.
- **6** When did Jack wear his red hat? On \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 When did it rain?
  On \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 When did Jack fix his model?
  On \_\_\_\_\_.

# 3 Cut out the cards. Then play the game. [2] 132





#### Write two verbs for each noun.

drive take off ask put on make catch answer cook



<u>drive</u> a bus a bus



\_\_\_\_a question \_\_\_\_a question



\_\_\_\_\_dinner dinner



\_\_\_\_\_ your clothes \_\_\_\_\_ your clothes

#### 2 Circle the correct noun.



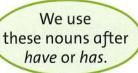
They're having a party / drink.



She's having a picnic / dream.



He's having a holiday / shower.





# 3 Write the nouns from Activity 2.

- 1 I'm having a <u>drink</u> because I'm thirsty.
- 2 We had a \_\_\_\_\_ last year. We went to the beach every day!
- 3 I have a \_\_\_\_\_ in the evenings because we haven't got a bath.
- **4** We couldn't have a \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday because it rained.
- **5** Last night I had a bad \_\_\_\_\_ and I was frightened.
- **6** I had a \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday because it was my birthday.

#### Reading & Writing, Part 6

Look and read and write.



#### **Examples**

and the same of th
The man with a bottle of water has got a brownbeard
What is the man with fair hair eating?a banana
Complete the sentences.
1 On the girl's jacket, there's a picture of a
2 The brown duck is smaller than the white
Answer the questions.
3 Where are the flowers?
4 How many people are there?
Now write two sentences about the picture.
5

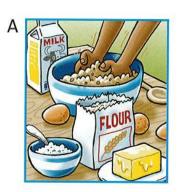
#### Listening, Part 3

Mr Walker is telling Sue about his family and friends and what they did on Saturday afternoon. What did each person do?

Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example. 🐠



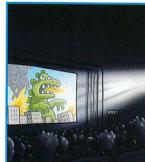
Mr Walker





Paul





Vicky







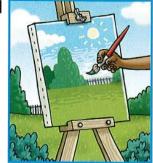


Mary

Fred







#### Reading & Writing, Part 5

Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story. You can use 1, 2 or 3 words. There are two examples

#### The bike ride



Jim lives in a city with his parents and his sister. Last Sunday it was sunny and hot. 'Let's go for a bike ride,' Jim's dad said. They drove to the beach, then they rode their bikes by the sea. Jim loved the ride, but he was hot and thirsty. He wanted to have a drink. They stopped at a café

for lunch. Jim had some orange juice. His mother bought him pancakes with chocolate sauce but he didn't eat them. 'I'm not hungry,' he said.

#### **Examples**

Jim and his family liv	ve <u>in a city</u> .						
Jim's dad wanted to g	go for <u>a bike ride</u> .						
Questions							
1 They rode their bikes next to							
2 Jim drank	in the café.						
3 He didn't eat the	that his moth	ner bought.					
In the afternoon, they rode their bikes again.  Jim could see lots of black clouds. Then it started to rain. Jim looked in his bag, but his jacket wasn't there. They rode home quickly and went inside.  When they were inside, Jim took off his sweater. It was very wet! He went upstairs and had a shower, then he put on a T-shirt.							
4 Jim's	wasn't in his bag.						
5 Jim took off his sweater because it was!							
6 Jim put on	after his shower.						

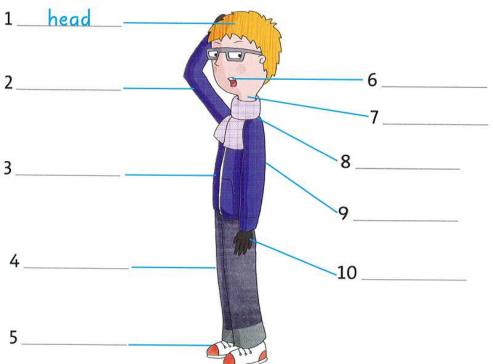
# 11 What's the matter?

# Words

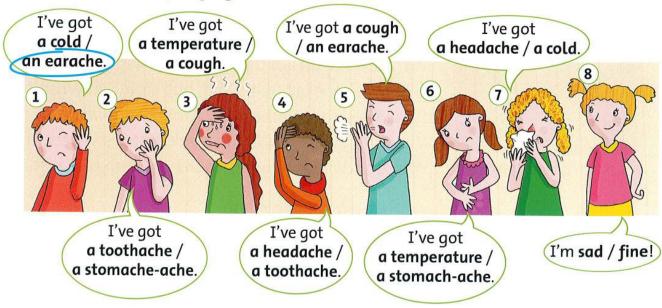
Write the words. Then add more body words.

arm shoulder stomach leg foot head teeth neck back hand





What are they saying? Circle.



#### What do they need to do? Write.

drink put on eat go see to bed his lunch the doctor some water a different sweater



He's got a headache. He needs to drink some water.



They're tired. They need to



He feels sick. \_\_\_\_\_\_.



She's wet.



He's hungry.

# 2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



What do you need when you do your homework?

You need a pencil but you don't need ice skates.



What do you need when you make a cake?

You need



What do you need when you have a shower?



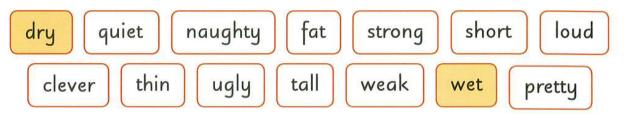
What do you need when you clean your teeth?

# 3 Cut out the cards and the shopping lists. Then play the game. [2] 133

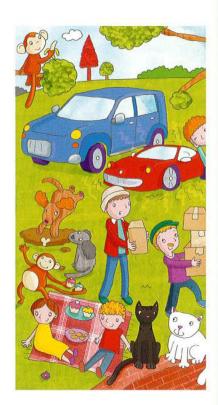




1 Colour the pairs of opposites. Circle the two adjectives that don't have an opposite.



2 Complete. Listen, check and say the chant.



Which cat is fatter, the 1 black one or the white one? The white cat is fatter. Can't you see? Which man is stronger, the 2 one or the short one? The short man is stronger. He's stronger than me! Which dog is cleverer, the brown one or the one? The brown dog is cleverer. Can't you see? Which car is louder, the big one or the 4 one? The small car is louder. It's too loud for me! Which tree is taller, the 5 one or the red one? The red tree is taller. Can't you see? Which monkey's naughtier, the fat one or the 6 one? The fat monkey's naughtier. He's naughtier than me!

3 Complete the sentences.

1	The white	cat	is	fatter	_ than the black one.
2	The short		is		than the tall one.
3	The brown		is		than the grey one.
4	The small		is		than the big one.

Listening, Part 2

Listen and write. There is one example. 🐠

# Morton Sports Centre







Day:

Tuesday

1 Ages of children: \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_

2 Ate:

3

Drank:

4 Favourite sport:

5 Name: Mrs \_\_\_\_\_

#### Reading & Writing, Part 3

Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct words next to numbers 1–5. There is one example.

My name is Charlie. Last night I had a dream. In my dream I went to school with myfriends, but it wasn't my school. It was different. When we walked into the (1), the teacher wasn't there, but there were lots of animals. We (2) next to the window and watched the animals. There was a very clever (3) that wrote on the board! It taught us English! I looked outside and I saw a lion walking along the path. It looked dangerous! It ran inside and jumped onto a table. I wasn't very brave. I was frightened and I woke up. My (4) woke up too, and she came into my bedroom. She gave me a glass of water. I (5) it, then I wasn't frightened.						
Example						
friends	opened	classroom	stood			
drank	mother	shouted	panda			
(6) Now choose th	ne best name for the	story. Tick (🗸) one	box.			
Some animals	that Charlie likes					
A film about animals						
A dream abou	t a different school					

#### Listening, Part 4

## Listen and tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the box. There is one example. $\bigcirc$

What was the matter with Fred yesterday?







C



Which doctor did he see at the hospital?







C



What did he have for dinner?





B

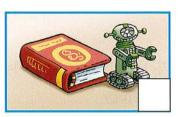


C



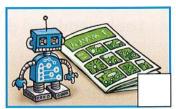
What present did his friend bring?





B





Who took Fred home?





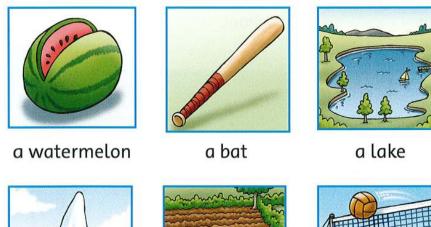
B





#### Reading & Writing, Part 1

Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.





a tomato



a mountain



a field



a volleyball net



a comic

#### **Examples**

You can climb up this. Sometimes there is snow on the top of it.

a mountain

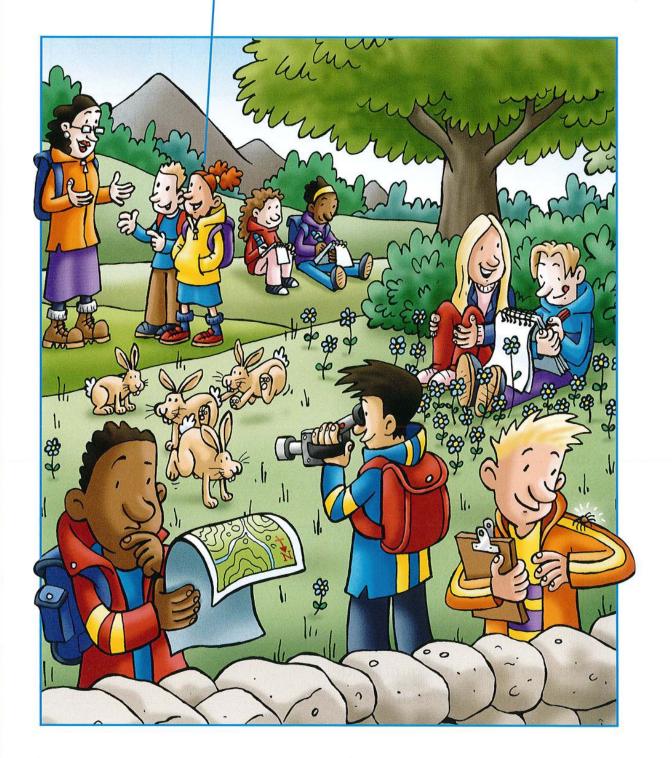
#### Questions

- 1 You can play baseball with this. You need a ball too.
- 2 This fruit is very big. The inside is red and the outside is green.
- 3 This food is red. You can put it in salads and sandwiches.
- 4 You can find this in the countryside. Sometimes there is grass in it.
- 5 Children like reading this. It isn't a book. There are lots of pictures in it.

#### Listening, Part 1

Listen and draw lines. There is one example. 💵

Jane Sally Paul Mary



Jim Fred Peter

#### Reading & Writing, Part 2

Read the text and choose the best answer.

Paul is talking to his friend Julia.

#### Example

Julia: Hello, Paul! Whose bike

is that?

**Paul:** A It's in the garden.

B It's mine! It's new.

C Yes, it is.



1 Julia: Can I ride with you?

Paul: A All right.

B No, it's with you.

C Yes, you are.

2 **Julia:** Did you go to the park

yesterday?

Paul: A At the park.

B Yes, it did.

C Yes, I did.

3 Julia: What was the weather

like?

Paul: A Yes, I like it.

B It's sunny.

C It was cloudy.



4 Julia: How is your sister?

Paul: A She's at the cinema.

B She's fine.

C She's got brown hair.

5 Julia: I'm thirsty! How much

water have you got?

Paul: A It's a bottle.

B No, I haven't.

C Lots! Here you are.

6 Julia: Do you want to come to

my house?

Paul: A Sorry, I've got to go

home now.

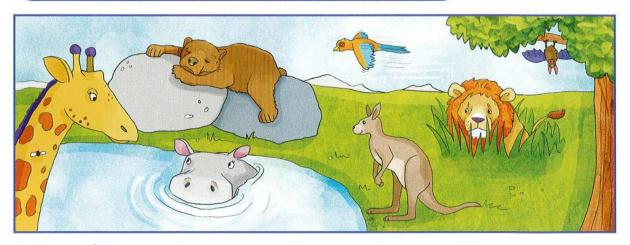
B Yes, I would.

C No, it's my house.

# Revision 3

#### 1 Write the animal words.

lion panda bear fly puppy bat giraffe rabbit parrot whale kangaroo hippo tiger



A (1)	bear	$_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$ is sleeping on the rocks. T	here is a ( <b>2</b> )
on the	(3)	's neck. A ( <b>4</b> )	is swimming in
the lak	e. A ( <b>5</b> )	is hiding in the g	grass. A ( <b>6</b> )
is flyin	g above the	e ( <b>7</b> ) There is	a <b>(8</b> )
in the t	ree.		

## 2 Think and write.

Think and write.

Can you name:

three animals that live
in the sea?

three kinds of fruit?

three vegetables?

three drinks?

three places in a town?

three things that you
can wear?

three parts of your body?

three kinds of weather?





# 3 Listen and number. Then listen again and write the names.

Vicky Jim Jane Mary Peter Fred













# Mary

# 4 Read the questions and answers. Draw lines.

- 1 Which child needs some food for her animals?
- 2 Which child needs a glass?
- 3 Which child needs to go home?
- 4 Which child needs a pen?
- 5 Which child needs to put on a coat?
- 6 Which child needs to buy a ticket?

- **a** Jane
- **b** Peter
- c Vicky
- **d** Fred
- e Jim
- f Mary